Multi-Agency

Contingency Plan
for
Emergency Environmental Incidents

in the

Lake Champlain Region

Prepared For:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region I
Emergency Planning and Response Branch
5 Post Office Square, Suite 100
Boston, Massachusetts 02109-3912

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APPROVAL LETTER

This Multi-Agency Contingency Plan for Environmental Emergencies in the Lake Champlain Region is prepared in accordance with the Area Contingency Plan requirements under Title IV, Section 4202 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA).

Its purpose is to promote timely and effective coordination among the entire spill community, including Federal, State, local, and private entities, in response to an environmental event within the Lake Champlain region.

We, the undersigned, approve this plan as a framework for coordination during multi-Agency response to environmental emergencies within the Lake Champlain Region.

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Lake Champlain Environmental Response Resource Directory

SPILL RESPONSE CONTACT SHEET

Required Notification for Hazardous Substance or Oil Spills

National Response Center	……	(800) 424-8802
U.S. Coast Guard Sector Northern New England	……	(207) 767-0303
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region I	……	(617) 723-8928
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region II	……	(800) 424-8802
New York Department of Environmental Conservation	……	(518) 457-7362
Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation	……Office Hours	(802) 828-1138
	……24/7 DEMHS	(800) 641-5005

U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)

National Response Center	(800) 424-8802
USCG Sector New England:	
24 hours	(207) 767-0303
Coast Watch	(866) 455-8238
Stations:	
Burlington	(802) 951-6792
National Strike Force	(252) 331-6000
Atlantic Strike Team	(609) 724-0008
National Pollution Funds Center	(703) 235-4730

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Region I Spill Response (VT)	(617) 723-8928
Region II Spill Response (NY)	(800) 424-8802

National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration

Scientific Support Coordinator	(978) 654-6385
Scientific Support Coordinator (24-hrs)	(206) 526-4911
Weather	(800) XBRIEF

Canadian Agencies

Canadian Coast Guard OpCen	(519) 383-1841
Environmental Protection Operations Directorate	(514) 283-2333

Department of Interior

New York

Vermont

Army Corps of Engineers

New England District	(978) 318-8111

U.S. Fish and Wildlife

New York Field Office	(607) 753-9334
Lake Champlain Resource Office	(802) 872-0629

New York State Agencies

New York Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC)	
Emergency	(800) 457-7362
Emergency (outside NYS)	(518) 457-7362
Region 5 Office (Ray Brook)	(518) 897-1200
New York Office of Emergency Management (OEM)	(518) 292-2200
New York State Police	
Troop B	(518) 897-2000
New York Department of Health	(866) 881-2809
Environmental Health	(800) 458-1158
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation	(518) 474-0456
New York State Department of Agriculture & Markets	(866) 283-2333

Vermont State Agencies	
Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation (VTDEC)	
Emergency (24/7)	(800) 641-5005 (802) 244-8721
Non-Emergency	(802) 828-1138
Essex Regional Office	(802) 879-5656
Vermont Emergency Management	
	(800) 641-5005 (802) 244-8721
Vermont State Police	
Williston Station	(802) 878-7111
Vermont Department of Health	(802) 863-7200
Vermont Department of Forest, Parks, and Recreation	
	(802) 828-1534
Vermont Agency of Agriculture Food and Markets	
	(802) 828-2416
Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department	
	(802) 241-3700
Lake Champlain Basin Program	
VT	(802) 372-3213
NY or VT	(800) 468-5227

County Agencies	
Essex County (NY)	
Essex County LEPC	(518) 873-3660
Emergency	(518) 873-2116
Management	(518) 873-3900
Sheriff's Department	(518) 873-6321
Health Department	(518) 873-3500
Clinton County (NY)	
Clinton County LEPC	
Emergency Services	(518) 565-4791
Sheriff's Department	(518) 565-4300
Health Department	(518) 565-4840
Washington County (NY)	
Washington County LEPC	(518) 747-7520
Emergency Services	(518) 747-7520
Sheriff's Department	(518) 746-2475
Health Department	(518) 746-2400 (800) 624-4221
Addison County (VT)	
Addison County LEPC	(802) 877-4121
Emergency Management	(802) 241-5335
Sheriff's Department	(802) 388-2981
Health Department	(802) 388-6751
Chittenden County (VT)	
Chittenden County LEPC	(802) 656-5400
Emergency Management	(800) 641-5005
Sheriff's Department	(802) 773-9101
Health Department	(802) 863-7280

County Agencies (cont)	
Franklin County (VT)	
Franklin County LEPC	(802) 524-5958
Emergency Management	(802) 524-5958 (800) 564-5958
Sheriff's Department	(802) 524-2121
Health Department	(888) 253-8801 (802) 524-7970
Grand Isle County (VT)	
Grand Isle County LEPC	
Emergency Management	(802) 524-2166
Sheriff's Department	(802) 372-4482
Health Department	(802) 372-4834
Rutland County (VT)	
Rutland County LEPC	(802) 773-1812
Emergency Management	(802) 773-1810
Sheriff's Department	(802) 775-8002
Health Department	(888) 253-8802 (802) 786-5811

Lake Champlain Water Intakes	
Burlington Water Department	(802) 863-4501
Champlain Water District	(802) 864-7454

U.S. Department of the Interior	
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance, NY and VT	(617) 592-5444 (primary) (215) 266-5155 (alternate)
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Northeast Regional Office	(413) 770-1235
24 hours	(413) 539-3194
USFWS, Missisquoi National Wildlife Refuge Office	(802) 868-4781
24 hours	(802) 393-3833
USFWS, Lake Champlain Fish and Wildlife Resources Office	(802) 872-0629 ext. 12
USFWS, New England Field Office	(603) 223-2541
USFWS, New York Field Office	(607) 753-9334
National Park Service Northeast Regional Office	(267) 324-4445
National Park Service Spill Response	(240) 205-3203
Bureau of Indian Affairs Eastern Regional Office	(202) 577-5918

Local/Municipal Agencies

Essex County (NY)

Office of Emergency Services	(518) 873-3900

Clinton County (NY)

Office of Emergency Services	(518) 565-4791

Washington County (NY)

Office of Emergency Services	(518) 747-7520
Vermont HazMat Response Team	(800) 641-5005

Clinton County (NY)

Rouses Point Fire Department	911
Champlain Fire	(518) 298-5500
Chazy Fire	(518) 846-7326
Beekmantown Fire	(518) 563-4303
Cumberland Head Fire	(518) 561-6515
City of Plattsburgh Fire	(518) 561-2347
South Plattsburgh Fire	(518) 561-2522
Peru Fire	(518) 643-9271
Keeseville Fire	(518) 834-9053

Addison County (VT)

Ferrisburgh Fire	(802) 877-3900
Vergennes Fire	(802) 877-3201
Addison Fire	(802) 759-2131
Bridport Fire	(802) 758-2179
Shoreham Fire	(802) 897-7777
Benson Fire	(802) 537-2123
Whiting Fire	(802) 623-8222
Orwell Fire	(802) 948-2222

Chittenden County (VT)

Bolton Fire	(802) 244-8611
Hinesburg Fire	(802) 482-3397
Underhill/Jericho Fire	(802) 899-4025
Burlington Fire	(802) 658-2704
Westford Fire	(802) 879-6505
Charlotte Fire	(802) 425-3111
Milton Fire	(802) 891-8080
Williston Fire	(802) 878-5622
Richmond Fire	(802) 434-2002
Shelburne Fire	(802) 985-2366
South Burlington Fire	(802) 846-4110
Colchester Fire	(802) 878-8961
Essex Fire	(802) 878-8331
Winooski Fire	(802) 655-6420

Franklin (VT)

Highgate Fire	(802) 868-4409
St. Albans (City) Fire	(802) 524-2132
St. Albans (Town) Fire	(802) 527-7646
Swanton Fire	(802) 796-2558
Enosburg Fire	(802) 933-4345

Grand Isle (VT)

South Alburgh Fire	(802) 796-4061
Grand Isle Fire	(802) 372-8763
North Hero Fire	(802) 372-6727
Isle La Motte Fire	(802) 928-3727
South Hero	(802) 378-5021

Rutland (VT)

Benson Fire	(802) 537-3791
Danby Fire	(802) 293-5300
Fair Haven Fire	(802) 265-3125
Ira Fire	(802) 773-6292
Middletown Springs Fire	(802) 235-2300
Mt Holly	(802) 259-2060
Pittsford Fire	(802) 483-2821
Rutland Fire	(802) 773-1812
West Haven Fire	(802) 265-8315

HAZMAT Response Teams (Public Agency)

Vermont HazMat Response Team	(800) 641-5005
Essex County (NY) Emergency Management	(518) 873-2116 (518) 873-3900
Clinton County (NY) Emergency Services	(518) 565-4791
Washington County (NY) Emergency Services	(518) 747-7520

Hospitals

Porter Hospital (Addison County VT)	(802) 388-4701
Fletcher Allen Health Care (Chittenden/Grand Isle County VT)	(802) 847-0000 (800) 358-1144
Northwest Medical Center (Franklin/Grand Isle County VT)	(802) 524-5911
Rutland Regional Medical Center (Rutland County VT)	(802) 775-7111
Elizabethtown Community Hospital (Essex County NY)	(518) 873-6377
Moses-Ludington Hospital (Essex County (NY)	(518) 585-3700
Champlain Valley Physicians Hospital (Clinton County (NY)	(518) 561-2000

Oil Spill Response Contractor	
EPSVT - Burlington, VT	(802) 862-1212
National Response Corporation	(802) 863-5300
EPSVT – Albany	(518) 465-4000
Miller Environmental Group (Albany, NY)	(518) 767-0285
Environmental Restoration LLC (ER) – (Burlington, VT)	(888) 814-7477
Railroads	
Vermont Railway Inc.	(800) 639-3088 (802) 862-2503
New England Central Railroad	(802) 393-0349 (800) 800-3450
Canadian Pacific Railway (D & H Railway)	(518) 383-7200
Media Contacts	
WLFE-FM/WWSR-AM	(802) 524-2133 (802) 868-5870
NBC – WPTZ	(802) 655-5455
CBS – WCAX	(802) 652-6300
WVNR – 1340 AM	(802) 287-9030
WIRY – 1340 AM	(518) 563-1340
WZRT – 97.1 FM	(802) 773-2726
WSYB – 1380 AM	(802) 775-5597
WJJR – 98.1 FM	(802) 775-7500
St. Albans Messenger	(802) 527-9771
ABC – WNNY/Fox – 44	(802) 660-9333
Burlington Free Press	(802) 863-3441
Elected Officials	
Federal Elected Officials:	
New York	
Senators	
Gillibrand, Kirsten E. – (D)	(518) 431-0120
Schumer, Charles E. – (D)	(518) 431-4070
Representatives	
Owens, Bill (23rd District)	(518) 563-1406
Gibson, Chris (20th District)	(518) 743-0964
State Elected Official	
Governor Andrew M. Cuomo	(518) 474-8390
Vermont	
Senators	
Leahy, Patrick J. (D)	(802) 863-2525
Sanders, Bernard – (I)	(802) 862-0697
Representatives	
Welch, Peter	(802) 652-2450
State Elected Official	
Governor Peter Shumlin	(802) 828-3333

Emergency Operation Center/Command Posts

Essex County (NY) Office of Emergency Services
Public Safety Building
P.O Box 30, 702 Stowersville Road
Lewis, NY 12950
Office Hours: Monday-Friday 8:00 am- 4:30 pm
Dispatch/Emergency Hours: 24/7/365
Emergency: Call 911
24 hour Number: (518) 873-2116
Emergency Services: (518) 873-3900
Fax: (518) 873-3963

Directions: From I-87 take the Stowersville Road exit, follow southwest approximately 0.3 miles, the facility will be on your left.

