DRAFT

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

From:
To: **Subject:**
Date:

Purpose –

This Draft Umbrella Planning Document for the Ohio River is a Region 4 Regional Response Team (RRT) initiative designed to clarify roles, responsibilities, and relationships for major spill events along the entire length of the Ohio River.

Discussion –

This effort to conceive an "umbrella plan" is intended to facilitate a consistent approach to response along the Ohio River for major incidents requiring the significant involvement of a Federal On-Scene Coordinator.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Regions 3, 4, and 5 have engaged in area contingency planning at sub-area levels in the following locations along the Ohio River:

- Pittsburgh, PA
- Huntington, WV
- Cincinnati, OH
- Louisville, KY
- Evansville, IN
- Marion, IL

Note –

This document is **NOT** an Area Contingency Plan (ACP), and it does not replace or supersede existing ACPs for these locations. Instead, it clarifies existing policy, and applies it in terms of concept of operations when responding to major oil discharge or hazardous substance releases along the Ohio River. In addition, the umbrella plan attempts to integrate information, including links to the existing contingency plans, and agreements between U.S. EPA Regions and other federal/state organizations, as applicable.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Ohio River spans over 980 miles from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania to Cairo, Illinois encompassing multiple response jurisdictions, including 3 U.S. EPA Regions, U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) Sector Ohio Valley, and six states. While Regional Contingency Plans (RCPs), Area Contingency Plans (ACPs), and other planning documents have been developed that encompass the Ohio River Valley, there is a definitive need to coordinate the content and execution of these plans to ensure consistency in responding to a major oil discharge or hazardous substance release impacting the Ohio River. Therefore, this document was developed to address these issues.

The document includes a discussion of authorities, roles, and responsibilities for Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSCs) pertaining to an inland river response. Under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), U.S. EPA is the lead federal agency, and provides the FOSC for an oil discharge or hazardous substance release within the Ohio River Basin, except where the discharge or release involves a commercial vessel, a commercial vessel transfer operation or the marine-transportation related portion of a facility. The USCG provides the FOSC under these circumstances, as specified in Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) between USCG District 8 (formerly known as District 2, as well) and EPA Regions 3, 4, and 5.

The Umbrella Planning Document provides a description of the geographic response boundaries along the Ohio River. Response jurisdictions are broken down into "river reaches" that illustrates which U.S. EPA Region and USCG Marine Safety Unit (MSU) provide an FOSC, depending on the original location of an incident.

The document contains pertinent information concerning the National Response System (NRS), including federal and state response programs, points of notification, and other response resources unique to the Ohio River Basin. This section also briefly describes important aspects of incident management as prescribed in Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD 5) and delineated under the National Response Plan (NRP) including the Incident Command System (ICS) and Unified Command (UC), worker health and safety, and public information, and proposes how these issues would be addressed during a response to a major spill event.

The Umbrella Planning Document provides resource references and a detailed summary of important contact information for the response community along the Ohio River. This document is not meant to replace existing RCPs, ACPs, Sub-ACPs, or other local and state response plans. It is meant to provide linkages and assistance with coordination in preparedness and response activities.

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OHIO RIVER UMBRELLA PLANNING DOCUMENT

Concept of Operations – Priorities –

The response to incidents involving oil or hazardous substances requiring federal action and assistance will be made by the FOSC. Actions will be in accord with the following response priorities:

1. Safety of human life must be given the top priority during every response action. This includes any search and rescue efforts necessary in the general proximity of the discharge and the assurance of response personnel safety.
2. The next priority is stabilizing the situation to preclude the event from worsening. All efforts must be focused on saving a vessel that has been involved in a grounding, collision, fire, or explosion, so that it does not compound the problem. Comparable measures should be taken to stabilize a situation involving a facility, pipeline, or other source of pollution. Stabilizing the situation includes securing the source of the spill and/or removing the remaining oil or hazardous substance from the container (vessel, tank, or pipeline) to prevent additional oil spillage, to reduce the need for follow-up response action, and to minimize adverse impact to the environment.
3. The response must use all necessary containment and removal tactics in a coordinated manner to ensure a timely effective response that minimizes adverse impact to the environment.
4. All parts of this response strategy should be addressed concurrently, but safety and stabilization are the highest priorities. The FOSC should not delay containment and removal decisions unnecessarily and should take actions to minimize adverse impact to the environment that begin as soon as a discharge occurs, as well as, actions to minimize further adverse impact from additional discharges.
5. The priorities set forth in this section are broad in nature, and should not be interpreted to preclude the consideration of other priorities that may arise on a site-specific basis.
6. Response activities will be under the direction of the FOSC. The FOSC, consistent with Section 300.120 of the NCP, shall direct response efforts under the NCP and applicable regional and area plans and coordinate all other efforts at the scene of a discharge or release.
7. The FOSC has the ultimate authority in a response operation with respect to all actions and issues involved with the protection of public health and the environment.

Emergency Notifications –

ORGANIZATION & CONTACT	CONTACT INFORMATION
National Response Center	**Phone: 1-800-424-8802**
U.S. Coast Guard	
Eighth Coast Guard District Hale Boggs Federal Building, Room 1331 501 Magazine Street New Orleans, La 70130-3396	For new FPN #, call 504-589-6225 For increase FPN, call 504-589-6180
USCG MSU Pittsburgh 100 Forbes Ave, Ste 1150 Pittsburgh, PA 15222	Phone: 412-644-5808 Fax: 412-644-3479
USCG MSU Huntington 1415 6th Avenue Huntington, WV 25701	Phone: 304-529-5524 Fax: 304-529-5051
USCG MSD Cincinnati 3653 River Road Cincinnati, OH 45204	Phone: 513 921-9033 (Business hours) 800-253-7465 Fax: 513-921-1376
USCG Sector Ohio Valley 600 Martin Luther King Drive Place, Room 360 Louisville, KY 40202	Phone: 502-582-5194 Fax: 502-582-6825
USCG MSU Paducah 225 Tully Street Paducah, KY 42003	Phone: 270-442-1621
USCG Marine Safety Laboratories 1082 Shennecossett Road Groton, CT 06340-6094	Phone: 203-441-2641 Fax: 203-441-2645
USCG National Strike Force Coordination Center 1461 US Hwy 17 North Elizabeth City, NC 27909	Duty Officer: 800-999-6710 PIN: 9949783 Phone: 919-331-6000 Fax: 919-331-6012/6013
Public Information Assist Team	Phone: 919-331-6000 Fax: 919-331-6012/6013
USCG Gulf Strike Team Commanding Officer, USCG ATC Mobile, AL 36608-9690	Duty Officer: 334-639-6601 Phone: 334-639-6001 Fax: 334-639-6610
USCG Atlantic Strike Team Bldg. 5614, Doughboy Loop Fort Dix. NJ 08640	Phone: 609-724-0008 Fax: 609-724-0232
USCG - Detroit Air Station	Phone: 313-568-9580 Fax: 313-568-9469

ORGANIZATION & CONTACT	CONTACT INFORMATION
USCG National Pollution Fund Center 4200 Wilson Blvd Arlington, VA 22203-1804	Phone: 703-235-4756 Fax: 703-235-4840
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	
U.S. EPA Region 3 1650 Arch Street Philadelphia, PA 19103-2029	Phone: 215-814-3259 Fax: 215-814-3254
U.S. EPA Region 3 (Wheeling, WV) Huntington/Ohio River sub-area 303 Methodist Building, 11th & Chapline Streets Wheeling, WV 26003 Contact: OSC Deborah Carlson	Phone: 304-234-0249 Fax: 304-234-0259
U.S. EPA Region 3 (Wheeling, WV) Southwest Pennsylvania/Wheeling, WV sub-area 303 Methodist Building, 11th & Chapline Streets Wheeling, WV 26003 Contact: OSC Marjorie Easton	Phone: 304-234-0251 Fax: 304-234-0259
U.S. EPA Region 4 61 Forsyth St., 4WD-EERB Atlanta, GA 30303-8960	Phone: 404-562-8700 Fax: 404-562-8699
U.S. EPA Region 4 (Louisville, KY) Rm. 216K, Ramona L. Mazzoli Fed. Bldg 600 MLK Jr. Place, Louisville, KY 40202 Contact: OSC Art Smith	Phone: 502-582-5161 Fax: 502-582-8699
U.S. EPA Region 5 77 West Jackson Boulevard (SE-5J) Chicago, IL 60604	Phone: 312-353-2318 Fax: 312-353-9176
U.S. EPA Region 5 (Cincinnati, Ohio) U.S. EPA Building (B-2), 26 Martin Luther King Drive Cincinnati, OH 45268 Contact: OSC Steve Renninger	Phone: 513-569-7539 (Non-Emergency) Fax: 513-569-7546
U.S. EPA Region 5 (Southern IL) Crab Orchard National Wildlife 8588 Route 148 Marion, IL 62959 Contact: OSC Kevin Turner	Phone: 312-353-2318 Fax: 618-998-0425
States	
State of Illinois	Phone: 217-782-7860
State of Indiana	Phone: 888-233-7745
Commonwealth of Kentucky	Phone: 800-255-2587
State of Ohio	Phone: 800-282-9378

ORGANIZATION & CONTACT	CONTACT INFORMATION
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	Phone: 800-541-2050
State of West Virginia	Phone: 800-642-3074
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	
Huntington District (Milepoints 127.2 - 438) 502 8th Street Huntington, WV 25701	Phone: 304-399-5353
Waterways Branch	Phone: 304-529-5684
Navigation Branch	Phone: 304-529-5239
Permits Section (WV)	Phone: 304-529-5710
Permits Section (OH & KY)	Phone: 304-529-5210
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Louisville District (Milepoints 438 - 981)	Phone: 502-582-5323 Fax: 502-625-7665
Markland Lock and Dam (Milepoint 531.5)	Phone: 606-567-7661
Meldahl Lock and Dam (Milepoint 436.2)	Phone: 513-876-2921
National Weather Service	
Weather Forecast Office Wilmington Ohio 1901 S State Route 134, Wilmington, OH 45177	Phone: 937-383-0931 (recorded voice) 937-383-0031 (live)
Weather Forecast Office Pittsburgh 192 Shafer Road Moon Township, PA 15108	Phone: 412-262-1591
Weather Forecast Office Charleston (Ohio and Kanawha Rivers) 400 Parkway Road Charleston WV 25309	Phone: 304-342-7771 (general public) Phone: 304-346-7002 (media and public officials)
Louisville Weather Forecast Office 6201 Theiler Lane, Louisville, KY 40229	Admin: 502-969-8842; M-F 800 AM - 600 PM Direct: 502-968-2676; M-F 800 AM - 430 PM
Paducah Weather Forecast Office 8250 Highway 3520 West Paducah, KY 42086-6440	Phone: 270-744-6440
Indianapolis Forecast Office (Ohio, Licking and Kentucky Rivers) 6900 West Hanna Ave. Indianapolis, IN. 46241	Phone: 317-856-0360 Phone: 317-248-4044 Phone: 317-856-0367 (Forecaster- 24-hr) Phone: 317-856-0362 (Hydrologist- 24-hr)
Other Organizations	
NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) Hazardous Materials Response and Assessment Division 1240 East 9th Street Cleveland, OH 44199	Phone: 216-522-7760 Fax: 216-522-7759
Agency for Toxic Substance & Disease Registry (ATSDR)	Phone: 404-639-0615

ORGANIZATION & CONTACT	CONTACT INFORMATION
POISON CONTROL	Phone: 800-872-5111
CHEMTREC - 24-hour service	Phone: 800-424-9300
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	Pittsburgh: 412-432-4000 (PA and WV) Cincinnati: 800-582-1766 or 513-421-4310 (OH) Kentucky: 606-341-3901 or Louisville: 502-583-3941 Indiana: 800-382-4005 or 317-639-3301 (IN) Springfield: 217-522-9675 (IL)
U.S. Department of Energy Radiological Assistance Program	Phone: 630-252-4800 (24-hours)

Geographic Response Boundaries –

Along the Ohio River, response to discharges and releases are based on the federal and state authorities documented in the RCPs as well as through the legal and binding documents (Memorandum of Agreements, Memorandum of Understandings, and Instruments of Redelegation) that provide revised, clarified, and agreed-upon roles and responsibilities of state and federal agencies involved in the response.

Figure 2 summarizes the 8 reaches of the Ohio River relative to the pre-designated federal response authorities defined in the NCP and CERCLA. The River Mile classifications begin in Pittsburgh, PA (River Mile 0.0) and extend along the river flow to where the Ohio River empties into the Mississippi River (River Mile 981.2). The following sections provide an overview of the individual areas of responsibility for U.S. EPA, USCG, and the states based on River Mile and/or state lines. Detailed overviews of response authorities within these reaches are provided. Individual reaches along the Ohio River were established to help delineate response authorities. ***When using this document in electronic format, left click on the area of interest on Figure 2 to go directly to the site River Reach.***

Dashed lines denote individual Areas of Responsibility for the 4 USCG MSUs. River Reach extents are marked by red circles on the map.

