

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN



Middletown Township Delaware County Pennsylvania

Adopted: January 21, 2026

Christopher Stump
Council Chair

Prepared by: William C. Rigby
Emergency Management Coordinator

**Some of the content of this
Plan is not subject to the
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know Law**

NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION


PROMULGATION

The attached Emergency Operations Plan supersedes Middletown Township's previously enacted Emergency Operations Plan. This Plan was adopted by the Township Council of Middletown Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania by Resolution No. 2026-01, dated January 21, 2026.

Attest: 
John McMullan
Township Manager

Signed: 
Christopher Stump
Council Chair

This Plan was prepared by the Township Emergency Management Coordinator in conjunction with the Delaware County Emergency Management Agency and the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency to satisfy the requirements of the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Services Code, (35 Pa. C.S. Section 7101 et seq.) as amended to prepare and maintain a Disaster Emergency Management Plan for Middletown Township.

Attest: 
William C. Rigby, IV
Emergency Management Coordinator

MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP
DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

RESOLUTION 2026-01

WHEREAS, Section 7503 of the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Services Code 35 PA, CSA Section 7101 et seq. mandates that Middletown Township prepares, maintains, and keeps current an Emergency Operations Plan for the prevention and minimization of injury and damage occurring as a result of an emergency incident or disaster occurring within Middletown Township; and

WHEREAS, in response to the mandate stated above, Middletown Township has prepared an Emergency Operations Plan to provide prompt and effective emergency response procedures to be followed in the event of a major emergency incident or disaster; and

WHEREAS, Middletown Township has prepared an Emergency Operations Plan to reduce the potential effects of a major emergency incident or disaster and to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the residents of Middletown Township.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Township Council of Middletown Township hereby approves, adopts, and places into immediate effect the Emergency Operations Plan of Middletown Township, dated January 21, 2026. This plan shall be reviewed on an annual basis to ensure that it conforms to the requirements of both the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and County of Delaware's Emergency Planning requirements.


RESOLVED this 21st day of January 2026 by the Middletown Township Council, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, during a regularly scheduled public meeting.

ATTEST:

TOWNSHIP COUNCIL



John McMullan
Township Manager



Christopher Stump
Council Chair

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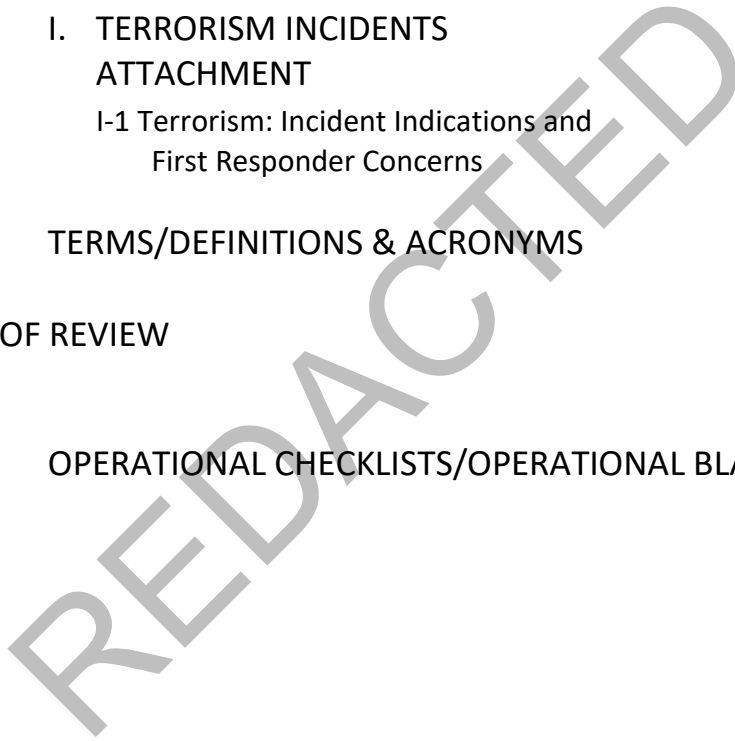
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**MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP,
DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA**

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

INTRODUCTION AND DIRECTIVE

Government at all levels has the responsibility to plan for and respond to emergency incidents from hazards and actions that represent a real or potential threat to the jurisdiction. In addition to our residents and visitors, Middletown Township is the home of a significant number of institutions such as Penn State University, Williamson College of the Trades, Elwyn Institute, Fair Acres Geriatric Center, Riddle Memorial Hospital, Sunrise at Granite Run and Truewood by Merrill assisted living facilities, Lima Estates, Granite Farm Estates and Riddle Village Life Care facilities and their integral skilled nursing and personal care components, the Delaware County Emergency Communications Center, as well as a number of public and private schools and day care programs.

In view of these institutions, Middletown Township has established an Emergency Management program to provide overall planning and coordination for such emergency incidents. The specific institutions and agencies located within the Township as identified, are encouraged to prepare, and continue to maintain an Emergency Plan for their facility, which should be filed with the Township Emergency Management Coordinator. (EMC) The EMC recommended by the Township Council and appointed by the Governor is William C Rigby. Emergency Management duties are the responsibilities of the EMC, the Township Manager, Township Department Directors, Township staff and members of the first responder/emergency response organizations.

The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) provides specific guidance to Township Departments during the period of the emergency. The EOP will also serve as an indicator of Township capability. In the event that the Township is unable to provide sufficient local coverage for a particular resource or potential hazard, alternate resources and contingency plans have been developed through Delaware County, within political and budgetary constraints.

The goals and objectives of this EOP depend on the development and maintenance of competent emergency management staff and on the familiarization of all Township personnel with their responsibilities during an emergency incident. Thorough familiarity with this EOP will result in the efficient and effective execution of staff's responsibilities to better serve the citizens of Middletown Township.

Chair of Township Council
Christopher Stump

AUTHORITY AND REFERENCES

Authority for this Plan and specific actions is the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Services Code 35 Pa CS Sections 7101-7707 and the Counterterrorism Planning Preparedness and Response Act (Act 2002-227).

Under the Stafford Act, the Governor may request the President to declare a major disaster or emergency if the event is beyond the combined response capabilities of the County/Countries involved and the Commonwealth.

Under the Emergency Management Services Code of Pennsylvania (Title 35) the County may request assistance from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania when all appropriate locally available forces and resources are fully committed.

Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes Title 35, Section 7504 (a) states that when two or more political subdivisions within the county are affected, the county organization shall exercise responsibility for coordination and support to the area of operations. Additionally, when two or more counties are involved, coordination shall be provided by the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency. Through the authority of the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Services Code (35 Pa C.S.) as amended, the plan assigns functions necessary to support a comprehensive emergency management program.

References

- Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 5 (HSPD-5)
- Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Emergency Operations Plan, as re-promulgated June 2019
- The Pennsylvania Emergency Management Services Code 35 Pa C.S. Section 7101-7707, as amended
- Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency, “Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Multi-Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment” October 18, 2013
- Title III, Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), October 17, 1986, Section 301-305, 311 and 312
- Counterterrorism Planning, Preparedness and Response Act (Act 2002-227)
- PEMA Emergency Management Directive D2000-6, Pennsylvania Emergency Incident Reporting System (PEIRS)
- Delaware County Emergency Operations Plan, December 2016
- Delaware County Hazard Mitigation Plan, December 2016

ANTICIPATED RESPONSE AND REQUIRED ACTIONS

Implementation of the Township's EOP and/or activation of the Township's Emergency Operations Center are likely to be in response to a developing incident that would have already involved the first responder agencies.

At the time of activation, several initial protective measures will have been implemented by the first responders. Fire suppression, rescue, evacuation, and coordination of response will be initiated and conducted through the National Incident Management System (NIMS) principles of operation.

The Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) as defined in NIMS, are specifically referenced in the Delaware County Emergency Operations Plan. There are checklists for multiple disciplines in this plan, designed for a relatively minor and manageable incident that could occur in the Township. Expanded checklists for a more significant incident are referenced in the County Emergency Operations Plan.

Transfer of strategic functions from the Command Post to the EOC needs to be accomplished seamlessly and with full understanding by on-scene commanders and EOC staff members of the specific function each will perform.

While continuation of initial actions by the first responders will be the on-scene commander's responsibility, the following support functions are anticipated to be the responsibility of the EOC:

- Coordination and Control of overall emergency response
- Establishment and Operation of Mass Care Shelters
- Coordination and Control with utility services within affected area
- Debris removal and disposal
- Coordination of Emergency Medical Services
- Coordination of Fire and Rescue Services
- Liaison to Pennsylvania State Police
- Coordination of Fire Police
- Coordination of Hazardous Material Response, Mitigation and Clean-up Services
- Coordination with Federal, State and County Agencies
- Coordination of volunteer and relief services
- Initiation of any required action to restore services, return evacuees and to otherwise return to non-emergency conditions.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN (EOP)

1. Purpose: It is Middletown Township’s policy to conduct its operation with the highest regard for the safety and health of the Township’s first responders, employees, residents, and visitors, and for the protection and preservation of property and environment. Specifically, this plan is intended to do the following:
 - A. To provide for the health, safety and welfare of the residents and visitors of the Township in the event of a natural or man-made emergency, terrorism incident or disaster, in accordance with the applicable Pennsylvania and Delaware County laws and regulations.
 - B. To establish procedures to alert residents and the public, to provide information and appropriate protective action instruction as necessary, and to provide for the coordination and use of available municipal resources during an emergency.
 - C. To define the roles and responsibilities of municipal officials and the Emergency Management Coordinator, and to assign emergency functions to municipal and volunteer staff.
 - D. To assure coordination and cooperation with Pennsylvania and Delaware County Emergency Operations Plans
2. Situations and Assumptions: This EOP is designed to provide an effective state of readiness to prepare for, respond to, mitigate, and recover from a range of credible or potential emergencies/disasters which may impact the Township. Refer to Appendix B, C and E for a detailed vulnerability analysis of the threats to Delaware County and Middletown Township.

A. The following threats have been identified to pose potential danger to the Township:

<u>NATURAL EVENTS</u>	<u>TECHNOLOGY/INDUSTRIAL</u>	<u>CIVIL/POLITICAL EVENTS</u>
Drought/Flood	Hazardous Materials Release	Economic
Fire	Explosions/Fire	General Strike
Blizzard	Transportation Accident	Terrorism
Windstorm	Power/Utility Failure	Sabotage
Tornado	Extreme Air Pollution	Hostage Situation
Hurricane	Radiological Accident	Civil Unrest
Biological	Financial Collapse	Enemy Attack
Extreme Heat/Cold	Fuel/Resource Shortage	Eco/Environmental
Earthquake	Strikes, Business Interruption	
Pandemic		

B. Historically, certain areas and populations are more vulnerable to the effects of specific hazards. Two such populations and areas are the designated flood-prone areas and residents adjacent to Chester Creek and Ridley Creek, and their principal feeder streams.

- C. Training, response checklists, pre-emergency plans and other accompanying documents are based on section 2A in this section.
 - D. When municipal resources are overwhelmed, the Delaware County Emergency Services Department (ESD) has developed mutual aid agreements with adjacent counties for reciprocal emergency assistance as needed. Additionally, Delaware County is a member of the Southeastern Pennsylvania Regional Task Force and may obtain assistance in the form of specialized support team's materials and equipment. (as provided for in Act 2002-227) Adjacent Counties and other governments will render assistance in accordance with the provisions of intergovernmental support agreements in place at the time of the emergency. The provisions of Southeastern Pennsylvania Regional Task Force, the Delaware County 911 plan and the associated mutual aid agreements will also apply. Ultimately, the Commonwealth can ask the federal government for assistance in dealing with a major disaster or emergency.
3. Concept of Operations/Continuity of Government
- A. The Township Council is ultimately responsible for the protection and safety of the public within the Township and will exercise direction and control of its Emergency Management Agency (EMA) and response activity within the Township; procedures for continuity of government are specified in the Elected Officials' Checklist.
 - B. At the time of a disaster emergency, the Township government will continue only those functions and services necessary to protect life and property.
 - C. The emphasis of any Township operations will be directed to meet basic human needs and to restore essential services as soon as possible.
 - D. The EMC shall mobilize the primary Emergency Operations Center (EOC) whenever such action is deemed necessary.
 - E. The Standard Operating Procedures and checklists contained in the EOP shall be utilized by the EOC Staff as they function throughout the emergency.
 - F. Any decision to implement protective actions will be made by Municipal Officials or, in their absence, by the EMC based on advice and direction from the Delaware County EMC.
 - G. If required to evacuate the primary EOC, the seat of government and the EOC will relocate to the designated alternate EOC if that site is outside the impacted area. If possible, the EOC will be the last facility to evacuate the hazard area.
 - H. During the recovery phase, the Township EMA will provide generally the same services as those provided by Staff members and forces during the evacuation.
 - I. Damage assessment will be a primary function, and a report prepared and forwarded to the Delaware County EMA as soon as possible.
 - J. This plan embraces an "all hazards" principle that most emergency response functions are similar, regardless of the hazard. The EMC will mobilize resources and personnel as required by the emergency incident.
 - K. When the EMC receives notice of a potential emergency from the Federal Homeland Security Advisory System or from the National Weather Service watches and warnings, partial activation of the EOC in preparation for the emergency will be considered.

