

## II. Preparedness, Response, and Recovery

### *Strategic Objectives, Tactical Action Initiatives, and Benchmarks*

The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, and the subsequent anthrax releases have shown that EPA must continue to enhance its capabilities in preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities to adequately protect human health and safeguard the environment. The Agency must work more closely with government and industry partners, and ensure that all federal partners know where EPA fits into the federal response system. EPA currently maintains a cadre of personnel trained to respond to intentional or accidental chemical, biological, and radiological (CBR) releases, to protect the public health, and clean up contamination. The Agency continues to work closely with state and local agencies to enhance their own CBR preparedness and response programs, and provides the same type of response support in the event of national disasters under the Federal Response Plan (FRP) and, for radiological or nuclear incidents, under the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP). EPA also provides support to the FBI during the initial or law enforcement phases of a terrorist threat or act, and plays a major role during the response, recovery, and mitigation phases of an attack.

In addition, the National Strategy for Homeland Security specifically designates EPA, in the event of a national incident, with the lead responsibility for decontamination of affected buildings and neighborhoods and providing advice and assistance to public health authorities in determining when it is safe to return to these areas and on safest disposal options for residues.

EPA also plays a critical role in regulating or recommending safe and effective chemicals to be used in the decontamination of buildings and other facilities contaminated with anthrax, other biowarfare agents, and new and emerging pathogens (e.g., SARS, Norwalk virus, Monkeypox, etc.).

**OBJECTIVE 1 ⇒ Consistent with HSPD 8, EPA will be prepared to respond to and recover from a major terrorist incident anywhere in the country. To do this, the Agency will maintain trained personnel and effective communications, ensure practiced coordination and decision-making, and provide the best technical tools and technologies to address threats.**

EPA will continue to maintain a sufficient body of trained personnel to respond quickly to multiple terrorist threats involving hazardous substances. In order to be effective, these personnel must have the best tools and technologies available to deal with the effects of weapons of mass destruction. In particular, the Agency will enhance its capability to respond to incidents involving biological, chemical, and radiological contaminants.

EPA is implementing a multifaceted mechanism - the National Approach to Response - to manage its emergency response assets during a Nationally Significant Incident in a coordinated manner. This approach will bring together existing criminal investigation, forensic evidence collection, and emergency response assets, along with a new management approach, to ensure the efficient and effective utilization of EPA assets. This approach will provide consistency in addressing key aspects of a response such as organizational elements (e.g., Incident Command System/Unified Command (ICS/UC), support personnel, and national teams), exercises and training, equipment, laboratory capability/capacity, and contracting. In addition, this approach will ensure that roles and responsibilities are clearly articulated.

## **TACTICS**

- 1.1 EPA will implement a new national approach to response that defines its internal emergency response decision-making and communications structures to be prepared for potential terrorist attacks of national significance. Completed.**

### **RESULTS**

*In exercises and nationally significant responses, EPA's decision-making and communication structures will function without major problems.*

- 1.1.1 Review the Agency's emergency response decision-making and communication structures for Nationally Significant Incidents (NSIs) and develop modifications. Completed.
  - 1.1.2 Dialogue with senior management, revise as needed and issue policy memo. Completed.
  - 1.1.3 Communicate the structures Agency-wide and train key personnel. Completed.
- 1.2 EPA will establish measurable improvement goals for the core-emergency response program and develop readiness criteria.**

### **RESULTS**

*In FY2003, EPA will establish readiness criteria for the core-emergency response program. In FY2004, EPA will develop and implement a baseline readiness assessment. After setting a baseline readiness score, EPA will improve by at least 10 percentage points per year until 100% readiness is achieved.*

- 1.2.1 Implement evaluation process and establish a baseline score. Completed.
  - 1.2.2 Continuously evaluate and improve the Agency's capabilities, as measured in the readiness criteria. (Annual)
- 1.3 EPA will increase the number and capability of emergency response personnel in the regional offices, labs, and ERT to enhance all counter-terrorism preparedness, response, and recovery functions.**

**RESULTS**

*EPA will have enough On-Scene Coordinators (OSC), with in-house technical/scientific expertise and resources, ready to implement a full incident command for responses to major simultaneous terrorist incidents as follows: FY2004, two such incidents, and increasing by one per year, up to five simultaneous incidents. A major incident requires 10 OSCs capable of being incident commander and 20 OSCs in support roles, plus various technical and support personnel, and 100 contractor personnel for 24/7 operations for six months.*