Clinton County (NY) Office of Emergency Services
16 Emergency Services Drive
Plattsburgh, NY 12903
Emergency Services Office: M-F, 8:30 AM to 4:30 PM
Phone #: (518) 565-4791 (Administration Number)
Fax #: (518) 566-1202 (Administration Fax)

Dispatch Center: 24 hrs. a day / 7 Days a week
24/7 Phone #: (518) 561-3370
24/7 Fax #: (518) 565-4547
EOC #: (518) 565-4432

Directions:
From I-87 or Route 22. Use Exit 36 – Turn Right (from either north or southbound off ramps) on Route 22. After crossing railroad tracks on Route 22 (approximately 2 miles), turn right on Arizona Ave. Follow Arizona for approximately 1 mile. Turn left on Connecticut Road. Proceed on Connecticut Rd. over the railroad tracks and straight through Idaho Avenue intersection, take the next left, which is Emergency Services Drive. Clinton County Emergency Services is the first building on the right hand side.

From Route 9 (US Avenue). At traffic circle head west on New York Road. Go to first flashing red light, turn left on Kansas Avenue. Follow Kansas to the end (short distance). At the "Stop" sign, turn right on Connecticut Road, go approximately ½ mile. Look for road to right marked "Emergency Services Drive". Clinton County Emergency Services is the first building on the right as you enter the parking lot.

Washington County (NY) Department of Public Safety
383 Broadway, Fort Edward, New York 12828
Telephone (518) 747-7520
Office Hours: 8:00 AM – 4:30 PM, Monday thru Friday
Fire / Police /Ambulance Emergency Dial – 911

Directions: From I-87 Take exit 20 toward NY-149/Fort Ann/Whitehall. Turn left onto County Rd 23. Take the 1st right onto US-9 S. At the traffic circle, take the 3rd exit onto New York 32B. Continue onto US-4 S/Main St/River St. Continue to follow US-4 S. Facility will be on the right.

Emergency Operation Centers/Command Posts (Cont'd)

Vermont Department of Emergency Management and Homeland Security Headquarters (DEMHS)
103 South Main Street
Waterbury, VT 05671-2101
(800) 641-5005 or (802) 244-8721 (Voice)
(888) 545-7598 (TTY)

Directions: From I-89 Take exit 10 to merge onto VT-100 S toward US-2/Waterbury. Turn left onto N Main St. Facility will be on the right.

LEPC 1 – Chittenden (VT) (c/o CCRPC)
110 West Canal Street, Suite 202
Winooski, VT 05404-2109
802.846.4490 Ext 25
802.846.4494 –FAX Al Barber, Chair

LEPC 2 – Rutland (c/o RRPC)
P.O. Box 975
Rutland, VT 05702
802.775.0871
802.775.1766 –FAX Robert Schlachter, Chair

LEPC 4 – Franklin (c/o NWRPC)
155 Lake Street
St. Albans, VT 05478
802.524.5958
802.527.2948 – FAX Tim Stetson, Chair

LEPC 8 – Addison County (c/o ACRPC)
P.O. Box 282
Vergennes, VT 0491
802.877.4121 Matthew Fraley, Chair

LEPC 13 – Grand Isle (c/o NWRPC)
16 Tebeau Terrace
Grand Isle, VT 05458
802.524.5948
802.527.2948 – FAX Alan T. Arthur, Chair

Hotels that may also serve as Potential Command Posts

Various hotels located throughout the Lake Champlain region may serve as command posts. The following hotels have been identified as potential command posts because of proximity to navigable waters and other hotels and restaurants, availability of conference rooms that may be used during a response and sufficient parking capabilities.

New York

Holiday Inn
412 Route 3
Plattsburgh, NY 12901-2295
518-561-5000

Number of persons EOC can accommodate:	125
Private meeting area for senior officials:	Yes
Parking available:	Yes
Limited EOC access:	No

Directions to hotel: From I-87 take exit 37, follow to traffic light. Take right at light onto Route 3 west, 2 more traffic lights underneath overpass, take left into Hotel.

Best Western Plus Ticonderoga Inn & Suites
260 Burgoyne Road
Ticonderoga, New York 12883-3112
518/585-2378

Number of persons EOC can accommodate:	350
Private meeting area for senior officials:	Yes
Parking available:	Yes
Limited EOC access:	No

Directions to hotel: From I-87 to Exit 28. Turn left on Route 74 East. Go 14 miles to Route 9N and 74. Proceed straight half a mile. Turn right on Burgoyne Road. The Best Western Plus Ticonderoga Inn and Suites is on your left.

Vermont

La Quinta Inn & Suites St. Albans
813 Fairfax Rd
Saint Albans, VT 05478
Phone: 1-802-524-3300

Number of persons EOC can accommodate:	95
Private meeting area for senior officials:	Yes
Parking available:	Yes
Limited EOC access:	No

Directions to hotel: From I-89 take exit 19. Turn left at stop light on route 104 (Fairfax road). Hotel will be on left. From the South: I-89 North to exit 19. Turn left at stop light. (Route 104, Fairfax Road) Hotel will be on left.

Hotels that may also serve as Potential Command Posts (Cont'd)

Sheraton Burlington Hotel and Conference Center
870 Williston Road
Burlington, Vermont 05403
(802) 865-6600

Number of persons EOC can accommodate:	5000+
Private meeting area for senior officials:	Yes
Parking available:	Yes
Limited EOC access:	No

Directions to hotel: From I-89 Take Exit 14W. The hotel is on the right, just off the exit.

Comfort Suites Burlington VT Hotel
1712 Shelburne Rd.
South Burlington, Vermont 05403
Phone: (802) 860-1112

Number of persons EOC can accommodate:	250
Private meeting area for senior officials:	Yes
Parking available:	Yes
Limited EOC access:	No

Directions to hotel: From I-89 Take exit 13 to merge onto I-189 W toward US-7/Shelburne/Burlington. Turn left onto Shelburne Rd. Make a U-turn at Harbor View Rd. Hotel will be on the right.

Courtyard Marriot Middlebury
309 Court Street
US Route 7 / Historic Ethan Allen Highway
Middlebury, Vermont 05753
(802) 388-7600

Number of persons EOC can accommodate:	50
Private meeting area for senior officials:	Yes
Parking available:	Yes
Limited EOC access:	No

Directions to hotel: From I-189, Go South on US 7.

Response Notifications

Notifications

Conducting proper notifications early in an incident is critical to a successful response. By contacting the agencies listed below, a first responder ensures that additional personnel and resources are being activated to respond to the incident.

Agencies to be Notified

The following is a list of organizations to be contacted in the event of an actual or threatened discharge of oil or release of hazardous substances. It is not necessary to contact all of the below organizations for every oil spill or hazardous substance release. Instead the list is intended to serve as a reminder of possible points of contact. All numbers listed in this section are 24 hour numbers for the respective agencies.

Local Fire Department	(see phone list)
County Emergency Management	(see phone list)
National Response Center	(800) 424-8802
U.S. Coast Guard Sector Northern New England	(207) 767-0303
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region I	(617) 723-8928
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region II	(877) 251-4575
New York Department of Environmental Conservation	(518) 457-7362
Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation (24/7 thru DEMHS)	(800) 641-5005 or (802) 244-8721
U.S.DOI, Enviro Policy & Compliance Regional Environmental Officer, Andrew Raddant	(617) 223-8565

Trans-Boundary Response Notifications

Transboundary issues require notification of partnering agencies within and outside of the USCG. Issues on the U.S./Canadian border require the following notifications:

Environment Canada – Quebec Region /U.S. Border	1-866-283-2333 (24 hours/day)
Ministère de l'Environment – Gouvernement du Québec	1-866-694-5454 (24 hours/day)
National Environmental Emergencies Centre (NEEC)	1-819-997-3742 (24 hours/day)

Required Information for Notifications

The following information should be provided (if known) when contacting the agencies listed above:

_____ Source of incident
_____ Name, address, and phone number of the Responsible Party
_____ Product spilled or released
_____ Quantity spilled or released
_____ Amount in water
_____ Location and time of the incident
_____ Possible cause of the incident
_____ Waterbody affected
_____ On-scene weather
_____ Potential for additional discharge
_____ Cleanup actions being taken

Notification Checklist Example

Date/Time of Notification _____

Reporters Name: _____ Address: _____

Phone No.: _____ City: _____

Company: _____State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Persons to be Notified:

City:	Nearest Fire Dept	Name:
County:	Nearest County EMA	Name:
State:	R1/R2 EPA	Ph:
Dept of Interior	Spill Emergency Support	Ph:

Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

Incident Location: _____

Incident Description: _____

_____

Source and/or Cause: _____

Vessel Name and Number: _____

Facility Name: _____

Date of Incident: _____ Time of Incident: _____

Material Discharges: _____ Quantity: _____

Is the material in the water? _____(Y/N) Is the Source Secured: _____(Y/N)

Where is the Incident Command Post: _____?

Actions taken to Correct, Control or Mitigate Incident: _____

Number of Injuries: _____ Number of Fatalities: _____

Were there evacuations? _____(Y/N) Number of Evacuated: _____

Areas Affected: _____

Response Checklists

Appendices B1 and B2 contain checklists for the coordinating response activities to be used during a response to an oil spill.

Appendix C contains a checklist for use during hazardous materials incidents.

These checklists identify the various steps to be taken during a response and provide a checklist to serve as a resource for emergency responders.

The first action in any response is to evaluate the situation then to prioritize the actions which must be taken. Safety of human life must always be given top priority during every response. Stabilizing the situation to preclude the event from worsening is the next priority. Stabilizing the situation includes securing the source of the spill to prevent additional discharge. Other actions to protect the environmentally sensitive areas and real property may be taken concurrently, but safety of life, protection of public health and welfare, and stabilization of the incident are the highest priorities.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The objective of this plan is to provide a framework for response to environmental emergencies within the Lake Champlain Region among local public safety departments, county emergency management offices, state/provincial, and federal government agencies.

By integrating materials from a variety of sources, a basic familiarity of other response agencies may be developed. Each organization brings its particular responsibilities and capabilities to achieve the common goal of effective and efficient response operations for environmental incidents.

1.1 Authority

This Multi-Agency Contingency Plan for Environmental Emergencies in the Lake Champlain Region is prepared in accordance with the Area Contingency Plan requirements under Title IV, Section 4202 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA) and is also written in conjunction with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) (40 CFR 300) and Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. 9601), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). Technically, the Lake Champlain region comprises the combined portions of two sub-Areas, designated as EPA Region 1 (Vermont side) and Region 2 (New York side). This plan is also commonly referred to as the "Lake Champlain Area Contingency Plan", although Lake Champlain has not been designated as an "area" within the meaning of OPA Section 4202.

1.2 Purpose

U.S. EPA and U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), in partnership with New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation (VTDEC), and Environment Canada, are leading the effort for the development of a multi-Agency ACP covering Lake Champlain.

The purpose of this Area Contingency Plan is to provide an action plan to respond to an environmental release within the Lake Champlain region and to promote timely and effective coordination among the entire spill community, including Federal, State, local, and private entities, in response to a discharge or substantial threat of discharge.