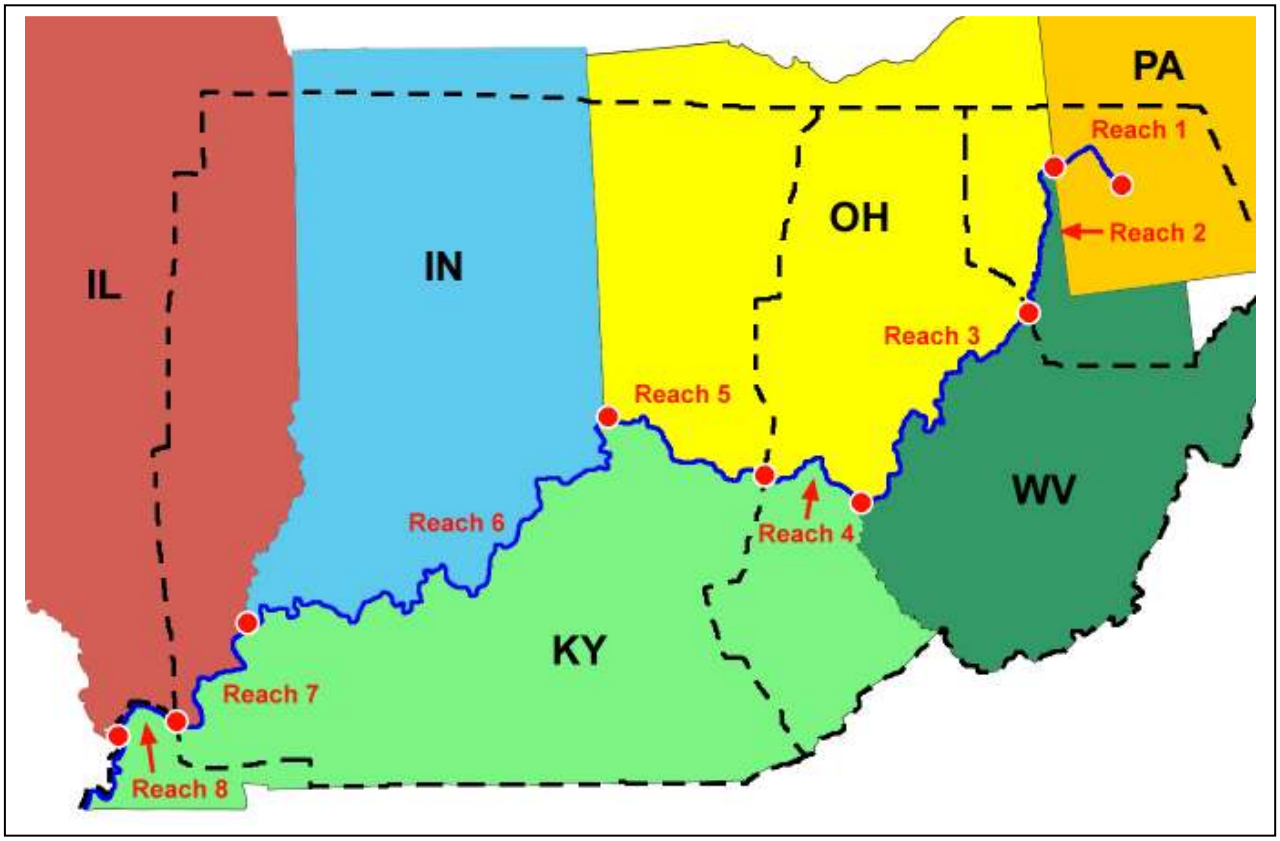


Figure 2. Divisions along the Ohio River by Federal Response Authorities.

MSU Pittsburgh Area of Responsibility –

Reach 1 – Pittsburgh, PA to the PA/OH Border

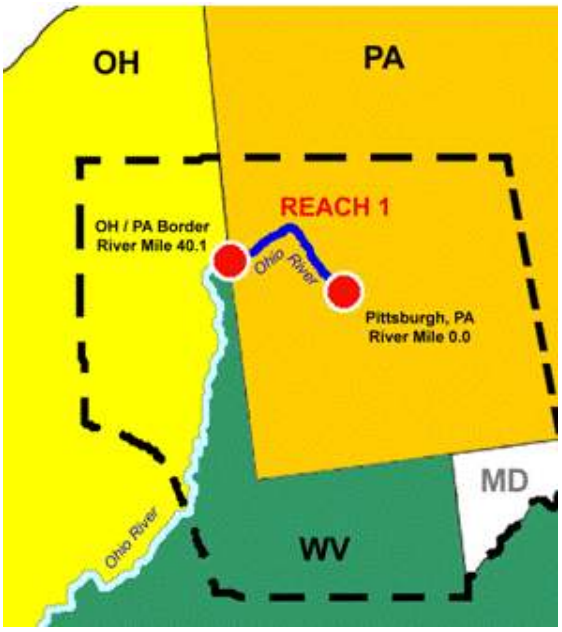


Figure 3. Reach 1 of the Ohio River.

The area of authority along Reach 1 of the Ohio River (from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania [River Mile 0.0] to the Pennsylvania/Ohio borders [River Mile 40.1]), Figure 3. This zone is totally within MSU Pittsburgh's Area of Responsibility (AOR). Within this zone, U.S. EPA Region 3 has been assigned as the pre-designated FOSC for a release or discharge within the inland zone including the inland river system within USCG District 8 (the Ohio River and its major tributaries). However, if a discharge or release occurs from a commercial vessel, or the marine-transportation related portion of a facility, the response is under the Coast Guard's Jurisdiction as specified in the Instrument of Redelegation between U.S. EPA and the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT).

Response Authority	Agency in Charge	Conditions for Authority on Reach 1
Federal FOSC	U.S. EPA Region 3 – Wheeling, WV Out-posted FOSC	U.S. EPA Region 3 will provide the pre-designated FOSC for all releases or discharges within this Area, with the exception of those specifically designated to CG (below).
	USCG – MSU Pittsburgh	The Captain of the Port Sector Ohio Valley will be the FOSC for discharges or releases that originate from a commercial vessel or from the marine transportation-related portion of a facility within the AOR for MSU Pittsburgh.
State OSC	Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)	PA DEP is charged with investigating releases of oil and hazardous substances from both fixed and mobile facilities. The person in this position has the full authority of the Secretary of DEP in responding to emergency situations.

Reach 2 – PA/OH Border to River Mile 121.6

The area of authority along Reach 2 of the Ohio River (from the Pennsylvania/Ohio borders [River Mile 40.1] to the end of the MSU Pittsburgh AOR [River Mile 121.6 – just above the Hannibal Lock and Dam in New Martinsville, WV]), Figure 4, is entirely within the MSU Pittsburgh AOR. U.S. EPA Regions 3 and 5 each maintain pre-designated FOSC responsibilities within this reach. The western bank of the Ohio River forms the boundary for determining FOSC pre-designation between the U.S. EPA Regions 3 and 5. Within this reach, U.S. EPA is primary FOSC for a release or discharge within the inland zone including the inland river system as determined by the location and means of discharge into the Ohio River. If a discharge or release occurs from a commercial vessel, or the marine-transportation related portion of a facility, the Captain of the Port (or his designee) from MSU Pittsburgh would be the FOSC as agreed upon by U.S. EPA and DOT in the Instrument of Redelegation.

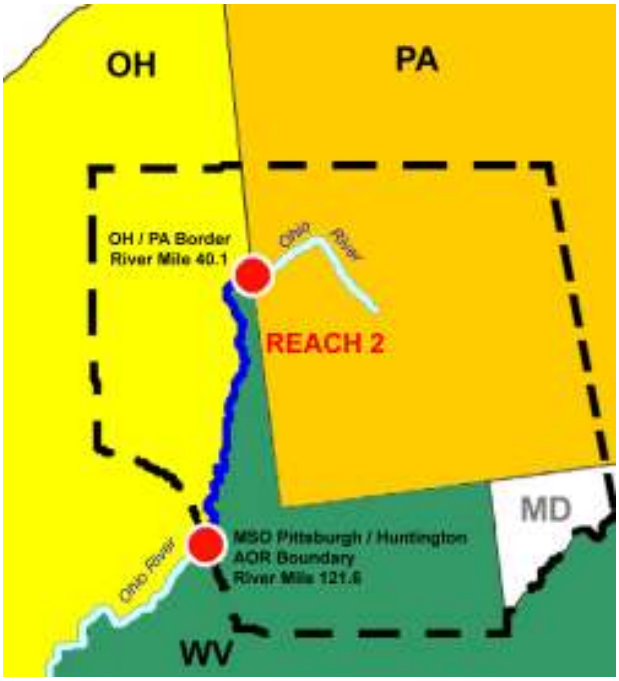


Figure 4. Jurisdictional Boundaries for Reach 2 of the MSU Pittsburgh AOR.

Response Authority	Agency in Charge	Conditions for Authority on Reach 2
Federal FOSC	U.S. EPA Region 3 – Wheeling, WV Out-posted FOSC	U.S. EPA Region 3 will respond as pre-designated FOSC to spills into or on the Ohio River. This includes all releases or discharges from the West Virginia shoreline and those occurring on the river itself (excluding those incidents that are under USCG purview).
	U.S. EPA Region 5	U.S. EPA Region 5 will respond as the pre-designated FOSC to spills that originate from non-marine transportation related discharges or releases along the Ohio shoreline.
	USCG – MSU Pittsburgh	The Captain of the Port Sector Ohio Valley will be the FOSC for discharges or releases that originate from a commercial vessel or from the marine transportation-related portion of a facility within the AOR for MSU Pittsburgh.
State OSC	West Virginia – Region 3	WV DEP will respond as the State OSC to releases of oil and hazardous substances from both marine and non-marine transportation related spills in and along the Ohio River.
	Ohio – Region 5	OH EPA will be the State OSC when the release or discharge originates on land from non-marine transportation related incidents.

MSU Huntington Area or Responsibility –

Reach 3 – River Mile 121.6 to River Mile 317.2

The area of authority along Reach 3 of the Ohio River (from River Mile 121.6 to River Mile 317.2 – the Mouth of the Big Sandy River), Figure 5, is entirely within the AOR for MSU Huntington. U.S. EPA Regions 3 and 5 each maintain pre-designated FOSC responsibilities within this reach. The western bank of the Ohio River forms the boundary for determining FOSC pre-designation between the Regions 3 and 5. For this area, EPA is primary FOSC for a release or discharge within the inland zone including the inland river system as determined by the location and means of discharge into the Ohio River. If a discharge or release occurs from a commercial vessel, or the marine-transportation related portion of a facility, the Captain of the Port (or his designee) from MSU Huntington is the pre-designated FOSC.

Figure 5. Jurisdictional Boundaries for Reach 3 of the MSU Huntington AOR.

Response Authority	Agency in Charge	Conditions for Authority on Reach 3
Federal FOSC	EPA Region 3 – Wheeling, WV Out-posted FOSC	U.S. EPA Region 3 will respond as FOSC to spills into or on the Ohio River. This includes all releases or discharges from the West Virginia shoreline and those occurring on the river itself (excluding those incidents that are under USCG purview [see below]).
	EPA Region 5	U.S. EPA Region 5 will respond as the pre-designated FOSC to spills that originate from non-marine transportation related discharges or releases along the Ohio shoreline.
	USCG – MSU Huntington	The Captain of the Port Sector Ohio Valley will be the FOSC for discharges or releases that originate from a commercial vessel or from the marine transportation-related portion of a facility within the AOR for MSU Huntington.
State OSC	West Virginia – Region 3	WV DEP will respond as the State OSC to releases of oil and hazardous substances from both marine and non-marine transportation related spills in and along the Ohio River.
	Ohio – Region 5	OH EPA will be the State OSC when the release or discharge originates on land from non-marine transportation related incidents.

Reach 4 – River Mile 317.2 to River Mile 374.8

The area of authority along Reach 4 of the Ohio River (River Mile 317.2 [mouth of the Big Sandy River] to River Mile 374.8 [end of the MSU Huntington AOR near Vanceburg, Kentucky]) is entirely within the AOR for MSU Huntington, Figure 6. U.S. EPA Regions 4 and 5 each maintain pre-designated FOSC responsibilities within this reach. The western bank of the Ohio River forms the boundary for determining FOSC pre-designation between the Regions 4 and 5. For this area, EPA is primary FOSC for a release or discharge within the inland zone including the inland river system is determined by the location and means of discharge into the Ohio River. If a discharge or release occurs from a commercial vessel, or the marine-transportation related portion of a facility, the Captain of the Port (or his designee) from MSU Huntington is the pre-designated FOSC.

Figure 6. Jurisdictional Boundaries for Reach 4 of the MSU Huntington AOR.

Response Authority	Agency in Charge	Conditions for Authority on Reach 4
FOSC	U.S. EPA Region 4 – Louisville, KY Out-posted FOSC	U.S. EPA Region 4 will respond as FOSC to spills into or on the Ohio River. This includes all releases or discharges from the Kentucky shoreline and those occurring on the river itself (excluding those incidents that are under USCG purview [see below]).
	U.S. EPA Region 5	U.S. EPA Region 5 will respond as the pre-designated FOSC to spills that originated from fixed facilities on the Ohio shoreline.
	USCG – MSU Huntington	Only for discharges or releases that originate from a commercial vessel or from the marine transportation-related portion of a facility within the AOR for MSO Huntington.
State OSC	Kentucky – Region 4	KY DEP is the State agency charged with investigating releases of oil and hazardous substances from both fixed and mobile facilities.
	Ohio – Region 5	OH EPA's spill response program is responsible for receiving reports of releases to all environmental media, aid in chemical identification, containment, cleanup, public safety, and the identification of responsible parties.