*By the end of FY2004, EPA's Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT) deployable lab capability will have been expanded through the purchase and implementation of additional equipment. In future years, RERT mobile lab capabilities will be maintained, updated, and exercised regularly.*

- 1.3.1 Create an Environmental Response Team (ERT) West to support the Agency-wide counter-terrorism program. Completed.
  - 1.3.2 Enhance, and where appropriate, establish regional Emergency Operations Centers (EOC).
  - 1.3.3 Hire additional OSCs. Completed.
  - 1.3.4 Enhance the medical surveillance program for all potential responders and issue new guidelines. (FY2004)
  - 1.3.5 Secure resources and staff for the National Response Decontamination Team to become fully functional. (FY2005)
  - 1.3.6 Coordinate internally on sampling and analysis protocols, and laboratory data.
  - 1.3.7 Develop and document procedures for exceeding administrative limits on radiation exposure during emergency response. (FY2004)
  - 1.3.8 Replace NAREL's mobile environmental radiation lab and make ready for deployment in FY2005.
- 1.4 **EPA will establish an Incident Management Team (IMT) in each Region, which will be staffed by the Regions' emergency responders and other personnel and will be the Agency's immediate response mechanism for incidents, including terrorist incidents, in the Regions. The trained personnel from these IMTs also will serve as a pool of available emergency responders who will be called on to respond in the event of nationally significant incidents as part of national Incident Management Assistant Teams (IMATs).**

**RESULTS**

*By early-mid FY2005, all elements of the Regional Incident Management Teams will be trained and capable of responding. By mid-late FY2005, the Regional Incident Management Teams will be deployed to an actual incident or to a major exercise.*

- 1.4.1 Identify constraints such as indemnification and limits of liability. (FY2002) Completed.

- 1.4.2 Identify training needs and train team members within the Incident Management Teams. (FY2004-2005)
- 1.4.3 Develop standard operating procedures for the IMT. (FY2004)
- 1.4.4 Pilot the overall IMT approach through participation in regional and National exercises. (FY2005)
- 1.4.5 Evaluate IMT. (FY2006)

**1.5 EPA will upgrade its existing radiation monitoring system to increase preparedness for terrorist and other incidents.**

**RESULTS**

*In FY2002 and beyond, EPA radiation laboratories will routinely analyze Environmental Radiation Ambient Monitoring System (ERAMS)/ National Monitoring System samples and maintain laboratory capability to perform radiochemical analyses for air, water, and other environmental samples during a contamination event.*

*In FY2005, EPA will be able to provide a radiation monitoring system that will have the capability of being deployed to the vicinity of an incident and provide near real-time radiological information downwind from the incident.*

- 1.5.1 Initiate purchase of upgraded equipment. (FY2004)
- 1.5.2 Research and identify new real-time gamma spectroscopy capabilities. (FY2005)
- 1.5.3 Acquire monitors for the deployable component to the National Monitoring System. (FY2004)
- 1.5.4 Develop a database for the maintenance of data from the National Radiation Monitoring System. (FY2005)

**1.6 EPA will examine its existing regulatory framework with respect to preparedness, response, and recovery from terrorist incidents. Completed.**

**RESULTS**

*EPA will be able to affirmatively state that no gaps exist in its response authorities.*

- 1.6.1 Perform analysis between existing authorities and all response plans to identify any gaps. (FY2002) Completed.
- 1.6.2 Develop white papers for senior management review to identify potential changes to current plans, regulations, or agreements. (FY2003) Completed.