1.3 Geographic Boundaries

Lake Champlain is located in the States of New York and Vermont, and the Province of Quebec. For pollution response purposes, the entire lake and its tributaries are within the inland response zone. The pollution response role of EPA and USCG is further discussed in Section 1.5.3.1a.

The ACP is prepared to cover oil and hazardous substance spills which occur in Lake Champlain and its surrounding shoreline, including its major tributaries.

1.4 Area Committee

U.S. EPA and USCG, in partnership with NYSDEC, VTDEC, and Environment Canada, are leading the effort for the development of a multi-Agency ACP covering Lake Champlain. A planning goal is to develop an integrated Lake Champlain spill contingency plan with the five local emergency planning committees (LEPCs) on the New York side, six LEPC districts on the Vermont side, and the Province of Quebec. A formal area committee has not yet been established.

The purpose of the effort is to conduct advance planning as a contingency for responding jointly to a major catastrophic event which would involve multiple environmental, health and public safety officials from all levels of government, and the private sector. This also includes Canadian agencies and Customs and Border Protection officials at the international crossing.

1.5 National Response System Described

1.5.1 Development of Area Contingency Plans and Incident Command System (ICS) Implementation within the National Response System (NRS)

The *Exxon Valdez* oil spill in 1989 was the largest in U.S. history at the time and tested the abilities of the government and the private sector to respond to a disaster of such magnitude. Many factors, including the lack of an effective response management structure, complicated the cleanup efforts following the spill and tested existing response plans for dealing with such an event.

In the aftermath of the *Exxon Valdez* incident, Congress passed the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, which provided new requirements for contingency planning and called for revision of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP, 40 CFR Part 300). The National Response Team (NRT) Report to the President on the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill identified several lessons learned that illustrated the need to promote the use of a clear response management system that utilized a "team approach." It called for a coordinated system that effectively utilizes the resources of local, state, and federal governments. It also recommended that the NCP be reviewed to "determine the most appropriate organizational structure for catastrophic spills." The NCP was subsequently revised to reinforce that "the basic framework for the response management structure is a system (e.g., a unified command system), that brings together the functions of the federal government, the state government, and the responsible party to achieve an effective and efficient response, where the OSC [On-Scene Coordinator] retains authority."

1.5.2 The National Incident Management System (NIMS)

The Nation's ability to respond to emergencies was adjusted again following unprecedented challenges in responding to nationally significant incidents, including the World Trade Center, Pentagon terrorist attacks, the anthrax response, and the Columbia Space Shuttle response. In 2004, the Department of Homeland Security released the National Response Framework, of which the National Incident Management System (NIMS) is a component. The framework is a guide to how the Nation conducts all-hazards response. It is built upon scalable, flexible, and adaptable coordinating structures to align key roles and responsibilities across the Nation, linking

levels of government, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector. It is intended to capture specific authorities and best practices for managing incidents that range from the serious but purely local, to large-scale terrorist attacks or catastrophic natural disasters.

NIMS provides a consistent nationwide framework and approach to enable government at all levels (Federal, State, tribal, and local), the private sector, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to work together to prepare for, prevent, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents regardless of the incident's cause, size, location, or complexity.

Consistent application of NIMS lays the groundwork for efficient and effective responses, from a single agency fire response to a multiagency, multijurisdictional natural disaster or terrorism response. Entities that have integrated NIMS into their planning and incident management structure can arrive at an incident with little notice and still understand the procedures and protocols governing the response, as well as the expectations for equipment and personnel. NIMS provides commonality in preparedness and response efforts that allow diverse entities to readily integrate and, if necessary, establish unified command during an incident.

NIMS is applicable to State, tribal and local governments, private sector organizations, critical infrastructure owners and operators, NGOs, and other organizations with an active role in emergency management and incident response. It is a comprehensive, national approach to incident management that is applicable at all jurisdictional levels and across functional disciplines. It is intended to be applicable across a full spectrum of potential incidents, hazards, and impacts, regardless of size, location or complexity, to improve coordination and cooperation between public and private entities in a variety of incident management activities, and to provide a common standard for overall incident management.

For incidents impacting the international border, Environment Canada is federally responsible for providing scientific and technical advice to support lead agencies during emergency events on a 24/7 on-call basis. The Environmental Emergencies Program's duties can involve pollution incidents that impact federally managed resources such as fish and wildlife under the Fisheries Act and the Migratory Birds Convention Act, as well as hazardous substances regulated by the Environmental Emergencies Regulations.

When the need arises to access a wide variety of expertise and resources, Environmental Emergencies Science Table (Science Table) can be activated to provide a more coordinated response to the pollution incident. The Science Table is made up of federal, provincial and municipal government agencies responsible for environmental protection, as well as experts from industry and non-government associations. During major environmental emergencies, Science Table members provide advice through an integrated mechanism that addresses environmental protection priorities, environmental damage assessment, clean-up measures, and waste disposal. Environment Canada can contribute to or lead a Science Table when asked by the lead agency.

1.5.3 Federal Agencies Role

1.5.3.1 U.S.

The Federal role in responding to oil spills is through the National Response System. The NCP is the implementing federal regulation, codified at 40 CFR Part 300, which provides for the

federal government's operational response to environmental events. The NCP provides for federal environmental response to all categories of incidents, ranging from both classic environmental emergencies, as well as long term remedial cleanup actions. Additionally, the NCP establishes the framework for the operational response of the entire federal government. The most significant roles in the environmental response operations of the federal government are assigned to the EPA and the USCG, although responsibilities for planning and response for all federal agencies are provided for in the NCP. The scope of discussion within this ACP, however, is confined to *emergency* environmental response operations within the *inland zone*, where EPA is the lead federal response organization.

The NCP was developed to ensure that the resources and expertise of the Federal Government would be immediately available for oil spills or releases of hazardous substances that are beyond the capacity of the organization responsible for the spill or of State or local response capabilities. It provides for the framework for operational implementation the legislative requirements for oil and hazardous substance pollution preparedness and response, primarily under the operational portions of Superfund, Emergency Planning and Right-to-Know Act, Clean Water Act/OPA, Nunn-Lugar-Domenici Anti-Terrorism Act, the Stafford Act for federal disaster response, the Clean Air Act Amendments, as well as under other regulatory and administrative requirements, such as relevant Executive Orders and Presidential Decision Directives.

The spiller is obligated to make federal and state notifications. Once reported to the National Response Center, the NRC immediately notifies a predesignated USCG or EPA On-Scene Coordinator (OSC)–the federal lead agency depends on the location of the spill. Specific geographic boundaries to determine the lead agency for the federal government have been agreed upon by EPA and the USCG. The OSC determines the status of the local response and monitors the situation to determine if greater Federal involvement is necessary. It is the OSC's responsibility to ensure that the cleanup, whether accomplished by industry or local, State, or Federal officials, is appropriate, timely, and minimizes environmental damage.

All federal pollution response jurisdiction is delegated to EPA and USCG. Specific pollution response boundaries are established between each EPA Region and USCG District. In the case of the Lake Champlain region, by agreement of USCG First District with EPA Regions 1 and 2, EPA provides the federal OSC for spills in all U.S. waters of Vermont (EPA Region 1) and north of the Troy, NY locks (EPA Region 2).

1.5.3.1.a. U. S. Coast Guard (USCG) Sector Northern New England and Sub-Units:

As discussed above, the EPA has the lead federal response authority for the geographic area covered by this contingency plan, which is part of the inland response zone. However, USCG Sector Northern New England, based in South Portland, Maine, maintains a Station and Aids to Navigation Team (STANT) on the lake located in Burlington, VT. The STANT carries out USCG law enforcement and Safety missions on the lake including Search and Rescue, Law Enforcement and Ice Rescue services, and maintains the buoys and other Aids to Navigation located on the Lake. The STANT does not have a pollution response mission included as part of its duties.

However, as a federal presence on the lake with on-water capabilities and emergency response training, STANT Burlington can provide invaluable service as the "first federal official" on scene as defined by the NCP at 40 CFR 300.5. The STANT maintains a 25-foot response boat and 26-foot and 49-foot Aids to Navigation boats which can be utilized for initial investigation of spills and transport of local, state, and federal response personnel to the scene of a spill. Assuming that the arrival of EPA responders would take some time, STANT personnel and boats (under the direction of the Sector's Incident Management Division and in consultation/communication with the EPA Region with responsibility over the spill) could conduct initial assessments and implement public safety measures acting as a "first federal official" on scene until the arrival of State and/or EPA responders.

Sector Northern New England could provide additional valuable support in the following forms:

(1) The Sector Commander, as Captain of the Port, has law enforcement authority under The Ports and Waterways Safety Act that could prove very useful during a response. Among other items, the Sector could implement safety zones necessary to keep boaters and the public in general away from a spill site.

(2) The Sector possesses numerous Pollution Responders and Federal On-Scene Coordinator Representatives. These members are capable of back-filling or supplementing EPA responders in the function of response oversight should the EPA staff need relief during a long-term response.

(3) The USCG Marine Safety Specialist assigned to Station Burlington currently has a Federal On-Scene Coordinator Representative (FOSCR) qualification and may be immediately available to help coordinate initial spill response efforts in the event of a major spill into Lake Champlain. This marine safety specialist also has established relationships with all inspected commercial vessel operators on the lake and could serve as an on-scene USCG liaison during response operations.

(4) The Sector staff has extensive training in the Incident Command System (ICS) and is capable of augmenting EPA command post staff as members of the incident management team during a long term response should relief/support be needed.

(5) The Sector can request additional resources to assist such as air support or USCG Strike Team assistance through appropriate channels. All requests for USCG support should be made through the Incident Management Division at Sector Northern New England.

1.5.3.2 Canada

Environmental Emergencies Science Table (Science Table) – Canada

The Environmental Emergencies Science Table (the "Science Table") builds upon, and replaces the former Regional Environmental Emergencies Team (REET) model.

In the event of a significant polluting incident requiring a heightened level of response and multi-agency cooperation, Environment Canada (EC) can convene the Science Table and provide

consolidated, consensus-based environmental advice for consideration by the On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) and for implementation by the RP.

The Science Table brings together scientific and technical specialists from federal, provincial/territorial and local governments, First Nations, environmental non-government organizations, industry and academic institutions.

Science Table Members address environmental concerns, protection and clean-up priorities and strategies. Members can adapt the scale of response to a particular polluting incident, and provide a forum for rapidly gathering, coordinating and synthesizing environmental information into timely and practical advice. This contributes to minimizing damage to human life or health, or the environment, while maximizing the use of limited response resources and optimizing the environmental response.

During response to a significant polluting incident, the Science Table is to provide advice on a wide range of scientific and technical issues, including but not limited to: resource protection and spill clean-up priorities, spill behavior, environmental/human health impacts of hazardous substances, spill countermeasures and waste disposal. In addition, Science Table Members are to carry out a number of important spill response functions, including but not limited to: supplying environmental sensitivity information, monitoring of environmental impacts, providing advice on the coordination of the rescue and rehabilitation of wildlife, spill trajectory and dispersion modeling, compilation of meteorological data and weather forecasts, hazardous materials (HAZMAT) advice, coordination of shoreline cleanup assessment techniques, and documenting environmental damage.

The Science Table provides response advice but does not physically respond to the polluting incident.

