

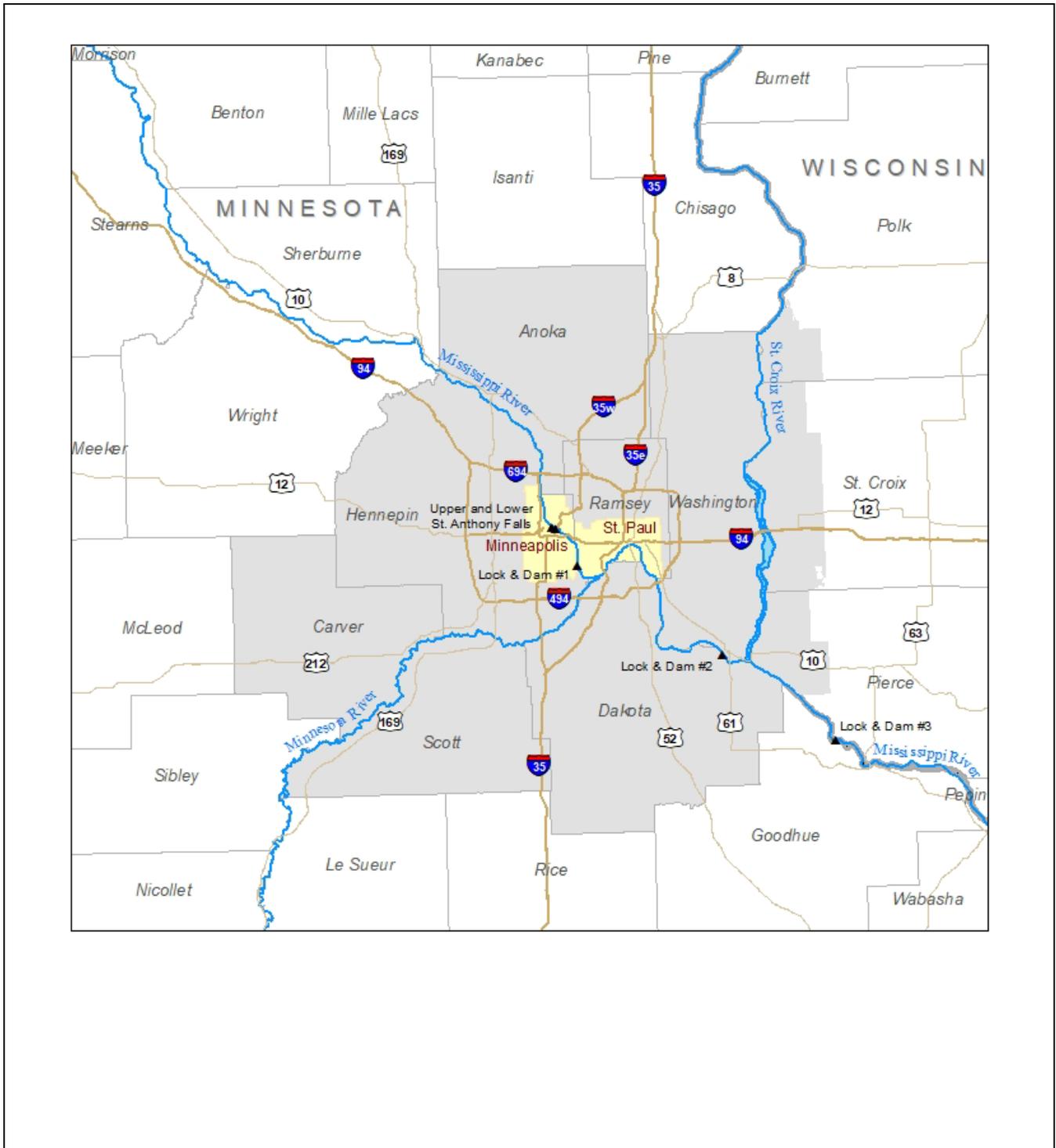


EPA REGION 5 INLAND ZONE
SUB-AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN



Inland Zone Sub-Area Contingency Plan (SACP) for Minneapolis/St. Paul

December 2020



Letter of Review

Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-Area Contingency Plan (SACP)

This SACP has been prepared by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the direction of the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) with collaboration from stakeholders of the Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-Area.

This SACP has been prepared for the use of all agencies engaged in responding to environmental emergencies and contains useful tools for responders, providing practical and accessible information about who and what they need to know for an effective response.

This SACP is not intended to serve as a prescriptive plan for response but as a mechanism to ensure responders have access to essential sub-area specific information and to promote interagency coordination for an effective response.

This SACP includes links to documents and information on non-EPA sites. Links to non-EPA sites and documents do not imply any official EPA endorsement of, or responsibility for, the opinions, ideas, data or products presented at those locations, or guarantee the validity of the information provided.

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Superfund & Emergency Management Division
Region 5

Record of Change

Change Number	SACP Section	Description of Change	Initials	Date
1	all	EPA R5 2020 New Sub Area Format – IAP w/main body plan	<i>DHM</i>	12/22/2020

Regulatory Crosswalk

Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 311

Citation	Regulation	SACP
311.(j)(4)(C)(i)	when implemented in conjunction with the National Contingency Plan, be adequate to remove a worst-case discharge, and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge, from a vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility operating in or near the area;	Section 4.3, Section 5, Appendices B, E, and F
311.(j)(4)(C)(ii)	describe the area covered by the plan, including the areas of special economic or environmental importance that might be damaged by a discharge;	Section 1.2 and Section 2
311.(j)(4)(C)(iii)	describe in detail the responsibilities of an owner or operator and of Federal, State, and local agencies in removing a discharge, and in mitigating or preventing a substantial threat of a discharge;	Section 1, Section 5, Appendices B and E
311.(j)(4)(C)(iv)	list the equipment (including firefighting equipment), dispersants or other mitigating substances and devices, and personnel available to an owner or operator and Federal, State, and local agencies, to ensure an effective and immediate removal of a discharge, and to ensure mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of a discharge;	Section 3.3, Appendix F
311.(j)(4)(C)(v)	compile a list of local scientists, both inside and outside Federal Government service, with expertise in the environmental effects of spills of the types of oil typically transported in the area, who may be contacted to provide information or, where appropriate, participate in meetings of the scientific support team convened in response to a spill, and describe the procedures to be followed for obtaining an expedited decision regarding the use of dispersants;	Section 5.3
311.(j)(4)(C)(vi)	describe in detail how the plan is integrated into other Area Contingency Plans and vessel, offshore facility, and onshore facility response plans approved under this subsection, and into operating procedures of the National Response Unit;	Section 2.2
311.(j)(4)(C)(vii)	include any other information the President requires; and	NA
311.(j)(4)(C)(viii)	be updated periodically by the Area Committee.	Section 2.3

National Contingency Plan (NCP) Part 300

Citation	Regulation	Location
300.210(c)(3)(i)	A description of the area covered by the plan, including the areas of special economic or environmental importance that might be damaged by a discharge;	Section 2
300.210(c)(3)(ii)	A description in detail of the responsibilities of an owner or operator and of federal, state, and local agencies in removing a discharge, and in mitigating or preventing a substantial threat of a discharge;	Section 1, Section 5, Appendices B, E
300.210(c)(3)(iii)	A list of equipment (including firefighting equipment), dispersants, or other mitigating substances and devices, and personnel available to an owner or operator and federal, state, and local agencies, to ensure an effective and immediate removal of a discharge, and to ensure mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of a discharge (this may be provided in an appendix or by reference to other relevant emergency plans (e.g., state or LEPC plans), which may include such equipment lists);	Section 3.3, Appendix F
300.210(c)(3)(iv)	A description of procedures to be followed for obtaining an expedited decision regarding the use of dispersants;	See Region 5's RCP/ACP
300.210(c)(3)(v)	A detailed description of how the plan is integrated into other ACPs and tank vessel, offshore facility, and onshore facility response plans approved by the President, and into operating procedures of the NSFCC*	Section 2.2 *NSFCC NA to EPA

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Appendix C – County and Tribal Fact Sheets

Appendix D – Habitat and Species Fact Sheets

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-- National Park Service (NPS) Mississippi National River and Recreation Area (MNRRA) Annex.

Appendix F – Resource Inventory List

Appendix G – Worst Case Discharge Analysis (*company-identifying details redacted*)

Appendix H – Acronyms

Appendix I – In-Situ Burn Guidance

MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL INLAND ZONE SUB-AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

Section 1 Introduction

This inland zone sub-area contingency plan (SACP) describes the strategy for a coordinated federal, tribal, state, and local response to a discharge or substantial threat of discharge of oil, or a release or substantial threat of release of hazardous substance(s) within the boundaries of the Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-Area described in Section 1.2 and Section 2 below.

This SACP been developed to expand upon the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Region 5 and United States Coast Guard's (USCG) District 8 and District 9 joint Regional Contingency Plan and Area Contingency Plan ("Region 5's RCP/ACP") by providing more detailed information for response actions related to a specific geographic area. The Area Committee (AC) responsible for Region 5's RCP/ACP has incorporated by reference and appended this SACP to Region 5's RCP/ACP. The Minneapolis/St. Paul Sub-Area Contingency plan is also less formally referred to as the Twin Cities Area Plan.

This SACP includes:

1. A description of the area covered by the plan, including areas of special economic or environmental importance that might be damaged by a discharge. *(See Section 1.2 and 2 below and Appendices B, C, and E attached);*
2. An expansion of the description contained in Region 5's RCP/ACP of the responsibilities of owners, operators and federal, state and local agencies in removing a discharge and descriptions on how to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of discharge to ensure optimum communication and coordination during a response *(See Section 5 below and Appendix B attached);*
3. An expansion of the list of resources (personnel, equipment and supplies) provided in Region 5's RCP/ACP available for response to discharges *(See Section 3.3 below and Appendices B and E)*
4. A list of local scientists, both inside and outside federal government service, with expertise in the environmental effects of spills of the types of oil typically transported in the area. This list may be used to provide information or participate in meetings of the scientific support team. *(See Section 5.5 below);* and
5. An expansion of the description of how the plan is integrated with other plans detailed in Region 5's RCP/ACP *(See Section 2.2 below).*

1.1 Legal Authority

The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA) amendment to the Clean Water Act (CWA) established planning entities and requirements for the National Response System to specifically address worst case discharges (WCD) of oil during preparedness and response. An ACP is statutorily required for the active interaction of response personnel before, during, and after spills. Within the ACP boundaries, sub-areas may be defined where there are unique circumstances that may require tailored response strategies.

1.2 Response Jurisdiction

Executive Order 12777 establishes the EPA as the lead federal agency when a release or threatened release, or discharge or threatened discharge, occurs in the inland zone, and the USCG the lead when a release or threatened release, or discharge or threatened discharge, occurs in the coastal zone, unless otherwise agreed upon by the EPA and the USCG representatives (inland and coastal zones are defined in the National Contingency Plan (NCP)).

Region 5's RCP/ACP sets forth the response jurisdiction for the entire RCP/ACP geographic area. To view an interactive map of response jurisdiction boundaries, visit rrt5.org and choose the "Interactive Mapping" tab. Jurisdictional boundaries are available as a GIS layer within the mapping viewers. Follow instructions on the linked page to access the viewers and data.

The RCP portion of Region 5's RCP/ACP covers both USCG and EPA jurisdiction, while the ACP portion covers only EPA jurisdiction. USCG has created ACPs within their jurisdiction which are separate from Region 5's RCP/ACP. For more information on USCG ACPs and how they relate to this SACP see Section 2.2.4 below.

This SACP covers EPA's Inland Zone jurisdiction comprising Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, and Washington counties of Minnesota and the Wisconsin townships abutting these Minnesota counties: Clifton, Oak Grove, and Prescott in Pierce County; Hudson, Somerset, St. Joseph, and Troy in St. Croix County; and Farmington in Polk County.

1.3 Scope

EPA Region 5 has selected inland zone sub-areas within the Region to augment planning efforts at the local level. The Minneapolis/St. Paul SACP has been selected as such an area and its geographic extent is described in Section 1.2 above and Section 2 below. Figures can be found in Appendix A.

The plan applies to and is in effect for:

- (1) Discharges of oil into or upon the navigable waters, on the adjoining shorelines to the navigable waters, or that may affect natural resources belonging to, appertaining to, or under the exclusive management authority of the United States (Section 311(b)(3) of the Clean Water Act); and
- (2) Releases into the environment of hazardous substances and pollutants or contaminants that may present an imminent and substantial danger to public health or welfare in the Sub-Area.

This SACP shall be used as a framework for response mechanisms and a tool to evaluate shortfalls and weakness in the response structure before an incident.

Section 2 Coverage and Content

The Minneapolis/St. Paul Sub-area is made up of Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, and Washington counties in Minnesota and the neighboring townships in Pierce, Polk, and St. Croix counties in Wisconsin.

2.1 Areas of Special Economic Interest and Environmental Importance

Mitigation and cleanup of spills requires knowledge of resources at risk. Because many source locations and pollution paths are possible, strict prioritization of protection strategies is difficult. However, identification of resources potentially at risk before an incident and discussion of their relative importance by the appropriate trustees are useful processes, both technically and from communications and human standpoints.

The following subsections highlight areas of special economic interest and environmental importance.

2.1.1 Critical Infrastructure

Utilities such as drinking water intakes, water and wastewater treatment plants and systems, electrical power plants, transportation infrastructure (locations, corridors and facilities), and other infrastructure elements may require specific protection measures, special notification or access protocols, or have other unique attributes that may affect a response. Other critical locations may include buried utilities crossings, and recreational or commercially-significant areas.

Critical infrastructure can be identified using online tools available on rrt5.org under “[Interactive Mapping](#)”. The County Fact Sheets located in Appendix C and Incident Action Plan (IAP) found in Appendix B include information on critical infrastructure for the Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-Area.