**1.7 EPA will ensure its readiness to utilize the Agency's monitoring expertise during preparedness and recovery to monitor air quality for biologicals, chemicals, and radiologicals.**

**RESULTS**

*EPA will annually demonstrate its ability to deploy to an incident with emergency air monitoring capability necessary to ensure the safety of responders and the public. In exercises, federal, state, and local responders will demonstrate the ability to implement the Protective Action Guides (PAG) for response to a terrorist radiation incident.*

- 1.7.1 Develop a comprehensive mobile air Rapid Response Laboratory (RRL) to support the Office of Air and Radiation's (OAR) air monitoring for general population exposures and coordination with local and state monitoring agencies on public health protection. In addition to air monitors, the RRL will have advanced meteorological capabilities to support localized mixing, dispersion, and transport forecasting. (FY2004)
- 1.7.2 Identify regional points of contact and inventory monitoring equipment and skill within the regions that could be redeployed during an incident. (FY2004)  
Completed.
- 1.7.3 Exercise the deployment and use of EPA's air monitoring equipment. (FY2004)
- 1.7.4 Maintain and enhance EPA's air monitoring expertise and capabilities in ERT and via project ASPECT (airplane mounted sensors).
- 1.7.5 Coordinate with the Federal Radiological Preparedness Coordinating Committee (FRPCC) to revise the PAGs as necessary to incorporate counter/anti-terrorism and new guidance. (FY2004)
- 1.7.6 Augment EPA's capabilities to support the Advisory Team for Environment, Food, and Health under the FRERP. (FY2005)

**1.8 EPA will develop and implement a comprehensive training and exercise program for EPA's national emergency response program.**

**RESULTS**

*In FY2004 and beyond, EPA will implement a training and exercise program to test EPA personnel familiarity with and ability to implement EPA's National Approach to Response, incorporating lessons learned from each exercise.*

- 1.8.1 Establish a mechanism to identify specific objectives to be tested in exercises so that the successes and shortfalls can be incorporated into plans, procedures, acquisitions, and future exercises. (FY2004)
- 1.8.2 Develop five exercise scenarios for use nationally as a tabletop exercise. The five suggested scenarios include: Radiological (dirty bomb); Biological (persistent, contagious agent); Chemical Agent (in major public facility; various agents - sarin, VX, Br3, mustard, other); Large Scale Explosion/Building (collapse); Large Scale Fire (either chemical or oil). (FY2004)
- 1.8.3 Conduct five inter-regional/Headquarters tabletop exercises. (Annually)
- 1.8.4 Continue EPA's Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT) training and incorporate RERT readiness into annual radiological exercises.

**1.9 EPA will create a Response Support Corps of EPA employees within each region and at EPA Headquarters to stand ready to provide critical support to onsite EPA personnel during a nationally significant incident.**

**RESULTS**

*In FY2004 and beyond, the EPA Response Support Corps will stand ready to provide assistance in the field and in office settings during incidents that exceed existing response capabilities.*

- 1.9.1** Establish procedures for activating the RSC and determining the personnel and skills needed for a specific incident. (FY2004)
- 1.9.2** Provide all RSC staff basic training on the Superfund Emergency Response Program and incident management. (FY2004)
- 1.9.3** Provide RSC members the opportunity to participate in on-going removal actions and table top exercises.

**1.10 EPA will ensure that the National Counter-terrorism Evidence Response Team (NCERT) maintains readiness to provide law enforcement, investigative, and technical forensic support to intentional threats or releases of hazardous materials and terrorist threats or attacks involving biological, chemical, or radiological agents in accordance with the National Approach to Response.**

**RESULTS**

*In FY2003, EPA's NCERT will establish readiness criteria for NCERT deployment throughout the United States in an incident of national significance. NCERT personnel and response equipment will be capable of supporting law enforcement investigation of an incident of national significance.*

- 1.10.1** Identify the NCERT Core Team made up of Special Agents and science support personnel that will present the "rapid deployment" team during the initial stages of an incident of national significance. Completed.
- 1.10.2** Create two mobile NCERT Response Vehicles to be staged in Washington D.C. and Denver, CO. Completed.
- 1.10.3** Initiate purchase of upgraded equipment.
- 1.10.4** Develop procedures for collection and handling forensic evidence in hazardous environments involving biological, chemical, radiological, and nuclear material in accordance with FBI and DHS guidance.
- 1.10.5** Provide OCEFT CID Special Agent to participate in National Joint Terrorism Task Force (NJTTF) at FBI Strategic Information Operations Center (SIOC). Completed.
- 1.10.6** Provide OCEFT CID Special Agent to participate in National Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC) at the Department of Homeland Security. Completed.

- 1.10.7** Scientific and Technical Support - Provide support to Agency/national programs for the prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery from a terrorist threat or attack.