The Science Table is chaired by EC. The following lists potential Member Agencies; other representatives may be requested to join the Science Table, as appropriate:

- Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada
- Canada Border Services Agency
- Environment Canada (Chair)
- First Nations
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada (Habitat Protection and Canadian Coast Guard)
- Health Canada
- Justice Canada
- National Defense
- Parks Canada
- Public Works and Government Services Canada
- Public Safety Canada
- Québec Public Health and Social Services
- Québec Public Health Ministry
- Québec Ministry of Sustainable Development, Environment, Wildlife and Parks
- Québec Public Safety
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police
- Transport Canada

1.5.4 State and Provincial Role

1.5.4.1 State of New York

NYSDEC spill response authority and jurisdiction is derived from the state Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) and Navigation Law. Article 12 of the Navigation Law is the primary statute for the Oil Spill Program. Section 176 of the Navigation Law, as well as ECL 17-1941, authorizes the Department to respond to and clean up discharges of petroleum, including the hiring of contractors to assist in spill response activities.

Section 181 of the Navigation Law establishes the authority for DEC to hold spillers responsible for cleanup and to seek reimbursement of project costs when a spiller is unable or unwilling to do so. It is the responsibility of DEC to respond, to remove, and to dispose of unpermitted discharges when not performed by the spiller, pursuant to Section 176 of the Navigation Law. Under 17-1941 the ECL, the state has enforcement and removal authority for spills which cause or contribute to a condition in contravention of water quality standards, including liability for actual costs incurred by the state for the removal or neutralization and reasonable remediation measures. In addition, ECL 71-0301 confers summary abatement power in situations where a person is causing or maintaining a condition or activity that presents an imminent danger to the public health or welfare, or may result in irreversible or irreparable damage to natural resources.

The major objectives for the Spill Response Program are:

To coordinate and direct the notification of, response to, and cleanup of spills and accidental releases of petroleum and hazardous substances.

To develop policies designed to prevent spills of petroleum and other hazardous substances and to establish emergency preparedness and response plans.

To provide geotechnical support services for groundwater investigations that track down petroleum and hazardous substances in and for water resource protection and development.

To provide standby contracting services for the investigation, containment, and cleanup of oil spills, for hazardous material spill response, and for sampling and laboratory analyses of spill products.

1.5.4.2 State of Vermont

The VT DEC Spill Response Team assesses the environmental impact of hazardous materials spills, oversees the cleanup of spills, and enforces environmental regulations triggered by spills (VT Hazardous Waste Management Regulations, 7-105). The Team is available 24-hours a day, year round. The Team works with First Response organizations and Responsible Parties to determine if a spill impacts or threatens sensitive receptors such as surface waters or drinking water wells. DEC Spill Team members oversee the cleanup of a spill, and enforce environmental regulations that are triggered by a spill. The Team has the authority to hire cleanup contractors if the responsible party is unwilling or unable to conduct the cleanup, or unidentified. The DEC is required to pursue the recovery of the cleanup costs at a later date.

1.5.4.3 Province of Quebec

URGENCE- ENVIRONNEMENT, the environmental emergency services unit within the Ministry can intervene throughout Québec, 24 hours a day, to reduce the consequences of an environmental emergency to a minimum. In general, Urgence-Environnement intervenes by providing technical advice. Urgence-Environnement ensures that all necessary steps are taken in due time to protect the environment. In major environmental emergencies, government response is coordinated by the Organisation de la sécurité civile du Québec.

With its regional teams, Urgence-Environnement is ready to respond at all times, anywhere in Québec. The Ministère has all the specialized equipment needed to respond to almost all of the emergency situations brought to its attention. In addition, each regional office has the most frequently-used equipment on hand.

Three mobile laboratories, including the Trace Atmospheric Gas Analyzer (TAGA), a technologically-sophisticated analytical unit, can be rushed to the scene of a major emergency. The Ministère also maintains a mobile command post (MCP) to increase the effectiveness of its on-site response.

1.5.5 Organization for Local Response

1.5.5.1 Local Response (New York)

New York State (NYS) is a home rule state. Each level of municipality maintains ultimate authority (this includes Towns, Villages, City, etc.) The major workforce for most emergencies and disasters are the local fire and Emergency Medical Services (EMS) agencies (95% volunteer). NYS Law grants a Fire Chief ultimate ownership over any incident his/her agency is called to.

1.5.5.2 County Support (New York)

County Office of Emergency Services (OES) offices along Lake Champlain are small, with 3 or 4 staff members. Each county appoints a County Fire Coordinator (CFC) based on NYS Law to coordinate response of mutual aid of responding Fire departments. The CFC also coordinates training for Fire & EMS.

Article 2b of NYS Executive Law – Grants a municipality power to declare a state of emergency. The local executive declaring can appoint authority to the OES to take necessary measures.

1. The Emergency Managers role is to coordinate the activities of the participating agencies, in support of the local incident commander, during a response effort.
2. Other specific roles offered by the County OES:
    1. 9-1-1 PSAP – Fire, EMS Dispatching.
    2. Notification of other local response agencies.
    3. On-scene Incident Management Assistance and coordination of mutual aid operations.
    4. Hazardous Materials Response Team.

5. Coordination with other regional emergency response agencies including Fire/EMS and Hazmat through Mutual Aid Agreements.
6. Notify / Coordinate with State and Federal agencies.
7. Coordinate with local and state Highway/DOT Offices.

3. On-scene command & communications.
4. Level A Hazmat Team with Mass Decon capabilities.
5. EOC (Emergency Operations Center).
6. Lake event – Marine assets through Clinton County Sheriff's Department & New York State Police (NYSP).
7. Local Fire and EMS.
8. Technical Rescue Team.
9. Spill supply cache (absorbents, pads, containment materials, boom).
10. Public Information Dissemination – Coordination with local MAC (Multi-agency Coordination Group) for establishment of JIC.

1.5.5.3 Local Response (Vermont)

All municipalities in Vermont are responsible for managing public safety incidents within their jurisdiction. When requested, the local Incident Commander is supported by the State of Vermont HAZMAT Team.

State HAZMAT was created in 1994 to assist all fire departments in Vermont when managing hazardous materials incidents. The team's authorizing legislation, as well as the creation of the HAZMAT Team Chief, can be found in Vermont Statutes, 20 V.S.A. § 33.

The purpose for the Team's creation was and remains to work with the fire chiefs before, during and after hazardous materials events in their municipalities. By having HAZMAT Technicians located across the entire State supported with three HAZMAT response vehicles, the Vermont HAZMAT Response Team (VHMRT) endeavors to have highly trained and equipped personnel on scene quickly when requested by the Incident Commander.

In addition to the HAZMAT trucks, the Team can call upon any of the 20 HAZMAT trailers positioned in local fire departments around the State. These trailers contain equipment which may be used for operations-level HAZMAT response, as well as to perform "gross" and "technical" decontamination.

The Team is housed in the Division of Fire Safety in the Department of Public Safety.

1.5.5.4 Local Response (Quebec)

In Québec, each municipality is responsible for responding to emergencies within its territory, and can be supported by Quebec Ministry of Sustainable Development, Environment and Parks, Urgence-Environnement, and Environment Canada.

1.5.6 State and Local Preparedness in the U.S.

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), 42 U.S.C. § § 11000-11050 (1986), comprised all-hazards mitigation, response, recovery, preparedness, and other applicable federal initiatives. Emergency planning requirements are designed to help communities prepare for and respond to emergencies involving hazardous substances. Every community in the United States must be part of a comprehensive plan. LEPCs are also supported by State Emergency Response Commissions (SERCs).

State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)

The SERC adopts rules necessary for the implementation of EPCRA and for the reporting of hazardous chemicals or substances, including setting minimum limits on the level of hazardous chemicals to be reported; designates and appoints local emergency planning committees; reviews and comments on the development and implementation of local emergency response plans by Local Emergency Planning Committees; and provides assistance to those committees in executing their duties.

In New York, SERC is a working group under the New York State Disaster Preparedness Commission, which is comprised of the commissioners, directors or chairpersons of 32 State agencies and one volunteer organization – the American Red Cross. In Vermont, the SERC is appointed under the Department of Public Safety, and is charged with carrying out all the requirements of a commission under EPCRA.

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)

LEPCs develop an emergency response plan, review it at least annually, and provide information about chemicals in the community to citizens. Plans are developed by LEPCs with stakeholder participation. In both New York and Vermont, LEPCs are organized along county boundaries, usually under the county Emergency Services offices in New York and under Regional Planning Commissions in Vermont. LEPC membership is multi-disciplinary and cuts across all facets of the community, including elected officials, police, fire, civil defense, and public health professionals, environment, transportation, and hospital officials, industry representatives, and representatives from community groups and the media.

1.5.6.1 Non-Governmental Organization

The Lake Champlain Basin Program (LCBP)

The LCBP is a program to restore and protect Lake Champlain and its surrounding watershed or drainage basin for future generations. The LCBP works in partnership with government agencies from New York, Vermont, and Quebec, private organizations, local communities, and individuals to coordinate and fund efforts which benefit the Lake Champlain Basin's water quality, fisheries, wetlands, wildlife, recreation, and cultural resources.

These efforts are guided by the 1996 lake management plan "Opportunities for Action: An Evolving Plan for the Lake Champlain Basin." The LCBP is currently working with its partners to implement this plan. Most funding for the LCBP is through the EPA. The plan is renowned as an interstate and international model for environmental cooperation. The top priorities of the management plan are to reduce phosphorus inputs to Lake Champlain; to promote a healthy and

diverse ecosystem, and provide for sustainable human use and enjoyment of the Lake; to reduce toxic contamination to protect public health and the Lake Champlain ecosystem; to minimize the risks to human health from water-related health hazards in the Lake Champlain Basin; and to control the introduction, spread, and impact of non-native nuisance species in order to preserve the integrity of the Lake Champlain ecosystem.

LCBP would serve as a technical resource in decisions regarding lake health and resource protection priorities during a spill event impacting the lake. LCBP also can provide local expertise regarding baseline conditions and local contextual interpretation of environmental data during spill emergencies within the lake.

2.0 COMMAND

2.1 Unified Command

While a single Incident Commander (IC) normally handles the command function, an Incident Command System (ICS) organization may be expanded into a Unified Command (UC). As a component of an ICS, the UC is a structure that brings together the "Incident Commanders" of all major organizations involved in the incident to coordinate an effective response, while at the same time carrying out their own jurisdictional responsibilities. The UC links the organizations responding to the incident and provides a forum for these agencies to make consensus decisions. Under the UC, the various jurisdictions and/or agencies and non-government responders may blend together throughout the organization to create an integrated response team.

The UC may be used whenever multiple jurisdictions are involved in a response effort. These jurisdictions could be represented by:

- Geographic boundaries (e.g., two states, Indian tribal land);
- Governmental levels (e.g., Federal, state, local, tribal);
- Functional responsibilities (e.g., fire, oil spill, Emergency Medical Services (EMS));
- Statutory responsibilities (e.g., Federal Land Managers, Responsible Party); or
- Some combination of the above.

Actual UC make-up for a specific incident will be determined on a case-by-case basis taking into account: (1) the specifics of the incident; (2) determinations outlined in existing response plans; or (3) decisions reached during the initial meeting of the UC. The makeup of the UC may change as an incident progresses, in order to account for changes in the situation.