4. Emergency Responsibilities and Functions

- A. Emergency response by the Township will follow the National Incident Management System (NIMS) which also references the Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) as specifically referenced in the Delaware County Emergency Operations Plan. The basic NIMS organization framework is depicted below:



1. The primary on-scene Incident Commander (IC) will be from fire/rescue, police, or emergency medical services dependent on the nature of the incident.
2. The basic principles of NIMS and Unified Command shall be as follows:
 - a. Unified Command, i.e. each person reports to only one person in the chain of command.
 - b. A manageable span of control (3 to 7 staff; 5 optimally)
 - c. Functional positions are staffed only when needed. (Responsibilities for any position that are not staffed remain with the IC.)
 - d. When the Township EOC is activated, the EMC or designee will coordinate between the EOC, the on-scene IC, and the county EMA. To ensure consistency with operations at the incident site, the EOC will also follow the NIMS Structure. The EMC will assume the role of Command of the EOC and initially all the remaining roles. As additional staff arrive at the EOC, the EMC may delegate activities to them.
3. Emergency responsibilities and functions are common to all types of major emergencies and disasters. The EOC staff will prepare, maintain, and be guided by SOP's which identify action steps checklists. Individuals assigned to these

functions are required to coordinate their actions with the EMC, who will coordinate the Township's overall action plan with the on-site IC, as well as the Pennsylvania and Delaware County ESD.

4. Elected Officials:

The Elected Officials are responsible for:

- A. Establishing a municipal emergency management organization.
- B. Providing for continuity of operations.
- C. Establishing lines of succession for key positions.
- D. Designating departmental emergency operating centers and alternatives.
- E. Preparing and maintaining this EOP in consonance with PA and Delaware County Emergency Operations Plan.
- F. Establishing, equipping and staffing an EOC.
- G. Recommending an EMC for appointment by the governor who may act on their behalf, if necessary.
- H. Issuing declarations of disaster emergency if the situation warrants.
- I. Apply for federal post-disaster funds, as available.

5. Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC) and Deputy

The Emergency Management Coordinator is responsible for:

- A. Ensuring clear authority and knowledge of Middletown Township policy by preparing and maintaining an EOP for the prevention and minimization of injury and damage, for prompt and effective response, for emergency relief and recovery in consonance with PA and Delaware County ESD for any emergencies caused by a natural or man-made disaster.
- B. Preparing and maintaining an organizational and functional chart. A copy of the Township of Middletown Operational Organizational Chart has been prepared and is incorporated herein as Appendix A.
- C. Developing and maintaining an emergency response organization and a trained staff appropriate for the needs and resources of Middletown.
- D. Identifying hazards that may affect the municipality. Both a Delaware County and Middletown Township Vulnerability Analysis have been prepared and are incorporated herein as Appendices B, C and E.
- E. Identifying public and private resources that may be used to respond to an emergency.
- F. Identifying and listing any "unmet" needs.
- G. Assuming the role of Emergency Management Command at the time of partial or full mobilization of the Township of Middletown EOP and being responsible for the following incident management functions:
 1. Ensuring incident safety.
 2. Establishing an Emergency Operations Center.
 3. Maintaining situational awareness.
 4. Establishing immediate priorities in coordination with on-scene IC.
 5. Determining incident objectives and strategy in coordination with on-scene IC.

6. Establishing the level of organization needed and continuously monitoring the operation and effectiveness of that organization.
 7. Approving and implementing the Incident Action Plan in coordination with on-scene IC.
 8. Coordinating the activities of Command and General Staff.
 9. Approving requests for additional resources or for the release of resources.
 10. Approving the use of volunteers and coordinating their activities within the NIMS/ICS organization.
 11. Authorizing the release of information to the news media.
 12. Ordering demobilization of the incident when appropriate and in coordination with on-scene IC.
 13. Ensuring incident after-action reports are complete.
6. It is anticipated that the EOC will function on a 12-hour operational period schedule for the duration of an emergency.
 7. Emergency response by the Township will follow the National Incident Management System (NIMS) duties and responsibilities as listed below:

Command Staff

Each Command Staff position will require a Deputy who will serve in the alternate 12-hour operational period.

Public Information Officer (PIO):

- Only one incident PIO is designated. Assistants may be assigned from other available staff as needed.
- The Incident Commander must approve the release of incident-related information.
- The PIO shall coordinate information and release through the Joint Information Center if established for the incident.
- The PIO is responsible for the following:
 1. Interfacing with the public and media and/or other agencies with accurate and timely emergency-related information
 2. Developing accurate and complete information on the incident's cause, size and current situation, resources committed and other matters of general interest of both internal and external consumption. (E.g., rumor control, warnings, etc.)
 3. Monitoring and reporting on public information related issues.

Liaison Officer and Deputy

- In either a single or Unified Command structure, representatives from assisting and cooperating agencies and organizations not involved in the command structure coordinate through the Liaison Officer.
- The Liaison Officer is responsible for the following:
 1. Providing the point of contact for representatives of other governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations and/or private entities

2. Bringing interagency policy or operational issues to the attention of the Emergency Management Coordinator
3. Establishing and maintaining communications with cooperating and assisting agency managers.

Safety Officer and Deputy

- The Safety Officer will be designated by the on-scene IC as the ultimate responsibility for the safe conduct of incident operations remains with the IC or Unified Command and supervisors at all levels of incident management.
- The Safety Officer is responsible for the following:
 1. Systems and procedures necessary to ensure ongoing assessment of hazardous environments.
 2. Ensuring the coordination of multi-agency safety efforts.
 3. Ensuring the implementation of measures to promote emergency responder safety, as well as the general safety of incident operations.
 4. Advising the IC on all matters relating to operational safety, including the physical and mental health and safety of incident personnel.
 5. Exercising emergency authority to stop and/or prevent unsafe acts during incident operations.
 6. Ensuring the coordination of safety management functions and issues across jurisdictions, across functional agencies and with private-sector and non-governmental organizations.
 7. In a Unified Command structure, a single Safety Officer should be designated, although multiple jurisdictions and/or functional agencies may be involved.
 8. The Safety Officer may have assistants from other disciplines, agencies or jurisdictions.

Additional Advisory - Command Staff

- Additional advisory positions may also be necessary depending upon the nature and location(s) of the incident and/or special requirements of the IC. Such Technical Specialists may include:
 1. A Legal Counsel (Township Solicitor or designee) to advise the Elected Officials and the Emergency Management Coordinator on legal matters, such as emergency proclamations, legality of evacuation orders, and legal rights and restrictions pertaining to media access.
 2. A Medical Advisor to provide advice and recommendations to the Emergency Management Coordinator in the context of incidents involving medical and mental health services, mass casualty, acute care, vector control, epidemiology and/or mass prophylaxis considerations particularly in response to a bioterrorism event.

General Staff

Each General Staff position will require an Assistant who will serve in the alternate 12-hour operational period.

Operations Section

- The EOC Operation Section Chief will be designated from the same agency/department as the on-scene IC. The Operations Section will function under the Unified Command structure in coordination with on-scene IC.

Police Branch - Pennsylvania State Police

- At the time of an emergency the Commander of the State Police, Media Barracks, will be requested to assign an officer to the EOC for the duration of the emergency. Police Branch responsibilities include:
 1. Develops and maintains the checklist in the EOP Appendix for the Police Services function.
 2. Assists in the development, review and maintenance of the EOP.
 3. Responds to the EOC or the field, as needed.
 4. Coordinates security and law enforcement services.
 5. Establishes security and protection of the EOC and critical facilities.
 6. Provides traffic and access control in and around affected areas.
 7. Assists with route alerting and notification of threatened population.
 8. Assists with the evacuation of affected citizens, especially those who are institutionalized, immobilized or injured.
 9. Assists in the installation of emergency signs and other traffic movement devices.
 10. Assists in search and rescue operations; and
 11. Advises elected officials and the EMC about Police Services operations.

Fire and Rescue Branch

- At the time of an emergency the Fire Chief will be requested to assign a ranking fire/rescue officer to the EOC for the duration of the emergency. Fire and rescue responsibilities include:
 1. Develop and maintain the checklist for the Fire & Rescue function.
 2. Assist in the development, review and maintenance of the EOP.
 3. Respond to the EOC or the field, as needed.
 4. Coordinate fire and rescue services.
 5. Coordinate decontamination and monitoring of affected citizens and emergency workers after exposure to chemical or radiological hazards.
 6. Assume primary responsibility for alerting the public.

7. Assist with the evacuation of affected citizens, especially those who are institutionalized, immobilized or injured.
8. Provide for emergency shutdown of light and power.
9. Provide emergency lights and power generation.
10. Assist in salvage operations and debris clearance, and
11. Advise elected officials and the EMC about fire and rescue activities.

Emergency Medical Services Branch

- At the time of an emergency the Chief Paramedic of Riddle Memorial Hospital will be requested to assign a ranking Paramedic officer to the EOC for the duration of the emergency. EMS responsibilities include:
 1. Develops and maintains the checklist for the Health/Medical Services function.
 2. Assists in the development, review and maintenance of the EOP.
 3. Responds to the EOC or the field, as needed.
 4. Develop a list of hearing impaired, handicapped and special needs residents, and request resources to address the needs of these individuals.
 5. Coordinates emergency medical activities within the municipality.
 6. Coordinates institutional needs for transportation if evacuation or relocation becomes necessary for hospitals, nursing homes, day care and adult care facilities.
 7. Coordinates medical services as needed to support shelter operations.
 8. Assists in search and rescue operations.
 9. Assists in mortuary services.
 10. Assists in provisions of inoculations for the prevention of disease.
 11. Advises elected officials and the EMC about Health/Medical Services activities.

Planning Section

- The Operations Section Chief is responsible for managing all tactical operations at an incident. The Incident Action Plan (IAP) provides the necessary guidance. Other responsibilities of the Planning Section include:
 1. Collect, evaluate and provide information about the incident.
 2. Determine status of resources.
 3. Establish information requirements and reporting schedules.
 4. Supervise preparation of an Incident Action Plan
 5. Assemble information on alternative strategies.

Logistics Section

- The Logistics Section Chief is responsible for identifying, securing and managing all incident support needs including, but not limited to, the provision of:
 1. Mass Care facility locations and contact information
 2. Emergency transportation for responders and evacuees
 3. Communication networks to permit inter-agency coordination
 4. Supplies Equipment maintenance and fueling
 5. Food services (for responders)
 6. Medical services (for responders)
 7. All off-incident resources including public works, public utility and private assets which may be required for support at the time of an emergency.
 8. Identify “unmet” needs and report same to the EOC.
 9. Maintain records of resource allocation and expenditures during the emergency.
 10. Assist in the creation of situation and damage reports by the EOC.
 11. Provide logistical support to Federal, State and County agencies performing assessments of the emergency.

Finance and Administration Section

- The Finance and Administration Section Chief is responsible for managing all financial aspects of an incident. Major responsibilities of the Finance and Administration Section include:
 1. Manage all financial aspects of the incident.
 2. Provide financial and cost analysis information as requested.
 3. Ensure compensation and claims functions are being addressed relative to the incident.
 4. Gather pertinent information from briefings with responsible agencies.
 5. Develop an operating plan for the Finance/Administrative Section.
 6. Determine the need to set up and operate an incident commissary.
 7. Meet with assisting and cooperating agency representatives as needed.
 8. Maintain daily contact with agency(s) administrative headquarters on finance matters.
 9. Ensure that all personnel and equipment time records are accurately completed and transmitted to home agencies according to policy.
 10. Provide financial input for demobilization planning.
 11. Ensure that all obligation documents initiated at the incident are prepared and completed.
 12. Brief agency administrative personnel on all incident-related financial issues needing attention and follow-up.

5. Training and Exercises

Training: For readiness preparedness, emergency responders should be familiar with the content of this EOP. Periodic training sessions and periodic review of roles and responsibilities are critical to the success of this plan activation if an emergency or disaster were to hit the Township. The EMC or designated alternate will participate in Federal, State and County training programs from time to time, to maintain and enhance the capabilities of the EMC and staff.