Sector Ohio Valley (Louisville, KY) Area of Responsibility –

Reach 5 – River Mile 374.8 to River Mile 492.0

The area of authority along Reach 5 of the Ohio River (from River Mile 374.8 [end of the MSU Huntington AOR near Vanceburg, KY] to River Mile 492.0 [the Ohio/Indiana border]) is entirely within the Area of Responsibility for MSU Louisville, Figure 7. U.S. EPA Regions 4 and 5 each maintain pre-designated FOSC responsibilities within this reach. The western bank of the Ohio River forms the boundary for determining FOSC pre-designation between the Regions 4 and 5. For this area, EPA is primary FOSC for a release or discharge within the inland zone including the inland river system is determined by the location and means of discharge into the Ohio River. If a discharge or release occurs from a commercial vessel, or the marine-transportation related portion of a facility, the Captain of the Port (or his designee) from MSU Louisville is the pre-designated FOSC.

Figure 7. Jurisdictional Boundaries for Reach 5 of the Sector Ohio Valley Louisville AOR.

Response Authority	Agency in Charge	Conditions for Authority on Reach 5
FOSC	U.S. EPA Region 4 – Louisville, KY Out-posted FOSC	U.S. Region 4 will respond as FOSC to spills into or on the Ohio River. This includes all releases or discharges from the Kentucky shoreline and those occurring on the river itself (excluding those incidents that are under USCG purview.
	U.S. EPA Region 5 – Cincinnati, OH Out-posted FOSC	U.S. EPA Region 5 will respond as the pre-designated FOSC to spills that originated from fixed facilities on the Ohio shoreline.
	USCG – MSU Louisville	Only for discharges or releases that originate from a commercial vessel or from the marine transportation-related portion of a facility within the AOR for MSU Louisville.
State OSC	Kentucky – Region 4	KY DEP is the State agency charged with investigating releases of oil and hazardous substances from both fixed and mobile facilities.
	Ohio – Region 5	OH EPA's spill response program is responsible for receiving reports of releases to all environmental media, aid in chemical identification, containment, cleanup, public safety, and the identification of responsible parties.

Reach 6 – River Mile 492.0 to River Mile 848.0

The area of authority along Reach 6 of the Ohio River (from River Mile 492.0 [the Ohio/Indiana border] to River Mile 848.0 [the Indiana/Illinois border]) is entirely within the MSU Louisville AOR, Figure 8. U.S. EPA Regions 4 and 5 each maintain pre-designated FOSC responsibilities within this reach. The western bank of the Ohio River forms the boundary for determining FOSC pre-designation between the Regions 4 and 5. For this area, EPA is primary FOSC for a release or discharge within the inland zone including the inland river system is determined by the location and means of discharge into the Ohio River. If a discharge or release occurs from a commercial vessel, or the marine-transportation related portion of a facility, the Captain of the Port (or his designee) from MSU Louisville is the pre-designated FOSC.

Figure 8. Jurisdictional Boundaries for Reach 6 of the Sector Ohio Valley Louisville AOR.

Response Authority	Agency in Charge	Conditions for Authority on Reach 6
FOSC	U.S. EPA Region 4 – Louisville, KY Out-posted FOSC	U.S. EPA Region 4 will respond as FOSC to spills into or on the Ohio River. This includes all releases or discharges from the Kentucky shoreline and those occurring on the river itself (excluding those incidents that are under USCG purview.
	U.S. EPA Region 5 – Marion, IL Out-posted FOSC	U.S. EPA Region 5 will respond as the pre-designated FOSC to spills that originated from fixed facilities on the Indiana shoreline.
	USCG – MSU Louisville	Only for discharges or releases that originate from a commercial vessel or from the marine transportation-related portion of a facility within the AOR for MSU Louisville.
State OSC	Kentucky – Region 4	KY DEP is the State agency charged with investigating releases of oil and hazardous substances from both fixed and mobile facilities.
	Indiana – Region 5	IN DEM spill response program is responsible for responding onsite to assist in the response effort, assuming the role of State OSC if necessary.

Reach 7 – River Mile 848.0 to River Mile 867.3

The area of authority along Reach 7 of the Ohio River (from River Mile 848.0 [the Indiana/Illinois state border] to River Mile 867.3 [at Shawneetown, IL]) is entirely within the MSU Louisville AOR, Figure 9. U.S. EPA Regions 4 and 5 each maintain pre-designated FOSC responsibilities within this reach. The western bank of the Ohio River forms the boundary for determining FOSC pre-designation between the Regions 4 and 5. For this area, U.S. EPA is primary FOSC for a release or discharge within the inland zone including the inland river system is determined by the location and means of discharge into the Ohio River. If a discharge or release occurs from a commercial vessel, or the marine-transportation related portion of a facility, the Captain of the Port (or his designee) from MSU Louisville is the pre-designated FOSC.

Figure 9. Jurisdictional Boundaries for Reach 7 of the Sector Ohio Valley Louisville AOR.

Response Authority	Agency in Charge	Conditions for Authority on Reach 7
FOSC	U.S. EPA Region 4 – Louisville, KY Out-posted FOSC	U.S. EPA Region 4 will respond as FOSC to spills into or on the Ohio River. This includes all releases or discharges from the Kentucky shoreline and those occurring on the river itself (excluding those incidents that are under USCG purview.
	U.S. EPA Region 5 – Marion, IL Out-posted FOSC	U.S. EPA Region 5 will respond as the pre-designated FOSC to spills that originated from fixed facilities on the Illinois shoreline.
	USCG – MSU Louisville	Only for discharges or releases that originate from a commercial vessel or from the marine transportation-related portion of a facility within the AOR for MSU Louisville.
State OSC	Kentucky – Region 4	KY DEP is the State agency charged with investigating releases of oil and hazardous substances from both fixed and mobile facilities.
	Illinois – Region 5	IL EPA is the state's lead agency for coordinating actions before, during and after emergency situations and spills.

MSU Paducah Area of Responsibility –

Reach 8 – River Mile 867.3 to River Mile 981.0

The area of authority along Reach 8 of the Ohio River (from River Mile 867.3 [at Shawneetown, IL] to River Mile 981.0 [the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers]) is entirely within the AOR for MSU Paducah, Figure 10. U.S. EPA Regions 4 and 5 each maintain pre-designated FOSC responsibilities within this reach. The western bank of the Ohio River forms the boundary for determining FOSC pre-designation between the Regions 4 and 5. For this area, U.S. EPA is primary FOSC for a release or discharge within the inland zone including the inland river system is determined by the location and means of discharge into the Ohio River. If a discharge or release occurs from a commercial vessel, or the marine-transportation related portion of a facility, the Captain of the Port (or his designee) from MSU Paducah is the pre-designated FOSC.

Figure 10. Jurisdictional Boundaries for Reach 8 of the MSU Paducah AOR.

Response Authority	Agency in Charge	Conditions for Authority on Reach 8
FOSC	U.S. EPA Region 4 – Jackson, TN Out-posted FOSC	U.S. EPA Region 4 will respond as FOSC to spills into or on the Ohio River. This includes all releases or discharges from the Kentucky shoreline and those occurring on the river itself (excluding those incidents that are under USCG purview.
	U.S. EPA Region 5 – Marion, IL Out-posted FOSC	U.S. EPA Region 5 will respond as the pre-designated FOSC to spills that originated from fixed facilities on the Illinois shoreline.
	USCG – MSU Paducah	Only for discharges or releases that originate from a commercial vessel or from the marine transportation-related portion of a facility within the AOR for MSU Paducah.
State OSC	Kentucky – Region 4	KY DEP is the State agency charged with investigating releases of oil and hazardous substances from both fixed and mobile facilities.
	Illinois – Region 5	IL spill response program is responsible for receiving reports of releases to all environmental media, aid in chemical identification, containment, cleanup, public safety, and the identification of responsible parties.

1000 INTRODUCTION

1100 Purpose and Objectives

1101 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to provide a guide to understanding the issues and complexities of a response on the Ohio River; an area that is regulated and overseen by three U.S. EPA regions, USCG Sector Ohio Valley (including 4 MSUs), and six states (Figure 1). This document is intended to promote timely and effective coordination among the entire spill response community, including Federal, state, tribal, local, and private entities in response to an oil discharge or hazardous substance release along the Ohio River.

1102 Objectives

This document provides information to facilitate planning and response to a major spill event along the Ohio River. It clarifies roles and responsibilities, primarily at the federal and state levels, in order to promote a better understanding of how responses are likely to be managed. This document is not a contingency plan, it integrates existing information with links to the existing sub-Area Contingency Plans currently in effect along the Ohio River.

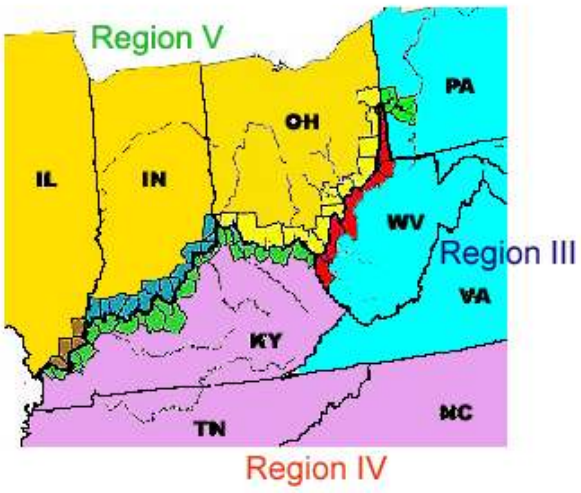


Figure 1. Geopolitical Boundaries along the Ohio River.

1103 Scope

This document applies to the Area defined in Section 1300 Geographic Boundaries, and addresses:

1) discharges of oil into or on the navigable waters, on the adjoining shorelines to the navigable waters, into or on the waters of the exclusive economic zone, or that may affect natural resources belonging to, appertaining to, or under the exclusive management authority of the United States (OPA section 4201); and
2) releases into the environment of hazardous substances, and pollutants or contaminants that may present an imminent and substantial danger to public health or welfare.

This document provides a guideline for the coordination between Federal, state and local authorities, as well as integrating existing Federal, state, and local plans for the Area.

1104 Document Assumptions

Releases of hazardous substances and/or discharges of oil will occur within the inland and coastal area of the region that will require a Federal response action. These response actions will be directed or monitored by an FOSC as pre-designated by U.S. EPA or appropriate USCG Sector Commander. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) will provide the FOSC for hazardous substance releases (not oil) where the release is on or the sole source of the release is from a DOE or DOD facility or vessel.

Upon notification of a spill or threat of a spill, the response procedures, protocols, coordination mechanisms and information contained in the applicable national, regional and area planning documents will be used to implement a Federal response in support of or in-lieu of local and State government response actions.

Regional response forces will respond with appropriate and available resources when releases of hazardous substances, discharges of oil, or other pollution or contamination incidents occur which require a Federal response presence. Federal response under the applicable Plan will not be immediately available at the incident location and, depending on distance and travel times, an FOSC may not be available on-scene for the first eight to ten hours following an incident. The arrival of other assets to conduct the response action may take even longer. U.S. EPA's decision to initiate a Federal response will be based solely on the criteria for Federal response described in the NCP or as directed under the mandates of the National Response Plan (NRP).

Emergencies, counter-terrorism activities and natural disasters will occur which will require the activation of the NRP. The NRP provides the coordination mechanisms to integrate appropriate Federal response actions into the National Incident Mangement System (NIMS) structure and to provide assistance to lead Federal agencies as designated by the NRP.

Incidents involving radiological materials that are CERCLA hazardous substances will occur and will require an FOSC-led Federal response. If more than one Federal agency is involved in response operations, the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex of the NRP will be used by the FOSC as a tactical response coordinating mechanism.

The NCP mandated a National Response System (NRS) as a mechanism for coordinating response actions by all levels of government in support of the FOSC. Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 5 authorized the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish

NIMS to provide a consistent nationwide approach for federal, state, tribal and local governments to work together to prepare for, prevent, respond to and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size or complexity. On March 1, 2004 NIMS was integrated into the NRS, satisfying both the NCP requirements and NRP structure.

1200 Geographic Boundaries for the Ohio River

For response planning along the Ohio River, there are a wide variety of Federal and state jurisdictions and authorities that must be clearly understood by the response community in order to determine the pre-designated FOSC as well as state and local response authorities. This section provides a general overview of the Federal authorities from the NCP, which provides the "blue-print" for a response (oil and hazardous substances response), the NRP (adds a homeland security focus, and fully integrates criminal investigation and emergency response, and broadens the planning focus to include prevention and preparedness as well as response and recovery), and any Executive Orders, Memorandums of Understanding or Agreements and Instruments of Redelegation, among Federal agencies.

1210 Federal On-Scene Coordinator Authorities

The FOSC is the pre-designated Federal official, operating at the scene of an oil or hazardous substance incident in accordance with executive powers delegated through law, regulation, executive orders and agency delegations. The NCP (40 CFR Part 300.120) provides the legal authority that clearly designates the FOSC as the Nation's exclusive manager of spills of oil and hazardous substances under the National Response System (NRS) and charges the FOSC with the responsibility for ensuring immediate and effective response to a discharge or release. Under the NRS, a major duty of the FOSC is to coordinate with state and local response organizations. The pre-designation of FOSC and their roles and responsibilities are maintained under the NRP.
In Executive Orders 12316, 12580 and 12777, the President delegated certain functions and responsibilities vested in him by the Clean Water Act (CWA), the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), and the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA).