To be effective, the number of personnel should be kept as small as possible. The UC is responsible for overall management of the incident; Ics retain the responsibilities in accordance with NIMS doctrine. A well-defined process requires the UC to set clear objectives to guide the on-scene response resources. The UC is not a "decision by committee." The principals are there to command the response to an incident. Time is of the essence. The UC should develop synergy based on the significant capabilities that are brought by the various representatives. There should be personal acknowledgement of each representative's unique capabilities, a shared understanding of the situation, and agreement on the common objectives. With the different perspectives on the UC comes the risk of disagreements, most of which can be resolved through the understanding of the underlying issues. Contentious issues may arise, but the UC framework provides a forum and a process to resolve problems and find solutions.

A cooperative attitude is essential. Nevertheless, situations may arise where consensus agreement may not be reachable. In such instances, the UC member representing the agency with primary jurisdiction over the issue would normally be deferred to for the final decision.

The bottom line is that UC has certain responsibilities as noted above. Failure to provide clear objectives for the next operational period means that the Command function has failed. While the UC structure is an excellent vehicle (and the only nationally recognized vehicle) for coordination, cooperation, and communication, the duly authorized representatives must make the system work successfully. A strong Command – a single IC or UC – is essential to an effective response.

Each UC member may assign Deputy Incident Commander(s) to assist in carrying out IC responsibilities. UC members may also be assigned individual legal and administrative support from their own organizations.

To be considered for inclusion as a UC representative, a participating organization must:

- Have jurisdictional authority or functional responsibility under a law or ordinance for the incident;
- Be significantly impacted by the incident or response operations; and
- Be specifically charged with commanding, coordinating or managing a major aspect of the response.

Representatives to the UC should:

- Have the capability to sustain an appropriate time commitment to the incident;
- Have the authority to commit agency or company resources to the incident; and
- Have the authority to spend agency or company funds.

UC representatives must be able to:

- Agree on common incident objectives and priorities;
- Agree on an incident response organization;
- Agree on which agency will take the lead as the Incident Commander (based on jurisdictional responsibilities) and the appropriate position assignments in General Staff to ensure clear direction for on-scene tactical resources;
- Commit to speak with "one voice" through the Public Information Officer (PIO) or Joint Information Center (JIC), if established;
- Agree on logistical support procedures; and
- Agree on cost-sharing procedures, as appropriate.

It is important to note that participation in a UC occurs without any agency abdicating authority, responsibility, or accountability.

Organizations which are not a part of the UC should ensure its concerns or issues are addressed, due to the following:

- Serve as an agency or company representative;
- Provide input to your agency or company representative who has direct contact with the Liaison Officer (LNO);
- Provide stakeholder input to the LNO (for environmental, economic, or political issues); or
- Serve as a Technical Specialist in the Planning Section (reassigned, as appropriate).

2.1.1 Discussion of Response Management for Incidents Impacting Both New York and Vermont

Initial response operations will be led by local responders, and for any incident which is of significant magnitude to involve cross-border impact, State response organization will also be engaged. A Federal response may be warranted where there is the potential for cross-border impact or the need for technical assistance.

During escalation of such an incident, an ICS structure will presumably have been established on each side of the lake, in which the command function is Unified among appropriate organizations in accordance with the principles identified previously in this section.

The respective Unified Commands will determine the most appropriate method for coordination between the incidents, including evaluation of whether an Area Command should be established or a single Unified Command with operations in both states.

In most cases, it would be anticipated that separate command structures would be used on each side, due to the logistics of operating on both sides of the lake. However, each Unified Command may send an Agency representative on an episodic or full-time basis to the other command post to facilitate information exchange and coordination between incidents. It would also be expected that the responsible party would have representation in the Unified Command on both sides.

2.2 Safety

It is the responsibility of Unified Commanders to ensure that suitable safety precautions are properly planned and implemented. This includes the establishment of any operational procedures and provisions for the proper equipment to execute planned tactical operations.

If the response event warrants, the UC will establish a Safety Officer (SO) position who will review all tactical operations during the planning stage. If no SO position is established, this responsibility will be assigned to one of the Incident Commanders in the discussion of tactical operations.

Whether or not a SO position is established for a specific event, all organizations (as employers) are ultimately responsible for the health and safety of their employees.

2.3 Information

When operating within a UC, all agencies will be afforded the opportunity to review and concur on joint press releases and public messages, including when only one agency provides a Public Information Officer (PIO). In cases where more than one agency assigns a PIO for an event, there will still be only one PIO designated for an event, which would generally be assigned at the local or county level.

State and federal agencies may assign an information officer for issues related to their agency which does not deploy to the scene. In these cases, agency information officers will coordinate with the PIO. In cases where it is necessary that multiple agencies deploy information officers, a JIC will be established.

Each incident commander will also serve as the information officer for its agency if no agency information officer is assigned, and coordinate public messages with the PIO for the incident.

2.4 Liaison

All assisting or cooperating agencies will be assigned a role in the command structure relative to the resources and services they can provide.

The contacts section of this ACP identifies key stakeholders in environmental response.

When operating in a UC, all cooperating or assisting organizations – whether governmental, non-governmental, private, or civic – will provide an agency representative to liaison with UC. If the size and complexity of the incident warrants, UC will establish a Liaison Officer (LNO) position. If no LNO position is established, UC will designate one of the Incident Commanders to serve as the point of contact for agency representatives.

3.0 OPERATIONS

3.1 Discussion of On-Scene Operations During Environmental Response

A basic premise of NIMS is that all incidents begin and end locally. NIMS does not take command away from State and local authorities. NIMS simply provides the framework to enhance the ability of responders, including the private sector and NGOs, to work together more effectively. The Federal Government supports State and local authorities when their resources are overwhelmed or anticipated to be overwhelmed. Federal departments and agencies respect the sovereignty and responsibilities of local, tribal, and State governments while rendering assistance. The intention of the Federal Government in these situations is not to command the response, but rather to support the affected local, tribal, and/or State governments.

The first responders at the scene of the emergency are usually local public safety officials and are the first to assess the situation and take emergency measures such as firefighting, securing the area, evacuation, and traffic control. In many cases, this may also include containment and neutralization efforts depending on the material spilled. When state and federal environmental response organizations respond to the scene of an environmental incident, their role is to support and assist local jurisdictions in mitigating the threat to human health and the environment. Public safety authorities always rest with local and other state officials. State and federal environmental response organizations are committed to effectively coordinating with local officials in order to minimize disruption to public safety measures.

The following is a general description of responsibilities and authorities of local and state response organizations. The fire department's primary role is to control fires; monitor for explosive conditions; vent structures to remove gases, smoke and explosive vapors; provide emergency medical care (in some cases); provide for temporary spill containment (in some cases); and make decisions about whether to evacuate personnel in response to fire and/or safety hazards. Local or state police assist in evacuations (in some instances, they may make the evacuation decision) and are responsible for crowd and traffic control. Local and state health department personnel are available for consultation on evacuation (and permanent relocation) decisions and are important sources of information on the health hazards of different chemicals and on personal protection equipment needs. Public works and local utility personnel may assist in venting vapors or removing free product from sewers and utility conduits, shutting off or restoring power, gas, telephone and water service to an area, or supplying materials and

equipment (sand, backhoes, etc.) Employees or representatives of the spiller may also be available for consultation or may assist in response actions.

3.2 State and Federal Role in Environmental Response

State and federal environmental response organizations bring environmental authorities, responsibilities, and – in some cases – resources to mitigate a release to the scene of an event. EPA, USCG, New York and Vermont have regulatory authorities, specific to actual or threatened releases, over the responsible party or spiller. This authority may be exercised through an "Order" authority, enforceable by federal law, to require the responsible party to take appropriate actions, as determined by the OSC on scene, in order to mitigate or remove the spill. EPA, USCG and states also have established emergency response contracts, as well as limited independent contracting authority to bring in whatever resources may be required to protect life, health and the environment, in addition to or in place of actions taken by the spiller.

Upon arrival at the incident scene, state and federal responders will identify themselves to the on-scene Incident Commander and participate in the establishment of the incident scene command post. State and federal responders will join in command and make available their technical assistance and resources to the local jurisdiction. For spills of larger scope, generally where the duration of emergency and subsequent environmental crisis may persist for days, weeks, or months, commensurate to the crisis at hand, EPA, USCG, and/or states may activate Incident Management Teams (IMTs), NCP Special Forces, and/or other assets and take a greater role in managing the environmental component of the incident, and the ICS process, as may be appropriate.

3.3 International Response

3.3.1 International Emergency Management Assistance Memorandum of Understanding

The International Emergency Management Assistance Memorandum of Understanding, also known as the IEMA "compact," is made and entered into by and among the jurisdictions of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut and the Provinces of Québec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland and Labrador.

The purpose of the compact is to provide for mutual assistance among the member jurisdictions to assist in managing any emergency or disaster when the affected jurisdiction or jurisdictions ask for assistance, whether arising from natural disaster, technological hazard, man-made disaster or civil emergency aspects of resources shortages.

The compact also provides for the process of planning mechanisms among the agencies responsible, and for mutual cooperation, including emergency-related exercises, testing, or other training activities using equipment and personnel simulating performance of any aspect of the giving and receiving of aid by party jurisdictions during emergencies, with such actions occurring outside actual declared emergency periods. Mutual assistance in the compact may also include the use of emergency forces by mutual agreement among party jurisdictions.

3.3.2 Canada–United States Joint Inland Pollution Contingency Plan

The Canada–United States Joint Inland Pollution Contingency Plan (the "Inland Plan"), originally signed by the Administrator of EPA and the Minister for the Department of Environment in July 1994 and revised in October 2009, sets forth cooperative measures for dealing with a release along the inland boundary of a pollutant of a magnitude that causes, or may cause, damage to the environment or constitutes a threat to public safety, security, health, welfare, or property. The Inland Plan may also facilitate the provision of assistance in the event that only one country is affected, but the polluting incident is of sufficient magnitude to justify a request for assistance from the other country.

CANUSQUE is one of five regional annexes of the Inland Plan, which covers the border area along Quebec with the states of New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine. A fundamental premise under which CANUSQUE operates is that the responsible party (RP) is to take the lead role in a response and that the government is to assume the lead role only if the RP's response is inadequate or if otherwise deemed inappropriate. The purpose of the CANUSQUE Annex is to provide details on jurisdictional roles and responsibilities and response procedures related to the implementation of the Inland Plan in Environment Canada's Quebec Region and Environmental Protection Agency's Regions 1 and 2.

3.4 Public Safety Emergency Response

Public Safety emergency response is addressed in each of the Local Emergency Operations Plans and is prepared according to county boundaries by the LEPCs and emergency management officials.

This ACP does not address such public safety response measures, but is prepared to describe how environmental response efforts (generally carried out at the state and federal level) are coordinated with public health and safety efforts, which are carried out at the local and county level.

3.5 Law Enforcement

In most cases, it is expected that a Law Enforcement Branch would be established within the Operations Section, and would be inclusive of all local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies, as well as those of the private sector. As appropriate, law enforcement may also be represented in the Unified Command.

The intelligence function is responsible for developing, conducting, and managing information-related security plans and operations. These can include information security and operational security activities, as well as the complex task of ensuring that sensitive information of all types (e.g., classified information, sensitive law enforcement information, proprietary and personal information, export-controlled information) is handled in a way that not only safeguards the information, but also ensures that it gets to those who need access to it so that they can effectively and safely conduct their missions. The intelligence function also has the responsibility for coordinating information and operational-security matters with the Public Information Officer (PIO), particularly where public awareness activities may affect information or operations security.