Exercise Requirements: The County will provide controlled operations exercises for those who have EOC responsibilities as required by the Emergency Management Services Code (PA Title 35, Chapter 75 subsection 7503(10) and as detailed in the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, "Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program Volume I: Overview and Doctrine."

Response and Recovery Training: The County will provide training programs for municipal officials, emergency management coordinators, EOC staffs and emergency services personnel (fire, police and EMS) on the procedures and policies for a coordinated response and recovery to a disaster or emergency.

Damage Assessment: The County will provide annual training in damage assessment procedures for damage assessment teams.

Emergency Services and Other Responding Agencies: The County will conduct exercises as a training technique for public officials, emergency management staff and emergency services personnel who are assigned emergency responsibilities in this plan. Formal training and seminars will be augmented by participation in practice sessions, including those for the review of plans and procedures.

6. Plan Distribution

This updated Middletown Township Emergency Operations Plan is being distributed to the following individuals and agencies:

Township Council
Township Solicitor
Township Manager
Township Staff
Station Commander, PSP Media
Chief Fire Officers
Chief Paramedic, Riddle Memorial Hospital
Rose Tree Media School District
Middletown Township Librarian
Delaware County ESD
PEMA Eastern Area Office
PennDOT – Delaware County Office

CRITICAL FACILITIES

TYPE	LOCATION	CONTACT PERSON	TELEPHONE
Township EOC Township Building	27 N. Pennell Rd.	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
County EOC	Delaware County Emergency Services	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Emergency Shelters	Various	Red Cross	215-299-4000
Warming Centers	Various	Red Cross	215-299-4000
Middletown Fire Co.	425 S. New Middletown Rd.	DC Phil Mills	610-566-0723
Rocky Run Fire Co.	1174 Baltimore Pk.	DC William Cairns	610-565-3736
Township Public Works Facility	27 N. Pennell Rd.	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Middletown Township Community Center & Library	464 S. Old Middletown Rd.	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
PennDOT Maintenance Facility	426 S. Old Middletown Rd.	Mike Burns Marlon Harper	610-566-0972
PSP	1342 W Baltimore Pk	Lt. James Holstein	484-840-1000

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Middletown Township

Delaware County

Pennsylvania

Appendix A

**INCIDENT ORGANIZATIONAL
CHART**

**Some of the content of this
Plan is not subject to the
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know Law**



REDACTED

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Middletown Township

Delaware County

Pennsylvania

Appendix B

CHESTER CREEK FLOOD WARNING NOTIFICATION LIST

**Some of the content of this
Plan is not subject to the
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know Law**

CHESTER CREEK FLOOD WARNING NOTIFICATION LIST

Delaware County has recently implemented a “Reverse 9-1-1 System” intended to notify the residents and businesses that could be directly affected by a flood issue regarding Chester Creek in the Township.

If a potential flooding incident were to occur, the County will notify who could be affected. Notifications are based on geographic location in relation to proximity to the Creek, and meteorological predictions for the Township and County.

Delaware County offers “Delco Alert” a community warning system that notifies residents of a major crisis or emergency. Residents can go to the following website and register for notifications. <http://www.co.delaware.pa.us/depts/emergency.html>



Use the "[Delco Alert](#)" link for information and to register for the ReadyNotifyPA system.

Chester Creek Flood Warning Notification List

Properties that could be affected

Address

451- 457	Lenni Road
450	Lenni Road
245	Lungren Road
394	Parkmount Road
397	Parkmount Road
386	Parkmount Road
390	Parkmount Road
236A	Glen Riddle Road
236B	Glen Riddle Road
236C	Glen Riddle Road
236D	Glen Riddle Road
236	Glen Riddle Road
274	Glen Riddle Road
602	Creek Road
620	Creek Road
632	Creek Road
646	Creek Road
767	Creek Road
442	Dutton Mill Road
622- 650	Mt. Alverno Road

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Middletown Township

Delaware County

Pennsylvania

Appendix C

RIDLEY CREEK FLOOD WARNING NOTIFICATION LIST

**Some of the content of this
Plan is not subject to the
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know Law**

RIDLEY CREEK FLOOD WARNING NOTIFICATION LIST

Delaware County has recently implemented a “Reverse 9-1-1 System” intended to notify the residents and businesses that could be directly affected by a flood issue regarding Ridley Creek in the Township.

If a potential flooding incident were to occur, the County will notify those who could be affected. Notifications are based on geographic location in relation to proximity to the Creek, and meteorological predictions for the Township and County.

Delaware County offers “Delco Alert” a community warning system that notifies residents of a major crisis or emergency. Residents can go to the following website and register for notifications. <http://www.co.delaware.pa.us/depts/emergency.html>



Use the "[Delco Alert](#)" link for information and to register for the ReadyNotifyPA system.

Ridley Creek Flood Warning Notification List

Properties that could be affected

Address

571	Barren Road
1200	E. Baltimore Pike (AQUA Pa Water Company)
350	E. Knowlton Road
361	E. Knowlton Road
630-670	Ridley Creek Road
1650	N. Ridley Creek Road

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Middletown Township Delaware County Pennsylvania

Appendix D

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION LIST RESOURCE DIRECTORY

**Some of the content of this
Plan is not subject to the
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Emergency Notification List

Churches

Hope Presbyterian, 601 S. New Middletown Rd.	610-872-6802
Christ United Methodist Church, 600 Dutton's Mill Rd.	610-874-1270
Congregation Beth Israel of Media, 542 S. New Middletown Rd.	610-566-4645
Delaware Valley Christian Church, 535 N. Old Middletown Rd.	610-566-0997
Honeycomb UAME Church, Barren Rd. & 116 Van Leer Ave.	610-566-2822
Lima Methodist Church, 209 N. Middletown Rd.	610-566-7109
Congregation Beth Yeshua, 28 S. New Middletown Rd.	215-477-2706
Middletown Church, 273 S. Old Middletown Rd.	610-565-4080
Middletown Monthly Meeting of Friends, 435 N. Middletown Road	610-543-7321
Middletown Preparative Meeting, 513 N. Old Middletown Road	610-558-4348
St. George Greek Orthodox Church, 30 E. Forge Rd.	610-459-0366
Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses, 331 N. Middletown Road	610-565-5047

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Department of Agriculture	610-489-1003
Department of Environmental Protection	
Norristown Office	484-250-5900
Emergency Response	800-541-2050
Department of Transportation	
Bortondale	610-566-0972
King of Prussia	610-205-6700
PennDOT Regional Managers	
Mike Burns (state rds. south of Balt. Pk.)	610-566-0972
Marlon Harper (state rds. north of Balt. Pk.)	610-587-7868
Tony Goreski, Highway Maintenance Manager	610-587-7859
Department of Human Services	610-447-3099

Delaware County

Emergency Management Agency	610-565-8700
Emergency Radio Communications	911
Fire Board (Non-Emergency)	
Medical Examiner	610-891-5953

Fire Companies

Co. 50 Middletown Fire Company #1	610-566-0723
Co. 46 Rocky Run Fire Company	610-565-3736

Police

PA State Police (Media Barracks)	484-840-1000
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Institutions

Ducklings Early Learning Center	101 Ponds Edge Dr.	484-768-0123
Elwyn Institute	111 Elwyn Road	610-891-2000
Fair Acres Geriatric Center	340 N. Middletown Rd.	610-891-5600
Granite Farms Estates	1343 W. Baltimore Pk.	610-358-3440
Lima Estates	411 N. Middletown Rd.	610-565-7020

Lima Christian Nursery School	209 N. Middletown Rd.	610-566-9303
Mirmont Treatment Center	100 Yearsley Mill Rd.	888-227-3898
Riddle Hospital	1068 W. Baltimore Pk.	484-227-9400
Riddle Village	1048 W. Baltimore Pk.	610-891-3777
Rocky Run YMCA	1299 Baltimore Pk.	610-627-9622
Sunrise of Granite Run	247 N. Middletown Rd.	610-566-3535
Truewood by Merrill	263 Glen Riddle Rd.	610-510-6482

Motels/Hotels

Hilton Garden Inn	2 Donovan Drive	484-443-3020
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U.S. Government

Environmental Protection Agency	215-814-5122
Weather Bureau	609-261-6602
FBI, 7 Campus Blvd. Newtown Square	610-353-4500
US Secret Service	215-861-3300

Public Affairs Contact Resource Listing

Print Media

Delaware County Daily Times, Newsroom Clerk	610-622-8800(press 7)
Philadelphia Inquirer	215-854-2000
Associated Press	215-561-1133

Television Broadcast Media

KYW-TV Channel 3 – newsroom	215-977-5333
WPVI-TV Channel 6 – news tips	215-878-9700
WCAU-TV Channel 10 – newsroom	215-201-5210

Radio Broadcast Media

KYW AM – newsroom	855-599-6397
WHYY FM – general reception	215-351-1200

Schools

Del. Co. Alternative H.S., 710 S. Old Middletown Rd.	610-874-4603
Easter Seals Soc. School, 468 N. Middletown Road	610-565-2353
Glenwood School, 122 S. Pennell Rd.	610-627-6900
Indian Lane School, 309 S. Old Middletown Rd.	610-627-7100
Middletown Montessori School, 30 E .Forge Rd.	610-891-7214
Penncrest High School, 134 Barren Rd.	610-627-6200
Penn State University, 25 Yearsley Mill Rd.	610-892-1200
Rose Tree Media School District	
Admin. Offices, 308 N. Olive St. Media	610-627-6000
Maintenance & Operations, Barren Rd.	610-627-6451
Transportation Office, Barren Rd.	610-627-6475
Williamson College of the Trades, 106 S. New Middletown Rd.	610-566-1776

Utilities

GO TO (Township tech company)		610-543-8972
Verizon		800-479-1919
AQUA PA Water Works		610-565-6251 (0862)
Chester Water Authority		610-876-8181
Middletown Township Sewer Authority		610-566-3087
PA One Call System		800-242-1776
PECO Energy – Gas & Electric		800-841-4141
PECO Energy – Emergency Operations Center		610-941-1858
PECO Energy – Emergency Services		[REDACTED]
(Private number to be used by Fire, Police, 911)		
traffic signal service – Charles A. Higgins & Sons		610-566-3700
[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]
Premium Power Services		610-444-1232
Comcast Cable (Xfinity)		800-934-6489

Pipelines

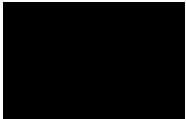
Buckeye Pipeline	Emergency	800-331-4115
Columbia Gas Transmission	Emergency	800-835-7191
TransCanada Pipeline Company	Emergency	610-904-4223
Adelphia Gateway	Emergency	800-747-3375
ETP/Sunoco Pipeline	Emergency (Gasoline, Oil, Kerosene)	800-786-7440
	Emergency (Ethane, Propane, Butane)	877-839-7473
Enterprise Products	Emergency	800-530-1050
Texas Eastern Transmission	Emergency	800-231-7794
MIPC	Emergency	855-666-6763

<u>Other:</u> Heidelberg Materials, Forge Rd.	(Heavy Equipment)	610-459-2492
Pyramid Materials	(Heavy Equipment)	610-494-4722
Rob’s Towing	(Heavy Wrecker)	610-497-1444
Delco Towing		610-356-7500
Luongo’s Towing		610-558-1000
Ridley Creek State Park		610-892-3900

Delaware County Hospitals

Riddle Memorial		484-227-9400 (8215)
Mercy Fitzgerald		610-237-4000

Middletown Township

Christopher Stump	Council Chair	717-574-4643
Carissa Ciuca	Vice Chair	484-441-6477
Bibianna Dussling	Council Member	361-633-9026
Susan Powell	Council Member	610-662-1780
Garrett Fails	Council Member	610-724-2554
Steve D'Agostino	Council Member	302-803-6933
Leslie Campo	Council Member	610-812-3016
John McMullan	Township Manager	
William C. Rigby	Township Fire Chief/EMC	
Dan Simcox	Township Public Works Foreman	

REDACTED

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Middletown Township

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Pennsylvania

Appendix E

**TOWNSHIP HAZARD
VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS**

**TOWNSHIP HAZARD
MITIGATION PLAN RESOLUTION**

**Some of the content of this
Plan is not subject to the
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know Law**

Middletown Township, Delaware County, PA

Hazards/Vulnerability Analysis

This analysis was undertaken to develop an awareness of the potential hazards facing the citizens of Middletown Township as a basis for planning an appropriate response at the time of an emergency. In addition to the natural and man-made emergencies and disasters that may possibly impact on the Township, consideration has also been given to terroristic events and events involving chemical, biological, radiological and other weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