**OBJECTIVE 2 ⇒ EPA will assist in the development of a comprehensive National Response Plan for management of all domestic incidents.**

Under the leadership of the Department of Homeland Security and the White House Homeland Security Council, EPA and other members of the federal response community – with input from states, tribes and local government - will put into place a comprehensive, all-incident National Response Plan (NRP). This plan will integrate the current family of federal domestic prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery plans into a single, all-discipline, all hazards plan. The plan and related operational document, the National Incident Management System (NIMS), are required by Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD 5) issued on February 28, 2003. The Initial NRP (issued on September 30, 2003), the NIMS (planned for issuance by December 31, 2003) and the final or “full” NRP (planned for issuance by June 2004) will define and clarify both federal oversight requirements as they relate to aspects of incident management, as well as information flow during all phases, and from all participants in response to a terrorist attack or other disaster.

#### **TACTICS**

- 2.1 Pending the development and publication of the full NRP, EPA will contribute to the development of the Initial National Response Plan (INRP) which implements, on an interim basis, the domestic incident management authorities, role, and responsibilities of the Secretary of Homeland Security as defined by HSPD 5. It is applicable to domestic incident management in the context of terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies.**

#### **RESULTS**

*In FY2003 and FY2004, EPA will contribute to the development and issuance of the Initial National Response Plan (INRP).*

- 2.1.1** Evaluate existing interagency plans and if necessary, issue a policy to clarify EPA’s capabilities and authorities. Completed.
- 2.1.2** Reassess various plans (National Contingency Plan (NCP)), Federal Response Plan (FRP), Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP), and PDDs) to take into account lessons learned from September 11 and the anthrax incidents, and if necessary, initiate changes in the plans. Completed.
- 2.1.3** Coordinate with DOD Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) and other federal agencies on the collection and communication of air monitoring and assessment data. Completed.
- 2.1.4** Compare existing plans, interagency agreements, and applicable law, and identify direct and derivative authority for response to terrorist attacks or their intentional

criminal acts involving the release of hazardous materials to the environment or threats and/or attacks on critical infrastructure.

- 2.2 EPA will work with the Department of Homeland Security to develop the National Incident Management System (NIMS), which will provide a consistent national approach for federal, state, tribal, and local governments to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents, regardless of cause, size, or complexity. (FY2004) Completed.**

**RESULTS**

*EPA will contribute to the development and issuance of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to be published by the Department of Homeland Security in FY2004. Completed.*

- 2.3 EPA will work with the Department of Homeland Security to develop the full National Response Plan, which will incorporate and all-hazards, multi-domain approach in the context of an incident “life-cycle.”(FY2004)**

**RESULTS**

*EPA will contribute to the development and issuance of the full National Response Plan (NRP) to be published by the Department of Homeland Security by FY2004.*

**OBJECTIVE 3 ⇒ In accordance with HSPDs 5 and 8, EPA will support and develop the preparedness of state, local, and tribal governments and private industry to respond to, recover from, and continue operations after a terrorist attack.**

The first response to an incident of terrorism usually takes place at the local level. It is therefore important to increase the capability of industry and state and local governments to respond to weapons of mass destruction and other terrorist attacks. EPA has existing relationships with these private and public partners through its preparedness and response programs; increasing the involvement in planning and information exchange between these varied organizations ultimately will improve response and recovery efforts. Key players in the implementation of this objective will be LEPCs, SERCs, and state Radiation Control Programs. As part of this effort, EPA will strive to improve upon the partnerships needed to support environmental preparedness nationwide and evaluate the state of readiness.

**TACTICS**

- 3.1 EPA will foster coordination among federal, state, tribal, and local emergency responders for response to homeland security incidents, including suspected criminally caused chemical releases.**

**RESULTS**

*State, tribal, and local emergency responders will increase their capability/ preparedness for response to homeland security incidents.*

- 3.1.1** Support training and exercises to promote coordination among federal, state, tribal, and local emergency responders.