Executive Order 12316 delegated authorities for response to *hazardous substance* events under CERCLA to USCG for responses to releases and potential releases in the coastal zone, Great Lakes, ports and harbors; all other areas to U.S. EPA. An Instrument of Redelegation between the U.S. EPA and Secretary of the Department of Transportation (DOT) further defined the response functions and authorities when responding to hazardous substance releases:

- USCG has limited FOSC responsibility for releases or potential releases of hazardous substances, in their response jurisdicition and no removal authority in any other area.
- USCG retains all CERCLA response authorities for releases and threats of releases originating from vessels, including vessels in the inland zone. USCG retains authority to respond to releases or potential releases originating from facilities, other than hazardous waste management facilities, when such releases require immediate removal action.
- For releases and potential releases originating from hazardous waste management facilities, USCG retains emergency response authority but will only exercise that authority when an immediate action is required pending the arrival of the U.S. EPA FOSC, unless otherwise agreed upon by U.S. EPA and USCG, and the U.S. EPA FOSC is scheduled to arrive within 48 hours of initial notification.

Executive Order 12580 (56 FR 54757, October 22, 1991) requires the establishment of procedures, methods, equipment, and other requirements to prevent and/or contain discharges of oil from vessels and facilities. These authorities were delegated to U.S. EPA. Executive Order 12777, amended E.O. 12580 and required that U.S. EPA and USCG:

- Begin an effective and immediate removal or arrangement for removal of a discharge
- Mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of a discharge of oil or a hazardous substance
- Direction and monitoring of all Federal, State and private actions
- Removal and destruction of a vessel
- Issuance of directions
- Consulting with affected trustees
- Removal completion determinations

1220 Inter-regional Authorities

U.S. EPA Regions 3, 4, and 5 and USCG Fifth, Seventh, and Eighth Districts have signed several memoranda of agreements to establish mutual aid for cross-regional emergency and removal response activities and further clarify regional responsibility based on spill origin in boundary zones. The memoranda, in their entirety, are published within the Region Response Team 4 RCP/ACP.

The memoranda between U.S. EPA and USCG (February 7, 2000) delineates inland and coastal zone geographical boundaries establishing the responsibility for the pre-designation of FOSCs for pollution response pursuant to the NCP.

The Inter-Regional Emergency Response and Removal Support, Regions III, IV, & V (April 24, 2000) provides support to each other during emergency incidents and other removal actions,

primarily for large emergency/removal actions where the magnitude is overwhelming to the resources of the lead region. However, a cross-boundary response can be performed where the closest FOSC is from another region. This agreement encompasses responses under the NCP, and the Stafford Disaster Relief Act and amendments as further defined under the NRP.

This MOA also includes a protocol for performing cross-boundary responses to multi-regional responses.

> "The region in which an incident originates will respond as the lead region, provide a pre-designated FOSC, and initiate response operations including the notification of all appropriate government agencies, RRT's, and affected parties within the anticipated area of impact. If the discharge or release moves from one region to another, the authority for leading the response will also shift between regions. Conversely, should the incident affect an area that encompasses multiple-regions, the involved region should all commit FOSC resources to a unified Incident Command Structure that would conduct response activities pursuant to NCP Section 300.135. There shall be only one FOSC in charge of response operations. The RRT co-chairs from the affected EPA regions will consult and reach agreement on which region should provide the lead FOSC. In selecting the lead region, the RRT Co-chairs shall give prime consideration to the region vulnerable to the greatest threat. Should the consultation among regions result in a change in the lead region, it is agreed that all parties will work together to ensure the transition has minimal impact on the response operations."

The MOU between U.S. EPA Regions 3 and 4 (March 1994) affirms the designated boundary between the regions is the centerline of the Big Sandy River, the state boundary between West Virginia and Kentucky. All discharges or releases or substantial threat of a discharge or release originating WEST of the centerline of the Big Sandy River will be the responsibility of U.S. EPA Region 4; EAST of the centerline is the responsibility of U.S. EPA Region 3. This includes discharges and releases from unknown sources or those classified as "mystery spills."

The MOU between U.S. EPA Region 4 and 5 (March 1994) affirms the designated boundary between the regions is the Ohio River as defined by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers that extends from river mile 317.2, the confluence of the Ohio and Big Sandy Rivers, westerly to river mile 981.2 to the confluence of the Ohio, Lower Mississippi, and Upper Mississippi Rivers. All discharges or releases or substantial threat of a discharge or release from a source originating from U.S. EPA Region 4 into the Ohio River will be the responsibility of U.S. EPA Region 4. Responsibility begins at the water line on the right descending bank (RDB), extending to the south. Those originating from U.S. EPA Region 5 into the Ohio River will be the responsibility

of U.S. EPA Region V. Responsibility begins at the water line on the RDB, extending to the north. If a discharge or release enters the water, U.S. EPA Region 5 is responsible. This includes discharges and releases from unknown sources or those classified as "mystery spills."

The MOU between U.S. EPA Regions 3, 4, and 5 (April 2000) cements an inter-regional emergency response and removal support relations for releases of oil, hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants pursuant to the authorities of the CWA as amended by OPA, CERCLA as amended by SARA, and the NCP.

2000 STATE RESPONSE AUTHORITIES

Section 300.180 of the NCP describes State and local participation in a response. Ordinarily, local public safety organizations are the first government representatives at the scene of an incident. As first responders they are expected to initiate public safety measures, consistent with containment and cleanup requirements as stated in the NCP, that protect the public health and welfare. They are also responsible for directing evacuations pursuant to existing State or local procedures. Additionally, representative(s) from each designated state response agency may act as the state on-scene coordinator (SOSC) consistent with the NCP, the individual state authorities, the ACP, and any other applicable plans.

For information about local response actions at an incident, refer to the applicable Regional and Area Contingency Plans. Additional contact information on local responders may also be collected from the State Emergency Response Commissions (SERCs) and Local Emergency Planning Commissions (LEPCs).
The following summarizes authorities and emergency preparedness measures for lead agencies for each state with response authority along the Ohio River.

State of Illinois –

For Illinois, the legal requirements for responding to a discharge or release are set forth in the Illinois Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan that derives its authority from the Section 22.1 of the Environmental Protection Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1983 ch. 111½, par. 1022.1).

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA), the designated RRT 5 member, has various responsibilities for responding to environmental emergencies within Illinois and its adjoining waters. IEPA is the State's lead agency for developing plans and coordinating action before, during, and after certain emergency situations.

The **ILLINOIS** 24-hour spill notification number is to the Illinois Emergency Management Agency **217-782-7860** (800-782-7860 in Illinois).

State of Indiana –

For Indiana, the legal requirements for responding to a discharge or release within the State are set forth in The Indiana Code IC 13-18. The Indiana Water Pollution Control Board shall adopt rules for the control and prevention of pollution in waters of Indiana with any substance:

1) That is deleterious to:
- the public health; or
- the prosecution of any industry or lawful occupation; or

2) By which:
- any fish life or any beneficial animal or vegetable life may be destroyed; or
- the growth or propagation of fish life or beneficial animal or vegetable life is prevented or injuriously affected.

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), the designated RRT 5 member, is the lead Indiana agency for addressing spills. IDEM provides technical assistance to the responsible party and the responding personnel. On large spills, or where the spiller fails to respond adequately, IDEM staff respond onsite to assist in the response effort, assuming the role of SOSC if necessary.

In **INDIANA**, spills are reported 24-hours-a-day to **888-233-7745**.

Commonwealth of Kentucky –

For Kentucky, the legal requirements for responding to a discharge or release are set forth in the Kentucky Emergency Operations Plan (KyEOP) as called for by Kentucky Revised Statutes 39A.050 (2) (c). The KyEOP is based upon Presidential Executive Order 11795; Governor of Kentucky Executive Order 96-1120; Public Law 81-920, 88-352, 91-190, 91-606, 91-616, 91-646, 92-255, 92-385, 93-234, 93-288, 93-523, 94-68, 96-511, 100-707, 101-121, 107-296 and Kentucky Revised Statutes Chapter 39A through 39F. Annex Q of this plan provides information on responses to Hazardous Materials for KY government agencies and defines their responsibilities.

Kentucky Division of Emergency Management (KyEM) provides the designated member for RRT 4 and is the lead agency for the State in addressing spills.

In **KENTUCKY**, spills are reported 24-hours-a-day to **502-564-2150** or **800-255-2587**.

State of Ohio –

For the state of Ohio, the legal requirements for responding to a discharge or release within the State of Ohio are set forth in The Ohio Administrative Code Title 37, Chapter 3745.

The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) is the designated representative of RRT 5 for Ohio. OEPA is also the State agency charged with investigating releases of oil and hazardous substances from both fixed and mobile facilities. Ohio's spill response program is housed in the Emergency Response Unit (ERU), which is a part of the Division of Emergency and Remedial Response. This unit, which is responsible for receiving reports of releases to all environmental media, uses 15 spill responders to aid in chemical identification, containment, cleanup, public safety, and the identification of responsible parties. If a responsible party cannot be identified or is recalcitrant, the ERU can activate a level-of-effort contractor to initiate actions to contain or clean up the spill.

In **OHIO**, spills are reported 24-hours-a-day to **800-282-9378**.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania –

For the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the legal requirements for responding to a discharge or release within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania are set forth in The Pennsylvania's Commonwealth Emergency Operation Plan, which derives its authority from Emergency Management Services Code, (35 PA C.S.), as amended; Article I, Section 27 of the Pennsylvania Constitution; Air Pollution Control Act; Clean Streams Law; Oil and Gas Act; Pennsylvania Coal Mine Acts; Solid Waste Management Act; Hazardous Sites Cleanup Act; and Land Recycling Act.

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is the designated representative to RRT 3. Pennsylvania DEP is also the agency charged with investigating releases of oil and hazardous substances from both fixed and mobile facilities. Pennsylvania's spill response program is under the supervision of the Director of Environmental Emergency Response.

In **PENNSYLVANIA**, spills are reported 24-hours-a-day to **800-541-2050.**

State of West Virginia –

For the State of West Virginia, the legal requirements for responding to a discharge or release within the State are set forth in the State of West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan and Chapter 22 (Environmental Resources) of the West Virginia Code.

The West Virginia Division of Environmental Protection (DEP) is the designated representative of RRT 3. West Virginia DEP is also the agency charged with investigating releases of oil and hazardous substances from both fixed and mobile facilities

In **WEST VIRGINIA**, spills are reported 24-hours-a-day to **800-642-3074.**

3000 ROLE OF GOVERNMENTAL RESPONDERS

3100 Local Responder

Normally, due to the length of time until arrival of Federal responders, protection of the public because of threats via fires, explosions, releases of toxic airborne clouds or other similar incidents, are handled by local responders. Federal involvement may include risk communication and advice, and, when appropriate response to such acute public health emergencies. Local public safety (fire, law enforcement, emergency medical) agencies and officials are the first responders regardless of the magnitude of the incident. As per 29 CFR 1910.120 they must establish an Incident Command System and initiate appropriate response/containment actions.

When the incident occurs on public property, such as a transportation incident on a public highway or railway, the party responsible for the incident is required to cooperate with and aid the local responders. Direction of fire fighting, evacuations or other first responses to the incident is maintained by the local public safety agencies.

When the situation requires a Federal response to manage environmental and public health protection, the responsible party (spiller), State environmental agencies and the FOSC assume a more proactive role. Local response personnel continue to manage public safety issues and provide support and assistance to the FOSC within their capabilities. In an incident during which an RCP or ACP is activated and a FOSC response is required, a multi-organizational response network may be deployed to meet the varied demands of the situation. Included in this network are resources of the Federal, State and local governments, the responsible party and in some cases volunteer groups and individuals.

Local emergency response agencies are normally the first on scene and undertake initial response actions in accordance with local plans and capabilities. It is likely that the first response forces will establish an Incident Command Structure. If warranted, the FOSC will establish a Unified Command to coordinate a response effort that takes into account the Federal, State, local and responsible party responsibilities, concerns and interests when implementing the response strategy

3200 State Responder

The role of State agencies in a public safety response during the early stages of an incident is to provide advice and assistance to local responders. As the incident progresses, State and Federal

responders may provide additional assistance through the Unified Command by providing technical assistance such as air, water and soil sampling, analysis of chemicals, providing specialized resources and equipment from agency or contractor sources and providing detailed advice or other assistance.

3300 Federal On-Scene Coordinator

The role and responsibility of the FOSC is to direct and coordinate Federal resources and manage the technical/removal aspects of an oil or hazardous substance incident that presents a public health or environmental threat. FOSCs may also monitor actions being taken by Responsible Party (RPs) and State and local governments in certain situations. FOSCs normally do not assume command of specific local emergency management functions from local commanders (*i.e.*, fire control, evacuations, etc.) unless specifically requested to do so and feel capable of assuming that role if conditions warrant such action.

Response actions during incidents involving oil or hazardous materials are often directed toward two separate but related threats or impacts:

1) Public Safety: A response to manage the emergency conditions caused by the release of the material that directly threatens the lives of people at risk, i.e., threats to public safety and property. This response is usually initiated by local first responders to the extent of their capability.
2) Public Health and Environmental: A parallel response is to "manage" (contain, cleanup, remove, dispose, etc.) the released product.