<u>Type of Disaster/Emergency</u>	<u>Anticipated Probability</u>	<u>Potential Scope/Severity</u>
<u>Flooding</u>	High	Limited
Chester Creek Ridley Creek Feeder Streams	Business and residential properties AQUA PA Media Treatment Plant Flooded buildings and roads	
<u>Weather Related</u>	High	Moderate
Blizzard/Winter Storm	Loss of electrical power, heat, inaccessible areas from snow drifting, emergency food, fuel and medical supplies.	
Severe Thunder Storm, Tornado, Hurricane	Loss of power, flooding, inaccessible areas due to trees and wires down.	
<u>Earthquake</u>	Low	Moderate/Severe
	Mass casualties, building collapse, entrapment Loss of utilities, roadways, evacuations, sheltering mass care centers.	
<u>Fires, Explosions, Transportation Accidents, Hazardous Materials Release</u>	High	Moderate/Severe
	Fire suppression and rescue, mass casualties, hazardous materials containment, evacuations, sheltering, mass care centers,	
<u>Terroristic, WMD Event, Chemical, Biological, Radiological Release</u>	Low	Severe
	Delayed knowledge of incident, mass casualties, Overtaxed support and response system, evacuations mass care and sheltering, decontamination, mass hysteria.	
<u>Civil Unrest, Strikes, Business Interruption, Sabotage, Enemy Attack</u>	Low	Moderate/Severe
	Economic disruption, mass hysteria, mass casualties	

THE TOWNSHIP OFFICIALLY ADOPTED THE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN ON JULY 10, 2017 AS REFERENCED BELOW

MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP
DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

RESOLUTION 2023-05

Delaware County Hazard Mitigation Plan
Municipal Adoption Resolution

WHEREAS, the Township of Middletown, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, is most vulnerable to natural and human-made hazards, which may result in loss of life and property, economic hardship, and threats to public health and safety, and

WHEREAS, Section 322 of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000) requires state and local governments to develop and submit for approval to the President a mitigation plan that outlines processes for identifying their respective natural hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities, and

WHEREAS, the Township of Middletown acknowledges the requirement of Section 322 of DMA 2000 to have an approved Hazard Mitigation Plan as a prerequisite to receiving post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funds, and

WHEREAS, the Delaware County Hazard Mitigation Plan has been developed by Delaware County Emergency Services in cooperation with other county departments, and officials and citizens of Middletown Township, and

WHEREAS, a public involvement process consistent with the requirements of DMA 2000 was conducted to develop the Delaware County Hazard Mitigation Plan, and

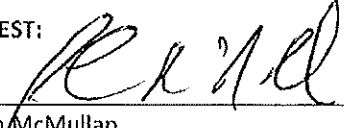
WHEREAS, the Delaware County Hazard Mitigation Plan recommends mitigation activities that will reduce losses to life and property affected by both natural and human-made hazards that face the county and its municipal governments.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the governing body for the Township of Middletown, *The 2023 Delaware County Hazard Mitigation Plan* is hereby adopted as the official Hazard Mitigation Plan of the Township of Middletown, and

The respective officials and agencies identified in the implementation strategy of the 2023 Delaware County Hazard Mitigation Plan are hereby directed to execute the recommended activities assigned to them.

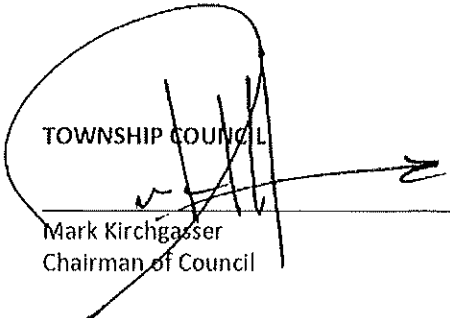
ADOPTED, this 27th day of February 2023

ATTEST:



John McMullan
Township Manager

TOWNSHIP COUNCIL



Mark Kirchgasser
Chairman of Council

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Middletown Township

Delaware County

Pennsylvania

Appendix F

**ACTION GUIDES FOR
SPECIFIC EVENTS**

**Some of the content of this
Plan is not subject to the
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A - HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT RESPONSE GUIDE

A. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Hazardous Materials Response Guide is to establish an organization to mitigate hazardous materials incidents within the Township.

B. OBJECTIVES

1. To describe the operational concepts, organization, and support systems required to implement the plan.
2. To identify the authority, responsibilities, and actions of the various federal, state, county and local agencies necessary to minimize the impact of the hazardous materials incident.
3. To establish an operational structure that has the ability to function within the Township and on mutual aid responses.
4. To utilize public safety personnel who have been trained to handle hazardous materials incidents in accordance with the requirements and standards of 29 CFR 1910.120 and PA Act 165.
5. To review, with all members of the involved emergency services actions taken during a hazardous materials incident, all aspects of the incident and provide for follow-up in areas requiring possible change or improvement.

C. ADMINISTRATION

1. Scope: The plan is concerned with hazardous materials incidents within the Township.
2. Hazard: The hazard shall include actual or potential fires, spills, leaks, rupture, or contamination, and any threat to life safety involving hazardous materials.
3. Hazardous Material: The material may include explosives, flammable, combustibles, compressed gases, cryogenics, poisons and toxins, reactive and oxidizing agents, radioactive materials, corrosives, carcinogenic, or etiological agents, or any combination thereof.
4. Incident: This plan is for any hazardous materials incident associated with any mode of transportation, industrial processing and/or storage sites, waste disposal procedures, and illegal usage and disposal.

D. AUTHORITY

1. Pennsylvania ACT 165, Hazardous Material Emergency Planning & Response Act
2. Middletown Township Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)

E. INCIDENT COMMAND AND SCENE MANAGEMENT

1. The Incident Commander (I.C.) shall be the designated Township Official responsible for the overall management and coordination of a hazardous materials incident. The Incident Commander shall be responsible for the identification of the incident resources and needs, the procurement of these resources, and the coordination of the resources, so as to abate the incident and protect life, property, and the environment. The Incident Commander shall not be responsible for the detailed direction of technical or specialized procedures but shall oversee that these procedures are carried out when needed.
2. The Hazardous Materials Officer shall be the designated officer responsible for mitigating the hazards at the scene of a hazardous materials incident. The Hazardous Materials Officer shall coordinate and direct fire department activities and be responsible for rescue, scene stabilization and management, suppression activities, protection of exposures containment, scene isolation, personnel protection, and decontamination. The Hazardous Materials Officer shall report to and function through the Incident Commander.
3. The Incident Commander, in consultation with the Hazardous Materials Officer will determine what County, State and/or Federal agencies need to be notified and/or send representatives to the scene.
4. The Hazardous Materials Officer shall identify and establish CONTROL ZONES when necessary and enforce them.
5. The Hazardous Materials Officer will designate a SAFETY OFFICER in accordance with normal SOP's who will assist in the selection of proper protective clothing and equipment and supervise the examination of said equipment for those personnel entering the "HOT" zone.
6. Procedures for decontamination will be used under the direction of the Hazardous Materials Officer and Safety Officer.
7. The lines of authority and chain of command shall follow the designated procedures in the Township Emergency Management Plan and associated Operating Procedures

F. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE CAPABILITY

1. The Township Emergency Management Organization and the Fire Department can identify specially trained personnel for the specific purpose of responding to chemical/hazardous materials emergencies. This Hazardous Materials Response capability will provide expertise and equipment to evaluate the situation and take appropriate action.

G. RESPONSE PROCEDURE

1. All police, fire and EMS personnel employed by the Township who may respond to or discover a hazardous materials incident will be certified at the First Responder-Awareness level of training as a minimum.
2. All Fire Department personnel who respond to hazardous materials incidents and engage in defensive action to contain or direct a leak or spill will be certified at the First Responder-Operations level.
3. All Fire Department personnel who respond to hazardous materials incidents who engage in more aggressive action to contain or stop a leak or spill will be certified at the Technician level as a minimum.
4. All Fire Department officers who may take charge of a Level I incident or take initial command of a Level II or III incident until relieved will be certified at the First Responder Operations level and an approved ICS course as a minimum.
5. Any employee who will be designated as the Hazardous Material Officer or the Safety Officer will be certified at the Technician level as a minimum. In the absence of a certified employee to act as HMO and/or SO, the IC will appoint a qualified mutual aid public safety official to fill those roles.

H. INCIDENT STRATEGIES:

1. The management of a hazardous materials incident is a Federal, State, County, Local and private industry partnership. Each partner is specifically designated to be responsible for prescribed duties at a haz-mat incident. The local government is responsible for three (3) main areas.
 - a. Assessment of the incident.
 - b. Notification of proper agencies and staff.
 - c. Providing emergency measures to minimize the effect of the hazardous condition on people, the environment and property.

Each incident can be broken down into two (2) phases. The first phase, the emergency portion, is one that is time critical. In this phase we assess the hazard and take interim measures in which to control or contain the material and make necessary notifications and evacuation. The second phase is usually non-emergency in which the material is rendered harmless and recovery operations are undertaken by the responsible parties.

I. CONTROL ZONES

1. The Hazardous Materials Officer shall designate and define the areas where potential or real danger exists to the public, environment, and emergency response personnel.

2. Access to designated control zones (hot, warm, cold) shall be limited to those members of agencies on the scene who are appropriately protected and directly engaged in rescue, control, and stabilization.
3. Restricted zones shall be designated as required for personnel safety.

J. ACTIVATION

1. This plan will become operational when the PSP, fire department, public works or fire marshal receives notification of any hazardous incident.
2. Notification guidelines as stated in the Emergency Management Guidelines will be through the Township and/or the Delaware County Communications Center.
3. Non-emergency situations will be directed to the appropriate Township and/or state agency for investigation.

K. IMMEDIATE ON-SCENE ACTIONS:

1. The first emergency services personnel to arrive on the scene will attempt to identify:
 - a. The type of material involved.
 - b. The quantity of material involved.
 - c. The possible contamination.
 - d. The immediate exposure problem
2. This information will be reported to the communication center immediately.
3. First responding emergency services units shall identify and establish control zones.
4. The first arriving fire department officer and police supervisor will take command and establish a Command Post in the most strategically desirable and safe location for Hazardous Materials operations. The initial Incident Commander (usually a fire officer) will designate an incident level (I, II, III) in accordance with SOP's.
5. The first arriving Emergency Management Coordinator or Deputy Coordinator will report to the incident command post. The Communications Center will be notified of this location and all responding units dispatched to the incident shall be directed to report to this base unless otherwise directed. The Coordinator will assist in establishing an incident command staff as determined by the scope of the incident.
6. A staging area will be designated. The Communication Center will be notified of this location and all responding units dispatched to the incident shall be directed to report to staging unless otherwise directed.

L. RESPONSIBILITY OF ASSISTING AGENCIES

1. The areas of responsibility of all assisting agencies are noted in the Township Emergency Operations Plan.

2. The officer in charge of all assisting agencies shall, upon arrival, report to the Command Post.

M. PRE-PLANNING

1. The Fire Department will be responsible for maintaining current operational pre-plans for all target hazards within the Township in their respective areas of responsibility.

N. EVACUATION AUTHORITY AND PROCEDURES

1. Orders for evacuation will be made by the Incident Commander, or Operations Chief with the guidelines set forth in the Township Emergency Operations Plan.
2. Evacuation plans and procedures shall follow those set forth in the Township Emergency Operations Plan.

O. MEDICAL TREATMENT AND FIRST AID

1. The designated EMS provider (EMS), shall be responsible for all required medical services. This shall include treatment of the sick and injured as well as their transportation as needed.
2. EMS shall provide medical monitoring of all members as required for entry into designated "Hot" zones.
3. EMS will document all medical monitoring and treatment of emergency personnel.
4. EMS will request mutual aid so that a sufficient amount of trained personnel are on scene.

P. CLEAN UP AND DISPOSAL

1. The primary responsibility for the assumption of all costs for the clean-up and disposal of a chemical shall be the owner or transporter of the substance involved, the supplier, the property owner and the individual(s) or corporations that caused the release.
2. The Incident Commander, Hazardous Materials Officer, Pennsylvania State Police and Fire Chief shall work together to identify the responsible party. When determined by the IC or the Fire Chief the incident is an emergency, the responsible party or a representative of his agency must call a reputable hazardous materials spill clean-up company.
3. If the responsible party cannot be located or identified, or refuses to cooperate, the IC in conjunction with the Fire Chief may initiate the clean-up process. The person or persons listed in Section P1 shall be liable to the Township for all costs incurred as a result of clean up or containment.