Critical infrastructure within this sub-area includes:

- Six public water supply surface water intakes
- Nine wastewater treatment plants operated by Metropolitan Council Environmental Services
- Nineteen Facility Registry Service (FRS) power plants
- Numerous petroleum pipelines run through the sub-area, including break-out tank facilities and eleven active major river crossings
- Five Class I railroads operate within the sub-area
- Twenty-five FRP (Oil) facilities and numerous EPCRA and RMP (Hazardous Substance) facilities
- Twenty-six facilities and vessels with USCG-regulated plans
- The USACE operates four Mississippi River navigation locks and dams within the sub-area

Additional information and details can be found in Appendix C.

2.1.2 Environmentally Sensitive Areas

The Region 5 RCP/ACP establishes that Environmentally and Economically Sensitive Areas are identified in the Inland Sensitivity Atlas (ISA), a set of Geographic Information System (GIS) products intended to provide contingency planners and spill responders in Region 5 with the most accurate and relevant information possible for spill preparedness and response.

While Region 5's RCP/ACP does include information on environmentally sensitive areas, this plan attempts to identify those specific to this defined sub-area.

To the best of EPA's knowledge, these environmentally sensitive areas and endangered species are provided in the Minnesota and Wisconsin ISAs, and County Fact Sheets (found in Appendix C). The Inland Response Tactics Manual (appended to RCP/ACP), Habitat and Species Fact Sheets (found in Appendix D), and guidance on how responders should incorporate the needs of these areas into response strategies are incorporated into the Incident Action Plan (IAP) found in Appendix B.

For this Sub-Area, high priority environmentally sensitive areas which are located along rivers are: The Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge (NWR); Falls Creek Scientific and Natural Area (SNA); Rutstrum SNA; Gores Pool #3 Wildlife Management area (WMA); Spring Lake Islands WMA; Pigs Eye Island Heron Rookery SNA; Raguet WMA; and several State designated areas of significant biodiversity.

2.1.3 Culturally Sensitive Areas

While Region 5’s RCP/ACP includes information on culturally sensitive areas, this plan attempts to identify historical landmarks, archeological sites, tribal lands, and other features that may require special protective measures or interaction with trustees, tribal authorities, or State and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices specific to the Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-Area.

To the best of EPA’s knowledge, these culturally sensitive areas are provided in County Fact Sheets found in Appendix C and guidance on how responders should incorporate special protective measures or interaction with trustees or SHPOs/THPOs are provided in the Incident Action Plan (IAP) found in Appendix B.

The Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community and the Prairie Island Indian Community are found within or adjacent to the sub-area. Contact information is found in the plan to assess tribal sensitive, historic, and harvesting rights areas. There are also many places listed by the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office along rivers and floodplains in the sub area such as Marine Mill; MN Science Museum sites; historic river access sites; Schilling archeological district; North Lake Mound Group; New Hope Cantonment; Ft. Snelling grounds; Murphy’s landing; Pacific sawmill; Arcola mill site; MN boat club boathouse; Former St. Paul municipal elevator; and Pillsbury steam power site.

2.1.4 Economic Interest Locations

There are many areas subject to the effects of a major oil discharge in the twin cities area including: large areas of the Mississippi National River and Recreation Area (MNRRA); St. Croix National Scenic Riverway; Minnesota Valley State Recreational Area (SRA); St. Croix Islands Recreation Area; as well as several state and regional parks, marinas, and commercial slips or barge loading areas. Commercial rough fish seining is allowed on the Mississippi River from the St. Croix confluence to St. Anthony falls with a license.

2.1.5 Natural Disaster Impact Areas

Locations that may be susceptible to natural disaster impact (e.g., flooding, straight line winds, tornados, etc.) in the Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-Area have been considered. Flood management and tornado risks are included in local all-hazard plans. The following tables including disaster declarations and weather extremes can be used for “adverse weather conditions” planning:

Twin Cities Weather Summary

Location	Event	Amount	Year
Mpls.-St. Paul	Daily Precipitation Record	9.15 "	1987
Mpls.-St. Paul	Daily Precipitation Record	6.35"	1892
Mpls.-St. Paul	Daily Precipitation Record	4.96"	1903
MN Statewide	Daily Precipitation Record	15.10"	2007
MN Statewide	Daily Precipitation Record	10.84"	1972
MN Statewide	multiple-day precipitation total	30" to 36" (<i>MN DNR Climate Summaries</i>)	1867
MN Statewide	multiple-day precipitation total	16.27"	2007
MN Statewide	multiple-day precipitation total	14.55"	2002
Twin Cities	Annual Precipitation Record	41.39" (new annual "water year" record)	2019
Twin Cities	Annual Precipitation Record	40.32"	2016
Twin Cities	Annual Precipitation Record	40.15"	1911
Mpls.-St. Paul	High Temperature Record	105 Deg. F	1934/1988

Mpls.-St. Paul	High Temperature Record	104 Deg. F	1931/1934/1941
MN Statewide	High Temperature Record	115 Deg. F	1917
Mpls.-St. Paul	Low Temperature Record	- 20 Deg. F	1888
Mpls.-St. Paul	Low Temperature Record	- 19 Deg. F	1887/1889
MN Statewide	Low Temperature Record	- 60 Deg. F	1996
MN Statewide	Annual Tornadoes Record	113	2010
MN Statewide	Annual Tornadoes Average	28.2	1950 thru 2018
St. Paul	Highest Wind Gust	180 mph	1904
Mpls.-St. Paul	24-hour Snowfall Record	36"	1994
St. Paul	Miss. River Highest Flood Stage	26.01 ft.	1965
St. Paul	Longest Duration in Flood Stage	42 Days	2019
St. Paul	Longest Duration in Flood Stage	33 Days	2001

Sources: MN DNR climatology and NWS/NOAA records.

Sub- Area FEMA Major Disaster Declarations

State	County	Declaration Date	Type	Declaration
MN	Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, Scott, Ramsey, Washington	4/6/2020	Minnesota Covid-19 Pandemic	DR- 4531
WI	Pierce, Polk, St. Croix	4/3/2020	Wisconsin Covid-19 Pandemic	DR-4520
MN	Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, Scott, Ramsey, Washington	3/12/2020	Minnesota Covid-19	EM- 453
MN	Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community	3/12/2020	SMSC Covid-19	EM- 3508
WI	Pierce, Polk, St. Croix	3/12/2020	Wisconsin Covid-19	EM- 3454
WI	Polk	8/26/2019	Severe Storms, Tornadoes, Straight-line Winds, and Flooding	DR- 4459
MN	Scott, Ramsey, Washington	6/11/2019	Severe Winter Storm, Straight-line Winds, and Flooding	DR- 4442
MN	Hennepin	11/1/2016	Severe Storms and Flooding	DR- 4290
MN	Hennepin, Scott, Ramsey	7/20/2014	Severe Storms, Straight-line Winds, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides	DR- 4182
WI	St. Croix	8/7/2013	Severe Storms, Flooding, and Mudslides	DR- 4141
MN	Hennepin	7/24/2013	Severe Storms, Straight-line Winds, and Flooding	DR- 4131
MN	Dakota	7/5/2012	Severe Storms and Flooding	DR- 4069
MN	Anoka, Hennepin, Scott	6/6/2011	Severe Storms and Tornadoes	DR- 1990
MN	Scott, Ramsey, Washington	5/9/2011	Severe Storms and Flooding	DR- 1982

MN	Ramsey	4/18/2010	Flooding	DR- 1900
MN	Dakota, Hennepin, Scott, Ramsey, Washington	3/18/2010	Flooding	EM- 3310
MN	Hennepin	8/20/2007	Bridge Collapse	EM- 3278
MN	Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, Scott, Ramsey, Washington	9/12/2005	Hurricane Katrina Evacuation	EM- 3242
WI	Pierce, Polk, St. Croix	9/12/2005	Hurricane Katrina Evacuation	EM-3249
WI	Polk, St. Croix	9/9/2002	Severe Storms, Tornadoes and Flooding	DR- 1432
MN	Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, Scott, Ramsey, Washington	5/15/2001	Flooding	DR- 1370
WI	Pierce, Polk, St. Croix	5/10/2001	Flooding	DR- 1369
MN	Anoka, Washington	10/19/2000	Carlos Edge Fire Complex	FSA- 2345
MN	Dakota, Ramsey	6/26/2000	Severe Storms, Flooding and Tornadoes	DR- 1333
WI	Polk	6/23/2000	Severe Storms, Tornadoes and Flooding	DR- 1332
WI	Pierce, St. Croix	7/23/1998	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds, Tornadoes, Heavy Rain and Flooding	DR- 1236
MN	Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, Scott, Ramsey, Washington	6/22/1998	Severe Storms, Straight-Line Winds and Tornadoes	DR- 1225
MN	Anoka, Hennepin, Ramsey	8/24/1997	Flooding	DR- 1187
MN	Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, Scott, Ramsey, Washington	4/7/1997	Severe Storms/Flooding	DR- 1175
MN	Dakota, Washington	5/31/1996	Flooding	DR- 1116
WI	Pierce, St. Croix	7/1/1993	Flooding, Severe Storm, Tornadoes	DR- 994
MN	Dakota, Scott, Ramsey, Washington	6/10/1993	Flooding, Severe Storm, Tornadoes	DR- 993
WI	Pierce	9/29/1992	Flooding, Severe Storm	DR-964
MN	Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, Scott, Ramsey, Washington	8/5/1987	Severe Storms, Tornadoes, Flooding	DR- 797
WI	Pierce	7/23/1980	Severe Storms, Flooding	DR-626
MN	Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Washington	7/7/1978	Severe Storms, Tornadoes, Hail, Flooding	DR- 560
WI	Pierce	7/6/1978	Severe Storms, Hail, Flooding, Tornadoes	DR- 559
WI	Polk	10/2/1977	Winds, Hail & Rain	EM-3048
WI	Pierce, Polk, St. Croix	6/16/1976	Drought	EM- 3014
MN	Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, Scott, Ramsey, Washington	6/16/1976	Drought	EM- 3013

WI	Pierce	9/14/1975	Heavy Rains, Tornadoes, Flash Floods	DR- 482
WI	Pierce, St. Croix	4/30/1969	Flooding	DR-260
MN	Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, Scott, Ramsey, Washington	4/17/1969	Flooding	DR- 255
WI	Pierce, Polk, St. Croix	4/20/1965	Tornadoes, Severe Storm, Flooding	DR- 192
MN	Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, Scott, Ramsey, Washington	4/10/1965	Flooding	DR- 188

References or links to available related disaster response plans at the federal, state, and local levels are provided in Appendix E.

2.2 Identifying and Integrating with Other Plans

In addition to the description provided in Region 5's RCP/ACP, this SACP attempts to identify and define its relationship to other contingency plans that are within, adjacent to, or overlapping the area defined in Section 1.2 and Section 2 of this SACP. References and links to these plans are provided in Appendix E.

2.2.1 Private Sector Response Plans

Private sector response plans related to the Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-Area that have been made available to EPA are listed in Appendix E. Restricted access FRP, EPCRA, and RMP facility plans are also available through the EPA. These plans are required to be consistent with the NCP, and therefore with the Minneapolis-St. Paul Sub Area Plan.

2.2.2 Local Response Plans

The counties and cities in the defined sub-area maintain emergency operations plans that detail area response procedures, agency roles, resources, and training for public response agencies. Most plans include incorporation of an Emergency Support Function (ESF #10) for Oil and Hazardous Material Response as an Annex to the plan. ESF #10 activities coordinate local, state and federal response activities.

Local response plans related to the Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-Area that have been made available to EPA are listed in Appendix E.

2.2.3 State Response/Emergency Management Plans

Region 5's RCP/ACP provides information on state agencies that could be involved in a response. This SACP expands upon the general discussion for state agencies and involvement within the Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-Area.

The Minnesota Emergency Operations Plan (MEOP) is a comprehensive, all-hazard plan that coordinates the emergency management activities of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery within the State of Minnesota. The MEOP is a policy document developed and maintained by the Minnesota Department of Public Safety. The MEOP coordinates the activities, personnel, and resources of state agencies in mitigating against, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from a variety of natural and technological disasters and emergencies to which the state is vulnerable. Minnesota state and local jurisdictions currently do not develop emergency plans through local emergency planning committees (LEPCs) under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA). State Hazardous Materials Chemical Assessment Teams (CATs) and the 55th Civil Support Team (CST) typically operate under their developed SOPs to support local plans.

State and/or Emergency Management response plans related to the Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-Area that have been made available to EPA are listed in Appendix E.

2.2.4 United States Coast Guard Plans

The USCG has ACPs within Region 5 that are separate documents which are compatible with and may be used in conjunction with Region 5's RCP/ACP and this SACP for discharges or releases that impact both the inland and coastal zones. The following USCG ACPs overlap, coincide, or are adjacent to the Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-Area: *Sector UMR Maritime Transportation System Recovery Plan*. The USCG also oversees activities associated with implementing Area Maritime Security Plans (AMSPs), facility security plans, and other port-wide risk management efforts. These USCG ACPs are listed in Appendix E and can also be found on rtr5.org.

2.2.5 Adjacent EPA Inland Zone Sub-Area Plans

The following inland zone sub-areas are adjacent to the Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-Area and are listed in Appendix E:

The UMR Spill Response Plan and Resource Manual is maintained as a resource for responders along the Mississippi River. In addition, the Upper Mississippi River Sub-Area plan oversees pool planning efforts along the River. These can also be found on rtr5.org. National Park Service response plans for the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway (utilizing a GRP format) and the Mississippi National River and Recreational Area (MNRRA) are also integrated with and appended to the Minneapolis/St. Paul Sub-Area Plan. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service also maintains a national spill response plan. Links to these plans can be found in Appendix E.

2.2.6 Tribal Response Plans

Region 5's RCP/ACP provides a general discussion of tribal response. This SACP expands upon the general discussion for tribes located within the Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-Area. Both the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community (SMSC) and the Prairie Island Indian Community (PIIC) maintain emergency operations plans.

2.3 Review and Revisions

Section 311(j)(4)(C)(viii) of the CWA requires that the Area Committee update the ACP, and subsequently any sub-area plans, periodically. Technological advances, jurisdictional and organizational changes, infrastructure changes, and other factors may lead to a perceived need to modify or update the SACP. This SACP will follow a management and maintenance process to keep the information within as current as possible and to incorporate improvements as necessary.