3.6 Environmental Monitoring

Environmental monitoring should be conducted during any sustained environmental emergency event.

Appendix A of this plan includes EPA published air monitoring tables for use by field responders. The tables cover an array of response types and should be used, as guidance only, as a quick-reference guide.

3.7 Other Response Operations Considerations

The following appendices are also included in this plan:

Appendix B1 – Oil Spill Response Checklist
Appendix B2 – Protection Techniques
Appendix C – Hazardous Materials Response Checklist

3.8 Geographic Response Plans

This plan also incorporates Geographic Response Plans (GRPs) which provide tactical information to be used by responders during the initial hours following a spill incident. The GRPs are intended to provide first responders with fast, easy, and effective response options that can be deployed with local resources in the first operational period of an incident, before railroad or state/federal assistance arrives on scene.

Printed GRPs are included as Appendix E of this plan. As additional GRPs become developed through future planning activity, they will become incorporated into this plan.

All completed GRPs are posted at the following website:

www.epaosc.org/Lake_Champlain_Sub-Area_Contingency_Plan

3.9 Environmental Management

When warranted during an emergency environmental event an Environmental Unit may be established as a technical specialist unit in accordance with NIMS. This unit may be assigned wherever appropriate in an ICS organization.

Environmental data management is a crucial area of environmental response. It is the basis for meaningful risk communication with the public and other first responders. The Environmental Unit is established to facilitate interagency environmental data management, monitoring, sampling, analysis, and assessment in any response event which is expected to last through multiple operation periods and generate significant environmental data.

The Environmental Unit may be comprised of Agency Representatives, private industry, and academia. It is anticipated that the Environmental Unit will coordinate with other Federal assets

that generate and interpret data, such as the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC), the Interagency Modeling and Atmospheric Assessment Center (IMACC), National Atmospheric and Oceanic Administration (NOAA), US Fish and Wildlife (USFW), and the US Fire Administration (USFA). Personnel assigned to the Environmental Unit may include technical specialists in sampling and analytical methods, response technologies, data management, hazardous material characterization, risk assessment, stabilization, decontamination, cleanup, and disposal.

3.10 Responsibilities of an Environmental Unit

The Environmental Unit may have specific responsibilities for the incident, including, but not limited to:

- Reviewing and evaluating the science used to make decisions regarding protection of public health, welfare, and the environment;
- Providing advice and consultation to the incident planning body to promote good science in support of the decision-making processes;
- Conducting periodic checks and balances on technical and scientific processes;
- Implementing long-range science and study programs;
- Evaluating new products/methods/equipment applicable to the response; this may include evaluating vendor products;
- Evaluating environmental tradeoffs and economic impacts for significant response actions; and/or
- Evaluating data; providing interpretation of evaluated data to the Incident Commander and Incident Management Team.

4.0 PLANNING

Planning under this portion of the ACP is developed to describe the process for "planning within the context of ICS". In cases where an environmental event of such magnitude were to occur that was expected to be sustained over a lengthy period and warrants the establishment of a full or partial IMT, the plan can describe the process. The ACP may also include a listing or description of which agencies have ICS qualified personnel for each key leadership position (KLP) and what criteria and activation procedure would be required to assemble a full or partial IMT.

However, this section of the plan need only discuss the expectation for how the standard ICS Planning functions. Situational status display and reporting; Resource ordering and tracking, Documentation; and Demobilization, may be carried out in a multi-jurisdictional response organization.

5.0 LOGISTICS

County EOCs provide the first level of support in coordinating the acquisition of needed resources to the scene. For an environmental event, state and federal response assets also become available, without any formal disaster declaration.

State and federal response capabilities and resources are included in Appendix D of this plan.

Additionally, the area resource directory in this plan includes contact information for county EOCs, hospitals, hazmat response teams, response contractors and hotels which have the capacity to serve as command posts for major events.

Private sector response equipment and contact info is included in Appendix E of this plan.

6.0 FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION

All agencies responding to an incident will track their own agency costs. When operating in a UC, each agency will provide cost summaries of its response activities and a point of contact for its cost documentation, even if working off site. UC will be responsible for tracking all costs associated with the response event.

6.1 Discussion of Fund Access

In cases of oil spill events, certain response costs incurred by state governments, and other contributing organizations – governmental and non-governmental – may be able to be reimbursed under the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF), administered by the USCG. The most common mechanism for this is the issuance of a Pollution Removal Funding Authorization, which is issued by the USCG National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC), at the request of the federal On-Scene Coordinator (EPA for spills in the Lake Champlain area) during a response event.

For hazardous materials incidents, EPA also has a local government reimbursement program, which reimburses local governments up to $25,000 in response costs above normal operating costs, pending the availability of funds in the program.

7.0 OTHER PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

ICS doctrine provides broad discretion and flexibility to provide for complex incident management. Complex incidents include events which involve more than one agency and/or political jurisdiction, involve complex management and communication issues, require numerous tactical and support resources, span multiple operational periods (weeks or months), and are costly to control and mitigate, among other criteria.

While it is always preferable that a single event be managed under one multi-jurisdictional UC, from a single incident command post, this may not always be possible, especially when significant resources are deployed from two states separated by a large lake and/or may also involve foreign countries. If appropriate for managing a specific event impacting Lake Champlain, ICS doctrine provides for separating an event into multiple incidents, such as New York side and Vermont side or American side and Canadian side.

When it is determined that an event is most suitable to be organized as separate commands, Incident Commanders and the Command and General Staff are assigned for each incident and supporting organizational facilities, and locations are designated. Additionally, planning strategies will be coordinated among the multiple incidents, and use of critical resources (i.e. – limited outside resources, such as those from federal government) are also coordinated among the incidents, potentially through establishment of an Area Command.

In cases of international events, an International Liaison Officer (ILNO) may be assigned to facilitate communication from one incident to another. When doing so, the ILNO will have the following responsibilities upon deployment:

- Notifying the sending command of arrival.
- Checking in with security and completing any required documentation.
- Obtaining initial briefing and attending scheduled briefings.
- Meeting the receiving command's coordinating and Command and General Staff elements.
- Assigning ILNOs to appropriate staff elements, briefing staff on the sending command's situation, and collecting appropriate information from them.
- Developing an international information management plan.
- Establishing and maintaining a communications schedule with the sending command's staff elements.

7.1 List of Agreements

- Canada/U.S. Joint Inland Plan (October 2009) & CANUSQUE Annex (draft)
- New York, Vermont, Quebec agreement

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

US EPA EMERGENCY RESPONSE AIR MONITORING TABLES

HTTPS://WWW.EPAOSC.ORG/SITES/11336/FILES/US%20EPA%20AIR%20TABLES%20EDITION3_FINAL.PDF

APPENDIX B1

OIL SPILL RESPONSE CHECKLIST

Oil Spill Response Checklist

The items listed below constitute a reference to aid experienced response personnel in addressing the full scope of necessary response related activities associated with an oil spill. The checklist is laid out by category of activities and not meant to be a chronological listing of response actions.

Phase I: Discovery or Notification

_____ Collect incident specifics:
- _____ Reporting name and phone number
- _____ Source of incident/related specifics
- _____ Product spilled
- _____ On-Scene Weather
- _____ Amount/potential amount discharged
- _____Location/time of incident
- _____Initiate chronological log of events

Phase II: Preliminary Assessment and Initiation of Actions

_____ Make appropriate notifications. See page xiii of this plan for required notifications.

_____ National Response Center	(800) 424-8802
_____ U.S. Coast Guard Sector Northern New England	(207) 767-0303
_____ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region I	(617) 723-8928
_____ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region II	(800) 424-8802
_____ New York Department of Environmental Conservation	(518) 457-7362
_____ Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation	(802) 828-1138 (office hrs only) 800-641-5005 24/7 (DEMHS)

_____ County Emergency Management Offices
_____ Local Fire Depts.; HazMat teams
_____State/County/Local law enforcement agencies
_____ State/County Health Depts.
_____ Affected Water Intakes
_____ Identify Specific Risk to Personnel
_____ Dispatch response team capable of conducting damage assessment
_____ Obtain waterway and weather conditions
_____ Consider potential risk/existing impact of the following:
- _____ Vessel status/not under command/damage (aground, underway, anchored, etc)
- _____ Vessel structural status (number of tanks affected, tank sounding, stability of vessel, including danger of sinking)
- _____ Personnel causalities
- _____ Likelihood of oil/hazardous material release
- _____ Environmental Damage

_____ ICS-201

Phase II: Preliminary Assessment and Initiation of Actions (Cont'd)

_____ Assess risk to public safety/health
_____Special Forces models
_____ Evacuation boundaries
_____ Physical security/site control/safety zones
_____ Waterborne security/safety zones
_____ Broadcast NTM/NTA
_____Special medical needs
_____ Speed and direction of currents
_____ Water temperature, depth, type of bottom
_____ Wind Speed/direction, air temp, precipitation, etc

_____ Establish Lines of communication with responsible party
_____ Determine actions taken by responsible party
_____ Confirm Scope of spill
_____ Product & amount discharged,
_____ Potential amount
_____ Determine movement of spilled product
_____ Actions to secure source of the spill
_____ Shoreline
_____ Sensitive area at risk
_____ Sensitive species at risk (See Section 4)
_____ Determine available resources
_____ Pre-deployed equipment
_____ Contractor (Identify source, location & brief description of equipment)
_____ CD/DOD/other agency air/vessel assets
_____ Additional sources of manpower
_____ Public/private stockpiles
_____ On scene input
_____ Visual extent of incident
_____ Physical condition of vessel/facility
_____ Observed environmental damage
_____ Recommended priority action

Phase III: Containment, Countermeasures, Cleanup, and Disposal

_____ First Aid Equipment Deployment
_____ Command & Control
_____ Select/implement appropriate command structure
_____ Establish necessary command post(s)
_____Identify agency goals/objectives
_____Create action plan
_____ Consider applicability of fully developed scenarios
_____ Develop salvage plan (short and long term)
_____ Identify anticipated personnel/equipment and mobilize in support of action plan
_____ Implement communication plan in support of operations
_____ Develop site safety plan

Phase III: Containment, Countermeasures, Cleanup, and Disposal (Cont'd)

_____ Equipment Deployment:
- _____Based on action plan and on-hand limitations
- _____ Effectively integrate arriving resources
- _____ Provide response equipment logistics:
  - _____ Transportation
  - _____ Maintenance
  - _____ Integrate available air assets

_____ Establish wildlife recovery/rehabilitation
_____ Meet personnel needs
_____ Food/lodging (Identify convenient lodging, including govt rate & conference room)
_____Transportation (Identify sources of rental vehicles)
_____ Public Affairs/Other Notifications:
- _____ Establish POC and provide comms link
- _____ Develop press release
- _____Promulgate/conduct press releases and briefings
- _____ Maintain contact with full realm of media contacts

_____ Disposal Issues:
- _____ Determine temporary storage and disposal needs (Barges, Tanks, Bladders)
- _____ Identify storage and disposal options
- _____ Determine transportation needs/options
- _____ Document means to obtain necessary permit

_____ Consider advisability of special treatment methods, e.g. bioremediation, in-situ burning, etc.
_____ Conduct necessary restoration activities
- _____ Environmental
- _____ Private

Phase IV: Documentation and Cost Recovery

_____ Identify funding needs/access OSLTF/CERLA
_____ Issue appropriate pollution letters
_____ Cost Documentation
- _____ Implement cost documentation procedures
- _____ Consider contractor support

APPENDIX B2

PROTECTION TECHNIQUES

Protection Techniques

Containment Booming

Description
Boom is deployed in a "U" shape in front of the oncoming slick. The ends of the boom are anchored by work boats or drogues. The oil is contained within the "U" & prevented from reaching the shore.