4. Final disposition of clean-up will be accomplished by the responsible parties. The Township Emergency Management Organization will act only to eliminate the immediate danger, prevent the spread of contamination, and protect lives and property.
5. It shall not be the responsibility of the Township to remove any hazardous material. The Fire Chief shall oversee the clean-up operation to ensure that the removal of the product is done.
6. In the event the Township must ultimately pay for clean-up and removal of a hazardous material, the Township may pursue all appropriate legal avenues to initiate action against the spiller to recover all cost incurred.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Notification List
2. Incident Classification
3. Protection of the Public
4. Fire Department Guidelines
5. Police Operations Guidelines
6. EMS Guidelines
7. Responder Classifications



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ATTACHMENT 1

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT RESPONSE PLAN

NOTIFICATION LIST

- A. Investigations/Fire Code Violations/Fire Marshal
1. Township Fire Chief
 2. Township Asst. Fire Marshall
 3. Volunteer Fire Chief
- B. Level I Incident
1. Fire Department
 2. Pa. State Police Supervisor
- C. Level II Incident
1. Fire Department
 2. EMS
 3. Police Supervisor
 4. Emergency Management Coordinator
 5. County Haz-Mat Team
 6. Township Asst. Fire Marshal
 7. Pa State Police Supervisor
- D. Level III Incident
1. All agencies listed under Level II Incident
 2. PA DEP 484-250-5900 (Norristown Office)
<http://www.dep.pa.gov/Pages/default.aspx>
 3. US EPA 215-814-2900 (Philadelphia Office)
 4. Delaware County Emergency Services Department (ESD) 610-565-8700
 5. Mutual Aid Emergency Management Officials as needed.
 6. Delaware County Intercommunity Health Coordinator

ATTACHMENT 2

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT RESPONSE PLAN

INCIDENT CLASSIFICATION

There are three (3) levels of hazardous materials incident classifications.

LEVEL I INCIDENT

1. Spills, leaks, ruptures, and/or fires involving hazardous materials that can be contained, extinguished, and/or abated utilizing equipment, supplies and resources immediately available to the Fire Department; and
2. Hazardous materials incidents that do not require the evacuation of civilians (beyond isolation of scene).

LEVEL II INCIDENT

Any Pa State Police Supervisor, Fire Department Officer or Emergency Management Official can upgrade a level I incident to a Level II incident.

1. Haz-mat incidents that can only be identified, tested, sampled, contained, extinguished, and/or abated utilizing the resources of a public or private hazardous materials response team; a hazardous materials incident that requires the use of chemical - protective gear and specialized equipment.
2. Hazardous materials incidents that require evacuation of civilians; and/or
3. Fire involving hazardous materials that is permitted to burn for a controlled period of time or is allowed to consume itself.

LEVEL III INCIDENT

The Incident Commander or the Hazardous Materials Officer (HMO) can upgrade a Level II incident to Level III.

1. Spills, leaks and/or ruptures that can be contained and/or abated utilizing highly specialized equipment and supplies available to environmental or industrial response personnel; and/or
2. Fires involving hazardous materials that are allowed to burn due to the ineffectiveness or dangers of the use of extinguishing agents, or the unavailability of water; and/or there is a real threat of a large container failure; and/or an explosion, detonation, BLEVE, or container failure has occurred; and/or
3. Hazardous material incident that requires evacuation of civilians extending across jurisdictional boundaries, and/or there are serious civilian injuries and/or deaths as a result of the hazardous materials incident; and/or

4. Hazardous materials incident that requires at least two (2) haz-mat response teams; and/or decontamination of civilians or personnel is required on scene; and/or
5. Incident that has become one of multi-agency involvement of large proportions and/or
6. The Township has activated and staffed its Emergency Operations Center.

Factors used as a guide in determining the level of a hazardous materials incident response include:

- * Level of technical expertise required to abate the situation.
- * Knowledge of the characteristics and reactions of the materials involved.
- * Extent of evacuations of civilians.
- * Extent of injuries or deaths.
- * Extent of required containment, decontamination and recovery process.

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ATTACHMENT 3

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT RESPONSE PLAN

GUIDELINES FOR PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC

1. The Incident Commander, in cooperation with the Hazardous Materials Officer and the Safety Officer will make the following determination:
 - A. Method of protecting the public.
 1. Sheltering In Place.
 2. Evacuation.
 - B. Scope and duration of public protection.
 1. The following shall be used as a guide for determining evacuation or shelter in place.
2. The following shall be used as a guide for determining evacuation or shelter in place.
 - A. Sheltering in place is appropriate when evacuation would cause people to be exposed to hazardous atmospheres. A crucial part involves the "buttoning up" of any opening in the shelter to minimize or stop the infiltration of the hazardous atmosphere. This includes the shutdown of air handling systems and air conditioners.
 - B. Some of the situations that may be appropriate for sheltering in place are the protection of:
 - Disabled persons
 - Critically ill persons
 - Prisoners
 - C. Situations where sheltering in place is not appropriate are:
 - The threat of fire, especially if it may occur in a large area.
 - The threat of an explosion, especially if it could affect a large area.
 - A situation that has the probability of producing a long-term release of a gas or highly volatile liquid.
3. Authority to initiate evacuation is outlined in the Township Emergency Management Plan, Township adopted Fire Code, (2021 IFC) and/or Penna. Emergency Management Procedures Circular C-19-2.
4. First Responder Awareness level personnel may initiate evacuation of people in imminent danger if they can do so without entering the hot zone.
5. Evacuation procedures if needed will be the responsibility of the senior police official.

ATTACHMENT 4

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT RESPONSE PLAN

FIRE DEPARTMENT GUIDELINES

- A. Upon receipt of alarm for a possible hazardous materials spill or leak, the fire officer in charge should direct a response of apparatus as specified in appropriate SOP's. He should further insure that only those trained to the awareness level respond to the incident.
- B. Upon arrival, the senior Fire Company Officer-in-charge (OIC) will establish command and begin a size up. The OIC must consciously avoid committing himself to a dangerous situation. Evaluate effects of wind, topography and location of the situation.
- C. Command must make a careful size up before deciding on a commitment. It may be necessary to take immediate action to make a rescue or evacuate an area, but this should be done with an awareness of the risk to fire personnel and taking advantage of available protective equipment.
- D. Command should attempt to identify the type of materials involved, and the hazards present. Look for labels, markers, placards, shipping papers, pre-plans, responsible party, truck driver, etc. Utilize reference material or apparatus.
- E. Command should make an initial determination as to Level I, II, or III. Notifications should be based on Level designated.
- F. Command should Stage all units not being used in immediate rescue, evacuation and control.
- G. Establish a unified Command Post in conjunction with senior police and EMS officials.
- H. Command should prepare an action plan. The plan must provide for:
 - 1. Safety of citizens
 - 2. Safety of firefighters
 - 3. Evacuation of areas if needed
 - 4. Control of situation
 - 5. Stabilization of hazardous materials, and/or
 - 6. Disposal or removal of hazardous materials
- I. Command must ensure that only personnel who are certified at the Operations level take defensive action such as diking and damming.
- J. Technician level personnel or a haz-mat team should be called for any situation involving direct contact with hazardous materials.
- K. Command should immediately assign an individual to record data on the Incident Event Log.
- L. In some cases, it may be advantageous to use non - fire department personnel to evaluate hazards and perform certain functions for which they would have particular experience or ability.

- M. When such personnel are outfitted with SCBA, protective suits, etc., they must be made aware of the functions, limitations, and safety precautions necessary in their use. Fire company personnel with the necessary protective equipment must closely monitor and/or accompany such personnel.
- N. On Level II or III incidents the senior Fire Department Official on the scene will become the "Fire Command" and assign qualified personnel from the Fire Department and/or mutual aid to ICS positions as needed. Fire Command will remain at the interagency command post and be responsible for Fire Operations.
- O. Fire Command will ensure that Fire Department personnel involved will utilize an accountability system.
- P. A Fire Department response to a routine incident (i.e., fire, vehicle, accident, rescue, etc.) shall be considered a normal, ordinary response and should not be designated as a "Hazardous Materials Response". Fire protection and rescue operations performed by the Fire Department are the primary objectives of such a response.
- Q. Purposely washing any hazardous material or other chemicals into the waters of the Commonwealth is a violation of the PA Clean Streams Law and first responders must refrain from this practice. First responders should employ defensive tactics including: diking, damming, absorbing, or diverting. Wash downs should be used as a last resort if necessary to reduce a real or potential threat to human life (life safety always takes priority over property and environmental concerns). Firefighters who perform the above "defensive" tactics must be certified at the "operations" level.
- R. Examples of incidents that can usually be handled without calling in a hazardous materials response team:
1. A leaking or overflowing gasoline or fuel oil tank.
 2. A fuel spill resulting from a vehicle accident.
- Each incident should be evaluated by the Fire Department OIC. If a determination is made that the situation cannot be handled with some absorbents, plug-n-dike, wooden dowels, etc., the incident level should be elevated to Level II and take whatever action is necessary within the capability of his personnel, resources, and equipment.
- S. Examples of incidents that require the assistance of a hazardous materials response team are:
1. Industrial spills or leaks.
 2. An airborne release of an unidentified chemical at a fixed facility or transportation accident.
 3. The presence of numerous chemicals that have the potential for a violent reaction and explosion.
 4. Incidents that involve radiological materials.
 5. Unknown chemicals.
- T. Fire Command, in conjunction with County Communications Center, will be responsible for insuring adequate coverage to unaffected areas of the Township.

ATTACHMENT 5

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT RESPONSE PLAN

POLICE OPERATIONS GUIDELINES

1. Upon arrival at the scene of an accident or incident that appears to involve hazardous materials, the police officer will notify the dispatcher to implement the Hazardous Materials Incident Response Plan by making appropriate notifications. Non-emergency situations should be referred to the Twp Fire Chief. If in doubt, consider the incident to be an emergency.
2. Provide rescue if you can do so without risk. Police personnel should refrain from taking any action that is beyond the scope of their training and/or equipment.
3. The senior police supervisor or command will work at the command post in conjunction with fire, public works, EMS and Emergency Management officials.
4. Police Command will be responsible for:
 - a. traffic control
 - b. crowd control
 - c. evacuation
 - d. enforcement/investigation
 - e. notifications
5. Police Command will locate a staging area for mutual aid police.
6. Police Command will ensure adequate law enforcement coverage in unaffected areas of the Township.

ATTACHMENT 6

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE PLAN

EMS GUIDELINES

1. Upon arrival at the scene of an incident that appears to involve hazardous materials, notify County Communications Center of the circumstances and request a haz-mat dispatch.
2. Provide life-saving medical treatment if you can do so without undue risk to personnel. EMS personnel should refrain from taking action that is beyond their scope of training and/or equipment.
3. EMS personnel are to stage in cold zone and establish EMS sector.
4. EMS Command Officer to report to Command Post. He will be responsible for:
 - a. triage
 - b. treatment
 - c. transport

In addition, EMS command will assign someone to assist DECON officer. EMS will take and record vitals of entry team, utilizing the appropriate form.

5. EMS command will coordinate with Planning Officer to determine proper medical treatment and decontamination for specific chemicals involved.
6. EMS will notify medical command of chemicals involved.
7. EMS Command will assume that ALS is on scene and briefed prior to haz-mat team entry.
8. EMS Command will coordinate with Fire Command to ensure adequate scene lighting.
9. EMS Command will require that all assisting ambulances are staged and called by Transportation Sector as needed - one at a time. Drivers should stay with their vehicle.
10. ICS vests should be used on Level II and III incidents.
11. EMS Command, in conjunction with County Communications Center, will insure adequate EMS coverage in the unaffected areas of the Township.

ATTACHMENT 7

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE PLAN

RESPONDER CLASSIFICATIONS

1. RESPONDER CLASSIFICATION

First Responder - Awareness: Cognizant of hazardous materials and are trained to notify proper agencies.

First Responder - Operations: Responds to releases of hazardous substances in a defensive manner, without trying to stop the release.

Hazardous Materials Technician: Responds aggressively to stop the release of a hazardous substance.

On Scene Incident Commander: Assume command of the incident beyond the first responder awareness level.

All department personnel must meet and be certified at the level of responder classification required of the actions they are undertaking. This includes maintaining this certification level by receiving and documenting the required annual training as dictated by Act 165. Documentation and Certifications shall be maintained by the employees Department, (Police, Fire, EMS). A list of the responder certification level of each Departments personnel shall be maintained annually.

ATTACHMENT 8

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

REDACTED

B - SEVERE STORM GUIDELINES

The emergency service personnel are charged with the responsibility for the protection of life and property from severe storm related incidents. The efficient and effective management of the response to those incidents requires coordination and planning by the various service organizations operating within the Township.

In order to establish a standard system for the preparation and response to flash flooding or other severe summer or winter storms, the following procedures will be followed:

1. The Pa. State Police Department will maintain on-going surveillance of flood prone areas of the Township. In the event that flooding or other dangerous conditions occur, such as a significant increase in response time by volunteers or Township employees due to conditions, or if evacuation or water rescue may become necessary, the Police Supervisor will make the following notifications:

Fire Chiefs
EMS Chief
Public Works Director
Emergency Management Coordinator

These officials will then monitor conditions and respond at their own discretion, unless mobilized by the Coordinator.