When applicable, the FOSC possesses the authority to utilize a commercial clean-up contractor to perform removal operations. The FOSC's function on-scene is to investigate the incident, monitor RP, State and local conduct of the response and direct Federally-financed removal operations to minimize the impact to the public and environment, where necessary.

The first Federal official affiliated with an RRT agency to arrive at the scene of a discharge or release should coordinate activities under the NCP, RCP, ACP and agency guidance until the pre-designated FOSC is available. That Federal official should consult directly with the pre-designated FOSC regarding any necessary initial actions. Federally-financed operations must be authorized by the FOSC prior to implementation.

3310 Multi-Regional Responses

If a discharge or release affects areas covered by two or more RCPs or ACPs, the response mechanisms of each applicable plan may be activated. In this case, response actions of all areas concerned shall be fully coordinated as detailed in the RCPs, ACPs, and per existing MOUs.

There shall be only one FOSC at any time during the course of a specific response operation. Should a discharge or release affect two or more jurisdictional response areas along the Ohio River, the MOUs currently in place between the U.S. EPA Regions and USCG District 8 or those in place between the U.S. EPA Regions will drive the designation of the FOSC. The NRT shall designate the FOSC if a clear delineation of the pre-designated FOSC is not clear and the RRTs can not decide among themselves.

Where the USCG has initially provided the FOSC for response to a release from hazardous waste management facilities located in the coastal zone, responsibility for response action shall shift to U.S. EPA or another Federal agency, as appropriate. The FOSC shall be provided by the U.S. EPA Region within which the release occurs, or according to pre-established protocols.

3120 Notification and Reporting –

It is universally accepted that the earlier equipment arrives on-scene in an incident, the greater the capability of containing and controlling the spill and initiating a successful cleanup. An effective response requires the immediate notification of the appropriate government authorities and first responders.

The National Response Center (NRC) is the national communications center for handling activities related to response actions. The NRC acts as the single point of contact for all Federal pollution incident reporting. Notice of an oil discharge or release of a hazardous substance in an amount equal to or greater than the reportable quantity must be made immediately in accordance with 40 CFR Part 110 and 40 CFR Part 116, respectively. All notices of discharges or releases received at the NRC will be relayed immediately by telephone to the appropriate pre-designated FOSC.

To address the complex nature of communications among and within the U.S. EPA Regions that have authority along the Ohio River, Annex 1 contains detailed communications fact sheets for each state within Regions 3, 4, and 5 that border the Ohio River. Every effort has been made to ensure that all Federal, state and local response contacts have been identified and recorded for the Ohio River.

4000 NATIONAL RESPONSE SYSTEM

The NCP, in Section 300.105, establishes the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Response System (NRS), as the overall mechanism for coordinating response actions by all levels of government in support of the FOSC during an emergency response to releases of hazardous substances into the environment or discharges of oil into navigable waters of the U.S.

The NRS functions through a network of interagency and intergovernmental relationships and provides for coordinating response action by all levels of government. On the Federal level, oil and hazardous substances response is divided into three organizational levels: The National Response Team, the RRT, FOSCs, Area Committees and Special Teams.

4100 Federal On-Scene Coordinator

The FOSC is the pre-designated Federal official, operating at the scene of an oil or hazardous substances incident in accordance with executive powers delegated through law, regulation, executive orders and agency delegations. The NCP clearly designates the FOSC as the Nation's exclusive manager of spills of oil and hazardous substances under the National Response System and charges the FOSC with the responsibility for ensuring immediate and effective response to a discharge or release. Under the NRS, a major duty of the FOSC is to coordinate with State and local response organizations.

The USCG designates FOSCs for the coastal zone, while the EPA designates FOSCs for the inland zones. EPA FOSCs are pre-designated by the Regional Administrator within each region. Pre-designated USCG FOSCs are the Captains of the Port in the coastal zone and the inland rivers. The FOSC directs response efforts and coordinates all other Federal efforts at the scene of a discharge or release. In the case of a release of a hazardous material on a DOD or DOE facility, the responsible lead agency will designate the FOSC. If an oil discharge is involved on a DOD or DOE facility, the USCG or USEPA will provide the FOSC depending on the location. FOSC's general responsibilities include:

1) Coordinating, directing, and reviewing the work of other agencies, responsible parties, and contractors to ensure compliance with the NCP, RCP and any other documents such as decision documents, consent decrees, administrative orders, and/or lead agency-approved plans.
2) Notifying appropriate State and Federal agencies of any reported discharges or potential discharges. Notification lists are discussed in Annex A.
3) Determining whether proper response actions have been initiated. If the party responsible for the release or spill does not act promptly in accordance with directions of the FOSC, or

does not take appropriate actions, or if the party is unknown, the FOSC shall respond in accordance with provisions of the NCP, RCP, ACP and agency guidance.

4) Collecting pertinent information on the discharge or release (i.e., its source and cause; responsible parties; nature, amount, location, direction, and time of discharge; pathways to human and environmental exposure; potential impact on and protection priorities for human health, welfare, and safety, and the environment; possible impact on natural resources and property; and estimated response costs).
5) Coordinating efforts with other Federal, State, and local agencies. Consults with and informs RRT members of reported discharges and releases through Pollution Reports (POLREPs).
6) Consulting with the appropriate Regional or District office regarding situations potentially requiring temporary or permanent relocation. In the event of a declared Federal disaster, coordinates with the FEMA Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) as appropriate.
7) Implementing appropriate community-relations activities.
8) Addressing worker health and safety issues prior to and during a response operation.
9) Coordinating with Scientific Advisors from various agencies, as the FOSC deems necessary, regarding possible public health risks and environmental sensitivity.

The first Federal official affiliated with an NRT member agency to arrive at the scene of a discharge should coordinate activities under the NCP and is authorized to initiate, in consultation with the FOSC, any necessary actions normally carried out by the FOSC until the arrival of the pre-designated FOSC. This official may initiate Federal fund-financed actions only as authorized by the FOSC.

Where appropriate, the FOSC shall establish a UC consisting of the local Incident Commander, SOSC, FOSC, and the Responsible Party Incident Commander (RPIC). The FOSC is responsible for assigning individuals from within the response community (Federal, state, local, or private), as necessary, to fill the designated positions in the response organization. It should be noted, however, that one individual may fill several of the designated positions. These assignments will be predicated on the nature of the spill and the need for extensive staffing.

The FOSC shall, to the extent practicable and as soon as possible after the incident occurs, collect pertinent facts about the discharge such as its source and cause; the identification of RPs; the nature, amount, and location of discharged materials; the trajectory of discharged materials; whether the discharge is a worst case discharge; the pathways to human and environmental exposure; the potential impact on human health, welfare, safety, and the environment; whether the discharge poses a substantial threat to the public health or welfare; the potential impact on natural resources and property which may be affected; priorities for protecting human health and welfare and the environment; and appropriate resource documentation.

The FOSCs efforts shall be coordinated with other appropriate Federal, state, local, and private response agencies. An FOSC may designate capable individuals from Federal, state, or local agencies to act as her/his on scene representatives. State and local governments, however, are not authorized to take actions under Subpart D of the NCP that involve expenditures of the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF) unless an appropriate contract or cooperative agreement has been established.

The FOSC should consult with the RRT, when necessary, in carrying out the requirements of the NCP and keep the RRT informed of activities under the NCP. The FOSC is responsible for addressing worker health and safety concerns at a response scene.

In those instances where a possible public health emergency exists, the FOSC should notify the Health and Human Services (HHS) representative to the RRT. Throughout response actions, the FOSC may call upon the HHS representative for assistance in determining public health threats and call upon OSHA and HHS for advice on worker health and safety problems. The FOSC shall ensure that the trustees for natural resources are promptly notified of discharges. The FOSC shall coordinate all response activities with the affected natural resource trustees and shall consult with the affected trustees on the appropriate removal action to be taken. Where the FOSC becomes aware that a discharge may affect any endangered or threatened species, or their habitat, the FOSC shall consult with the appropriate Natural Resource Trustee.

The FOSC shall submit pollution reports to the RRT and other appropriate agencies as significant developments occur during response actions through communication networks or procedures agreed to by the RRT and covered in the RCP.

FOSCs should ensure that all appropriate public and private interests are kept informed and that their concerns are considered throughout a response to the extent practicable.

The NCP Section 300.415 states that at any release, if the quantity of contamination in the environment is great enough to threaten or damage public health or the environment, the lead agency can take any appropriate actions to remove or minimize the release or threat of release. This also includes actions to restore the environment to pre-incident conditions. Often these removal actions take place somewhat later than the public safety protection measures. Whether conducted by the responsible party, the State or the Federal government, removal actions can go on for a much longer period of time. Classical removal actions, such as those taken by a Federal FOSC, can include the placement of containment and recovery devices, sampling of soil, air, run-off and water bodies, excavating soil, performing geological and hydrological investigations and other similar "technical" activities.

4200 National Incident Management System

Homeland Security Presidential Directive–5 (HSPD-5) directed the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop a National Incident Management System (NIMS) utilizing ICS or the Multi-Agency Coordination Systems (MACS). Key elements and features of NIMS include:

- Incident Command System – NIMS outlines a standard incident management organization called ICS that establishes five functional areas--command, operations, planning, logistics, and finance/administration--for management of all major incidents. To ensure further coordination and during incidents involving multiple jurisdictions or agencies, the principle of unified command has been universally incorporated into NIMS. This unified command not only coordinates the efforts of many jurisdictions, but provides for and assures joint decisions on objectives, strategies, plans, priorities, and public communications.
- Preparedness – Responder readiness to manage and conduct incident actions is significantly enhanced if professionals have worked together before an incident. NIMS recognizes this and defines advance preparedness measures such as planning, training, exercises, qualification and certification, equipment acquisition and certification, and publication management. Preparedness also incorporates mitigation activities such as public education, enforcement of building standards and codes, and preventive measures to deter or lessen the loss of life or property.
- Communications and Information Management – Standardized communications during an incident are essential and NIMS prescribes interoperable communications systems for both incident and information management. Responders and managers across all agencies and jurisdictions must have a common operating picture for a more efficient and effective incident response.
- Joint Information System – NIMS organizational measures further enhance the public communication effort. The Joint Information System provides the public with timely and accurate incident information and unified public messages. This system employs Joint Information Centers and brings incident communicators together during an incident to develop, coordinate, and deliver a unified message. This will ensure that Federal, state, tribal, and local levels of government are releasing the same information during an incident.
- NIMS Integration Center – To ensure that NIMS remains an accurate and effective management tool, the NIMS NIC will be established by the Secretary of Homeland Security to assess proposed changes to NIMS, capture and evaluate lessons learned, and employ best practices. The NIC will provide strategic direction and oversight of the NIMS, supporting both routine maintenance and continuous refinement of the system and its components over the long term. The NIC will develop and facilitate national standards for NIMS education and training, first responder communications and equipment, typing of resources, qualification and credentialing of incident management and responder personnel, and standardization of equipment maintenance and resources. The NIC will continue to use the

collaborative process of Federal, state, tribal, local, multi-discipline and private authorities to assess prospective changes and assure continuity and accuracy.

4210 Incident Command System

ICS is utilized in human-derived and natural phenomena incidents, including:

- Fire, both structural and wildland.
- Medical, when there are multiple patients
- Inter-agency, where different agencies must work together
- Natural disasters, such as tornadoes, floods, ice storms or earthquakes.
- Human, animal and plant disease / pest outbreaks.
- Search and rescue missions.
- Oil and hazardous materials incidents.
- Criminal acts and crime scene investigations.
- Terrorist incidents, including the use of weapons of mass destruction.
- National Special Security Events, such as Presidential visits or the Super Bowl.
- Other planned events, such as parades or demonstrations

Given the magnitude of these types of events, it's not always possible for any one agency alone to handle the management and resource needs. Partnerships are often required among private, non-governmental organizations, local, State, Tribal, and Federal agencies. These partners must work together in a smooth, coordinated effort under the same management system. ICS is a standardized, on-scene, all-hazard incident management concept. ICS allows its users to adopt an integrated organizational structure to match the complexities and demands of single or multiple incidents without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS has considerable internal flexibility – it can grow or shrink to meet different needs. This flexibility makes it a very cost effective and efficient management approach for both small and large situations.
ICS is interdisciplinary and organizationally flexible to meet the following management challenges:

- Meet the needs of incidents of any kind or size
- Allow personnel from a variety of agencies to meld rapidly into a common management structure
- Provide logistical and administrative support to operational staff
- Be cost effective by avoiding duplication of efforts

ICS consists of procedures for controlling personnel, facilities, equipment, and communications. It is a system designed to be used or applied from the time an incident occurs until the requirement for management and operations no longer exist.

4211 Organization

Every section of ICS can be divided into sub-sections as needed, and ICS has the ability to grow and shrink along with the incident. The basic guiding idea in ICS is that a person at the top of the command structure is the incident commander until the task is delegated. This allows for small incidents to be handled by a single or few people who fill multiple roles, or large incidents to have many people working towards a common goal, but all on different tasks.