Equipment Requirements
For 150 meter click: 918.6 ft (280 m) of boom, 2 boats, boat crews & 4 boom tenders and misc. tow lines, drogues, connector, etc.

Operational Limits
High winds, swells >6 ft (2m), breaking waves >1.6 ft (50 cm), currents > 1 knot.

Exclusion Booming

Description
Boom is deployed across or around sensitive areas & anchored in place. Approaching oil is deflected or contained by boom.

Equipment Requirements
Per 984.3 ft (300 m) of boom: 1 boat, boat crew & 3 boom tenders and misc. anchors, lines, buoys, etc.

Operational Limits
Currents >.5 knots, breaking waves >1.6 ft (50 cm) and water depth >65.6 ft (20 m).

Deflection Booming

Description
Boom is deployed from the shoreline away from the approaching slick & anchored or held in place with a work boat. Oil is deflected away from shoreline.

Equipment Requirements
Boom is deployed from the shoreline away from the approaching slick & anchored or held in place with a work boat. Oil is deflected away from shoreline.

Operational Limits
Currents > 1 knot and braking waves > 1.6 ft (50 cm).

Protection Techniques (Cont'd)

Diversion Booming

Description
Boom is deployed from the shoreline at an angle toward the approaching slick & anchored or held in place with a work boat. Oil is diverted towards shoreline for recovery.

Equipment Requirements
Boom is deployed from the shoreline at an angle toward the approaching slick & anchored or held in place with a work boat. Oil is diverted towards shoreline for recovery.

Operational Limits
Currents > 1 knot and braking waves > 1.6 ft (50 cm).

Skimming

Description
Self-propelled skimmers work back & forth along the leading edge of a window to recover the oil. Booms may be deployed from the front of a skimmer in a "V" configuration to increase sweep width. Portable skimmers are placed within containment booms in the area of heaviest oil concentration.

Equipment Requirements
Skimmer unit 656.2 ft (200 m) of boom, 2 boats, boat crews and 4 boom tenders, misc. tow line, bridles, connectors, etc. portable hoses and oil storage tanks.

Operational Limits

Onshore Techniques

Berms

Description
A berm is constructed along the top of the mid-intertidal zone from sediments excavated along the down gradient side. The berm should be covered with plastic or geotextile sheeting.

Equipment Requirements
Bulldozer/motor grader, equipment operator, and 1 worker, misc. plastic or geotextile sheeting.

Operational Limitations
High wave energy, large tidal range and strong along shore currents.

Onshore Techniques (Cont'd)

Sorbent Barriers

Description
A barrier is constructed by installing two parallel lines of stake across a channel, fastening wire mesh to the stakes & filling the space between with loose sorbents.

Equipment Requirements
Per 98.4 ft (30 m) of barrier: 230x6 ft (70x2 m) wire mesh, 20 stakes, 98.4 ft^2 (30 m^2), 2 people, misc. fasteners, support lines, additional stakes, etc.

Operational Limitations
Waves >9.8 in (25 cm), currents >.5 knots and tidal range >6 ft (2 m).

Inlet Dams

Description
A dam is constructed across the channel using local soil or beach sediment to exclude oil from entering the channel.

Equipment Requirements
1 loader, equipment operator and worker or several workers with shovels.

Operational Limitations
Waves >9.8 in (25 cm), tidal range exceeding dam height and water out flow.

APPENDIX C

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RESPONSE CHECKLIST

Hazardous Material Response Checklist

The items listed below constitute a reference to aid experienced response personnel in addressing the full scope of necessary response related activities associated with a release of hazardous materials. This checklist is laid out by category of activities and not meant to be a chronological listing of response actions.

Phase I: Discovery or Notification

_____ Collect incident specifics:
- _____ Reporting name and phone number
- _____ Source of incident/related specifics
- _____ Detailed information regarding product released

TRADE NAME: _____ COMMON NAME:_____
CAS NUMBER: _____ UN NUMBER: _____
MEASUREMENT UNIT: (circle one): GALS/BBLS/LBS/OTHER: _____
QUANTITY RELEASED: _____ BASIS FOR ESTIMATE: _____
POTENTIAL (tank vol): _____ VOLUME REMAINING: _____
RELEASE DATE/TIME: _____
INITIAL COMMENTS: _____
_____
_____

_____ On-Scene Weather
_____Location of incident
_____Initiate chronological log of events
_____ Exchange information with local responders

Phase II: Preliminary Assessment and Initiation of Actions

_____ Make appropriate notifications. See page xiii of this plan for required notifications.

_____ National Response Center	(800) 424-8802
_____ U.S. Coast Guard Sector Northern New England	(207) 767-0303
_____ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region I	(617) 723-8928
_____ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region II	(877) 251-4575
_____ New York Department of Environmental Conservation	(518) 457-7362
_____ Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation	(802) 828-1138 (office hrs only) 800-641-5005 DEMHS for 24/7 notification

_____ County Emergency Management Offices
_____ Local Fire Depts.; HazMat teams
_____ State/County/Local law enforcement agencies
_____ State/County Health Depts.
_____ Affected Water Intakes
_____ Specific Risks to Response Personnel
_____ Dispatch response team capable of conducting site entry/damage assessment:

Phase II: Preliminary Assessment and Initiation of Actions (Cont'd)

The following is intended to provide general guidance in regards to personnel safety issues to on-scene responders. Although it provides valuable information which can be used effectively to ensure the well-being of those involved in a hazardous materials response, it is not intended to replace a more detailed incident-specific site safety plan. The site safety plan should be a written document prepared in advance of any on-scene action by a qualified representative of that response agency taking the lead on the hazmat.

_____ Identify hazardous substance/substances involved. (Accurate identification of products, including spelling, is essential. A small mistake can change a chemicals name and thus its properties and associated hazards.) Sources of information include the following:
_____ a. North American Emergency Response Guidebook
_____ b. CHRIS manuals
_____ c. Chemical dictionaries
_____ d. The MERCK index
_____ e. CHEMTREC
_____ f. MSDSs
_____ g. Manufacturers and users of the material
_____ Determine exposure limits (IDLH, STEL, TLV, Oxygen deficiency, etc. as applicable)
_____ Evaluate risks regarding the following modes of entry:
_____ a. Inhalation
_____ b. Contact/Absorption
_____ c. Ingestion
_____ d. Injection
_____ Evaluate potential impact to responders of other complicating factors:
_____ a. Fire, explosion
_____ b. Weather
_____ c. Sea State, Terrain
_____ d. Limited Access Location
_____ Contractor e. other hazardous substances in area/on premises
_____ Identify suitable protective equipment
_____ Ensure responders are aware of risks and symptoms of exposure
_____ Ensure air monitoring and sampling are being conducted (normally done by Air Quality or county Health Department)
_____ Ensure water monitoring and sampling are being conducted (normally by county Health Department, NOAA or respective state fish and wildlife authority)
_____ Assess risk to public safety/health
_____ Identify evacuation boundaries
_____ Physical security/safety zones
_____ Speed and direction of currents
_____ Water temperature, depth, type of bottom
_____ Wind speed/direction, air temp, precipitation, etc.

Phase II: Preliminary Assessment and Initiation of Actions (Cont'd)

_____ The following questions/issues should be addressed:

RESPONDERS ON SCENE: _____
_____

INCIDENT COMMANDER (IC): _____

IDENTIFY POTENTIAL COMPLICATIONS, PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT, THREAT OF SPREAD OF CONTAMINATION: _____

LOCATION OF COMMAND POST: _____

FASTEST ACCESS ROUTE TO INCIDENT (CONSIDER SAFETY, USE UP-WIND, APPROACH): _____

APPENDIX D

STATE AND FEDERAL RESPONSE CAPABILITIES AND RESOURCES

State and Federal Response Capabilities and Resources

[The following description of response resources includes EPA & Coast resources and capabilities. This appendix should also be updated to provide NY & VT resources, as well as Environment Canada.]

Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) Resources

The FOSC coordinates and directs the federal response to the release of hazardous substances, and discharges of oil to navigable waters. The following is a general description of federal assets and resources commonly available for environmental response.

EPA Response Resources.

On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs) – Highly trained engineers and scientists who are pre-designated under the National Contingency Plan to coordinate and direct response to releases of hazardous substance and discharges of oil in the inland zone. EPA Region 2 has 35 OSCs located in Edison, NJ. EPA Region 1 has 24 OSCs based in Boston, MA.

OSCs in both regions stand shift to lead emergency response teams and provide technical assistance during environmental release events.

EPA Superfund Technical Assistance Response Team (START) Contractor (EPA 1) & **Removal Support Team (RST) Contractor** (EPA II) – START & RST are dedicated EPA contractor teams capable of conducting real-time monitoring, sampling, and other technical assistance at the direction of an EPA OSC. In addition, START/RST can provide Level-B capable personnel, staged/deployed to assist as a follow-on resource to initial HAZMAT response teams in the event of an actual incident.

EPA Emergency Response and Removal Services (ERRS) Contractor – EPA maintains rapid response environmental removal contractor in both Regions. ERRS contract resources are able to provide the full suite of environmental response and clean-up services in the event of a significant incident requiring clean-up.

EPA Regional Radiation Office – In the event of a radiological response, EPA has full-time health physicists to provide radiological consultation. EPA personnel are qualified to perform field-monitoring activities, with equipment that spans the entire spectrum of ionizing radiation to varying degrees. EPA has two radiological laboratory locations, the ***National Air and Radiation Environmental Laboratory (NAREL)*** in Montgomery, AL and the ***Radiation and Indoor Environments Laboratory*** in Las Vegas, NV. The regional radiation office can access EPA's radiation labs for rapid turnaround sample analyses of all types. EPA also has national ***Radiological Emergency Response Teams (RERT)*** based at EPA's radiation laboratories in Las Vegas and Montgomery.

EPA Environmental Response Team (ERT) – ERT consists of highly skilled, experienced, technical experts available to provide advice and assistance to EPA OSCs. ERT-East is based in

Edison, NJ and can be called upon to provide specific support for ambient and indoor air modeling, monitoring, sampling, and analysis, in conjunction with other city, state and local government agencies. ERT also maintains two ***Trace Atmospheric Gas Analyzer (TAGA)*** units which are based in Edison. Instruments on the TAGA bus can measure concentrations of pre-selected compounds in the air at the low parts per billion (ppb) level as the bus is being driven down a street. In addition to providing real-time outdoor air analysis, the TAGA unit provides analytical capabilities for indoor air, soil gas, headspace, and stack emissions.

EPA Region II Mobile Analytical Laboratory – The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Region 2 mobile analytical laboratory will be staged in Edison, to provide a fast and efficient means for obtaining quantitative environmental measurement data directly in the field to facilitate site investigation and remediation efforts. To accomplish this mission, the laboratory is equipped with all of the instrumentation, chemical reagents, computer hardware, computer software, and consumables needed to perform conventional environmental analyses. It supports the U.S. EPA Region 2 Brownfields and Superfund programs by conducting on-site screening assessments of organic and inorganic contaminants. The laboratory assists these programs by providing "real-time" field analytical data to minimize the uncertainty surrounding the actual and/or perceived contamination inherent to a particular site. It supplements environmental screening initiatives that require rapid analytical data where site contaminants are known or highly suspected.