2. Command officers should assemble personnel to stand by and check/prepare equipment when severe weather threatens and/or warnings have been issued by the National Weather Service.
3. Fire and EMS units (fully staffed) should be assigned to each geographic sector staging area as needed to prevent response units being cut off by flooded roadways, bridges, stalled traffic, etc.
4. For incidents that the Township EOC shall be activated, (either require evacuation or tend to isolate areas of the Township) PSP, Fire, Public Works, and Staff should assign a senior officer to the Command Post.
5. The Police Supervisor can utilize Fire Police and Fire Department personnel to assist in isolating dangerous areas and controlling traffic.
6. The Fire Department will be responsible for physical rescues. As such, they should be properly trained and equipped to carry out this mission. Police and Public Works will provide support. Police shall endeavor to undergo flood rescue training on the use of PFD's and retrieval equipment.
7. The Fire Department will attempt to control utilities to flooded structures.

8. Units will assist in property conservation (salvage) when severe conditions warrant this service. Where possible, pumps can be utilized to abate a hazard or assist residents under severe conditions.

The above procedures are not all inclusive but are intended to be a guide. Command personnel should use experience, judgement, and initiative to meet objectives, while always considering the safety of personnel.

C - TRENCH RESCUE/ BUILDING COLLAPSE RESCUE INCIDENTS

Trench Rescue Operations require rescuers who have certifications to operate at a scene Involving Trench Rescue Operations or Building Collapse.

Trench Rescue/Building Collapse Resource List

- Delaware County Regional Technical Rescue Team via DELCO ESD
- City of Chester Bureau of Fire via DELCO ESD
- Upper Darby Fire Department via DELCO ESD
- FEMA - Urban Search & Rescue Team (USAR) - via DELCO ESD
- Philadelphia Fire Department Heavy Rescue 215-686-1387
- Registered Architect (Coordinate through Delaware County ESD)
- Structural Engineer (Coordinate through Delaware County ESD)

D - RADIOLOGICAL MONITORING

These procedures are for radiological monitoring of individuals and vehicles. Monitoring should always be done by trained personnel and near a decontamination facility.

ALL SUSPECTED RADIOLOGICAL INCIDENTS SHOULD BE COORDINATED WITH THE PENNSYLVANIA DEP THROUGH THE DELAWARE COUNTY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES DEPARTMENT (ESD).

E. - AIRCRAFT CRASHES

Aircraft crashes will involve several Township departments: rescue, emergency medical care and fire control by fire and rescue services, security by the PSP.

In the event of an aircraft crash, notification shall be given immediately to the Philadelphia International Airport Control Tower at 215-492-4123.

It shall be necessary to give the control tower the following information (when available)

- Type of aircraft (private plane, commercial airliner, helicopter. etc.)
- Location of the crash in relation to state highways
- Name of Commercial airline (if available)
- License number of aircraft (usually preceded by "N")
- Approximate number of injuries
- Approximate number of fatalities

The control tower may be able to provide the following information:

- Number of passengers and crew aboard
- Approximate fuel load and type
- If a cargo plane, a list of the manifest

The control tower will notify the following:

- Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)
- National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB)
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
- United States Custom Office
- Airline Owner
- United States Postal Service

Fatalities

Bodies should not be moved until the arrival of the County Coroner.

Mail and Cargo

All baggage, diplomatic mail bags mail and freight shall be removed to an area secured by the Pennsylvania State Police.

Flight Recorder

Emergency responders should not attempt to remove the cockpit voice recorders or the flight data recorders. This will be accomplished by personnel trained in such matters. In order to close the air space, FAA must declare an emergency and indicate that air space is restricted.

Air Traffic Control Tower (Admin) - 0900 to 1700 Monday thru Friday

Air Traffic Control Tower (Tower Operations)

F - HELICOPTER LANDING SITES / GUIDELINES

Guidelines for Air-Medical Evacuations

In the event that the fire company responds to a helicopter landing for an air-medical evacuation, the following procedures will apply:

1. The Fire Department OIC will assign an engine for safety and control at the landing zone (LZ)
2. The Fire Department OIC will assign an LZ officer.
3. After conferring with EMS and police personnel, the LZ officer will establish an appropriate LZ. All personnel should be aware of the location of the LZ.
4. The LZ should be the largest, most level and most open unobstructed area closest to the incident scene that does not jeopardize safety. The area **MUST** be a minimum of 75' x 75' and preferably 100' x 100' or larger.
 - a. During day and night, the four corners of the LZ must be marked with flares that are secured to the ground. If there is a fire hazard, the LZ can be marked with other appropriate lighting, that is face down so not to blind the pilot.
 - b. Consideration should be given to the type of ground cover. If there is loose dirt, snow or gravel, keep ground personnel away. The LZ must be free of obstructions, such as power lines, trees, antennas, bushes, guardrails, etc. the LZ must also be free of loose objects such as paper, liter, clothing, hats, etc.
5. The LZ officer will maintain radio communication with the pilot and will advise of the exact location of the LZ and nearby landmarks or obstructions, or unusual characteristics of the terrain.
6. The OIC will assign other fire or other emergency response personnel as needed to secure the landing area from bystanders and other personnel.
7. Never approach the helicopter after landing unless an extreme emergency exists. Remain clear of the helicopter at all times unless accompanied by a flight crew member.
8. When approaching the helicopter, **ALWAYS** approach from the front of the aircraft and move away in the same direction.
9. When approaching a helicopter on a slope, **NEVER** approach from the uphill side; always approach from the downhill side because the main rotor clearance to the ground is much greater. **ALWAYS** be aware of the blade clearance.

10. Never walk around the tail rotor.
11. No unauthorized personnel should be within 100 ft. of the aircraft.
12. No Smoking within 100 ft. of the aircraft.
13. No traffic within 100 ft. of the aircraft
14. No ambulances within 50 ft. of the aircraft.
15. No IV's or other objects should be carried above the head and long objects should be carried parallel to the ground.
16. NEVER allow the use of camera flashes when the aircraft is landing or taking off.

G - SEARCH AND RECOVERY

In the event of a catastrophic incident that involves large loss of life (i.e., aircraft crash), it will be necessary to conduct a search and recovery operation for bodies and body parts. If the incident involves a military aircraft, they will bring in S & R teams, but will probably still require assistance. If the incident involves a civilian aircraft, the civil authorities will need to organize and conduct this activity. This will be coordinated by the coroner and Pa State Police Command.

Additional body bags can be obtained through the County EMERGENCY SERVICES DEPARTMENT (ESD).

Search and rescue trained agencies are available through the DCESD. These agencies should be utilized as necessary for the search for lost individuals suspected to still be in the local area.

Smaller searches for lost persons, walk-away, etc. will be coordinated through the Pa State Police.

County ESD can activate search resources, such as the Greater Philadelphia Search & Rescue organization. They have trained personnel, dogs and horses to assist in searches. Also, the Civil Air Patrol can be of assistance in certain circumstances.

H - MASS CASUALTY INCIDENTS

The County Regional Emergency Medical Services Office has developed a county wide Mass Casualty Response Plan. The initial responding agency shall determine the need for a mass casualty response and notify the ESD of such.

Initial actions will fall on the first responding emergency agencies to:

- Recognize and relay the event as needing a mass casualty response.
- Estimate the number of casualties to ensure the appropriate County response.
- Establish an area for a Unified Command Post. Relay this information to all responding agencies for a representative of each to staff.
- Establish triage and treatment sectors as necessary.
- Establish staging area(s) and staging officer(s) for equipment, ambulance and personnel.
- Designate a Triage officer for each triage area.

I - TERRORISM INCIDENTS

This appendix provides a defined process for a coordinated and efficient response to terrorism incidents within Township and/or the effects from National or Regional terrorist attacks. The purpose of the plan is to:

- A. Establish situations, assumptions and policies.
- B. Develop a concept of operations that clearly defines the roles and responsibilities of all agencies--federal, state, and local--involved in Crisis and Consequence Management.
- C. Incorporate the coordination mechanisms and structures of appropriate state, county, township, facility, and business/industry plans into the overall response, as has been reflected in this EOP.
- D. Assign specific functional responsibilities to appropriate departments and agencies and identify the actions that these departments and agencies will take in the overall response in coordination with federal and state agencies, as has been reflected in this EOP.

SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

A. SITUATION

1. This appendix applies to all Township departments and agencies tasked to provide primary or support roles during a terrorist incident and is intended to provide guidance and clarification to all departments and agencies involved in Crisis and/or Consequence Management activities.
2. The response to terrorism involves two operations with significant overlap: Crisis Management and Consequence Management. Lead responsibility during Crisis Management rests with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), supported by state and local law enforcement. Lead responsibility during Consequence Management rests with Township supported by Delaware County and by the state and federal governments.
3. National or Regional terrorist actions can also affect Township and its residents as experienced by the Anthrax and mail bomb incidents. Pennsylvania State Police and Delaware County Emergency Service Department (ESD) will monitor the Homeland Security Advisory System and FBI Bulletins and take appropriate actions or implement whatever policies are appropriate for the situation.
4. The FBI shall be notified of all terrorist incidents or suspected terrorist incidents and, when on scene, will assume command of the Crisis Management operation. Notification is made by the Incident Commander via the Police Department and/or the 9-1-1 Dispatch Center.
5. The FBI defines terrorism as “the unlawful use of force or violence committed by a group or individual against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.”
6. The general objective of individuals or groups interested in carrying out threats or acts of terrorism is to create a climate of fear and intimidation to achieve social, political, or personal goals. Terrorist acts could include threats of kidnapping, bombing, sabotage, assassination, the use of weapons of mass destruction against the civil population, or the actual commission of any of these acts.
7. By most estimates, the threat of terrorism in the United States is increasing. Recent history has demonstrated that terrorism can originate with domestic or foreign individuals or groups. In response to this risk, federal, state and local governments have initiated special initiatives in domestic preparedness.
8. Terrorist incidents, including threats of potential incidents, create a unique challenge to public safety officials at every level of government. There are

distinct legal authorities that impact how either the threat or occurrences of acts of terrorism are managed. There are special organizational structures that come into play only in terrorist incidents, specialized resources that may be required, supported and managed, as well as special risks to the general public, first responders, and local public health officials.

9. Despite the significant federal role in terrorism response, state and local governments have the primary responsibility for protecting public health and safety. The PSP, Emergency Medical Service (EMS), and fire agencies will be the first units to respond to a terrorist incident. Local health care facilities will be required to provide treatment to victims and, in cases of chemical or biological attacks, rapidly identify the substance used in the attack. Citizens will inevitably look to local and state officials and familiar media personalities for information regarding what has occurred and what actions are being taken.
10. These realities make readiness at the local and state level the cornerstone of America's domestic preparedness strategy. While the federal government can provide many specialized resources, the fundamental effectiveness of any response to a terrorist incident, or the threat of an incident, will depend on what occurs in America's communities and at the state level.

2. ASSUMPTIONS

1. The citizens and property in the Township are at risk from the potential of terrorist threats or activities.
2. Responsible training and implementation of established counter-terrorist procedures can reduce the effects of terrorism.
3. A terrorist incident may occur with little or no advanced warning at any time of day.
4. Local agencies should have the capability to manage the initial crisis and consequence responses to a threat or an actual terrorist incident.
5. The nature and scope of many terrorist events will require federal government support and assistance during both the Crisis and Consequence Management phases of the response.
6. An effective Crisis and Consequence Management response to a terrorist threat or incident will require careful coordination in planning, training and operations among local, state and federal agencies representing many different functions and disciplines.
7. From the initial notification from the police department until the FBI arrives to assume command of the Crisis Management Operations, Pennsylvania State Police will take the lead role. In this capacity they must implement crime

scene protection as well as provide for the public health and safety and protect the area from additional damage.

8. This plan will go into effect when a WMD incident has occurred or a credible threat has been identified.

1. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. General** First responding units will need to assess the situation and determine the type of incident unfolding:

- Explosives
- Chemical
- Biological
- Nuclear
- Combination of above

Number one priority is LIFE SAFETY

Responders must use caution and appropriate personnel protective equipment when responding to a suspected terrorist or weapons of mass destruction incident. Containment of the suspected toxic agents or contaminants and/or contaminated victims is important.