It has been determined that the Minneapolis/St. Paul SACP will be reviewed and updated as needed once every five years. Response equipment, notification contacts, sensitive area listings, and worst-case discharge scenarios may be updated more frequently. In addition, to limit updates, EPA has asked all outside stakeholders (e.g., local, state, tribal, industry, etc.) to provide their own server space for links to outside plans and documents.

Version control, date stamping, and a table of changes will be utilized for updated documents.

Section 3 Essential Plan Elements

3.1 Figures and Mapping Projects

Figures and mapping tools are central to plan development and utilization. While figures are provided herein and in Appendix A, the use of GIS programs are vital for planning and response. EPA Region 5 utilizes both regional and individual state mapping projects found on the rtr5.org website for planning and response purposes.

During an emergency response, federal and state On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs) can use regional and state mapping projects to gain situational awareness of downstream/downwind vulnerabilities, as well as upstream/upwind potential responsible parties. For contingency planning, the state mapping projects can introduce facilities to the communities which may be impacted during a hazardous substance release and/or petroleum discharge. These state mapping projects can also be used during exercises of facility response plans by providing participants access to response layers such as: endangered/protected species and habitats; sanitary and storm sewer systems; facility discharge and permit discharge points; water supplies; other pollution sources (facilities, pipelines, rail lines, etc.); and vulnerable populations (schools, nursing homes, daycare facilities, hospitals, etc.).

The Minnesota Mapping Project can be accessed on the rtr5.org website by selecting the “[Interactive Mapping](#)” tab. The “Government Viewer” contains sensitive information that is only available to government agencies while the “Stakeholder Viewer” is available to all appropriate stakeholders upon registration.

3.2 Contacts and Notifications

Contact and notification information and lists are vital to contingency plans. Lists of this type are not intended to supplant existing notification protocols, such as those outlined in Region 5’s RCP/ACP or internal to an agency, company, or organization, but to reinforce and supplement them by adding information specific to inland zone sub-areas.

To the best of EPA’s knowledge, all appropriate contact and notification information and lists for the Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-Area are provided in the IAPs found in Appendix B as well as in the County Fact Sheets found in Appendix C.

3.3 Resources

Region 5’s RCP/ACP contains general information on resources (e.g., personnel, equipment and supplies) available for a response. This SACP attempts to expand upon the personnel, equipment, and supplies available for a response in the Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-Area.

General capabilities of agencies that may be involved in a response within the Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-Area are provided in the IAPs found in Appendix B. In addition, response capabilities for select facilities, along with their Oil Spill Removal Organization (OSRO), can be found in the facility response plans listed in Appendix E.

Response equipment and capabilities for EPA Region 5 are detailed in the Region 5 Equipment Catalog and Response Capabilities Catalog found in Appendix F. In addition, outside response resources that may be available are listed in Appendix F.

3.4 Mutual Aid Agreements

Mutual aid agreements exist at the federal, state, and local levels. While formal federal and state mutual aid agreements are contained in Region 5’s RCP/ACP, local mutual aid agreements and informal aid agreements are not.

Mutual aid agreements, both formal and informal, may be available for use or assistance in the event of a discharge or release in the Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-Area. These may include co-ops, facility owned response equipment, or other equipment or resource aid in an area. Area-specific considerations for the availability of assistance during a discharge or release have been assessed and are discussed below. It is important to note that these agreements should not be relied upon in the event of a discharge or release (unless a formal agreement is in place) and is based on availability and ability to assist.

In addition to local mutual aid agreements, three Community Awareness and Emergency Response (CAER) organizations are active in the Twin Cities area. They include: Wakota CAER, Red Wing CAER, and TransCAER.

Section 4 Hazard Analysis

Potential major sources of discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances within the defined sub-area, such as fixed facilities or transportation routes with high volumes of oil or hazardous substances in transit, have been considered.

These include:

- Aboveground Storage Tanks (AST) facilities, including those that require Facility Response Plans (FRPs)
- Pipelines
- Railroads
- Highways
- Hazardous Materials (Hazmat) facilities

For each potential source identified, an effort has been made to include or reference the following information in the restricted version of this plan:

- Source location
- Operator, with contact and access information
- Types and quantities of materials that may be discharged from a vessel, onshore facility, or offshore facility operating in or near the defined area
- Special considerations for responders, including hazards
- Response capabilities of the operator

To the best of EPA's knowledge, potential sources of discharges and releases in the Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-Area are provided in the County Fact Sheets found in Appendix C and within industry response plans listed in Appendix E. Potential major sources of discharge are provided in Section 4.3 below.

4.1 Historical Discharges

A review of historical discharges is extremely beneficial as it allows for consideration of reoccurrence and lessons learned from an actual response. There are numerous examples of oil and hazardous substances spills/releases affecting the twin cities area. A few examples are provided.

- December 1962, a burst pipe at an oil facility in Savage. Approximately 1 million gallons of cutting oil was spilled and discharged into the Minnesota River*.
- January 1963, a facility in Mankato spilled 3.5 million gallons of soybean oil, which made it into the Minnesota River and later the Mississippi*.
- July 1986, a pipeline rupture in Mounds View leaked 30,000 gallons of gasoline which caught on fire and ran into a creek causing a fish kill. Two residents died of burns and a third was injured with second degree burns.
- January 2008, approximately 8,000 gallons of gasoline were released just north of I-94's Lowry Hill Tunnel in Minneapolis from a tanker truck accident. Gasoline flowed into a main stormwater connection and discharged into the Mississippi River causing a fish kill.
- January 2018, approximately 500 barrels of gasoline were released after a pipeline was struck during drilling in Eagan.
- August 2018, 3200 gallons of diesel fuel discharged into the river following a train derailment in South St. Paul.
- April 2020, several thousand gallons of a flammable chemical were discharged from a tanker truck accident in St. Paul on I-94. Some of the material discharged to the storm sewer and Mississippi River.

* Source: *Operation Save a Duck*, Stephen J. Lee, Minnesota Historical Society, *Minnesota History Magazine*, summer 2002.

4.2 Most Probable Discharge Scenarios

A review of most probable discharge scenarios is also beneficial as it allows for consideration of resource availability and any logistical challenges that may arise in response to a discharge in the Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-Area.

Oil facilities are required to conduct hazard/failure analyses in their SPCC and FRP plans and be prepared for those discharges. Chemical Facility planning (EPCRA) incorporates transportation route planning. DOT Pipeline planning regulations (49 USC Part 194) require worst case planning but not routine/typical spill analyses. DOT Railroad planning regulations (49 USC Part 130 as amended by the FAST Act) require a basic written plan that addresses response to discharges that may occur during transportation as well as Worst-Case planning under Comprehensive plans.

4.3 Worst-Case Discharge

When implemented in conjunction with the NCP, the ACP must be adequate to remove a WCD, and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such discharge from a vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility operating in or near the area. A WCD means: 1) in the case of a vessel, a discharge in adverse weather conditions of its entire cargo, and 2) in the case of an offshore facility or onshore facility, the largest foreseeable discharge in adverse weather conditions.

For this SACP, WCDs in the Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-Area for on-shore facilities are identified in the FRPs approved by EPA. For facilities that submit response plans to the United States Department of Transportation (DOT) for review and approval (e.g., pipelines and railroads), WCDs specific to the Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-Area have been considered.

Detailed discussion of the WCD scenarios for each of the facilities identified below, as well as a determination of the Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-Area Plan's adequacy to prevent or mitigate a WCD are memorialized in Appendix G which has been redacted for security purposes. Worst-case discharge planning includes both adequate resources for volume recovery and proximity/protection of sensitive areas.

Facility	Location	Type
3M, Main Plant	Saint Paul	SPCC
3M Center, McKnight	Saint Paul	FRP
ADM Red Wing	Red Wing	USCG / FRP
Amoco Pipeline, P0300 Dubuque-TC 276	Miss. River, Hastings-Prescott	PHMSA
ARTCO, Red Wing	Red Wing	USCG
Barton Enterprises, Inc.	Saint Paul	USCG /FRP
BNSF Railway, Northtown Yard	Minneapolis	FRP
Bongards Creameries	Norwood	FRP
Burlington Northern & Santa Fe Railway Co. (BNSF)	Metro-Area	PHMSA
Canadian National Railway (CN)	Metro-Area	PHMSA
Canadian Pacific Railway (CP)	Metro-Area	PHMSA
CertainTeed Corporation	Shakopee	FRP
CF Industries	Rosemount	USCG
CHS Lubricants Plant	Inver Grove Heights	FRP
Contanda Terminals, LLC (Term. #1)	Saint Paul	USCG/ FRP
Contanda Terminals, LLC (Term. #2)	Saint Paul	FRP

Dehn (Wilson) Oil Company	Red Wing	USCG
FHR Airport Pipeline System, 5101	MN River - MSP	PHMSA
FHR Pipeline, Pine Bend, MPL 5609	Miss. River - Gray Cloud Island	PHMSA
FHR Pipeline, Pine Bend, Wood River Pipeline 5062	Miss. River - Gray Cloud Island	PHMSA
FHR Pipeline, Wisconsin Pipeline 5201	Miss. River - Prescott	PHMSA
Flint Hill Resources, Pine Bend Refinery	Rosemount	FRP
Flint Hills Resources Pine Bend, LLC	Rosemount	USCG
Flint Hills Resources, LP	Saint Paul	FRP
Flint Hills Resources, LP	Savage	FRP
Ford Motor Company (inactive)	Saint Paul	FRP
Harriet Island (Padelford)	Saint Paul	USCG
Hawkins Chemical - Term. I	St Paul	USCG / FRP
Hawkins Chemical - Term. II	Saint Paul	USCG / FRP
Hudson Docks	Hudson	USCG
Magellan Pipeline, Breakout	Apple Valley	PHMSA
Magellan Pipeline, Breakout	St. Paul Park	PHMSA
Magellan Pipeline, Breakout	Roseville	PHMSA
Magellan Pipeline Company, LLC	Roseville	FRP
Magellan Pipeline, Legacy 6185	Miss. River - Newport	PHMSA
Magellan Pipeline, Legacy 6205	St. Croix River - Afton	PHMSA
Magellan Pipeline, Legacy 6305	MN River - MSP	PHMSA
Marathon Pipeline, Breakout	Cottage Grove	PHMSA
Marathon/SPPR Pipeline, Pine Bend, Aranco (inactive)	Miss. River - Gray Cloud Island	PHMSA
Mid America Pipeline, Breakout	Pine Bend	PHMSA
Minnesota Commercial Railway	Metro-Area	PHMSA
MN Pipeline Co./FHR, Breakout	Cottage Grove	PHMSA
MSP/Swissport Fueling, Inc.	Minneapolis	FRP
Muller Boat Company	Taylors Falls	USCG
Newport Terminal Corporation	Newport	FRP
Nustar Pipeline Operating Partnership	Roseville	FRP
Owens Corning Roofing & Asphalt	Minneapolis	FRP
Progressive Rail (PGR)	Metro-Area	PHMSA
Sanimax USA, Inc.	South Saint Paul	SPCC
St. Croix Boat & Packet Co.	Stillwater	USCG
St. Paul Park Refining Co., LLC	Saint Paul Park	USCG / FRP
Twin Cities & Western Railroad Co. (TC&W)	Metro-Area	PHMSA
Union Pacific Railroad (UP)	Metro-Area	PHMSA
United Power	Elk River	FRP
Upper River Services - Mobile	Saint Paul	USCG
Upper River Services - Pigs Eye	Saint Paul	USCG
Upper River Services - Wharf	Saint Paul	USCG
Xcel Energy, Blue Lake	Shakopee	FRP
Xcel Energy/FHR, Peeking Plant	Inver Grove Heights	FRP

Section 5 Response to Worst-Case Discharge

5.1 Roles

Region 5's RCP/ACP includes a list of Federal Agencies that have duties established by statute, executive order, or Presidential directive which may apply to Federal response actions following, or in prevention of a worst-case discharge of oil. Some of these agencies also have duties relating to the rehabilitation, restoration, or replacement of natural resources injured or lost as a result of such discharge.

State, tribal, local, private industry, or other federal agencies that may be involved in responding to a WCD in the Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-Area can be found in the initial IAP(s) located in Appendix B.

5.2 Response Organization

Any WCD in the Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-Area must be managed pursuant to the National Incident Management System (NIMS). NIMS is a structure for management of incidents and is a collection of principles and methods that can be utilized by local, state, federal emergency managers as well as industry. NIMS defines operational systems including the Incident Command System (ICS), Emergency Operations Center (EOC) structures, Multiagency Coordination Groups (MAC Groups), and Joint Information Systems (JIS) that guide how personnel work together during incidents. NIMS applies to all incidents, from traffic accidents to major disasters. The jurisdictions and organizations involved in managing incidents vary in their authorities, management structures, communication capabilities and protocols, and many other factors. NIMS provides a common framework to integrate these diverse capabilities and achieve common goals. This SACP commits to the use of NIMS when applicable and warranted during an incident in the Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-Area.

ICS is a standardized on-scene incident management concept designed specifically to allow responders to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to the complexity and demands of any single incident or multiple incidents without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. In ICS, considerable emphasis is placed on establishing unified command and developing effective IAPs.

Early operational period IAPs have been developed for the Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-Area and can be found in Appendix B. These IAPs describe roles and responsibilities for agencies and responders, incident objectives, work analysis matrices, incident organization charts, assignment lists, incident communication plans, emergency contact lists, medical plans, health and safety messages, and unit activities logs.

5.3 Response Strategies

Within the ICS organizational concepts described in the preceding sub-section, EPA's management for response to an Inland Zone WCD will be characterized by the strategic considerations outlined in the attached IAP and summarized below. When applicable, general response strategies or response strategies specific to the Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-Area are provided below each item. Geographic response strategies (and pipeline control points) have been developed for FRP, pipeline and rail facilities and are being incorporated into the sub-area plan. On-line access to response strategies can be found on the Minnesota and Wisconsin EPA Region 5 mapping project available at RRT5.org.