The major management activities that always apply and are always filled, no matter the size of the incident, are made up of the following 5 sections in the general staff: Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration. In addition there are three positions in the command staff that report directly to the Incident Commander: Information Officer, Safety Officer, Liaison Officer. The general staff positions can be performed by the same person, or multiple people.

- **Command** – The IC is the single person in charge at the incident, and initially fills all 5 command staff positions. As the incident grows the tasks covered by other sections can be delegated, and those new positions take the title of Section Chief. The IC is responsible for all activity on the incident as well as creating the overall incident objectives. In certain cases to ease multi-agency coordination this may be a Unified Command where multiple agencies share command.
- **Operations** – tasked with directing all actions to meet the incident objectives.
- **Planning** – tasked with preparing the Incident Action Plan (IAP), as well as the collection and display of incident information, primarily consisting of the status of all resources and overall status of the incident.
- **Logistics** – tasked with providing all resources, services, and support required by the incident.
- **Finance/Administration** – tasked with tracking incident related costs, personnel records, requisitions, and administrating procurement contracts required by Logistics.
- **Information Officer** – serves as the conduit for information to internal and external stakeholders, including the media or other organizations seeking information directly from the incident or event.
- **Safety Officer** – monitors safety conditions and develops measures for assuring the safety of all assigned personnel.
- **Liaison Officer** – serves as the primary contact for supporting agencies assisting at an incident.

4212 Chain of Command

The Chain of Command is an essential part of being able to control incidents of any size. Every person on the incident has a designated supervisor. There is a clear line of authority within the organization, and all lower levels connect to higher levels, eventually leading solely back to the IC.

The principles clarify reporting relationships and eliminate the confusion caused by multiple, conflicting directives. Incident managers at all levels must be able to control the actions of all personnel under their supervision. These principles do not apply to the exchange of information. Although orders must flow through the chain of command, members of the organization may directly communicate with each other to ask for or share information.

The command function may be carried out in two ways:

- As a Single Command in which the Incident Commander will have complete responsibility for incident management. A Single Command may be simple, involving an Incident Commander and single resources, or it may be a complex organizational structure with an Incident Management Team
- As a Unified Command in which responding agencies and/or jurisdictions with responsibility for the incident share incident management

A Unified Command may be needed for incidents involving:

- Multiple jurisdictions
- A single jurisdiction with multiple agencies sharing responsibility
- Multiple jurisdictions with multi-agency involvement

If a Unified Command is needed, Incident Commanders representing agencies or jurisdictions that share responsibility for the incident manage the response from a single Incident Command Post. A Unified Command allows agencies with different legal, geographic, and functional authorities and responsibilities to work together effectively without affecting individual agency authority, responsibility, or accountability. Under a Unified Command, a single, coordinated Incident Action Plan will direct all activities. The Incident Commanders will supervise a single Command and General Staff organization and speak with one voice.

The Chain of Command follows an established organizational structure which adds layers of command as needed. The basic outline of command layers follows:

- Command
- Sections
- Branches

- Divisions/Groups
- Units
- Resources

A role of responsibility can be transferred during an incident for several reasons: As the incident grows a more qualified person is required to take over as Incident Commander to handle the ever-growing needs of the incident, or in reverse where as an incident reduces in size command can be passed down to a less qualified person (but still qualified to run the now-smaller incident) to free up highly-qualified resources for other tasks or incidents. Other reasons to transfer command include jurisdictional change if the incident moves locations or area of responsibility, or normal turnover of personnel due to extended incidents. The transfer of command process always includes a transfer of command briefing, which may be oral, written, or a combination of both.

4213 Key Management Principles

Span-of-control is the most fundamentally important management principle of ICS. It applies to the management of individual responsibilities and response resources. The objective is to limit the number of responsibilities being handled by, and the number of resources reporting directly to, an individual. ICS considers that any single person's span of control should be between three and seven, with five being ideal – one manager should have no more than seven people working under them at any given time.

When span-of-control problems arise around an individual's ability to address responsibilities, they can be addressed by expanding the organization in a modular fashion. This can be accomplished in a variety of ways. An Incident Commander can delegate responsibilities to a deputy and/or activate members of the Command Staff. Members of the Command Staff can delegate responsibilities to Assistants, etc.

Consolidated incident action planning means that for the specific event, the response is coordinated and managed through one plan of action. The Incident Action Plan (IAP) is prepared by the Planning Section. The IAP means that everyone is working in concert towards the same goals set for that operational time period. The purpose of this plan is to provide all incident supervisory personnel with direction for actions to be implemented during the operational period identified in the plan. IAPs include the measurable strategic operations to be achieved and are prepared around a time frame called an Operational Period. IAPs provide a coherent means of communicating the overall incident objectives in the context of both operational and support activities.

At the simplest level, all IAPs must address four basic questions:

- What do we want to do?
- Who is responsible for doing it?
- How do we communicate with each other?
- What is the procedure if someone is injured?

The Incident Commander and Planning Section are responsible for the development of Strategic Objectives that clearly define what the ICS response team is working to achieve during emergency response operations. Based upon the information presented at the initial incident planning meeting and the analysis of incident potential and impacts, the Incident Commander, and Section Chiefs should have a clear understanding of the major problems that need to be addressed.

The Planning Section Chief is responsible for ensuring the objectives define how the ICS plans address the problems. Strategic objectives should be written and posted on a status board or communicated through the organization. Objectives must be Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-based (SMART). Keeping tangible goals in sight is beneficial not only from perspective of keeping response teams focused, but also from a post-action standpoint to benchmark the effectiveness of the response against the objective set.

Additional information for ICS management position duties, activities, and benchmarks can be found at: http://www.uscg.mil/hq/nsfweb/NSF/onlinedoc1.html.

ICS forms can be downloaded from NOAA Response and Restoration.

4300 Planning Assumptions and Criteria

This document is a policy document and therefore is **NOT** mandated by any particular federal, regional, state, or local authority. It was developed to assist with a more coordinated response among the federal regions and the various response agencies and organizations to oil and hazardous substance discharges and releases along the Ohio River.

4310 State and Local Response Agencies

Upon notification of a spill, the appropriate designated response agency may act as the state On Scene Coordinator (SOSC) and ensure that response activities are consistent with the NCP, the State Contingency Plan, the ACP, and any other applicable plans. More information about the state response agencies are available from Section 1240 of this document or from the appropriate Regional and Area contingency Plans.

The local response structure consists of the agencies below the state level, including counties and cities. When their representatives respond to a spill, they should implement an ICS that is capable of expansion to a degree necessary to accommodate participation by state and federal responders..

4320 Specialized Teams

During a spill response, there may be the need for specialized assistance when addressing a response to a release of oil or hazardous substances. Personnel and resources provided by the following special teams are available to the FOSC if required:

- the National Strike Force (USCG)
- the Environmental Response Team (EPA)
- the Radiological Emergency Response Team (DOE)
- the Scientific Support Coordinators (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in coastal areas and U.S. EPA inland)
- the National Pollution Funds Center (USCG)
- the District Response Group (USCG)
- the U.S. Navy Supervisor of Salvage (DOD)

For more information about these and other specialized teams, refer to the applicable Regional Contingency Plan or www.nrt.org.

4330 Safety

A site-specific plan must be developed at the onset of a response action to ensure the health and safety of response personnel. The FOSC is responsible for the overall site health and safety concerns. The FOSC or his/her delegate, should monitor all health and safety related issues. Safety guidelines concerning worker health and safety are outlined in 29 CFR 1910.120 and shall be consulted in the development of the health and safety plan.

The FOSC should ensure that a health and safety plan is prepared and implemented in accordance with the following references:

- National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities. DHHS (NIOSH) Publication No. 85-115. October 1985.

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Standard Operating Safety Guides. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Washington, D.C. 20460. Publication 9285.1-03, PB92-963414, June 1992.

4340 Public Information

When an incident occurs, it is imperative to give the public prompt, accurate information on the nature of the incident and the actions underway to mitigate the damage. Those in charge of the response and associated public relations personnel should ensure that all appropriate public and private interests are kept informed and that their concerns are considered throughout the response. Sections 300.155, 300.415, 300.430 and 300.435 of the NCP require coordinating, informing and updating the public during the response and removal activities. A prompt and full information flow is essential to getting cooperation from people and keeping them informed.

This section outlines the responsibilities responders, primarily the FOSC, have to the public during a response and discusses the resources available to fulfill those responsibilities. It also provides a number of guidelines for handling media interaction, public relations and political interest. Often the success or failure of a response effort is not based upon what actually took place, but upon the information the media and the community received. The following guidelines will assist in the development of a successful public information system during a response.

Goals of a Public Information System
1) Reach the affected public as soon as possible regardless of the time of day or night. Also provide updates on a routine basis or as incident conditions change.
2) Inform the public of the situation and all associated threats.
3) Tell the public what actions to take.
4) Give follow up information as to when the next update will be and whom they can contact for additional information.
5) Clear all information through the FOSC prior to release to the public

4400 Responsibilities

FOSC: According to the NCP, the FOSC and designated public relations personnel are responsible for keeping both public and private interests informed of the nature of the incident and the actions being taken to mitigate the threat. The size of the FOSC's public information staff depends upon the response situation. It is up to the FOSC to designate the media and community spokesperson for the incident and allow them to coordinate public relations

activities. When necessary, the Incident FOSC shall be available to meet with the media and local community members to answer questions and present technical information.

USEPA COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT COORDINATOR (CIC): Primary resource for coordinating the preparation of fact sheets, public meetings, community interviews and any other activities to inform the community, residents and private interests impacted by the incident.

USEPA OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS (OCA): As a liaison for the responders in the field, EPA's OCA keeps dignitaries, State and Federal elected officials and local representatives fully informed of all response events. The OCA is also the official escort for prestigious site visitors.

USEPA OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS (OPAff): Provides support in media relations tasks, such as developing press releases, processing information requests from the media, or acting as an Agency spokesperson. On-site assistance may be requested directly from the FOSC or from the CIC.

PUBLIC INFORMATION ASSISTTANCE TEAM (PIAT): If requested, the PIAT will provide personnel and expertise to the FOSC needing additional assistance with the media. The PIAT, a highly specialized, self-contained public affairs resource, is available through the National Response Center (NRC) or the USCG National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC).

JOINT INFORMATION CENTER (JIC): For major spills where media activity will last more than 2-3 days or a large number of agencies and organizations are involved, a JIC should be established to coordinate the Public Information activities of all participating agencies and parties. This allows journalists and spokespersons to coordinate media relations from a central location and ensures that accurate information is released rather than rumors and speculations. If a JIC is established, the spokesperson designated by the FOSC shall speak for all the agencies present at the response. Each agency can speak for itself about their specific activities but not the activities of other agencies.

4500 Procedures

The FOSC has the primary responsibility for public relations during a response. For effective and accurate information distribution, the FOSC shall appoint spokespersons by using the following guidelines:

- Minor spill and/or release: These incidents usually require only one spokesperson that can coordinate information from the Regional Office. Normally, the FOSC is the only on-site spokesperson for minor spills but may request assistance from the CIC or OPAff.
- Medium or Major spill and/or release: These incidents may require both a media spokesperson (MS) and a CIC on-site. A support and briefing center may need to be set up near the incident.
- Worst case spill and/or release: In response to a worst-case scenario incident, a MS, a CIC and a OCA shall be selected to coordinate public information activities at the incident. A JIC shall be established as the primary public affairs center.

4600 Other Resources

The following is a list of additional federal and Regional and local resources that are available and are unique to the Ohio River. It is highly recommended that FOSCs and other responders have a good understanding of these resources and what information, knowledge, and assistance they can bring to an incident.