- B. Direction and Control.** The National Incident Management System (NIMS) will be used for coordination and control of the responding units.
- C. Emergency Public Information.** An important part of combatting terrorism is to relieve the stress, fear, and panic caused by these incidents. One way to help reduce fear and panic is to keep the public timely informed about what is happening, and what directions and instructions they are to follow. Consequently, as early as possible, facts and information should be gathered for processing public information releases from the Incident Commander.
- D. Preparedness and Mitigation Mode.** The Township together with the Pennsylvania State Police will monitor National advisory and alert notices and notify and/or assemble whatever resources may be necessary to prepare for, or address, the appropriate level of preparedness action.

This will include posting any changes in the Homeland Security Advisory System to the Township's web page.

Supplemental Attachments

I-1. Terrorism: Incident Indications and First Responder Concerns

ATTACHMENT I-1

TERRORISM: INCIDENT INDICATIONS AND FIRST RESPONDER CONCERNS

I. BIOLOGICAL

- A. Indications.** Indicators that a WMD incident involving biological agents has taken place may take days or weeks to manifest themselves, depending on the biological toxin or pathogen involved. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recently developed the following list of epidemiologic clues that may signal a bioterrorist event:
1. Large number of ill persons with a similar disease or syndrome.
 2. Large numbers of unexplained disease, syndrome, or deaths.
 3. Unusual illness in a population.
 4. Higher morbidity and mortality than expected with a common disease or syndrome.
 5. Failure of a common disease to respond to usual therapy.
 6. Single case of disease caused by an uncommon agent.
 7. Multiple unusual or unexplained disease entities coexisting in the same patient without other explanation.
 8. Disease with an unusual geographic or seasonal distribution.
 9. Multiple atypical presentations of disease agents.
 10. Similar genetic type among agents isolated from temporally or spatially distinct sources.
 11. Unusual, atypical, genetically engineered, or antiquated strain of agent.
 12. Endemic disease with unexplained increase in incidence.
 13. Simultaneous clusters of similar illness in noncontiguous areas, domestic or foreign.
 14. Atypical aerosol, food, or water transmission.
 15. Ill people presenting near the same time.

16. Deaths or illness among animals that precedes or accompanies illness or death in humans.
17. No illness in people not exposed to common ventilation systems, but illness among those people in proximity to the systems.

B. First Responder Concerns

1. The most practical method of initiating widespread infection using biological agents is through aerosolization, where fine particles are sprayed over or upwind of a target where the particles may be inhaled. An aerosol may be effective for some time after delivery, since it will be deposited on clothing, equipment, and soil. When the clothing is used later, or dust is stirred up, responding personnel may be subject to “secondary” contamination.
2. Biological agents may be able to use portals of entry into the body other than the respiratory tract. Individuals may be infected by ingestion of contaminated food and water, or even by direct contact with the skin or mucous membranes through abraded or broken skin. Use protective clothing or commercially available Level C clothing. Protect the respiratory tract through the use of a mask with biological high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filters.
3. Exposure to biological agents, as noted above, may not be immediately apparent. Casualties may occur minutes, hours, days, or weeks after an exposure has occurred. The time required before signs and symptoms are observed is dependent on the agent used. While symptoms will be evident, often the first confirmation will come from blood tests or by other diagnostic means used by medical personnel.

II. CHEMICAL

A. Indications. The following may indicate a potential chemical WMD has been released. There may be one or more of these indicators present.

1. An unusually large or noticeable number of sick or dead wildlife. These may range from pigeons in parks to rodents near trash containers.
2. Lack of insect life. Shorelines, puddles, and any standing water should be checked for the presence of dead insects.
3. Considerable number of persons experiencing water-like blisters, weal (like bee stings), and/or rashes.
4. Numbers of individuals exhibiting serious health problems, ranging from nausea, excessive secretions (saliva, diarrhea, vomiting), disorientation, and difficulty breathing to convulsions and death.
5. Discernable pattern to the casualties. This may be “aligned” with the wind direction or related to where the weapon was released (indoors/outdoors).

6. Presence of unusual liquid droplets, e.g., surfaces exhibit oily droplets or film, or water surfaces have an oily film (with no recent rain).
7. Unscheduled spraying or unusual application of spray.
8. Abandoned spray devices, such as chemical sprayers used by landscaping crews.
9. Presence of unexplained or unusual odors (where that particular scent or smell is not normally noted).
10. Presence of low-lying clouds or fog-like condition not compatible with the weather.
11. Presence of unusual metal debris—unexplained bomb/munitions material, particularly if it contains a liquid.
12. Explosions that disperse or dispense liquids, mists, vapors, or gas.
13. Explosions that seem to destroy only a package or bomb device.
14. Civilian panic in potential high-profile target areas (e.g., government buildings, mass transit systems, sports arenas, etc.).
15. Mass casualties without obvious trauma.

B. First Responder Concerns. The first concern must be to recognize a chemical event and protect the first responders. Unless first responders recognize the danger, they will very possibly become casualties in a chemical environment. It may not be possible to determine from the symptoms experienced by affected personnel which chemical agent has been used. Chemical agents may be combined and therefore recognition of agents involved becomes more difficult.

III. NUCLEAR/RADIOLOGICAL

- A. Indications.** Radiation is an invisible hazard. There are no initial characteristics or properties of radiation itself that are noticeable. Unless the nuclear/radiological material is marked to identify it as such, it may be some time before the hazard has been identified as radiological.
- B. First Responder Concerns.** While there is no single piece of equipment that is capable of detecting all forms of radiation, there are several different detectors for each type of radiation. Availability of this equipment, in addition to protective clothing and respiratory equipment, is of great concern to first responders.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

Middletown Township Delaware County Pennsylvania

Appendix G TERMS/DEFINITIONS & ACRONYMS

**Some of the content of this
Plan is not subject to the
Pennsylvania Right-To-Know Law**

TERMS/DEFINITIONS

Access Control Points (ACP)

Staffed posts established primarily by State or municipal police and augmented as necessary by the National Guard on roads leading into a disaster area for the purpose of controlling entry during an emergency

Activate – To start or place into action an activity or system

Aerosol – Fine liquid or solid particles suspended in a gas, for example, fog or smoke

Biological Agents – Living organisms or the materials derived from them that cause disease in or harm to human animals, or plants or cause deterioration of material. Biological agents may be used as liquid droplets, aerosols, or dry powders.

Chemical Agent – A chemical substance that is intended to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate people through physiological effects. Generally separated by severity of effect: lethal, blister, and incapacitating.

Consequence Management – Measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism. State and local governments exercise primary authority to respond to the consequences of terrorism. (Source: FRP Terrorism Incident Annex, page TI-2, April 1999). The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has been designated the Lead Federal Agency (LFA) for consequence management to ensure that the Federal Response Plan is adequate to respond to terrorism. Additionally, FEMA supports the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in crisis management.

Control – To exercise authority with the ability to influence actions, compel or hold in restraint. (For use in context with this document (35 Pa C.S.) as amended clarifies and strengthens the role of the Governor granting him/her the authority to issue executive orders and disaster proclamations which have the force and effect of law when dealing with emergency and disaster situations and controlling operations.)

Coordination – Arranging in order, activities of equal importance to harmonize in a common effort. (For use in context with this document: authorizing and/or providing for coordination of activities relating to emergency disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery by State, local governments and Federal agencies.)

Crisis Management – This is the law enforcement aspect of an incident that involves measures to identify, acquire, and plan the resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat of terrorism. The FBI is the LFA for crisis management for such an incident. (Source: FBI) During crisis management, the FBI coordinates closely with local law enforcement authorities to provide successful law enforcement resolution to the incident. The FBI also coordinates with other Federal authorities, including FEMA. (Source: FRP Terrorism Incident Annex, April 1999)

Decontamination - The process of making people, objects, or areas safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing the Haz-Mat

Deploy – To move to the assigned location in order to start operations

Direction – Providing authoritative guidance, supervision and management of activities/operations along a prescribed course to reach an attainable goal.

Disaster – A man-made, natural or war-caused catastrophe.

Man-Made Disaster – Any industrial, nuclear or transportation accident, explosion, conflagration, power failure, natural resources shortage or other condition, except enemy action resulting from Man-made causes, such as oil spills and other injurious environmental contamination, which threatens or causes substantial damage to property, human suffering, hardship or loss of life.

Natural Disaster – Any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, earthquake, landslide mudslide, snowstorm, drought, fire, explosion or other catastrophe which results in substantial damage to property. Hardship, suffering or possible loss of life.

War-Caused Disaster – Any condition following an attack upon the United States resulting in substantial damage to property or injury to persons in the United States caused by use of bombs, missiles, shellfire or nuclear, radiological, chemical or biological means, or other weapons or overt paramilitary actions, or other acts such as sabotage.

Disaster Emergency – Those conditions which upon investigation may be found actually or likely to:

- Affect Safety – Affect seriously the safety, health or welfare of a substantial number of citizens of the Township or preclude the operation or use of essential public facilities.
- Require State Assistance- Be of such magnitude or severity as to render essential state supplementation of County and Township efforts or resources exerted or utilized in alleviating the danger, damage, suffering or hardship faced.
- Have Causes Not Covered by Law – Have been caused by forces beyond the control of man, by reason of civil disorder, riot or disturbance or by factor and foreseen and not known to exist when appropriation bills were enacted

Emergency Alert System (EAS) Announcements – Official announcements made at the county level for the specific purpose of providing information, instructions or direction from the County Commissioners or their designated official representative, to the permanent and transient residents of the County. Announcements are made over the legally designated EAS network. Restrictions on use of EAS announcements do not preclude appropriate use of newspapers, radio and television for public information statements.

Emergency Management – The judicious planning, assignment and coordination of all available resources in an integrated program of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery for emergencies of all kinds, whether from enemy attack, man-made or natural sources

Emergency Services – The preparation for and the carrying out of functions, other than those for which military forces are primarily responsible, to prevent, minimize and provide emergency repair

of injury and damage resulting from disaster, together with all other activities necessary or incidental to the preparation for and carrying out of these functions. The functions include, without limitation, firefighting services, police services, medical and health services, rescue, engineering, disaster warning services, communications, radiological, shelter, chemical and other special weapons defense, evacuation of persons from stricken areas, emergency welfare services, emergency transportation, emergency resources management, existing or properly assigned functions of plan protection, temporary restoration of public utility services and other functions related to civilian protection.

Explosive Ordinance Disposal (EOD) – An active U.S. Army Detachment tasked with the retrieval and disposal of military ordinance. Also available to assist civilian authorities in life-threatening situations dealing with improvised explosive devices.

Federal Response Plan (FRP) – The FRP establishes a process and structure for the systematic, coordinated and effective delivery of Federal assistance to address the consequences of any major disaster or emergency declared under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended (42 U.S. Code et seq.). The FRP Terrorism Incident Annex defines the organizational structures used to coordinate crisis management with consequence management (Source: FRP Terrorism: Incident Annex, April 1999)

Governor’s Proclamation of “Disaster Emergency” – The Governor is empowered to declare a state of “Disaster Emergency” upon finding out that a disaster has occurred or that the occurrence or the threat of a disaster is imminent. This proclamation by executive order authorizes counties and municipalities to exercise vested powers without regard to time-consuming procedures and formalities prescribed by law (excepting mandatory constitutional requirements) pertaining to performance of public works, employing temporary workers, entering into contract, incurring obligations, renting of equipment, purchasing materials and supplies, levying taxes, and appropriation and expenditure of public funds. The state of disaster emergency continues until the Governor finds that the danger has passed and terminates it by executive order or proclamation, but no state of disaster emergency may continue for longer than 90 days unless renewed by the Governor.

Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) – Any substance or material in a quantity or form which may be harmful; or injurious to humans, domestic animals, wildlife, economic crops or property when released into the environment. Hazardous Materials are classified as chemical, biological, radiological or explosive.

Lead Agency – The Federal department or agency assigned lead responsibility under U.S. law to manage and coordinate the Federal response in a specific functional area. The FBI is the lead agency for crisis management and FEMA is the lead agency for consequence management. Lead agencies support the overall Lead Federal Agency (LFA) during all phases of the response

Lead Federal Agency (LFA) – The agency designated by the President to lead and coordinate the overall Federal response is referred to as the LFA and is determined by the type of emergency. In general, an LFA establishes operational structures and procedures to assemble and work with agencies providing direct support to the LFA in order to provide an initial assessment of the situation, develop an action plan, monitor and update operational priorities, and ensure each agency exercises its concurrent and distinct authorities under U.S. law and supports the LFA in carrying out

the President's relevant policy. Specific responsibilities of an LFA vary according to the agency's unique statutory authorities

Local Disaster Emergency – The condition declared by the local governing body when, in their judgment, the threat or actual occurrence of a disaster requires coordinated local government action to prevent or alleviate the damage, loss, hardship or suffering threatened or caused. A local emergency arising wholly or substantially out of a resource shortage may be declared only by the Governor, upon petition of the local governing body, when he deems the threat or actual occurrence of a disaster to be of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant coordinated local government action to prevent or alleviate the damage, loss, hardship or suffering threatened or caused hereby.