5.3.1 Command

- Protection of Public Health and Safety
 - Identify hazardous conditions associated with the incident
 - Establish incident objectives and priorities

- Protection of Responder Safety
 - Develop a Health and Safety Plan
 - Develop a safety message
- Establish Public Affairs
 - Communicate response status with the public, media and other stakeholders
- Establish a Unified Command as soon as feasible
- Establish a Liaison Officer and integrate agencies and organizations into response structure

5.3.2 Logistics

- Site control
 - Establish an Incident Command Post for briefings
- Communications
 - Establish communications protocol for the incident
 - Establish connectivity if needed
- Procure human resources and equipment to support the response

5.3.3 Operations

- Containment and recovery of oil
 - Contain and stabilize spill sources
 - Establish perimeter and hot zone, contamination reductions zone, cold zone
 - Mobilize company responders, local spill cooperative, first responders, county emergency management teams, state and federal responders and contractors.
 - Hire a response contractor if RP is not adequately responding
- Management and disposal of waste
 - Consider reuse, repurpose, treatment or other green remediation before disposal
- Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Technique (SCAT)
 - Ensure timely reconnaissance information is sent to Incident Command/Planning
- Wildlife recovery and rehabilitation
 - Respond to oiled wildlife. Seek assistance from US Fish and Wildlife Service
- Monitoring of all potentially affected environmental media
 - Develop/implement water, air, substrate, soils, groundwater sampling plan(s)

5.3.4 Planning

- Keep the flow of the response running and organized
 - Ensure IAPs are developed and UC/IC objectives are being met
 - Maintain Situational Awareness, Common Operating Picture
- Provide for data management
 - Utilize GIS platforms, provide data products to decision makers
- Establish a Robust/Inclusive Environmental Unit
 - Identify Resources at Risk
 - Protection of cultural and historical resources
 - Consult with States on response end point planning
 - Coordination with Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) trustees

- Net Environmental Benefit Analysis (NEBA)
- Develop water quality monitoring plan
- Use of Science
 - Conduct spill modeling and spill trajectories with time of travel to predict downstream impacts
- Documentation (preservation of response record)
 - Collect, process, and display situation information about the incident

5.3.5 Finance

- Response cost tracking
 - Open-up the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund for a Pollution Removal Fund Authorization
 - Ensuring actions and costs incurred are consistent with the NCP
 - Track and work with planning to project costs and alternatives

5.4 Model Incident Action Plan (IAP)

Early operational IAPs have been developed for the Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-Area and can be found in Appendix B. These initial IAPs include roles and responsibilities for agencies and responders, incident objectives, work analysis matrices, incident organization charts, assignment lists, incident communication plans, emergency contact lists, medical plans, health and safety messages, and unit activity logs. It is recommended that leaner versions of these templates be used to fulfill the requirements of NIMS during response to events less severe than a WCD.

5.5 Response Expertise

A list of local scientists, both inside and outside federal government service, with expertise in the environmental effects of spills of the types of oil typically transported for the Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-Area has been compiled.

To the best of EPA's knowledge, the following have been recognized as having response expertise that can be utilized for a response in the Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-Area.

Name	Affiliation	Area of Expertise	Contact Email	Contact Phone
Reena Bowman	United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Resource Damage Assessment • Wildlife Recovery and Rehabilitation 	Reena_Bowman@fws.gov	(952) 252-0092 x208 (920) 634-5435
Susan Johnson	Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Resource Damage Assessment 	Susan.johnson@state.mn.us	(218) 302-6601
NOAA Region 5 SSC	NOAA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inland SCAT 	Request Duty Officer to connect with SSC.	(206) 526-4911
Brian Cooper	EPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIS • Data Management 	Cooper.Brian@epa.gov	(312) 353-8651
Dr. Faith Fitzpatrick	United States Geological Survey (USGS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluvial Geomorphology 	fafitzpa@usgs.gov	(608) 821-3818
Greg Powell	EPA Environmental Response Team (ERT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oil Spill Dynamics and Behavior 	Powell.Greg@epa.gov	(859) 594-6549
Mark Ellis	UMRBA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upper Mississippi River 	Mellis@umrba.org	(651) 224-2880 (952) 208-1167

List of figures:

Figure 1: Twin Cities Sub-Area Overview Map

Figure 2a: Mississippi River, Upper Reach

Figure 2b: Mississippi River, Pools 1 and 2

Figure 2c: Mississippi River, Pool 3

Figure 2d: Minnesota River, Upper Reach

Figure 2e: Minnesota River, Lower Reach

Figure 2f: Saint Croix River, National Scenic Riverway

Figure 2g: Saint Croix River, Lake St. Croix

Figure 1: Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-area Overview

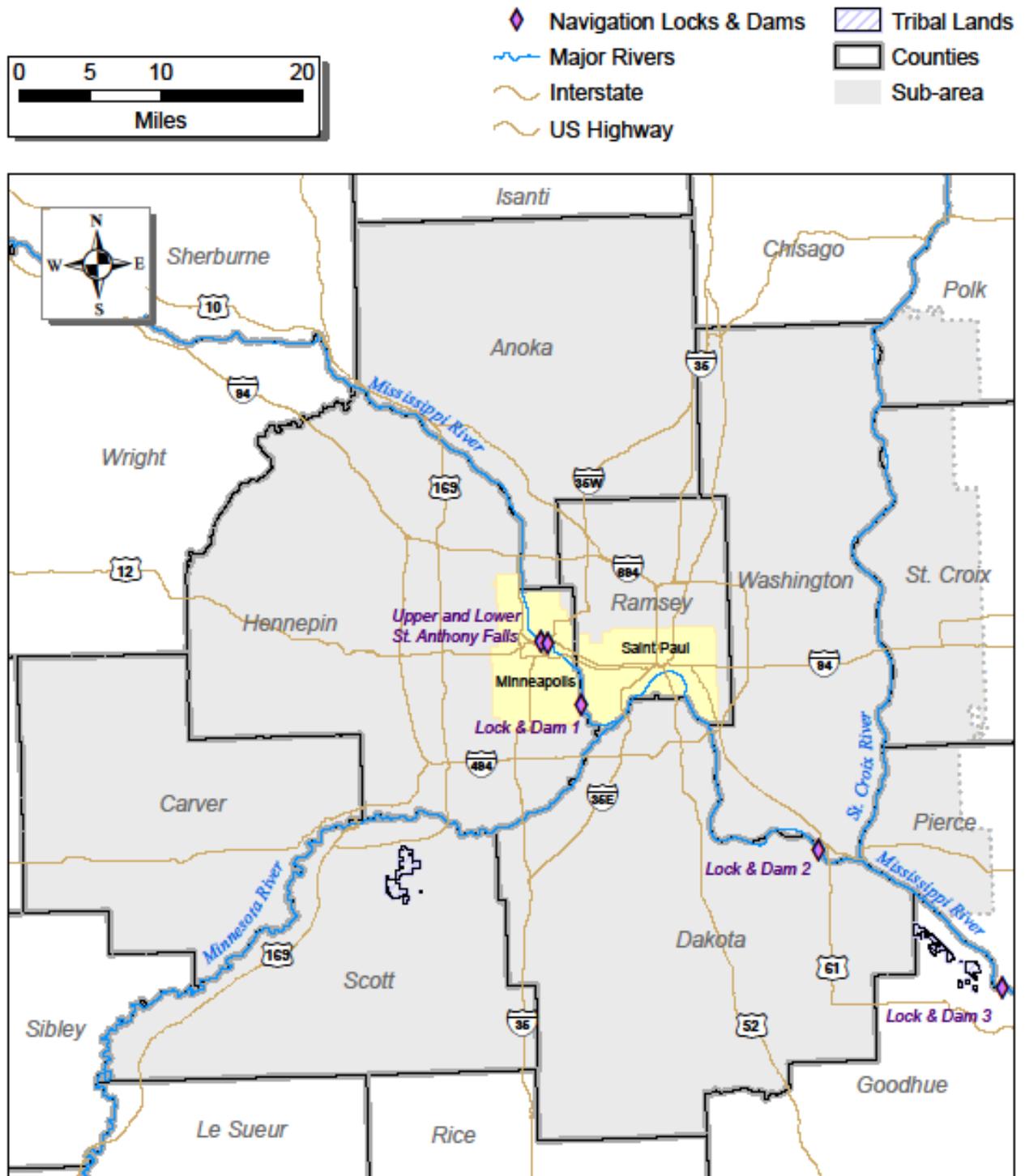
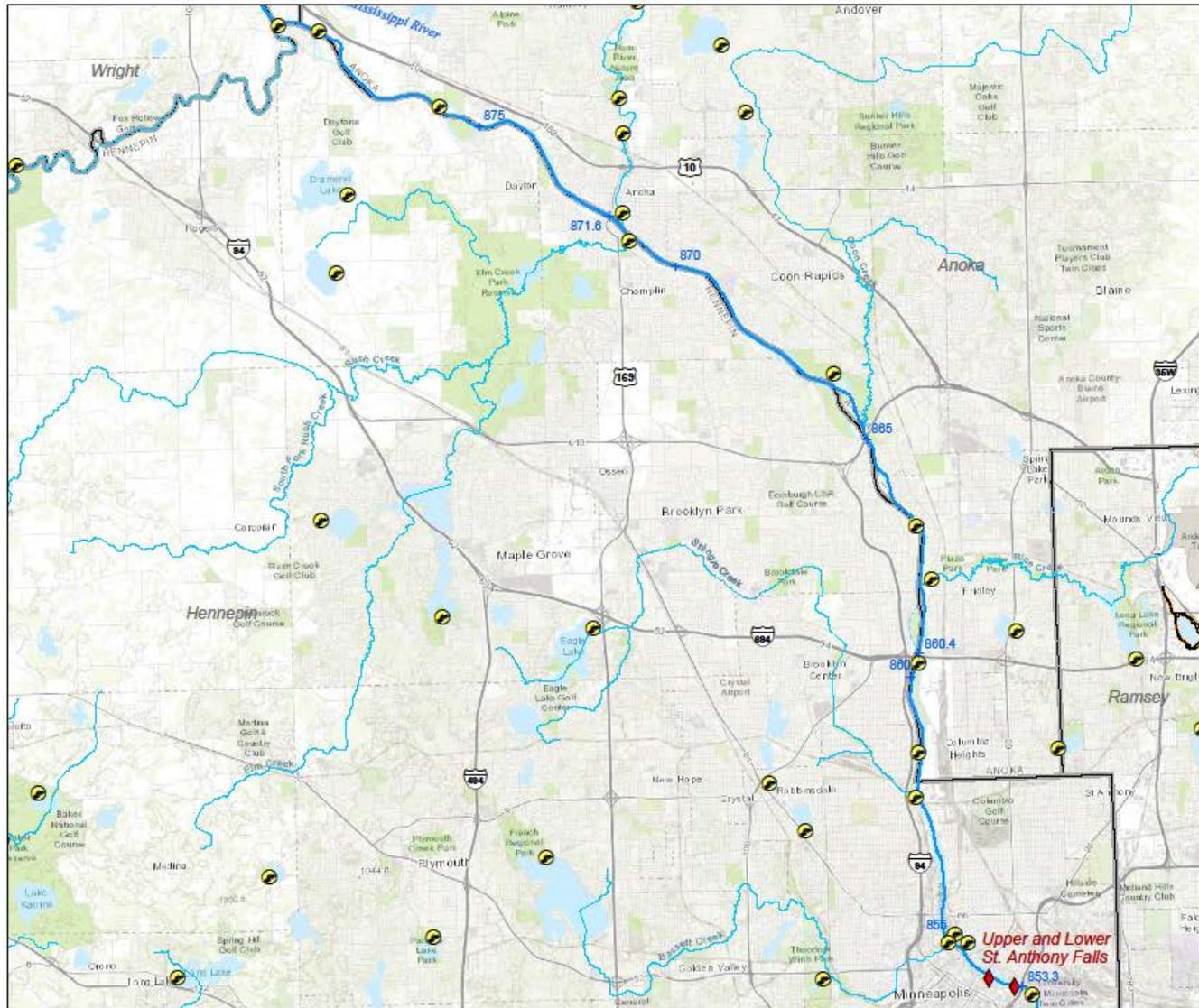


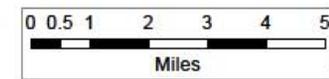
Figure 2a:

**Mississippi River,
Upper Reach**

Crow River to St. Anthony Falls



- Navigation Locks & Dams
- Boat Access
- Major Rivers
- Tributaries
- River Miles
- National Wildlife Refuge
- Counties