Mobile Command Posts – EPA Region 1 (Boston, MA) and Region 2 (Edison, NJ) maintain Mobile Command Post (MCP) units. The MCPs are 35-foot, motor home style vehicle equipped with cell and satellite phones; an internal computer network with a satellite connection to the EPA network and the internet; a printer and fax machine; two-satellite television monitors; a roof- mounted camera for surveying the incident scene; VHF and UHF radios; and a meteorological station. The MCP has been designed to provide a warm/cool and dry environment with a small meeting areas that can be used for compiling data and developing incident-specific action plans. The MCP can be used as a communication center for conducting real-time monitoring, and staged for incident response.

Office of Criminal Enforcement, Forensics, and Training (OCEFT) National Counter-Terrorism Evidence Response Team (NCERT) and NEIC Counter Terrorism Response Team (CTRT) – NCERT/CTRT brings expertise in law enforcement and forensic evidence collection in a hazardous environment combined with extensive level A capability and training for environmental crime scenes or WMD crime scenes. NCERT brings full level A capability including an air compressor, and fairly extensive monitoring and detection equipment for routine hazardous materials as well as chemical, biological and radiological agents. CTRT is comprised of field oriented Ph.D. Chemists and Toxicologists as well as field technicians to support NCERT and law enforcement operations during an investigation. The focus of NCERT/CTRT skills is in assessing and processing environmental/WMD crime scenes and evidence collection in concert with EPA OSCs, the FBI Hazardous Materials Response Unit (HMRU), and other law enforcement agencies.

ASPECT – The **Airborne Spectral Photometric Environmental Collection Technology** (ASPECT) is a multi-spectral/hyperspectral emergency response airborne sensor package operated by EPA. The primary role of this sensor is to provide first responders with timely standoff detection data on the nature and extent of gaseous chemical releases. ASPECT is the outgrowth of a collaborative effort between the Department of Defense and EPA to develop a small airborne sensor

capable of providing the end user with detailed chemical information from a safe standoff distance. ASPECT consists of two principal sensors including a high speed Fourier Transform Infrared Spectrometer and a high resolution Infrared Line Scanner. These systems are mounted in an Aero Commander 680 twin aircraft. Standard imagery is also collected including high-resolution visible digital aerial photography and a digital videography.

USCG Resources

USCG Atlantic Strike Team (AST) - The USCG Atlantic Strike Team (a component of the USCG National Strike Force) is based at Ft. Dix, NJ and provides specialized oil and hazmat response to the EPA and USCG OSCs throughout the eastern U.S. The AST can serve in an advisory role on oil spill recovery techniques and/or deploy its own equipment, if necessary. The AST is also completely WMD/Level A HAZMAT capable.

NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) – The FOSC will have direct access to the NOAA SSC. The SSC will provide expertise on issues related to fate, effects, shoreline protection and cleanup regarding a major release into the environment.

American Salvage Association – Through the USCG, the American Salvage Association (ASA) is also available as a resource to the FOSC. The ASA coordinates professional expertise in salvage and firefighting response capabilities.

Regional Response Team (RRT)

In addition to EPA and USCG in-house resources, the OSC has access to wide variety of resources from other federal agencies through the Region 1 and/or Region 2 Regional Response Team (RRT) agencies. RRTs comprised of 13 federal agencies and state environmental agencies with each Region are a standing planning and preparedness body, which may also be activated on an incident-specific basis, to provide technical expertise, consultation and resources, as may be necessary.

APPENDIX E

GEOGRAPHICAL RESPONSE PLANS

(MAY BE INSERTED HERE OR ACCESSED AT THE LINK BELOW):

WWW.EPAOSC.ORG/LAKE_CHAMPLAIN_SUB-AREA_CONTINGENCY_PLAN

APPENDIX F

RESPONSE CONTRACTOR AREA RESOURCES

Response Contractor Area Resources

Commercial Response Equipment

Table 1: *OSRO Contracts for the USCG*.

Contractor	Address	Telephone	OSRO No.
National Response Corporation (NRC)	40 San Remo Drive South Burlington, VT 05403	(802) 863-5300	16
EPSVT – Burlington	273 Commerce St Williston, VT 05495	(800) 899-4672	263
EPSVT – Albany	40 Hamilton Lane Glenmont, NY 12077	(518) 465-4000	263
Miller Environmental Group	301 Normanskill Street, 2nd Floor Albany, NY 12202	(518) 767-0285	20
Industrial Marine Service – (HEPACO)	Albany Airport Air Cargo Facility 42 Kelly Road Latham, NY 12210	(518) 320-0821 (800) 888-7689	39
HEPACO – Albany	Albany Airport Air Cargo Facility 42 Kelly Road Latham, NY 12210	(518) 320-0821 (800) 888-7689	32
Environmental Restoration LLC (ER)	210 Pioneer Dr. Williston, VT 05495	(888) 814-7477	156

Table 2: OSRO Response Equipment

National Response Corporation

Boom	Type	Connector	Height (In.)	Length (Ft)
Less than 1 Hour	Curtain	Universal Slide	18	1000
2 Hours	Curtain	Universal Slide	18	1000
4-6 hours	Curtain	Universal Slide	18	10000
4-6 hours	Curtain	Universal Slide	12	2000

Skimmer	Type	Model	Gal/min	Fitting (In.)	Quantity
Less than 1 Hour	Weir	Acme-39T	70	4	1
4-6 Hours	Multi 24 (disk, drum, brush heads)	Action Environmental	70	4	1

Portable Storage	Type	Model	Capacity	Quantity	Weight
Less than 1 Hour	Vacuum Truck	Vacuum	2500	1	51000
Less than 1 Hour	Other	Poly Tote	275	4	100
4-6 Hours	Vacuum Trucks/Trailer	Vacuum	30000	7	Various

Vessel	Type	Model Name	Length	Propulsion	Horse Power
Less than 1 Hour	Stanley	Landing Craft (LCM)	26’	Twin Yamaha 115/ Four stroke	230
Less than 1 Hour	Lowe	Lon Boat	16’	Single Mercury 25/ Four Stroke	25
4-6 Hours	ATEC	Landing Craft (LCM)	28’	Twin Honda 150/Four Stroke	300
4-6 Hours	Lowe	Jon Boat	16’	Single Mercury 25/Four Stroke	25

Beach Cleaner	Type	Model Name	Weight	Quantity
Less than 1 Hour	Hot Water Power Washer	Hotsy 3500B	350	1
Less than 1 Hour	Hot Water Power Washer	Shark 3000	350	1
Less than 1 Hour	Manual Cleaner	Shovel	5	10
Less than 1 Hour	Manual Cleaner	Sorbent Boom	0	10
Less than 1 Hour	Manual Cleaner	Sorbent Pads	0	50 bales
Less than 1 Hour	Heavy Equipment	Bobcat (skid steer)	4000	1
Less than 1 Hour	Heavy Equipment	Backhoe	15000	1
4-6 Hours	Hot Water Power Washer	Hotsy 3500B	350	1

National Response Corporation (Cont'd)

Transfer Pump	Type	Power	Weight (lbs)	Quantity	GPM
Less than 1 Hour	Submersible (1-4")	Electric	5	5	20-75
Less than 1 Hour	Diaphragm 3"	Air	50	1	150
Less than 1 Hour	Diaphragm 1"	Air	15	1	50
Less than 1 Hour	Transfer Pump ¾"	Electric	5	2	25
4-6 Hours	Transfer Pump Vein	Diesel	n/a	1	350

Oily Water Separator No Data

Dispersant No Data

Fire Equipment	Type	Size	Quantity
Less than 1 Hour	ABC	10/20 (lbs)	10
4-6 Hours	Turnout Gear	N/A	4

Support Equipment	Type	Model	Quantity
Less than 1 Hour	Box Truck (14')	Isuzu	1
Less than 1 Hour	Passenger Van (15 Passenger)	Ford E350	1
Less than 1 Hour	Pick Up Truck	GMC Sierra Crew	1
Less than 1 Hour	Pick Up Truck	Ford F250	1
Less than 1 Hour	Utility Body Pick Up Truck	Ford 350	1
Less than 1 Hour	Truck Dump (12 yds)	Freightliner	1
Less than 1 Hour	ER-Enclosed Trailer (16')	King	1
Less than 1 Hour	Boom Deployment Trailer (16')	Anderson	1
Less than 1 Hour	Utility Trailer 5 ton 14'	Contrail	1
Less than 1 Hour	Radios	Two-way (VHF)	8
Less than 1 Hour	ER-Enclosed Trailer (16')	Kristi	1
Less than 1 Hour	Pick Up Truck (support vehicles)	Various	10

Personnel	FT Supervisor	FT Technician	FT Laborer
	14	55	25

EPSVT – Burlington

Boom	No Data
Skimmer	No Data
Vacuum	No Data
Portable Storage	No Data
Vessel	No Data
Beach Cleaner	No Data
Transfer Pump	No Data
Oily Water Separator	No Data
Dispersant	No Data
Fire Equipment	No Data
Support Equipment	No Data
Personnel	No Data

EPSVT – Albany

Boom	Type	Connector	Height (In.)	Length (Ft)
	Curtain.	Slide	18	1000

Skimmer	No Data
Vacuum	No Data
Portable Storage	No Data
Vessel	No Data
Beach Cleaner	No Data
Transfer Pump	No Data
Oily Water Separator	No Data
Dispersant	No Data
Fire Equipment	No Data
Support Equipment	No Data
Personnel	No Data

Miller Environmental Group

Boom	**Type**	**Connector**	**Height (In.)**	**Length (Ft)**
	Curtain	ANSI	18	1,000
	Curtain	Slikbar	12	700

Skimmer 2 inch vacuum

Vacuum	**Vac rate**	**Holding Capacity**	**Quantity**
	100	3,200	1
	100	5,500	1

Portable Storage	**Type**	**Model**	**Capacity**	**Quantity**	**Weight**
	Modular Storage Container	NA	20,000	1	
	Tank Trucks	NA	10,000	1	

Vessel

Vessel Type	**HP**	**Length**	**Beam**	**Draft**	**Range**	**Crew Members**	**Quantity**
Utility Work Boat	9.5	12	5	1	300	2	1
Utility Work Boat	175	20	6	2	300	2	1
Utility Work Boat	200	26	6	3	300	2	1

Beach Cleaner No Data

Transfer Pump

Type	**Power**	**Capacity Rate**	**Weight**	**Quantity**
3 inch	Air			2
2 inch	Air			2
2 inch	Electric			1
2 inch	Trash			1

Oily Water Separator No Data

Dispersant No Data

Fire Equipment No Data

Miller Environmental Group (Cont'd)

Support Equipment	1 Hotsy pressure washer 1 Hotsy trailer with 2 washing units 4 Pickup trucks 5 Radios 1 Confined space equipment setup 60 bales pads 5-10 Soft boom 65 bales 8-10 boom 55 bales 80 bags Speedy dry Sweep 60 bales 8 bags oil snare 2 – 4-gas meters

Personnel	**FT Supervisor**	**FT Technician**	**FT Laborer**	**PT Laborer**
	2	8	0	50