Mass Care Centers – Fixed facilities suitable for providing emergency lodging for victims of disaster left temporarily homeless and capable of providing all essential social services. Feeding may be done within a mass care center (in suitable dining facilities) or nearby.

Mitigation – The effort to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of a disaster. Effective mitigation requires an understanding of local risks and investing in long-term community well-being.

Municipality – For the purpose of this plan, the terms “municipality” or “municipal government” are defined as referring, singularly or collectively, to cities, boroughs, townships and incorporated towns within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; in this plan “municipality” does not include counties.

Non-persistent Agent – An agent that upon release, loses its ability to cause casualties after 10 to 15 minutes. It has a high evaporation rate, is lighter than air, and will disperse rapidly. It is considered to be a short-term hazard. However, in small, unventilated areas, the agent will be more persistent.

Notification – To make known or to inform. For use in context with this document, to transmit emergency information and instructions: (1) to Emergency Management Agencies, staff and associated organizations; (2) over the Emergency Alert System to the general public immediately after the sirens have been sounded, if applicable.

Notify – To inform about a condition, event or situation.

Operational – Capable of accepting mission assignments at an indicated location with partial staff and resources.

Persistent Agent – An agent that, upon release, retains its casualty-producing effects for an extended period of time, usually anywhere from 30 minutes to several days. A persistent agent usually has a low evaporation rate, and its vapor is heavier than air; therefore, its vapor cloud tends to hug the ground. It is considered to be a long-term hazard. Although inhalation hazards are still a concern, extreme caution should be taken to avoid skin contact as well.

Plume – Airborne material spreading from a particular source; the dispersal of particles, gases, vapors, and into the atmosphere.

Political Subdivision – Any county, city, borough, township or incorporated town within the Commonwealth.

Preparedness – Establishing the plans, training, exercises and resources necessary to achieve readiness for all hazards, including WMD incidents.

Presidential Declaration of “Emergency” – “Emergency” means any occasion or instance for which, in the determination of the president, Federal assistance is needed to supplement state and local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the United States.

IMPORTANT NOTE: - Before federal assistance can be rendered, the Governor must first determine that the situation is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the state and affected county and municipal governments and that Federal assistance is necessary. As a prerequisite to federal assistance, the Governor shall take appropriate action under law and direct execution of the Commonwealth Emergency Operations Plan. The Governor’s request for declaration of a major disaster by the President may be accepted, downgraded to emergency, or denied.

Presidential Declaration of “Major Disaster” – “Major Disaster” means any natural catastrophe (including any hurricane, tornado, storm, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, or drought) or, regardless of cause, any fire, flood, or explosion, in any part of the United States, which in the determination of the president causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance to supplement the efforts and available resources of states, local governments and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship or suffering caused hereby.

Protective Action – Any action taken to eliminate or avoid a hazard or eliminate, avoid or reduce its risks.

Public Information Statements – Public announcements made by PEMA or county official spokespersons via newspapers, radio or television to explain government actions being taken to protect the public in the event of any public emergency. The purpose of the announcement is to provide accurate information, prevent panic and counteract misinformation and rumors. Reference to the emergency situation itself will be made only in the context of the reason for governmental actions, and not to provide detailed information about it.

Radiation –High energy particles or gamma rays that are emitted by an atom as the substance undergoes radioactive decay. Particles can be either charged alpha or beta particles or neutral neutron or gamma rays

Reception Center – A site pre-designated outside the disaster area through which evacuees needing mass care support will pass to obtain information and direction to mass care centers.

Reentry – The return to the normal community dwelling and operating sites by families, individuals, governments and businesses once the evacuated area has been declared safe for occupancy.

Recovery – Recovery, in this document, includes all types of emergency actions dedicated to the continued protection of the public or promoting the resumption of normal activities in the affected area.

Response – Executing the plan and resources identified to perform those duties and services to preserve and protect life and property as well as provide services to the surviving population.

Route Alerting – Route alerting is a supplement to siren systems accomplished by predestinated teams traveling in vehicles along pre-assigned routes delivering an alert/warning message.

Standby – To be ready to perform but waiting at home or other location for further instructions.

Support – To act in a secondary or subordinate role to a primary activity by providing a means of maintenance or subsistence to keep the activity from failing under stress. (For use in context to this document; providing “unmet” needs, unforeseen requirements for supplies, equipment, services, training, etc.)

Support Area – The area outside the high-risk area (blast overpressures equal to or greater than 2 p.s.i.) which, through prior agreement, will provide support to high-risk areas in the event of an imminent nuclear attack.

Temporary Suspension of Formal Requirements – Each political subdivision included in the declaration of disaster emergency declared by either the Governor or the governing body of the political subdivision affected by the disaster emergency is authorized pursuant to section 7301© of (35 PA C.S.) as amended (relating to general authority of Governor to exercise the powers vested under this section in the light of the exigencies of the emergency situation without regard to time-consuming procedures and formalities prescribed by law (excepting mandatory constitutional requirements) to evaluate and maintain the readiness posture of agencies.

Terrorism – The unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives. Domestic terrorism involves groups or individuals who are based and operate entirely within the United States and U.S. territories without foreign direction and whose acts are directed at elements of the U.S. government or population.

Toxicity – A measure of the harmful effects produced by a given amount of a toxin on a living organism.

Traffic Control Points (TCP) – Manned posts established at critical road intersections for the purpose of controlling or limiting traffic. TCPs are used to control evacuation movement when an emergency situation requires it.

Unmet Needs (Needed Resources) – Capabilities and/or resources required to support emergency operations but neither available nor provided for at the respective levels of government.

Weapons-Grade Material – Nuclear material considered most suitable for a nuclear weapon. It usually connotes uranium enriched to above 90 percent uranium-235 or plutonium with greater than about 90 percent plutonium -239.

Weapons of Mass Destruction – Any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, bomb, grenade, rocket having a propellant charge of more than 4 ounces, or a missile having an explosive incendiary charge of more than 0.25 ounces, or mine or device similar to the above; poison gas; weapon involving a disease organism, or weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life. (Source 18 USC 2332a as referenced in 18 USC 921.)

Weather Warning – Previously expected severe weather is occurring or about to occur.

Weather Watch – Indicates that conditions and ingredients exist that could trigger severe weather.

REDACTED

ACRONYMS

AFB	Air Force Base
AMS	Aerial Measuring System
ANSIR	Awareness of National Security Issues and Response Program
ARAC	Atmospheric Release Advisory Capability
ARG	Accident Response Group
ARS	Agriculture/Research Service
ATC	Air Traffic Control
ATSD (CS)	Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Civil Support
BDC	Bomb Data Center
CBIAC	Chemical and Biological Defense Information and Analysis Center
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear Material, or High-Yield Explosive
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDRG	Catastrophic Disaster Response Group
CEPPO	Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CHPPM	Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine
CIRG	Crisis Incident Response Group
CJCS	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
CM	Consequence Management
CMU	Crisis Management Unit (CIRG)
CRU	Crisis Response Unit
CSREES	Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service
CST	Civil Support Teams
CW/CBD	Chemical Warfare/Contraband Detection
DEST	Domestic Emergency Support Team
DFO	Disaster Field Office
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Team
DMCR	Disaster Management Central Resource
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Team
DoD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOJ	Department of Justice
DPP	Domestic Preparedness Program
DTCTPS	Domestic Terrorism/Counter Terrorism Planning Section (FBI HQ)
DTIC	Defense Technical Information Center
EM	Emergency Management
EMI	Emergency Management Institute
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency

EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to Know Act
ERT	Emergency Response Team (FBI)
ERT-A	Emergency Response Team – Advance Element
ERTU	Evidence Response Team Unit
ESF	Emergency Support Function
EST	Emergency Support Team
EU	Explosives Unit
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FEST	Foreign Emergency Support Team
FNS	Food and Nutrition Service
FRERP	Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
FRMAC	Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center
FRP	Federal Response Plan
FS	Forest Service
Haz-Mat	Hazardous Materials
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
HMRU	Hazardous Materials Response Unit
HQ	Headquarters
HRT	Hostage Rescue Team (CIRG)
HTIS	Hazardous Technical Information Services (DoD)
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
IND	Improvised Nuclear Device
JIC	Joint Information Center
JOC	Joint Operations Center
JTF-CS	Joint Task Force for Civil Support
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LFA	Lead Federal Agency
LLNL	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
MEDCOM	Medical Command
MMRS	Metropolitan Medical Response System
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MSCA	Military Support to Civil Authorities
NAP	Nuclear Assessment Program
NBC	Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NDPO	National Domestic Preparedness Office
NEST	Nuclear Emergency Search Team
NETC	National Emergency Training Center
NFA	National Fire Academy

NMRT	National Medical Response Team
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRT	National Response Team
NSC	National Security Council
NTIS	National Technical Information Service
OEP	Office of Emergency Preparedness
OFCM	Office of the Federal Coordinator for Meteorology
OIC	Officer-in-charge
OIG	Office of the Inspector General (USDA)
OSC	On-Scene Commander
OSLDPS	Office for State and Local Domestic Preparedness Support
PDD	Presidential Decision Directive
PHS	Public Health Service
POC	Point of Contact
PT	Preparedness, Training, and Exercises Directorate (FEMA)
R&D	Research and Development
RAP	Radiological Assistance Program
RCRA	Research Conservation and Recovery Act
RDD	Radiological Dispersal Device
REAC/TS	Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site
ROC	Regional Operations Center
RRIS	Rapid Response Information System (FEMA)
RRT	Regional Response Team
SAC	Special Agent in Charge (FBI)
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SBCCOM	Soldier and Biological Chemical Command (U.S. Army)
SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
SEB	State Emergency Board
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SIOC	Strategic Information and Operations Center (FBI HQ)
SLG	State and Local Guide
TERC	Tribal Emergency Response Commission
TIA	Terrorist Incident Appendix
TRIS	Toxic Release Inventory System
UC	Unified Command
UCS	Unified Command System
USC	U.S. Code
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFA	U.S. Fire Administration
VA	Department of Veterans Affairs
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WMD-CST	WMD Civil Support Team

CERTIFICATION OF REVIEW

An annual review of this Emergency Operations Plan has been done by the Emergency Management Agency and the review is hereby certified by the Township Emergency Management Coordinator.

Date of Change	Change – Page & Number	Effective Date	Change Made By
5/24/2023	Page 52- AQUA PA – Eric Damon Facility Superintendent – Cell Phone [REDACTED]	3/30/2023	Robert Drennen
5/24/2023	Page 52 – Hanson Aggregate – Chris DeMaio – Asst. Manager – Cell Phone – [REDACTED]	4/3/2023	Robert Drennen
7/17/2023	Page 31 – William Rigby Director of Public Safety Twp Fire Chief/EMC	7/17/2023	WC Rigby
8/16/2023	Page 30 – Rob’s Towing 610-497-1444	7/17/2023	WC Rigby
8/16/2023	Page 20 – William Rigby Middletown Twp	7/17/2023	WC Rigby
8/17/2023	Page 20 PSP LT Sunderlin	7/18/2023	WC Rigby
9/20/2023	Page 52 – RMH - Armand Alessi – Director, Public Safety/Emergency Mgmt. – Cell Phone [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Cell Phone [REDACTED]	9/20/2023	WC Rigby
1/22/2025	Page 19 – Community Center contact - Marlon Harper – PennDOT Maint. – 610-566-0972	1/22/2025	WC Rigby
2/1/2025	Page 29 – Premium Power Services, 610-444-1232, Keyes Towing, 610- 566-5621, update hospital list	2/1/2025	WC Rigby
2/1/2025	Page 30 – update Middletown Township Council	2/1/2025	WC Rigby
2/1/2025	Page 27 –contact info. DEP emergency response, Dept. of Transportation (Bortondale), PennDOT Regional Mgr., church & institution contact info.	2/1/2025	WC Rigby
2/1/2025	Page 28 – contact info. print, television & radio media	2/1/2025	WC Rigby
2/1/2025	Page 51 – update Heidelberg Materials, Aqua & Penn State contact info.	2/1/2025	WC Rigby

1/5/2026	Page 29 – contact info. other (towing companies)	1/5/2026	WC Rigby
1/5/2026	Page 30 – update Middletown Township council	1/5/2026	WC Rigby
1/5/2026	Page 51 – Attachment 8 - Wawa contacts	1/5/2026	WC Rigby
1/5/2026	Page 28 – Hotels – Hilton Garden Inn	1/5/2026	WC Rigby
1/5/2026	Page 19 – Fire Company & PSP contacts	1/5/2026	WC Rigby

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