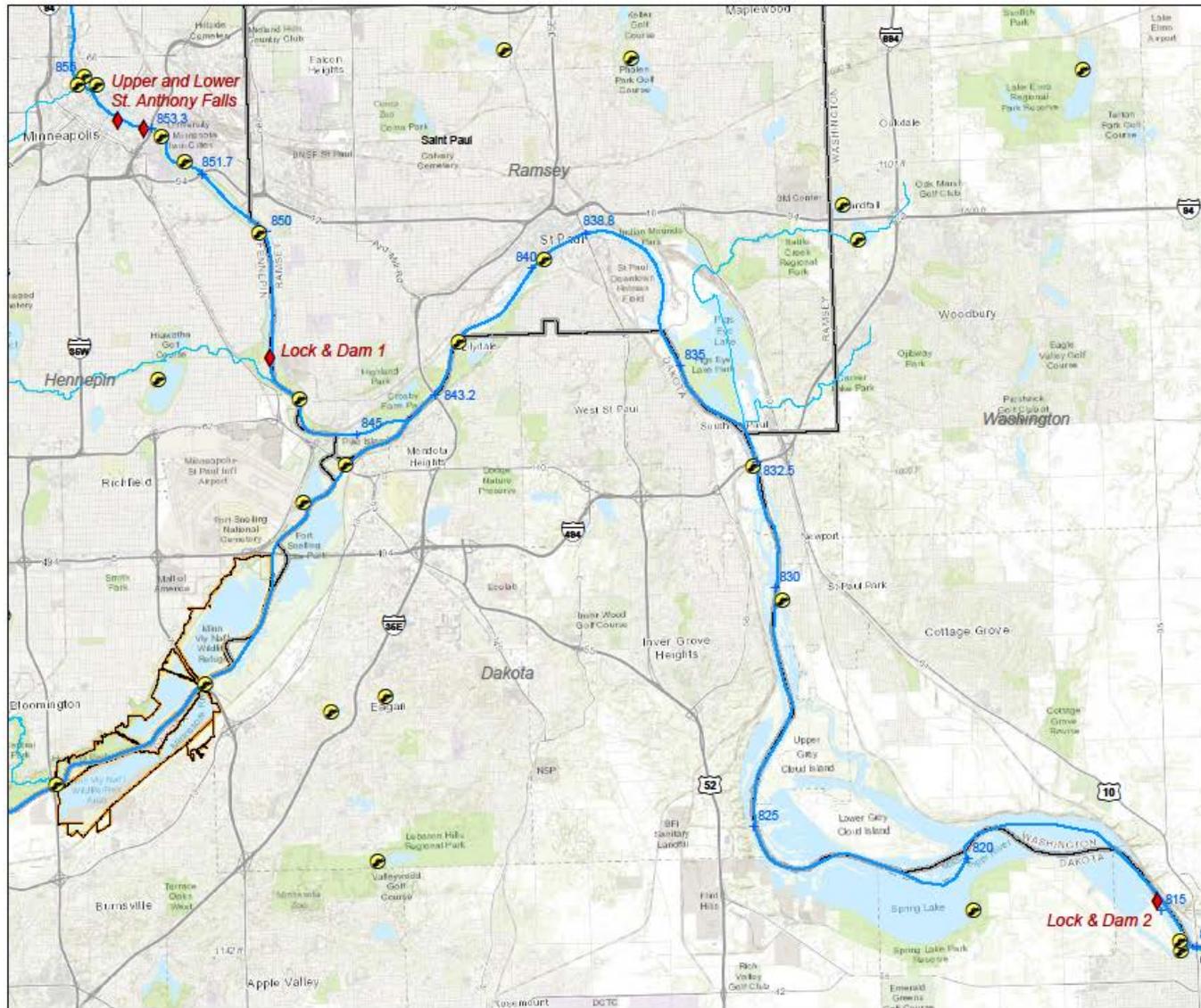


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Figure 2b:

Mississippi River, Pools 1 and 2

St. Anthony Falls to Hastings



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- ◆ Navigation Locks & Dams
- Boat Access
- Major Rivers
- Tributaries
- + River Miles
- ▭ National Wildlife Refuge
- ▭ Counties

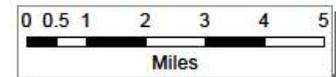
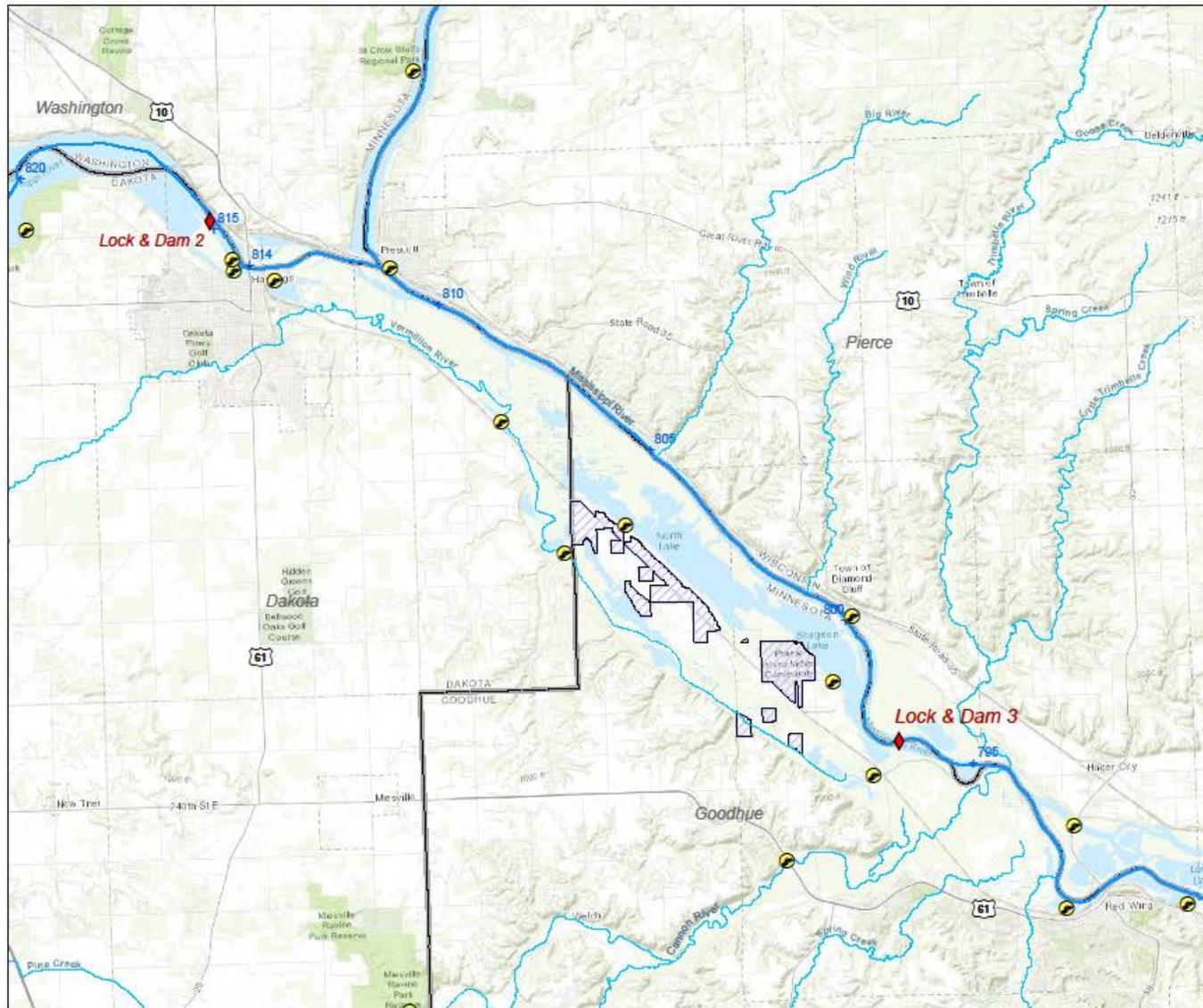


Figure 2c:

**Mississippi River,
Pool 3**

Hastings to Red Wing



-  Navigation Locks & Dams
-  Boat Access
-  Major Rivers
-  Tributaries
-  River Miles
-  Tribal Lands
-  Counties

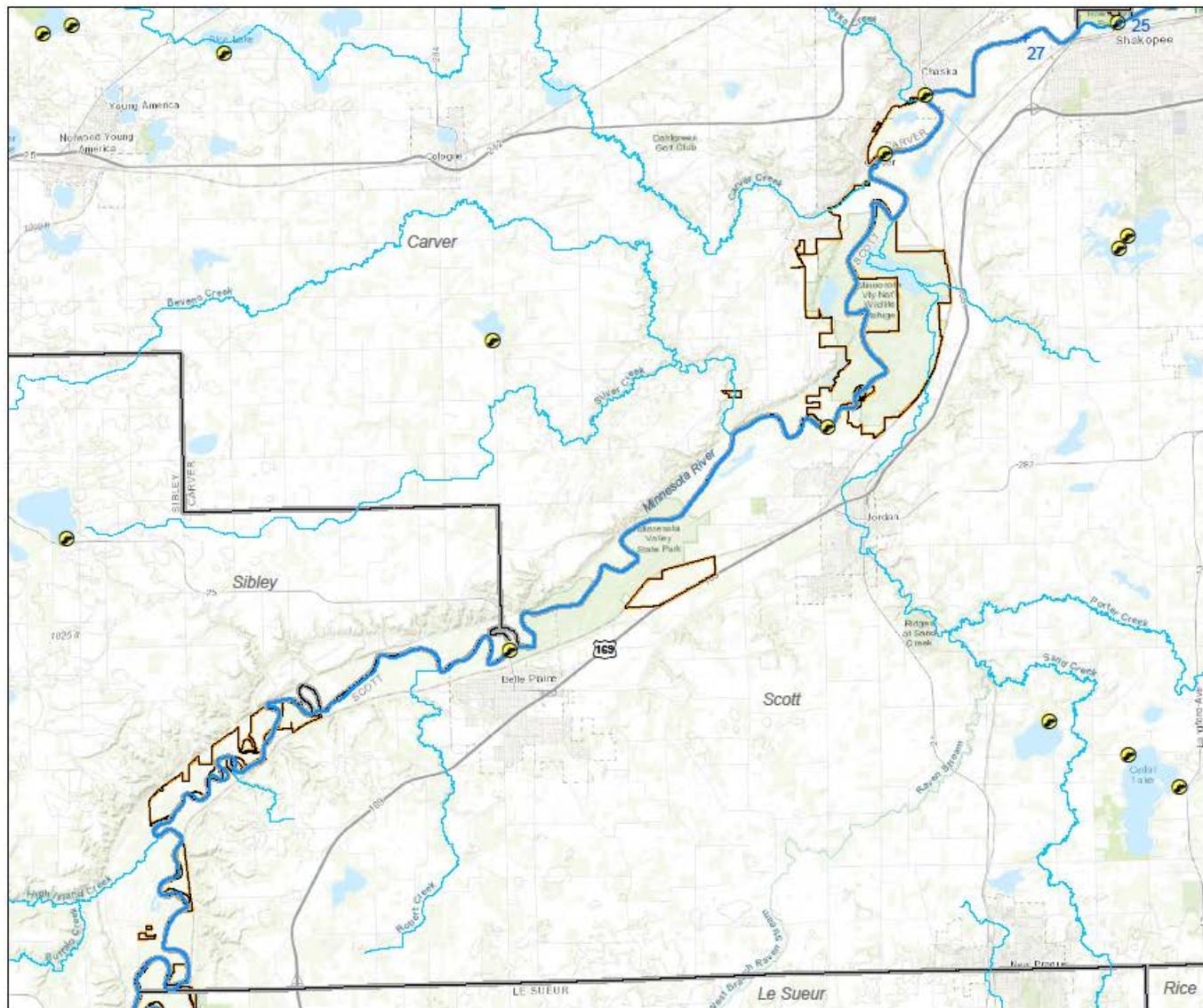


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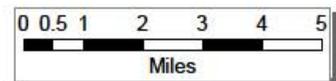
Figure 2d:

**Minnesota River,
Upper Reach**

Scott Co. Line to Shakopee



- Boat Access
- Major Rivers
- Tributaries
- River Miles
- National Wildlife Refuge
- Counties

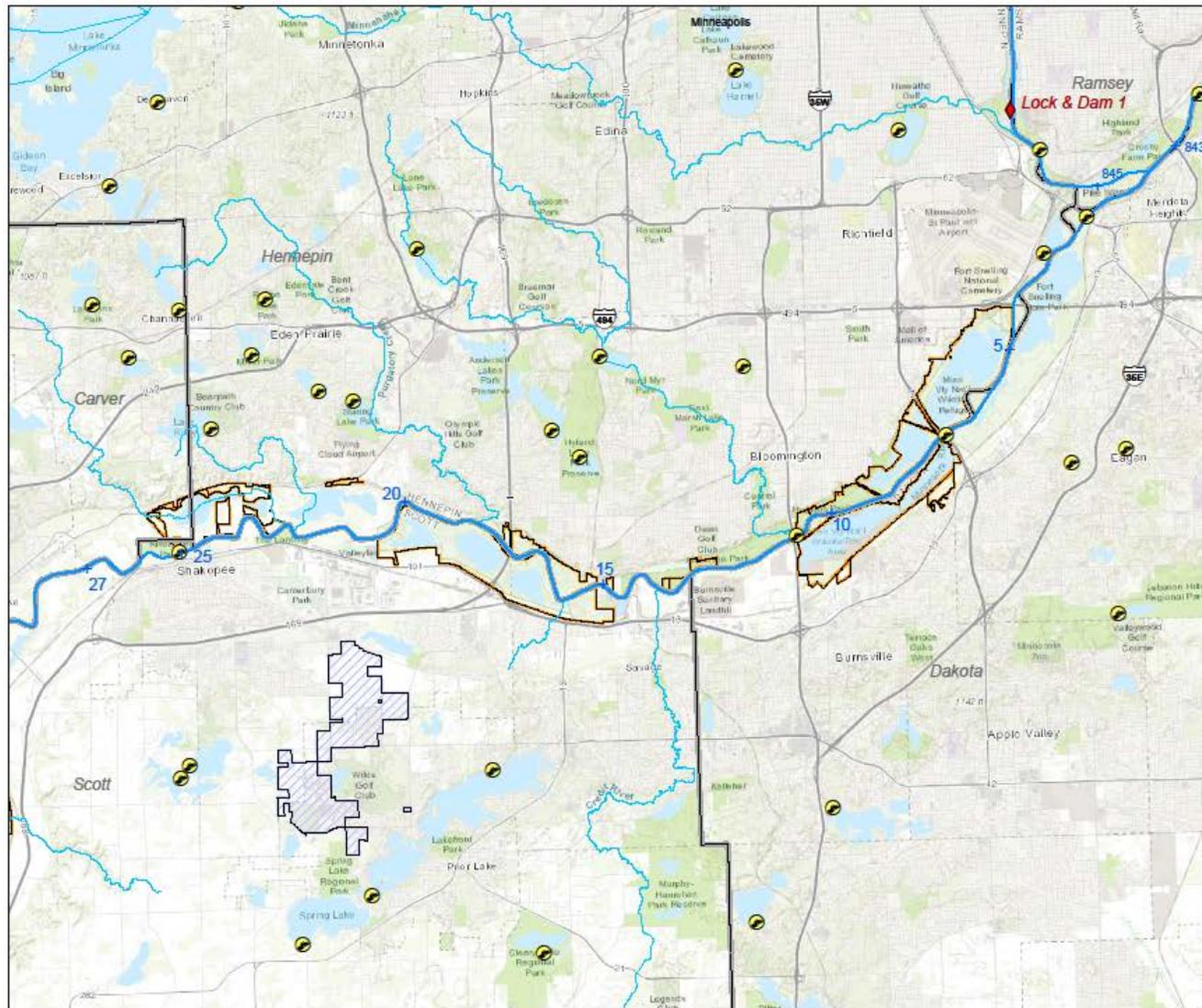


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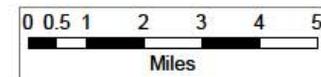
Figure 2e:

**Minnesota River,
Lower Reach**

Shakopee to Confluence



-  Navigation Locks & Dams
-  Boat Access
-  Major Rivers
-  Tributaries
-  River Miles
-  Tribal Lands
-  National Wildlife Refuge
-  Counties



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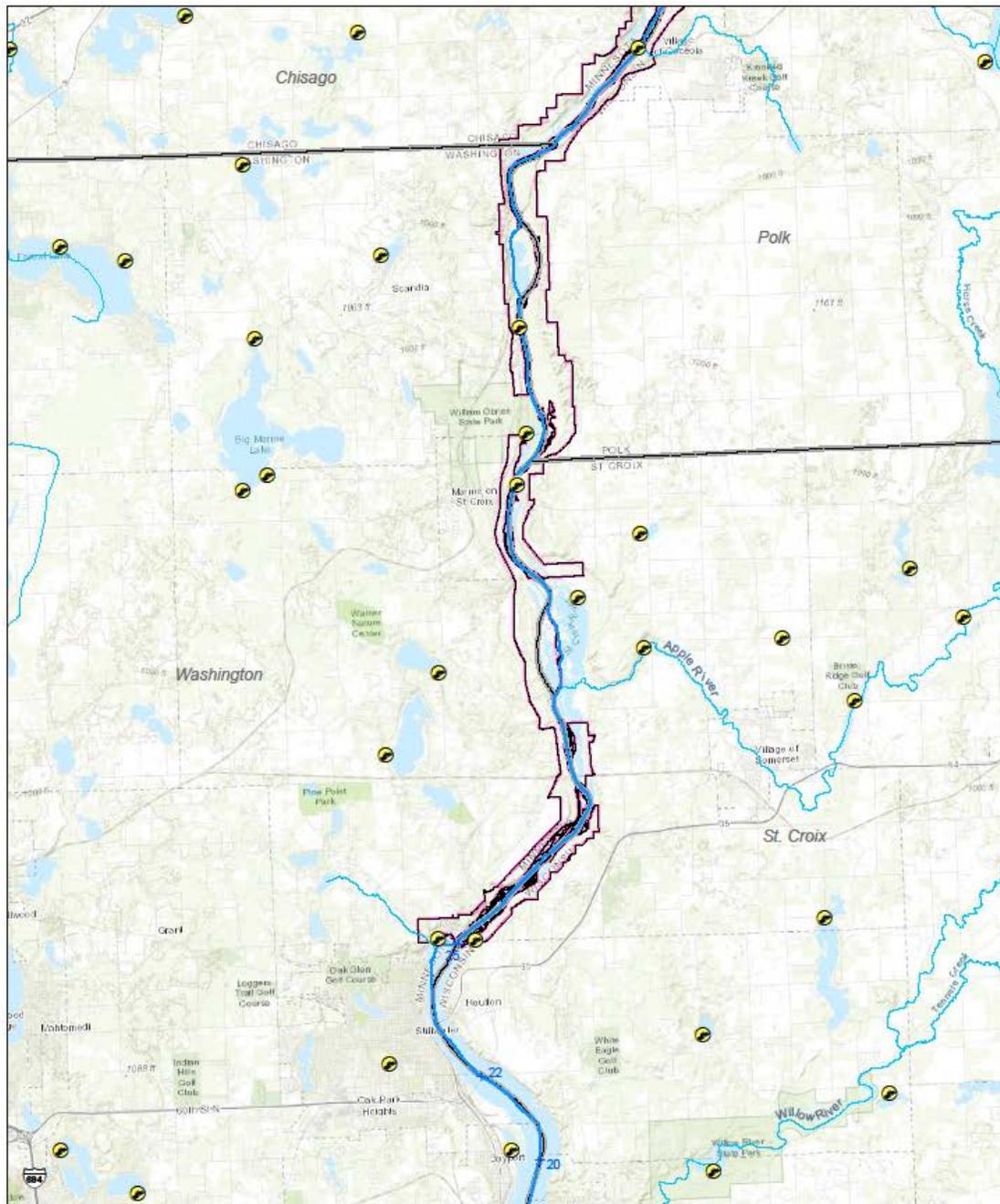
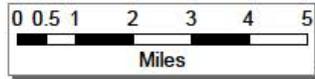
Figure 2f:

**Saint Croix River,
National Scenic Riverway**

Osceola to Bayport



- Boat Access
- Major Rivers
- Tributaries
- River Miles
- National Scenic Riverway
- Counties



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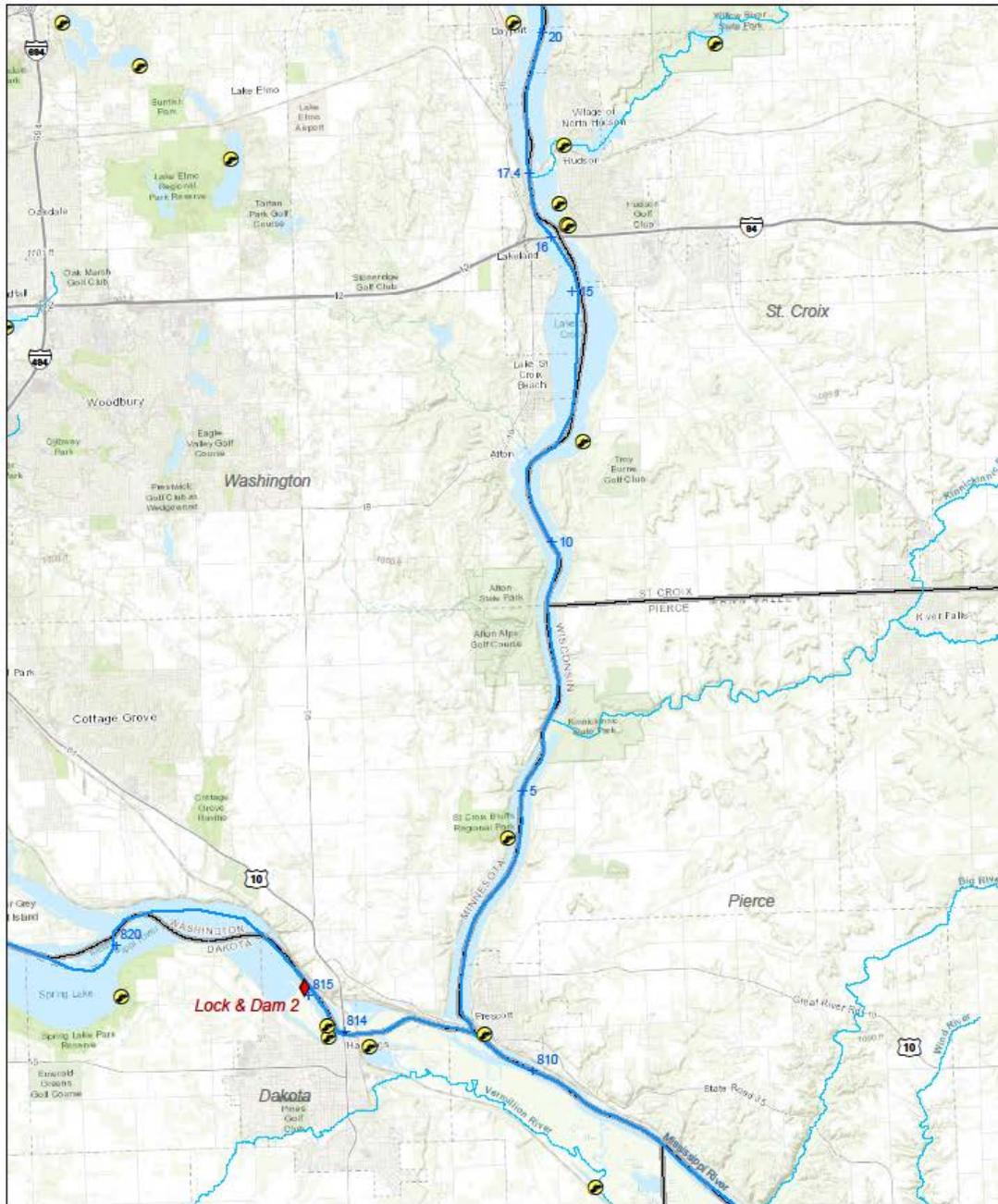
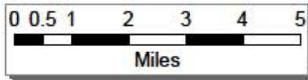
Figure 2g:

**Saint Croix River,
Lake St. Croix**

Bayport to Confluence



- ◆ Navigation Locks & Dams
- ⦿ Boat Access
- Major Rivers
- - - Tributaries
- + River Miles
- ▭ Counties



Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, InCREMENT P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

APPENDIX B

Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-Area

Incident Action Plan

Separate Document

* This Appendix is to remain in an editable format (Microsoft Word or editable PDF).

APPENDIX C1

Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-Area

County Fact Sheets

Separate Document

APPENDIX C2

Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-Area

Tribal Fact Sheets

Separate Document

APPENDIX D

Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-Area Habitat Fact Sheets

Habitat Fact Sheets contain information regarding responses within a particular habitat. These fact sheets were developed by the Region 5 Regional Response Team and are available on rrt5.org under “[RCP/ACP Tools Habitat Fact Sheets](#)”. A complete list of available Habitat Fact Sheets is listed below and those specific to the Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-Area are included in this appendix.

Beach and Sand Bar	Floodplain Forest	Shallow Marsh Annuals
Bog	Mudflats	Shallow Marsh Perennials
Calcareous Fern	Open Water	Shallow Marsh Shrub
Deep Marsh Annuals	Rooted Floating Aquatics	Submersed Vegetation
Deep Marsh Perennials	Sedge Meadow	Wet Meadow
Deep Marsh Shrub		

The following habitat fact sheets are included in this appendix:
(none)

Species Fact Sheets

Species Fact Sheets contain information regarding responses that may impact a particular species. These fact sheets are available on rrt5.org under “[RCP/ACP Tools Species Factsheets](#)”. A complete list of available Species Fact Sheets is listed below and those specific to the Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-Area are included in this appendix.

Beavers	Frogs and Toads	Toxic Plants
Freshwater Mussels	River Otters	Water Fowls

The following species fact sheets are included in this appendix:
(none)

APPENDIX E

Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-Area

Emergency Response Plans

Overview:

There are many levels of planning at the Federal, Tribal, State, and Local levels that have components addressing response to Releases of Hazardous Substances and Oil. There are also many emergency plans in the private sector that address releases and have requirements to be consistent with the NCP. This national sub-area plan acts as a hub for consistency in response among the various plans to releases of hazardous substances and oil to the environment.

Contents:

Federal Response Plans	2
National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)	2
EPA/USCG Region 5 Joint Regional Contingency Plan (RCP)/Area Contingency Plan (ACP).	2
Minneapolis-St. Paul Sub Area Contingency Plan (CWA/OPA)	2
National Response Framework, FEMA	2
NRF Emergency Support Function #10 (ESF 10), Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Annex	2
Upper Mississippi River Spill Response Plan and Resource Manual.....	3
National Park Service, Mississippi National River and Recreation Area contingency Plan.	3
St. Croix National Scenic Riverway Spill Response Plan	3
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Response Plans (CWA)	3
Inland Sensitivity Atlas for Minnesota and Wisconsin	3

State Response Plans	3
Minnesota Emergency Operations Plan (MEOP)	3
Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan	3
Tribal Response Plans	3
Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community Emergency Operation Plan	3
Prairie Island Indian Community Emergency Operations Plan	3
Local Response Plans	3
Private Sector Response Plans	4
Other Response Plans and References	5
River Defense Network Plan (municipal source-water intake protection)	5
USDOT Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG)	5
USEPA Inland Response Tactics Manual	5
USEPA Submerged Oil Recovery Tactics Manual	5
Exercise Planning	5
National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) Guidelines 2016. (effective 2018).	5
Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) methods	5
Incident Command System forms	5
National Park Service MNRRA annex -----	6

Federal Response Plans

National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)

<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/CFR-2011-title40-vol28/CFR-2011-title40-vol28-part300>

EPA/USCG Region 5 Joint Regional Contingency Plan (RCP)/Area Contingency Plan (ACP).

<https://www.rrt5.org/RCPACPMain.aspx>

Minneapolis-St. Paul Sub Area Contingency Plan (CWA/OPA)

<https://www.rrt5.org/SubAreas.aspx>

National Response Framework, FEMA

<http://www.fema.gov/emergency/nrf/>

NRF Emergency Support Function #10 (ESF 10), Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Annex

<https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/25512>

Upper Mississippi River Spill Response Plan and Resource Manual

<http://www.umrba.org/hazspills/umrplan.pdf>

National Park Service, Mississippi National River and Recreation Area contingency Plan.
(attached)

St. Croix National Scenic Riverway Spill Response Plan

<https://www.rrt5.org/SubAreas/StCroixGRP.aspx>

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Response Plans (CWA)

TBD

Inland Sensitivity Atlas for Minnesota and Wisconsin

<https://www.rrt5.org/InteractiveMapping.aspx>

State Response Plans

Minnesota Emergency Operations Plan (MEOP)

<https://dps.mn.gov/divisions/hsem/all-hazards-planning/Pages/meop.aspx>

Wisconsin Emergency Response Plan

<https://dma.wi.gov/DMA/wem/preparedness/response-plan>

Tribal Response Plans

Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community Emergency Operation Plan

<https://www.mdfire.org>

Prairie Island Indian Community Emergency Operations Plan

<http://PrairieIsland.org>

Local Response Plans

Minnesota and Wisconsin Counties maintain all hazard emergency operations Plans (EOPs). County disaster plans also contain Emergency Support Functions for Oil and Hazardous Materials response (ESF-10). Each ESF is comprised of numerous agencies/organizations that manage and coordinate specific categories of assistance common to emergency events. The following county and major city EOPs and affiliated ESF-10 Annexes can be obtained through County or City Emergency Management:

County and City Emergency Operations Plans.