**OBJECTIVE 4 ⇒ EPA will contribute its unique perspective to advance the state of the knowledge in the areas relevant to homeland security to provide responders and decision makers with tools and the scientific and technical understanding they need to manage existing or potential threats to homeland security.**

The unanticipated nature of the terrorist attacks on the United States have illustrated the need for EPA to expand its capabilities for responding to future, unknown threats to domestic security. The Agency intends to expand the state of the knowledge of potential threats, as well as its response capabilities, by assembling and evaluating private sector tools and capabilities so that preferred approaches can be identified, promoted, and evaluated for future use in responding to an attack. Where gaps exist, EPA will work with federal institutions and other organizations to fill those gaps through collaborative research.

**TACTICS**

- 4.1 EPA will undertake research, development, testing, and communication/ implementation of enhanced methods for detection and containment of biological and chemical warfare agents and bulk industrial chemicals intentionally introduced into large buildings/structures and for decontamination of building surfaces, furnishings, and equipment, with safe disposal of residual materials.**

**RESULTS**

*During FY2003 - FY2005, EPA will implement a plan for research, development, testing, and communication of enhanced methods for detection and containment of biological and chemical warfare agents and bulk industrial chemicals intentionally introduced into large buildings, as well as for decontamination of building surfaces, furnishings, and equipment, with safe disposal of residual materials. Detection activities include those related to defining the extent of contamination and verifying successful decontamination.*

- 4.1.1** Detection of Contaminants—Testing/verification of existing detection devices; development of new devices or methods for rapid response. (Conduct five evaluations by FY2004)
- 4.1.2** Containment of Contaminants—Development, evaluation, and testing of methods, and procedures for preventing the introduction and spread of contaminants, protecting building occupants, emergency responders, and decontamination crews. (Issue technical guidance by FY2004)

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- 4.1.3 Decontamination of Indoor Materials—Develop and evaluate the safety, efficacy, cost and materials compatibility of a range of technologies for decontaminating chemical and biological agents on indoor surfaces. (Complete study by FY2004)
  - 4.1.4 Development of Efficacy Test Methods—Collaboratively develop and evaluate sporicidal test methods for measuring the effectiveness of liquid and gaseous/vaporized chemicals in inactivating anthrax spores or surrogate Bacillus spores. To accomplish this objective, establish and lead an Interagency Expert Panel on Anthrax Efficacy Test Methods and Surrogates that will oversee the collaborative testing. (Phase I - FY2003; Phase II and III - FY2005)
  - 4.1.5 Disposal of Contaminated Clean-up Equipment and Supplies—Testing of disposal options methods; assessment of residual risk of disposal options; regulatory support to Agency programs for decontamination, disposal, and disposal permitting. (FY2005)
  - 4.1.6 Technology Transfer -Transfer of Improved Methods to Users—Provision of guidance and technical support on improved detection, containment, and decontamination methods for facility managers, building occupants, emergency responders, those sampling and analyzing materials in the environment, and decontamination crews. (FY2004)
- 4.2 **EPA will collaborate with other federal and state agencies, universities, industry, and others to identify efficacious pesticides to control potentially introduced high risk pathogens for crops, livestock, and human health.**

### **RESULTS**

*In FY2004 and FY2005, EPA will coordinate with these entities to begin to identify antimicrobials and pesticides that may be needed in the event of an attack involving a crop/pest disease or pathogen. EPA will work with these agencies under HSPD 9 (Defense of United States Agriculture and Food).*

- 4.2.1 Coordinate with CDC and others on evaluating and recommending antimicrobial chemicals that would be effective for inactivating emerging human pathogens and biological warfare agents in/on buildings, their contents, and indoor surfaces.
- 4.2.2 Issue crisis exemptions to permit the use of antimicrobial chemicals in a safe and efficacious manner in/on buildings, their contents, and indoor surfaces in order to inactivate Bacillus anthracis (anthrax) spores resulting from attacks in late 2001 through the United States mail system. (FY2004)
- 4.2.3 Provide guidance on EPA's registration requirements to companies seeking approval of antimicrobial chemicals intended to decontaminate biowarfare agents or emerging human pathogens. EPA will then review applications and make registration decisions for individual products. (FY2005)
- 4.2.4 Coordinate with USDA, state agencies and others on identifying, evaluating and approving pesticides that are suitable for addressing crop and livestock disease.