4610 USCG Sector Ohio Valley

The USCG Eighth District has established Sector Ohio Valley based out of Louisville, KY. The purpose of the Sector is to provide command, control, and oversight to all USCG resources on approximately 2800 miles of navigable rivers throughout its ten-state areaor responsibility. Sector Ohio Valley supports these efforts through its cutter fleet, Cutter Support Teams, and Marine Safety Units and Detachments as listed below:

Unit	Location	Phone
Coast Guard Cutters (CGC)		
CGC Chena (WLR 75409)	Hickman, Kentucky	207-236-2324/2877
CGC Chippewa (WLR 75404)	Paris Landing, Tennessee	731-642-7181/3360
CGC Cimarron (WLR 65502)	Paris Landing, Tennessee	731-642-4457/4459
CGC Obion (WLR 65503)	Owensboro, Kentucky	270-685-0650/0651
CGC Osage (WLR 65505)	Sewickley, Pennsylvania	412-741-1180/1182
CGC Ouachita (WLR 65501)	Chattanooga, Tennessee	423-622-2101/2102
Cutter Support Teams (CSTs)		
CST Chattanooga	Chattanooga, Tennessee	423-622-2214
CST Hickman	Hickman, Tennessee	270-236-2453
CST Owensboro	Owensboro, Kentucky	270-685-4176

Unit	Location	Phone
CST Paris Landing	Paris Landing, Tennessee	731-642-0231
CST Sewickley	Sewickley, Pennsylvania	412-741-7936
Marine Safety Units/Detachments		
Sector Ohio Valley	Louisville, Kentucky Ohio River 867.3-531.5 Green River 0.0-100.0	502-582-6439
MSU Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Ohio River 0.0-121.6 Monongahela 0.0-128.7 Allegheny 0.0-72.0	412-644-5807
MSD Cincinnati	Cincinnati, Ohio Ohio River 546.4-374.8	513-921-9033
MSU Huntington	Huntington, West Virginia Ohio River 374.8-121.6 Kanawha 0.0-88.2	304-529-5524
MSU Paducah	Paducah, Kentucky Ohio River 981.0-867.3 Tennessee 0.0-80.0 Cumberland 0.0-80.0	270-442-1621
MSD Nashville	Nashville, Tennessee Cumberland 80.0-361.0 Tennessee 80.0-652.1	615-736-5421

4620 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

The Ohio River is a major transportation route for commerce in the US and contains an extensive system of 53 locks and dams to speed this transportation from the Mississippi River up to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

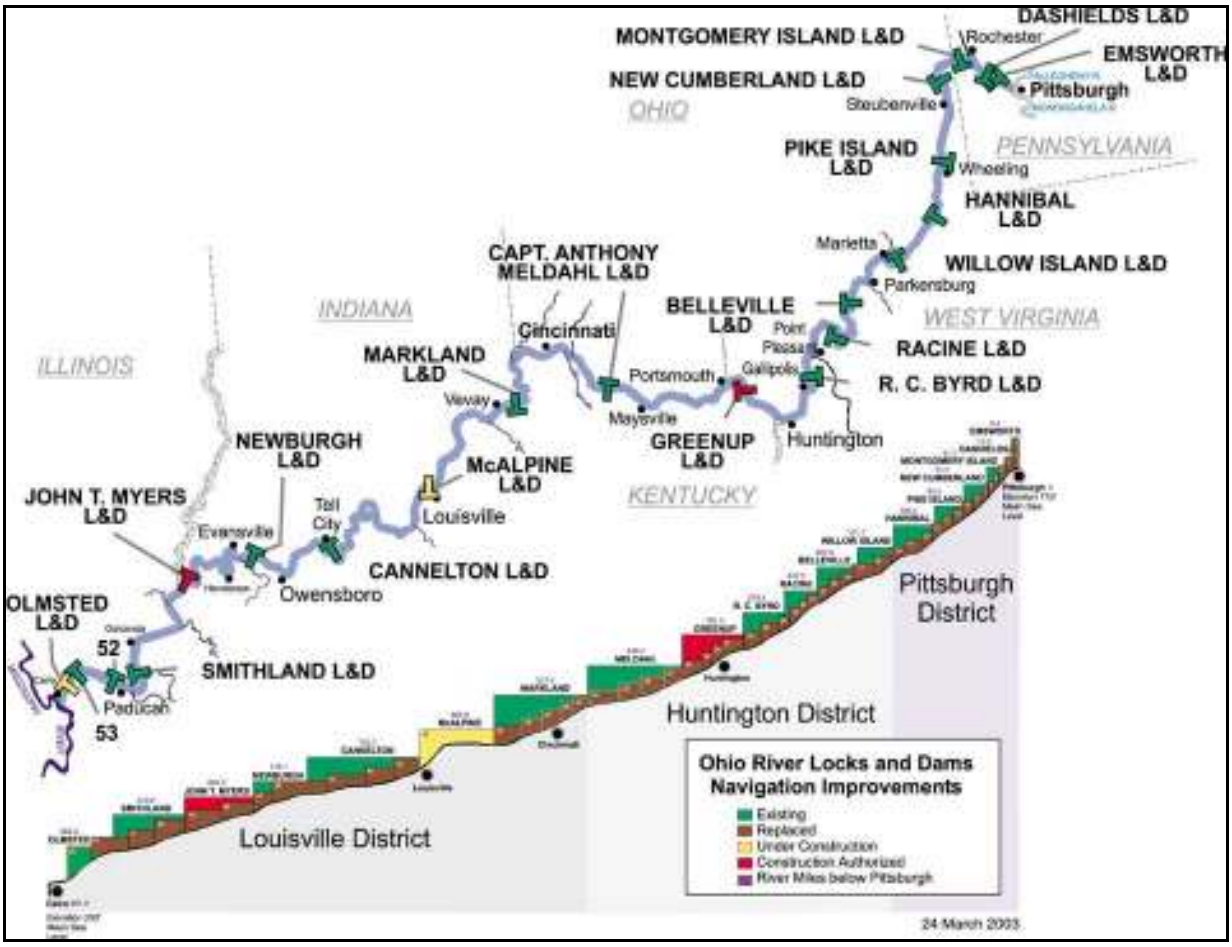
This lock and dam system is controlled by the US Army Corps of Engineers. During any pollution incident, control of river traffic during a crisis situation will be accomplished via two methods (taken from the Ohio River Valley Waterways Management Plan (ORV-WMP):

- Voluntary actions of industry and/or the establishment of mandatory controls by the USCG.
- During a severe flood, low water, or pollution event, a state of de facto river closure may arise through the closure of the locks and dams by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers or the inability of vessels to operate due to low channel depths.

Extensive cooperation between USCG, the Army Corps of Engineers, State and local agencies, and the river industry is necessary for incidents occurring on the Ohio River. The Great Lakes and Ohio River Division have the following districts on the Ohio River:

District	Lock and Dam Control
Pittsburgh	Emsworth Locks & Dams Dashields Locks & Dam Montgomery Locks & Dam New Cumberland Locks & Dam Pike Island Locks & Dam Hannibal Locks & Dam
Huntington	Willow Island Lack and Dam Belleville Lock and Dam Racine Lock and Dam Robert C. Byrd Lock and Dam Greenup Lock and Dam Meldahl Lock and Dam
Louisville	Markland Lock and Dam McAlpine Lock and Dam Cannelton Lock and Dam Newburgh Lock and Dam John T. Myers Lock and Dam Olmsted Lock and Dam

Each U. S. Army Corps of Engineers District on the Ohio River contains a Readiness Branch within its Operations Division. The function of the Branch is to identify emergency situations that may warrant Corps assistance, maintain liaison with the States and with other Federal agencies and manage information and deployment of emergency resources as provided for by Public Laws.



4630 Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission

The Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO) is an interstate water pollution control agency established in 1948, with membership consisting of representatives from the eight States in the Ohio River Valley (Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia), and a representative from U.S. EPA. ORSANCO is responsible for operating several programs:

- Water quality monitoring of the Ohio River and its major tributaries
- Regulation of wastewater discharge to the Ohio River
- Investigation of particular water pollution problems

In addition, ORSANCO assists State environmental agencies, U.S. EPA, and USCG in emergency spill response and notification. ORSANCO maintains a spill notification database on the Ohio River and its tributaries. Specifically, in the event of a spill ORSANCO's role is to serve as an interstate communications center, assisting in emergency notification procedures and to coordinate emergency stream monitoring.

4640 Ohio River Industry Groups

There are several industry groups/associations that are directly affiliated with the Ohio River. These agencies and their industry members could be locationally affected by a discharge on the Ohio River.

- The Waterways Association of Pittsburgh (WWA) – an industry based association that represents the maritime industry in navigation safety, waterway infrastructure, commercial vessel regulation and maritime labor issues in the MSU Pittsburgh area of responsibility (AOR). Various committees of the association review matters relating to vessel safety, navigation safety, maritime industry regulatory issues and waterway infrastructure.
- The Ohio River Navigation Group (Nav Group) – an *ad-hoc* group consisting of representatives from the towboat industry, USCG, and the Army Corps of Engineers that operates in and around MSU Huntington AOR. The industry membership of the WWA and Nav Group will provide one member to stand duty as an advisor in their respective Command Posts. This member will be chosen by consensus and should be a Port Captain from one of the towboat companies in the area affected by the river crisis.
- The Waterways Advisory Committee – Huntington District (WAC-HD) – an industry based organization that represents the river towing industry and industries utilizing the river mode of transportation. This organization is purely an industry-based body which meets to determine action it can take, on a mutual self-help basis, to solve river transportation problems within the Huntington zone. Members of the WAC-HD comprise part of the industry portion of the Nav Group.
- The River Terminal Operators Association (RTOA) – represents the marine terminal operators of the Pittsburgh AOR in port safety and facility regulation matters. It also provides a forum for marketing and networking among marine and intermodal terminals.
- The Big Sandy River Improvement Committee (BSRIC) – an industry based organization that has as its focus the users of the Big Sandy River. Members of the BSRIC comprise part of the industry portion of the "Ice" Committee for issues pertaining to the Big Sandy River.
- The Kanawha River Improvement Committee (KRIC) – an industry based organization which has as its focus the users of the Kanawha River and its tributaries. Members of the KRIC comprise part of the industry portion of the Nav Group for issues pertaining to the Kanawha River.
- The Three Rivers Pollution Response Council – represents a Coast Guard/Marine Industry partnership effort to meet the oil spill prevention and response mandates of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90). The Council assists members in planning, organizing, drilling and training for all oil spill responses.
- The Ohio River Ice Committee – an industry-based organization that represents commercial users of the Ohio River.

5000 PLANNING DOCUMENTS

5100 Federal Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plans

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan –

The NCP is required by Federal law and is found in the Code of Federal Regulations at 40 CFR Part 300. The stated purpose of the NCP is to provide the organizational structure and procedures for preparing for and responding to discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances, pollutants and contaminants. The NCP applies to and is in effect for discharges of oil into or on the navigable water of the United States, on the adjoining shorelines, the waters of the contiguous zone, into the waters of the exclusive economic zone or that may effect natural resources belonging to, appertaining to, or under the exclusive management authority of the United States. In addition to oil, the NCP also applies to and is in effect for releases into the environment of hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants that may present an imminent and substantial danger to public health and welfare and the environment of the United States.

The NCP provides for efficient, coordinated and effective response to discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances in accordance with the authorities of the Federal laws cited at the beginning of this plan. Responsibilities among Federal, State and local governments and the response organizations within those governments are part of the National Response System. The NCP is a single-hazard plan (oil and hazardous substances) that provides the overall structure and procedures for preparing for and responding to discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances, pollutants and contaminants. Because the NCP is found in the Code of Federal Regulations at 40 CFR Part 300, it provides authority for direct Federal response to spills of oil and hazardous substances discharges when necessary rather than being strictly a support plan for responses by State and local governments. This regulatory base makes the NCP unique because it carries force of law and identifies statutory requirements for response and preparedness. EPA has been delegated the responsibility for the maintenance of the NCP. The NCP requires the development of RCPs and delegates certain responsibilities for the approval of dispersant use, in-situ burning and other oil removal procedures. The NCP also provides procedures for undertaking response actions pursuant to CERCLA, provides procedures for undertaking removal actions pursuant to Section 311 of the CWA, provides for a national response organization, specifies responsibilities among the Federal, State and local governments and establishes requirements for Federal, regional and ACPs. It also summarizes State and local emergency planning requirements under Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Title.

National Response Plan –

As required by Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) - 5, the NRP establishes a single, comprehensive approach to domestic incident management to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. The NRP is an all-hazards plan built on the template of NIMS. The NRP provides the structure and mechanisms for national-level policy and operational direction for domestic incident management. The NRP can be partially or fully implemented in the context of a threat, anticipation of a significant event, or in response to an incident requiring a coordinated Federal response. This includes events with potential national or long-term implications such as a public health emergency or a cyber incident. Selective implementation through the activation of one or more of the NRP elements allows maximum flexibility to meet the unique operational and information-sharing requirements of any situation and enables effective interaction among various Federal, State, local, tribal, private-sector, and other nongovernmental entities.

As implemented the NRP supersedes the Federal Response Plan (FRP), the U. S. Government Interagency Domestic Terrorism Concept of Operations Plan (CONPLAN), and the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP).

The NRP is available on line at: http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/NRPbaseplan.pdf.

Regional and Area Contingency Plans –

RRT's 3, 4, and 5, through the mandate of the NCP, have all developed regional and area response and preparedness plans. Each RCP and ACP is part of the NRS. Each regional plan is applicable to response operations taken by all Federal agencies within their specific region, pursuant to the authorities under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended.

- Region 3 RCP: http://www.uscg.mil/d5/msafety/rrt/rcp.htm
- Region 3 Inland ACP: http://www.epa.gov/reg3hwmd/iacp/plans.htm
- Region 4 RCP/ACP: http://www.nrt.org/production/NRT/RRTHome.nsf/AllPages/rrt_iv.htm?OpenDocument
- Region 5 RCP/ACP: http://www.great-lakes.net/partners/epa/acp-rcp/
- Region 5 Inland Sensitivity Atlases: http://www.epa.gov/reg5ogis/isa/

5200 State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)

State CEMPs, sometimes called comprehensive emergency operations plans (EOP), are generally multi-hazard plans developed by the State emergency management agency to coordinate the responses and response support activities of State agencies in both natural and technological emergency and disaster situations.

5300 Local/Community Emergency Management/Operations Plans

The local CEMP or EOP describes the jurisdiction=s response to the threats that exist within the community. Unlike the plans developed above the local government, e.g., the State and Federal level, local EOPs are true operations plans. They provide the guidance necessary for coordinated action, including direction and control and the assignment of emergency forces and resources. Generally, local plans are designed to meet the "response-generated" demands. As such, EPA Region 4 is relying on these plans to have the response resource listings required for ACPs. Those portions of the plans that list response resources and equipment should be referenced during Federal response to incidents.

SARA Title III required each Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) to prepare an emergency response plan to address the hazards that extremely hazardous substances pose to the community. While these are "single-hazard" plans, many jurisdictions have incorporated these plans into the community EOP or have used the Title III process to drive the development of a multi-hazard plan.