- Anoka County, MN
- Carver County, MN
- City of Minneapolis
- City of St. Paul
- Dakota County, MN
- Hennepin County, MN
- Pierce County, WI
- Polk County, WI
- Ramsey County, MN
- Scott County, MN
- St. Croix County, WI
- Washington County, MN

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) community response plans:

There are no chemical specific LEPC community plans for releases of extremely hazardous substances in the twin cities area. LEPC community planning is regulated under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA).

Private Sector Response Plans

Access to Industry Emergency Response plans is available to any public safety official during an emergency. Access to company emergency response plans is also available to public officials involved in planning, with control of confidential business information required under applicable laws. The following is a list of commonly required response plans that include some provision for oil and hazardous substance release response.

- Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plans (SPCC) for certain oil facilities,
- Major Oil Facility Response Plans (FRPs),
 - FRP required Emergency Response Action Plans (ERAPs).
- USCG regulated Vessel and Facility Response plans,
 - PREP drill requirements.
- Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA),
 - Chemical specific facility emergency response plans.
- CAA-112r Risk Management Program (RMP)
 - required facility emergency response plans
- OSHA Process Safety Management Plans (PSM),
 - written plan of action requirements for preventing or minimizing the consequences of catastrophic releases of toxic, reactive, flammable, or explosive chemicals.
- State of MN, Statute 115E, Oil and Hazardous Substance discharge prevention and response plans,
- RCRA hazardous waste generator's emergency contingency plans,
- State of MN, Statutes 18B & 18C, Agricultural Chemical Incident Response Plans

- Department of Transportation (DOT, PHMSA):
 - Pipeline 49 CFR “Part 194” Oil Spill Response Plans,
 - Motor carrier and rolling stock 49 CFR “Part 130” Basic written oil response plan or comprehensive written response plan.
 - Railroad 49 CFR 130 “Subpart C” Comprehensive Oil Spill Prevention and Response Plans (COSRPs) for High Hazard Flammable Trains (HHFTs).

Other Response Plans and References

River Defense Network Plan (municipal source-water intake protection)
- Available through City of Minneapolis Public Works.

USDOT Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG)

<https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/sites/phmsa.dot.gov/files/docs/ERG2016.pdf>

USEPA Inland Response Tactics Manual

<https://rrt5.org/Documents/Habitat/InlandResponseTacticsManual2013.pdf>

USEPA Submerged Oil Recovery Tactics Manual

<https://rrt5.org/Portals/0/PDFs/SubmergedOilRecoveryTactics2015.pdf>

Exercise Planning

National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) Guidelines 2016. (effective 2018).

<https://homeport.uscg.mil/Lists/Content/Attachments/299/2016%20PREP%20Guidelines.pdf>

Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) methods

<https://preptoolkit.fema.gov/web/hseep-resources>

Incident Command System forms

<https://rrt5.org/RCPACPTools/ICSFormsandReferences.aspx>

National Park Service
Mississippi National River and Recreational Area (MNRRA) Oil
and Hazardous Substance Annex

Note: The annex (dated September 2016) is marked as DRAFT until published as final by NPS.

Appendix __
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE RIVERINE LANDS / JURISDICTIONS
ANNEX TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY REGION 5
REGIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN / AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN,
MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL SUB-AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

(Mississippi National River and Recreation Area)

Date September 2016

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE OF ANNEX

The purpose of this Annex is to provide an operational guide to federal/state/local responders when an oil discharge or release of hazardous substances impacts or threatens to impact resources within National Park Service (NPS) jurisdictions. For the Mississippi National River and Recreation Area (hereafter MNRRA or “the park”), this includes resources and all lands, historic structures, cultural resources, freshwater wetlands, river banks, wildlife refuge areas and the public use areas therein. The Annex is intended to supplement the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 5 Regional Contingency Plan (RCP)/ Area Contingency Plan (ACP), Minneapolis/St. Paul Sub-Area Contingency Plan (MSP Sub-ACP) as a zone-specific Annex. It is not intended to duplicate or supersede any content within the MSP Sub-ACP.

The NPS recognizes and employs the Incident Command System as the incident management framework for emergency response. This Annex is crafted to support planning, logistics and operations of ICS during a response, and to integrate the NPS with other agencies, governments and/or organizations. In addition, the NPS has relevant expertise and qualified personnel to assist the Federal On-Scene Coordinator in responding to spills impacting NPS jurisdiction. These capabilities include general biological, natural, and cultural resource managers available to evaluate, measure, monitor, and contain threats to park system lands and resources and to provide technical assistance; archeological and historical expertise in protection, preservation, evaluation, impact mitigation, and restoration of cultural resources; law enforcement and emergency personnel.

NPS Managers are responsible for preserving and protecting public lands and, in some instances, surrounding waters and submerged lands. This Annex provides guidance and conditions for oil discharge / hazardous substance release prevention and emergency countermeasure response actions on and around the shorelines, beaches, wetlands, and islands owned and managed by the NPS that comprise the above stated unit.

The Annex has been divided into five parts designed to address specific informational needs during spill response:

- Part I:* Contains contacts, procedures, and regulations employed for reporting and responding to spills.
- Part II:* Describes the parks purpose, location, and regulations specific to public use within the park unit.
- Part III:* Identifies sensitive resources that should be prioritized for protection during spill response and summarizes potential protection strategies for these resources.
- Part IV:* Contains overview maps of priority protection areas and spill response resources as well as Priority Area Summary forms for each priority protection area identified in Part III.

- Part V:* Contains a copy of the Emergency Use Permit described in the last section of Part I.
Part VI: Provides comments to a selection of response strategies from the Inland Sensitivity Atlas.

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Part I: Emergency Contacts, Response Resources, and Procedures

1. Mississippi National River and Recreation Area (MNRRA) Emergency Management Structure

a. Notification and Key Contacts

Table 1. Contacts for reporting and responding to spills that may impact MNRRA.

#	Affiliation	Position	Type of Resource Expertise	Business contact	After hours contact
1	National NPS dispatch (24 hour dispatch)	NPS Emergency Incident Coordination Center EICC		1 (888) 246 4335	1 (888) 246 4335
2	Primary Park contact	Superintendent	MNRRA	(651) 293-8432	(612) 562-3305
3	Secondary Park contact	Chief of Resource Management	MNRRA	(651) 293-8438	(651) 295-7239
4	Natural Resources Specialist	Natural Resource Program Manager	MNRRA	(651) 293-8434	(612) 590-6864
5	Cultural Resources Specialist	Chief of Resource Management	MNRRA	(651) 293-8438	(651) 295-7239
6	GIS Specialist	Outdoor Recreation Planner/GIS	MNRRA	(651) 293-8440	(320) 894-6082
7	Park Radio Coordinator	Safety Officer	MNRRA	(651) 293-8480	-
8	Local Dispatch	Emergency Dispatch			911
9	National Contact – Dave Anderson	National Spill Response Coordinator for NPS		(202) 513-7186	(240) 205-3202
10	Regional Contact	NPS Midwest Regional Office	MWRO	402-661-1708	402-593-9451
11	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Region 5. Emergency Response Branch			(312) 353-2318
12	MN Department of Natural Resources (MDNR)	Conservation Officer		(612) 597-1848	
13	MN State Historic Preservation Office	Government Programs and Compliance	Cultural/Historical/Archeological	(651) 259-3456	(651) 649-5451
14	Tribal Historic Preservation Office	Contact Chief of Resources for a list of Tribal contacts	MNRRA	(651) 293-8438	(651) 295-7239
15	Army Corps of Engineers	Emergency Management		(651) 290-5200	(651) 290-5210
16	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Twin Cities Ecological Services Field Office		(952) 252-0092	

b. Available Response Resources (as of September 2016)

MNRRRA has a limited number of personnel trained for specific spill containment and cleanup duties. In the event of a spill, Park staff will function primarily in support and oversight roles. The following table lists park personnel trained in specific support roles, as well as staging areas, facilities, landing areas, fueling stations, and equipment available on-site for emergency response.

Table 2. Trained staff and equipment resources available for spill response at MNRRRA.

Resource	Type	Number Available	Names / Kind	Notes – years, levels, locations
Trained Staff	HAZWOPER	-	-	-
Trained Staff	SCAT (Shoreline Countermeasure / Cleanup Assessment Team)	-	-	-
Trained Staff	ICS (Incident Command System)	-	-	-
Trained Staff	Federal Law Enforcement	-	-	-
Trained Staff	EMS (Emergency Medical Services)	-	-	-
Trained Staff	Fire Crew	-	-	-
Trained Staff	Historic Properties Specialist	-	-	-
Trained Staff	Certified Search and Recovery Diver	1	Search and Recovery Diver	Works at St. Croix Scenic Riverway
Facilities	Facilities suitable for a Command Center	1	Conference rm. at MNRRRA HQ.	Additional facilities available to rent throughout the Minneapolis/St. Paul area
Staging Areas	for Response Operations	0	NPS manages no areas suitable for staging.	Additional facilities available to rent throughout the Minneapolis/St. Paul area
Base Camp Areas	for Responders	0	NPS manages no areas suitable for hosting responders.	Facilities are available to rent throughout the Minneapolis/St. Paul area
Fueling stations	for emergency vessels / vehicles	0	NPS manages no fueling stations.	Stations for fueling vessels and vehicles are available throughout the Minneapolis/St. Paul area
Landing areas	Airstrips / Helispots	0	NPS manages no lands or waters suitable for landing planes or helicopters.	Airports/Helispots are located throughout the Minneapolis/St. Paul area (see Part IV)
Boat landing areas	Docks / Landings	0	NPS manages no docks or marinas.	Docks/Marinas are numerous throughout the Minneapolis/St. Paul area (see Part IV)
Equipment	Vehicles	1	4x4 Pick-up Truck	Parked at MNRRRA HQ
Equipment	Vehicles	1	UTV	Parked at Upper Post, Fort Snelling.
Equipment	Vessels	2	Pontoon boat (21 ft.); Jon boat (17 ft.)	St. Paul Yacht Club
Equipment	Communications	1	Cobra marine weather radio CH 16	St. Paul NPS Administrative Offices

2. NPS Emergency Response Requirements

a. **Activities Which Require Park Superintendent Approval: The Superintendent's approval is required for the following emergency response activities:**

- i. ***Cleanup and Response Measures*** - All cleanup and response measures occurring on NPS owned/managed lands require prior authorization of the Superintendent. This includes in-situ burning and use of chemical countermeasures.
 - ii. ***Ground Disturbance***- Any activities that might result in disturbance of soil or vegetation on park-managed lands must be approved by the Superintendent. These would include activities such as the installation of camps and staging areas, and the use of vehicles, vessels or earth-moving equipment.
 - iii. ***Aircraft Operations***- Any fixed wing or helicopter landings on park-managed lands must be approved by the Superintendent.
 - iv. ***Access to NPS lands***- Any traffic across, through or over NPS owned/managed lands requires prior notification and authorization by the Superintendent.
 - v. ***Park Land or Beach Closures***- Any closures occurring on NPS owned/managed lands require notification and prior authorization of the Superintendent. The Superintendent must issue a formal closure according to NPS regulations outlined in 36 CFR 1.5.
 - vi. ***Completion of Clean-up***- Superintendent must approve completion of clean-up on NPS owned or managed lands and waters.
- b. **Oiled Equipment and Debris** – The transporting of oiled equipment and debris through NPS lands has the potential to injure sensitive park resources. Collection and removal of oiled debris and transport of oiled equipment during spill response should be handled in such a manner that does not impact those resources. Special Use Permits may be required for any necessary and/or appropriate movement of oiled materials across NPS lands.
- c. **Places of Refuge / Decontamination Sites** – NPS lands are federally protected for their valuable natural and cultural resources; when practical, they should be considered last for potential use as places of refuge or decontamination sites. Anchorage areas may be more appropriate for these uses.
- d. **Air Quality** – The use of in-situ burning as a spill response countermeasure has the potential to damage air quality or air quality-related values within park units. Emissions of particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, hazardous and other air pollutants from a spill burn may degrade such values as visibility of scenery in and from national park lands located in the region of the burn whether the burn is on park lands or not. Under the Clean Air Act, federal land managers have a responsibility to protect the air quality related values (including visibility) in all park units, and they have an “affirmative responsibility” to protect air quality in park units designated Class I areas.¹ Thus, any actions that cause or contribute to denigration of air quality in any Class I area are subject to specific review by the NPS.

¹ NPS Management Policies 2006, Chapter 4.7.1: Air Quality/Air Resource Management

Although in-situ burns are usually of short duration and unlikely to violate EPA prescribed short-term air quality standards, the NPS will also have to consider potential localized impacts on park visitors. If an in-situ burn is proposed in the vicinity of a visitor use area, (e.g. visitor center, campground, picnic area, etc.), it may be necessary to temporarily close these areas during a burn. Therefore, the NPS must be notified of and agree to the use of in-situ burning where the smoke may affect the air quality and related values of the park unit.