**4.3 EPA will undertake research, development, testing, and communication/implementation of enhanced methods for detection, treatment, and containment of biological and chemical warfare agents and bulk industrial chemicals intentionally introduced into drinking water systems.**

**RESULTS**

*To be determined*

- 4.3.1 Detection of Contaminants—Testing/verification of existing detection devices; development of new devices or methods for rapid response; and design of a detection network. (Complete six verifications by FY2004)
- 4.3.2 Containment of Contaminants—Development, evaluation, and testing of methods, and procedures for preventing the spread of contaminants in drinking water sources and distribution systems. (FY2005)
- 4.3.3 Decontamination of Contaminated Drinking Water—Development, evaluation, and testing of methods, technologies, and procedures for decontaminating drinking water, with consideration of efficacy, utility, safety, and cost. (FY2005)
- 4.3.4 Scientific and Technical Support—Provide support to Agency/national programs for understanding and managing events.
- 4.3.5 Technology Transfer -Transfer of Improved Methods to Users—Provision of guidance and technical support on improved detection, containment, and decontamination methods for utility managers, and emergency responders. (FY2005)

**4.4 EPA will develop technical information, including practices and procedures for developing rapid assessments to aid decision-makers and response personnel in emergency situations.**

**RESULTS**

- 4.4.1 Framework for conducting Rapid Risk Assessments—EPA will develop practices and procedures for developing rapid assessments to aid decision-makers and response personnel in emergency situations. (FY2005)
- 4.4.2 National Expertise Inventory—EPA will inventory internal, government, and private sector national expertise to provide quick access to nationally recognized experts in areas relevant to homeland security (e.g., biology, chemistry, exposure assessments, and detection/treatment technologies). Inventory will be used to provide highly specialized expertise to emergency response efforts. Completed.
- 4.4.3 Determine and prioritize biological contaminants, chemicals of concern, and radionuclides for which response protocols are needed. (Complete evaluation by FY2004)

- 4.4.4 Develop Acute Exposure Guideline Limits (AEGLs), which are short term exposure limits for hazardous substances for purposes of chemical emergency response, planning, and prevention.
  - 4.4.5 Using tools and procedures developed under Tactics 4.1 and 4.3, simulate field tests (and get feedback from emergency responders) and report on the safety and efficacy of new methods for detection, containment, decontamination and disposal.
  - 4.4.6 Provide support to determine “How Clean is Safe” (e.g., provisional guidance values) to assist Agency officials in decision-making for the various stages of response to a terrorist incident (i.e., emergency/rescue response, containment, decontamination). (FY2005)
  - 4.4.7 Expand the National Expertise Inventory to include a directory of sampling and analysis technologies, methods, and subject experts for use by emergency responders. (Subject matter experts listing completed. Methods directory to be completed FY2004)
  - 4.4.8 Develop and compile information for use by emergency responders and decision-makers when communicating risks associated with terrorist incidents.
- 4.5 **EPA will address Homeland Security laboratory issues with other federal agencies, such as the White House Homeland Security Council, Department of Homeland Security, and/or CDC, and will assist in developing intergovernmental response networks of environmental and health and food laboratories’ capabilities and capacities for the analyses of chemical, biological and radiochemical compounds of concern in support of emergency response/WMD events.**

#### **RESULTS**

*In FY2004, EPA will continue to work with other federal, state, and private sector entities to share information. EPA will support establishing regional intergovernmental response networks of laboratories with capabilities and capacities for analyses of environmental chemical, biological and radiological contaminants associated with WMD.*

- 4.5.1 Participate in federal interagency workgroups (e.g., USDA/FDA’s FERN, CDC’s Laboratory Response Network (LRN), FBI’s Scientific Working Group on Forensic Analysis of Chemical Terrorism (SWGFACT) to address laboratory issues, including assessment of capability and capacity for analyses of biological, chemical and radiological warfare agents/contaminants of concern.
- 4.5.2 Coordinate with a response network of federal, state, and local government and private laboratories capable of environmental sample analyses for chemical, biological, and radiological contaminants associated with WMD. Completed.
- 4.5.3 Develop and maintain one common Interagency electronic data reporting format (e.g., Staged Electronic Data Deliverable) for use during emergencies, incorporating electronic submission from qualified laboratories. (FY2005)
- 4.5.4 Create a compendium of EPA, state and select private sector laboratories that are currently capable of analyzing environmental samples for chemical, biological, and radiological agents associated with WMD. (FY2004)