5400 Business and Industry Planning

Many businesses and industrial facilities, including vessels that use, store, treat, transport or otherwise handle oil, hazardous substances or hazardous wastes, are required by Federal law to prepare emergency or contingency plans to protect their employees and the surrounding communities from fires, explosions and releases of these products. A brief outline of these plans and the facilities required to prepare them follows.

OPA requires that certain facilities and tank vessels, both on-shore and off-shore, which handle, store, transfer or transport oil, prepare a facility or vessel response plan. The implementing regulations that apply to on-shore non-transportation related facilities are promulgated by EPA at 40 CFR 112.20. On-shore transportation related facilities and tank vessels transporting oil are regulated by the USCG, off-shore facilities are regulated by the Minerals Management Service of the Department of Interior and pipelines by the Office of Pipeline Safety, a part of the research and Special Programs Administration in the Department of Transportation. The response plans,

developed in accordance with the regulations issued by these agencies, must be consistent with the NCP and the applicable ACP, identify the qualified individual with authority to implement removal actions, identify private personnel and equipment necessary to remove, to the maximum extent possible, a worst case discharge and describe training, equipment testing, exercises and response actions of persons on the vessel or at the facility.

5410 Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities, 40 CFR 264.50

Regulations implementing the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) require owners and operators of hazardous waste facilities to prepare a contingency plan that is designed to minimize the hazards to human health or the environment from fires, explosions or any unplanned release of hazardous wastes. These plans must be coordinated with local response agencies as well as State and local emergency response teams. The plan must also name an emergency coordinator, include a list of emergency equipment at the facility and define the emergency procedures to be followed.

5420 Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plans, 40 CFR Part 112

The Oil Pollution Prevention regulation, mandated by the CWA, establishes procedures, methods and equipment requirements to prevent the discharge of oil. The Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plans developed are prevention oriented rather than response plans. The SPCC plan must show that containment and /or diversionary structures or equipment are in place to prevent discharged oil from reaching a navigable water course. This requirement also includes a secondary means of containment of bulk storage tanks and other requirements pertinent to loading/unloading facilities and transfer operation, security consideration, personnel training and spill prevention procedures.

5430 Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA): Facility Risk Management Plans (RMP)

The purpose of the CAAA provisions for accident prevention is to ensure that facilities take steps to reduce the likelihood and severity of accidental chemical releases that could harm the public and the environment. The substances identified are those that have the greatest potential to pose a hazard to public health and the environment. A facility that stores, manufactures, handles or otherwise uses more than a threshold quantity of a listed substance (which include 77 acutely toxic substances, 83 flammable gases, volatile flammable liquids and Division 1.1 high explosives) must develop and implement a RMP. This plan must include offsite consequence analysis, a 5-year accident history, a prevention program and an emergency response program. The written emergency response plan includes specific actions to be taken in response to an accidental release of a regulated substance to protect human health and the environment and

must also include procedures for notifying and alerting the public and public response agencies, facility response procedures and a list of all response and mitigation technologies. The RMPs must be submitted to LEPCs and the SERC to facilitate coordination of the facility RMP with the local emergency planning committee's community plan prepared under SARA Title III.

5440 Employee Emergency and Fire Prevention Plans, 29 CFR 1910.38

This planning requirement, mandated by the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA), is a general coverage requirement applicable to all employers that designates the actions employers and employees must take to ensure employee safety from fire and other emergencies. Plans must include emergency escape procedures and route assignments, procedures for reporting emergencies and procedures to account for all employees following an emergency evacuation. These plans must be written, except for employers with fewer than 10 employees where the plan may be communicated orally. These emergency plans should be incorporated where applicable into the RMP required by the CAAA.

5450 Hazardous Waste Operation and Emergency Response, 29 CFR Part 1910.120

This regulation was developed in response to Title I of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) because workers involved in these type operations were not specifically covered. The regulation requires employers to prepare plans covering emergency response by workers at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites (1910.120 (l)), employees conducting operations at RCRA treatment, storage and disposal sites (1910.120 (p)) and employees involved in emergency response to hazardous substances releases (1910.120 (q)). This latter requirement covers employees who are engaged in emergency response no matter where it occurs. The elements of these response plans are similar and must include planning and coordination with outside parties, recognition and prevention, evacuation routes and procedures, alerting and response procedures and, for emergency response under subparagraph (q), designation of the individual in charge of a site-specific Incident Command System. 1910.120 (q)(6) also mandates the minimum levels of training personnel must have before they can participate in response operations.

5460 Process Safety Management, 29 CFR 1910.119

The Process Safety Management (PSM) standard is intended to protect workers within a facility from catastrophic releases of specified toxic, flammable and reactive materials. The major differences between this standard and the RMP required by the CAAA is that this standard applies to the inside-the-plant environment while the RMP deals with offsite emergency procedures and consequences.

5470 Facility Security Response Planning, Maritime Transportation Security Act Of 2002

A Facility Security Plan (FSP) is a document required for certain types of facilities likely to be involved in transportation security incidents and requires each facility to have a Facility Security Officer (FSO). The FSP address facility operations at each of the three Maritime Security (MARSEC) levels. The FSP is based on a Facility Security Assessment (FSA), which evaluates vulnerabilities of, and potential physical threats to a facility.

A Facility Security Plan is required if the facility is subject to 33 CFR 126, 127 or 154 unless the facility is included in a master plan that is both approved and authorized by the Captain of the Port. A Facility Security Plan is required for a facility that receives vessels certificated to carry more than 150 passengers unless the facility is included in a master plan that is both approved and authorized by the Captain of the Port. Any facility that receives vessels subject to SOLAS or commercial vessels subject to subchapter I of title 46 CFR greater than 100 GT on international voyages is also required to have a Facility Security Plan. Certain fleeting facilities that receive barges carrying bulk cargo are also required to have a Facility Security Plans. Refer to 33 CFR 105.105 for specific requirements and. Facilities not regulated by 33 CFR 105 are subject to 33 CFR 101 through 103.

6000 U.S. EPA RESPONSE CRITERIA

Oil and Oil Product Spills		
Quantity	**Impact**	**Reaction**
< 250 gallons	Land	Notify State-local/Follow-up calls
< 250 gallons	Water/Threat	Follow-up calls/Ensure Response/Notify State and locals
250 – 1,000 gallons	Land	Follow-up calls/Notify State and locals
250 – 1,000 gallons	Water/Threat	Ensure Response/Notify State and locals
> 1,000 gallons	Land or Water	Send FOSC/Notify State and locals
> 10,000 gallons	Land or Water	Send FOSC/Notify State and locals

Hazardous Substance Response		
Situtation	**Impact**	**Reaction**
State/local Request	Abandoned Drums	Send FOSC
State/local Request	HazSub incident	Send FOSC
Fire/Explosion	Toxic plume/runoff	Send FOSC Notify State, locals, and RRT
Evacuations	Toxic plume/runoff	Follow-up calls

		Ensure response Notify State and locals
Railroad Incident	HazSub incident	Send FOSC Notify State and locals
Tanker Truck Wreck	HazSub incident	Follow-up calls Determine proximity to incident Send FOSC Notify State and locals
Private Citizen	Local	Follow-up calls HazSub toxicity proximity Notify State Send FOSC
Drug Labs	HazSub incident	Notify DEA Support DEA
Fatality	HazSub incident	Follow-up calls Ensure Response Send FOSC

7000 ABBREVIATIONS / ACROYNYMS

AC ..... Area Committee
ACOE .....(US) Army Corps of Engineers
ACP ..... Area Contingency Plan
AOR .....Area of Response (Responsibility)
API ..... American Petroleum Institute
ART .....Alternative Response Technologies
AST ..... Atlantic Strike Team
ATSDR .....Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

Bbl .....barrels (U.S. 42 Gallons)
BOA .....Basic Ordering Agreement

CAA or CAAA..... Clean Air Act (Amendments)
CDC .....Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CEMP..... Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CERCLA .....Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980,
CFR .....Code of Federal Regulations

CIC ..... Community Involvement Coordinator
COMDTINST..... Commandant Instruction
COTP ..... Captain of the Port (USCG)
CRC..... Community Relations Coordinator
CRP ..... Community Relations Plan
CWA ..... Clean Water Act, as amended by OPA, 33 U.S.C. Section 1251 *et seq.*

DEM ..... Department of Emergency Management
DEP ..... Department of Environmental Protection
DHHS or HHS..... Department of Health and Human Services
DHS..... Department of Homeland Security
DNR ..... Department of Natural Resources
DOA ..... Department of Agriculture
DOC ..... Department of Commerce
DOD ..... Department of Defense
DOE ..... Department of Energy
DOI..... Department of the Interior
DOJ ..... Department of Justice
DOL ..... Department of Labor
DOS ..... Department of State
DOT ..... Department of Transportation

EO..... Executive Order
EOC..... Emergency Operations Center
EOP ..... Emergency Operations Plan
EPA or USEPA ..... US Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA .....Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (Title III of SARA)
ERT ..... Environmental Response Team
ESF ..... Emergency Support Function

FDA..... Food and Drug Administration
FEMA ..... Federal Emergency Management Agency
FOG..... Field Operations Guide
FOSC..... Federal On Scene Coordinator
FRERP ..... Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
FRP ..... Facility Response Plan
FRP/ESF ..... Federal Response Plan/Emergency Support Function
FS ..... Feasibility Study
FSA..... Facility Security Assessment

FSO.....Facility Security Officer
FWPCA ..... Federal Water Pollution Control Act

HASP.....Health and Safety Plan
HAZMAT ..... hazardous material(s)
HAZWOPER.....Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
HHS .....Department of Health and Human Services
HRS .....Hazard Ranking System
HSPD..... Homeland Security Presidential Declaration

IAP .....Incident Action Plan
IAPC .....Inland Area Planning Committee
IC .....Incident Commander
ICP .....Incident Command Plan
ICS ..... Incident Command System
IDEM .....Indiana Department of Environmental Management
IEMA .....Illinois Emergency Management Agency
IEPA .....Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
IO..... Information Officer

JIC ..... Joint Information Center

KyEOP ..... Kentucky Emergency Operations Plan

LEPC ..... Local Emergency Planning Committee
LO..... Liaison Officer
LOSC.....Local On-Scene Coordinator

MACC ..... Multi-Agency Coordination Center
MACS..... Multi-Agency Coordination System
MARSEC .....Marine Security
MMS .....Minerals Management Service
MOA.....Memorandum of Agreement
MOU ..... Memorandum of Understanding
MSDS .....Material Safety Data Sheet
MSO .....Marine Safety Office

NCP .....National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, 40 CFR Part 300
NIH ..... National Institutes of Health

NIMS ..... National Incident Management System
NIIMS ..... National Interagency Incident Management System
NPFC ..... National Pollution Fund Center
NPL ..... National Priorities List
NOAA ..... National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRC ..... National Response Center or Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRDA ..... Natural Resources Damage Assessment
NRS ..... National Response System
NRT ..... National Response Team
NSF ..... National Strike Force
NSFCC ..... National Strike Force Coordination Center

OCA ..... Office of Congressional Affairs
OEPA ..... Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
OPA ..... Oil Pollution Act of 1990, 33 U.S.C. Section 2701
OPAff ..... Office of Public Affairs
ORSANCO ..... Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission
OSC ..... On Scene Coordinator
OSHA ..... Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSLTF ..... Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund

PA ..... Preliminary Assessment
PADEP ..... Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection
PFA ..... Primary Federal Agency
PHS ..... Public Health Service
PIAT ..... Public Information Assistance Team
PIO ..... Public Information Officer
POLREP ..... Pollution Report Message
PPE ..... Personal Protection Equipment
PREP ..... (National) Preparedness for Response Exercises Program
PRFA ..... Pollution Removal Funding Authorization
PSM ..... Process Safety Managment

QI ..... Qualified Individual

RCP ..... Regional Contingency Plan
RCRA ..... Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RERT ..... Radiological Emergency Response Team
RI ..... Remedial Investigation

RICT ..... Regional Incident Coordination Team
RP ..... Responsible Party
RPIC ..... Responsible Party Incident Commander
RPM ..... Remedial Project Manager
RQ ..... Reportable Quantity
RRT ..... Regional Response Team

SA ..... Support Agency
SAC ..... Support Agency Coordinator
SARA ..... Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SEMA ..... State Emergency Management Agency
SEOC ..... State Emergency Operations Center
SERC ..... State Emergency Response Commission
SHPO ..... State Historic Preservation Officer
SMART ..... Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies
SMT ..... Spill Management Team
SO ..... Safety Officer
SONS ..... Spill of National Significance
SOSC ..... State On-Scene Coordinator
SPCC ..... Spill Control and Countermeasures
SSC ..... Scientific Support Coordinator
START ..... Superfund Technical Assistance Response Team

Title III ..... The Emergency Planning and Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (Title III of SARA)
TSCA ..... Toxic Substances Control Act

UC ..... Unified Command
UCS ..... Unified Command System
UMR ..... Upper Mississippi River
USACOE ..... United States Army Corps of Engineers
USC ..... United States Code
USCG ..... United States Coast Guard
USDA ..... United States Department of Agriculture
U.S. EPA ..... United States Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS ..... United States Fish and Wildlife Service

WMD ..... Weapons of Mass Destruction
WVDEP ..... West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection
WWA ..... Water Association of Pittsburgh