3. Radio Communications Capabilities

The National Park Service operates and maintains conventional land mobile radio (LMR) communications systems that operate in the authorized Federal Government frequency band of 162-174MHz. This particular frequency band is administered by the National Telecommunications Information Administration (NTIA) and frequency assignment are processed and obtain through the National Park Service's Radio Program Division and Communications Security Division and the Department of the Interior's Radio Program and Spectrum Management Office. **All frequencies utilized by the National Park Service for its day-to-day public safety, law enforcement, security, and emergency management missions are exempt from the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).**

The conventional LMR systems utilized by the NPS are compliant with the Telecommunications Industry Association standard TIA-102, also known as the Association of Public Safety Communications Officials Project 25 (P-25) standard. These systems are also compliant with the Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS-197) Advanced Encryption Standard (AES). Where radio encryption is deployed, the radio encryption software is backwards compatible and capable of communicating with cooperators using the older Digital Encryption Standards (DES) encryption algorithm. Some park units have aeronautical mobile (aviation) and maritime mobile (marine) radio communications capabilities. The NPS practices the use of Federal Interoperability channels for emergency response missions. To obtain additional information and/or coordinate radio communications capabilities for a specific park unit please contact the park unit's radio coordinator (see notification Table 1. for each park unit).

4. Authorities

a. NPS Regulations

The national parks are governed by regulations that provide for the proper use, management, government, and protection of persons, property, and natural and cultural resources within areas under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service. These regulations can be found at 36 CFR Parts 1-199. Applicable sections for oil spill response actions include, but are not limited to 36 CFR Part 1 – General Provisions; Part 2 – Resource Protection, Public Use and Recreation; Part 3 – Boating and Water Use Activities; Part 6 – Solid Waste Disposal Sites in Units of the National Park System.

Special use permitting is addressed specifically under 36 CFR 1.6, wherein the NPS may require a permit for response operations and activities on or within park unit boundaries to outline and specify any special conditions or stipulations related to cleanup operations and the protection of park resources.

A sample permit with the list of conditions and blank permit forms are attached at the end of this document. Appropriate coordination and pre-planning between the NPS and the spill response community will ensure that applicable regulation will not unreasonably impede the efficiency or effectiveness of any response actions.

b. NPS Management Policies 2006

The NPS has a basic set of Service-wide policies governing the operation of all park units. Adherence to policy is **mandatory** unless specifically waived or modified by the Secretary of the Interior or the Director of the NPS. These policies will guide response actions taken on park lands or waters. Key policy sections include, but are not limited to the following:

i. Unimpaired or Non-Derogation Standard

Congress defines a single standard for the management of the National Park System and that standard is impairment as defined in the NPS Management Policies 2006 (Chapter 1.4). Generally, impairment is an impact that would harm the integrity of park resources or values, including the opportunities for the public to enjoy those park resources or values. Specifically, an impact is likely to constitute an impairment to the extent that it affects a resource or value whose conservation is (Chapter 1.4.5):

- Necessary to fulfill specific purposes identified in the establishing legislation or proclamation of the park, or
- Key to the natural or cultural integrity of the park or to opportunities for enjoyment of the park; or
- Identified as a goal in the park's general management plan or other relevant NPS planning documents as being of significance.

This standard will be considered an Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirement (ARAR) in determining protection priorities and response actions and in determining cleanup standard of lands and waters within all NPS park units.

ii. Use of the Incident Command System for Emergency Operations

NPS Management Policies of 2006 (Chapter 8.2.5.2) direct all NPS emergency operations to be conducted under the Incident Command System of the National Interagency Incident Management System (NIIMS), and all multi-agency incidents to be conducted under the Unified Command System within the Incident Command System.

Part II: Park Unit Description, Facilities, and Regulations

1. Description of Park Unit

a. Mississippi National River and Recreation Area

Mississippi National River and Recreation Area spans a 72-mile reach of the upper Mississippi River from the confluence of the Crow River (between river mile 879 and 880) to river mile 807. The park was established “to protect, preserve and enhance the significant values of the waters and land of the Mississippi River Corridor within the Saint Paul-Minneapolis Metropolitan Area.” (Public Law 100-696). Its boundary covers approximately 54,000 acres, with 15,079 acres (27.9%) being open water. Within its boundary, the park owns only 64 acres, which includes 29 acres at the Coldwater Spring unit and approximately 35 acres across nine islands. Through the corridor, MNRRA connects 89 state, regional, and local parks along the river. With so little of the land and waters within its boundaries being under NPS ownership, the park was established with two additional purposes: “to encourage adequate coordination of all governmental programs affecting the land and water resources of the Mississippi River Corridor...[and] to provide a management framework to assist the State of Minnesota and its units of local government in the development and implementation of integrated resource management programs for the Mississippi River Corridor in order to assure orderly public and private development...” (Public Law 100-696). The non-NPS parks along the river are estimated to manage a combined 7.9 million visitors annually, with particular attractions including Minnehaha Park (approx. 1.4 million visitors annually) and Fort Snelling State Park (approx. 900,000 visitors annually). Daily numbers of visitors begin increasing in April and remain high through October, with peak months being July and August. Recreational activities within the park include paddling, fishing, biking, walking, and enjoyment of the many scenic vistas offered along the corridor.

The reach of the park includes a geologically unique section of the Mississippi River, which includes the river’s steepest drop of 110 ft. over 8.5 mi. that is preceded by a free-flowing prairie river and opens into a dominant floodplain river whose commercially and recreationally navigated waters stretch to the Gulf of Mexico. These changes in the river’s character within the park also support a range of sensitive river environments that provide important habitat to state- and federally-listed aquatic and terrestrial species. The corridor includes important staging areas for migrating birds, especially waterfowl, on the Mississippi Flyway and sites that support rookeries for colonial wading birds. Cultural resources within the park mark more than 12,000 years of human history, including that associated with Native Americans, European colonists, and early American industry. The confluence area of the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers forms the central part of the Fort Snelling Historic District and National Landmark, and it and other sites in MNRRA hold cultural importance and are part of the ancestral homeland for Dakota and other Native Americans.

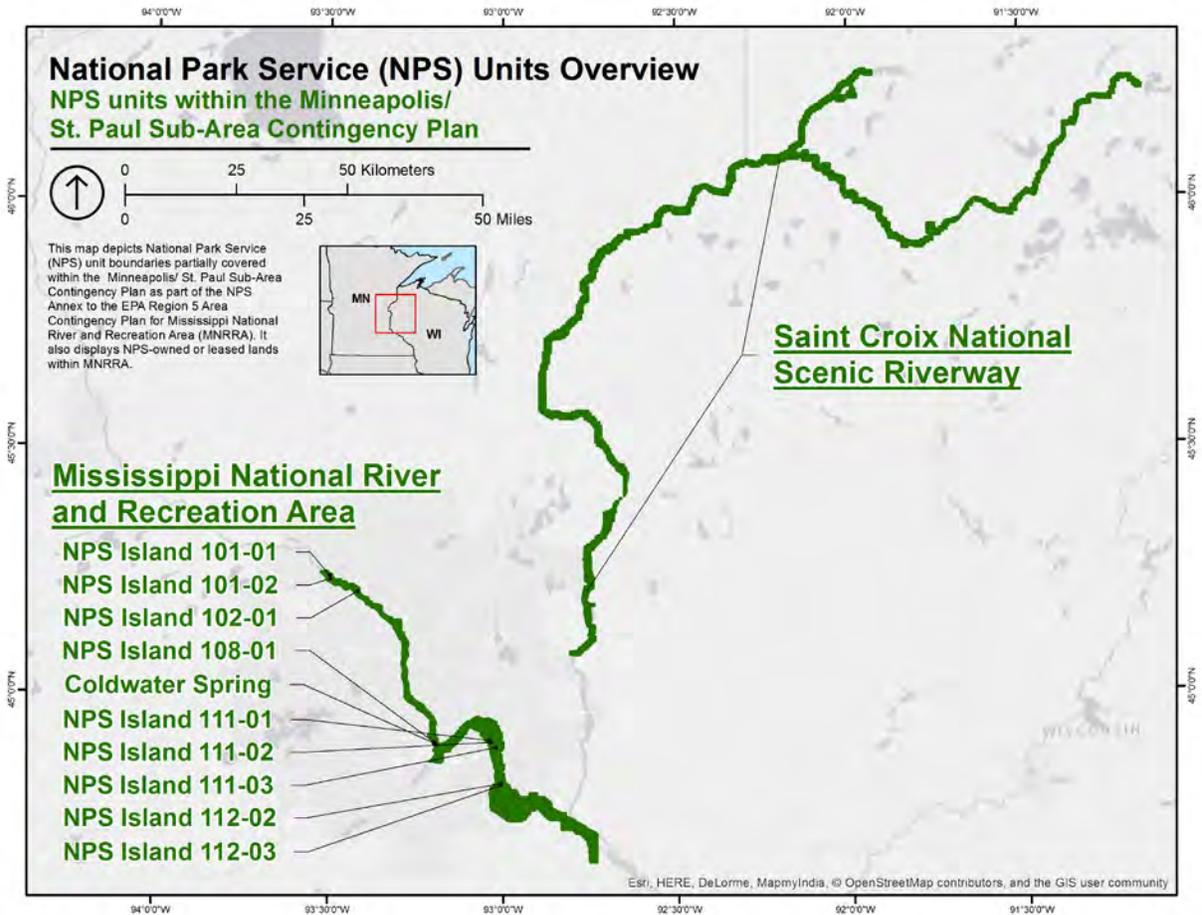
b. Coldwater Spring Unit

The 29 acres of the Coldwater Spring unit were transferred to the NPS following a 2010 Record of Decision by the Secretary of the Interior. The property is situated due east of the interchange between Highway 62 and Highway 55 and it forms a part of the Fort

Snelling Historical District. Located just northeast of the confluence with the Minnesota River, it has a rich precolonial history in addition to the events that took place on the property beginning in 1817 leading up the construction of neighboring Fort Snelling. The area was transferred from the Department of Army to the Department of Veteran Affairs (DOVA) in 1946, and again from DOVA to the U.S. Bureau of Mining (USBM), where it served as a scientific research facility almost up until USBM was defunded in 1996. The unit opened for recreation in 2012 and is estimated to have 95,000 visitors annually. Its upland and river bank habitats contribute to the overall natural resource values of the park.

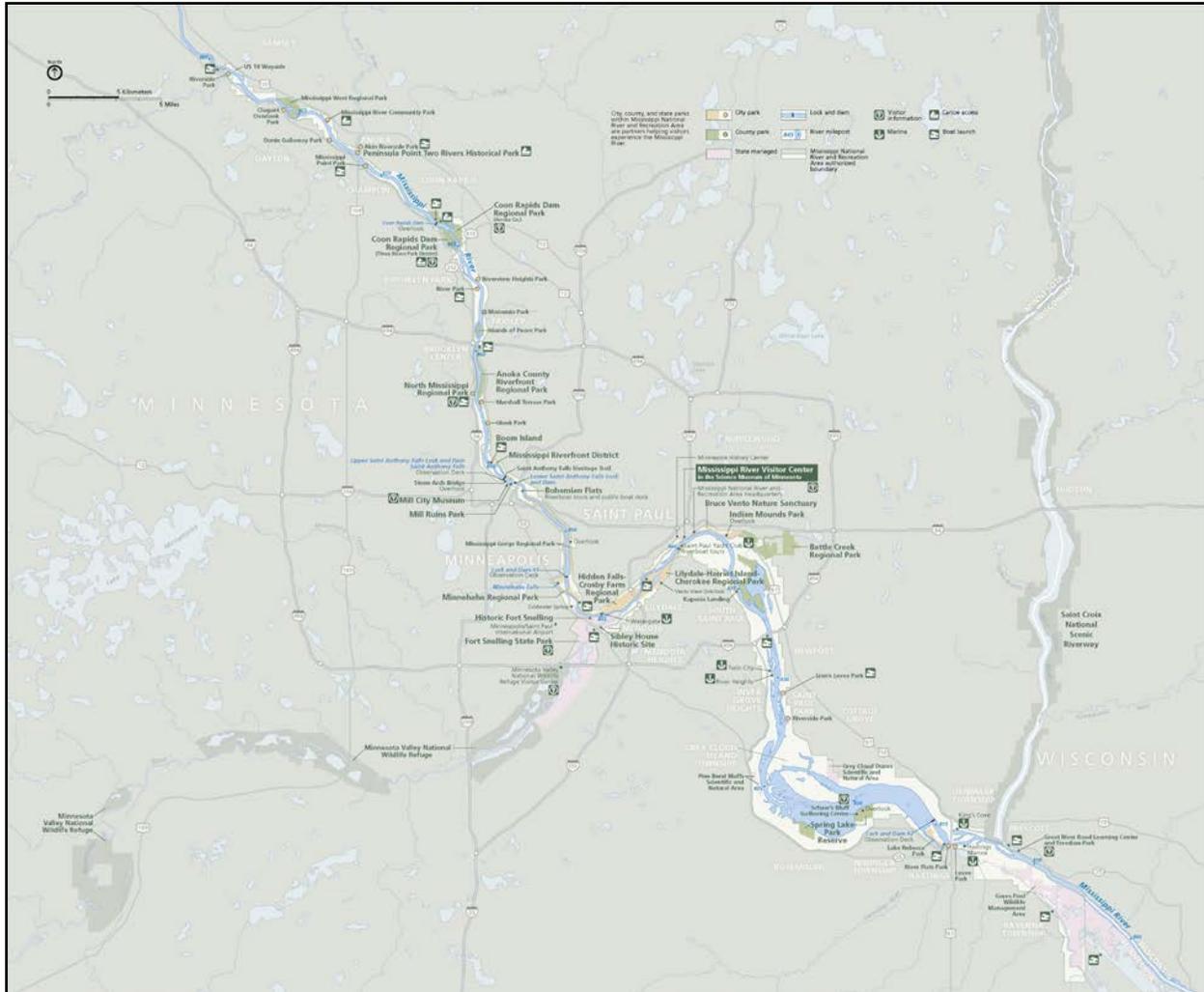
c. Overview Map of NPS Units in ACP sector

The map below shows the position of MNRRA within the Upper Mississippi River Basin relative to St. Croix National Scenic Riverway, the other NPS unit within the MSP Sub-ACP.



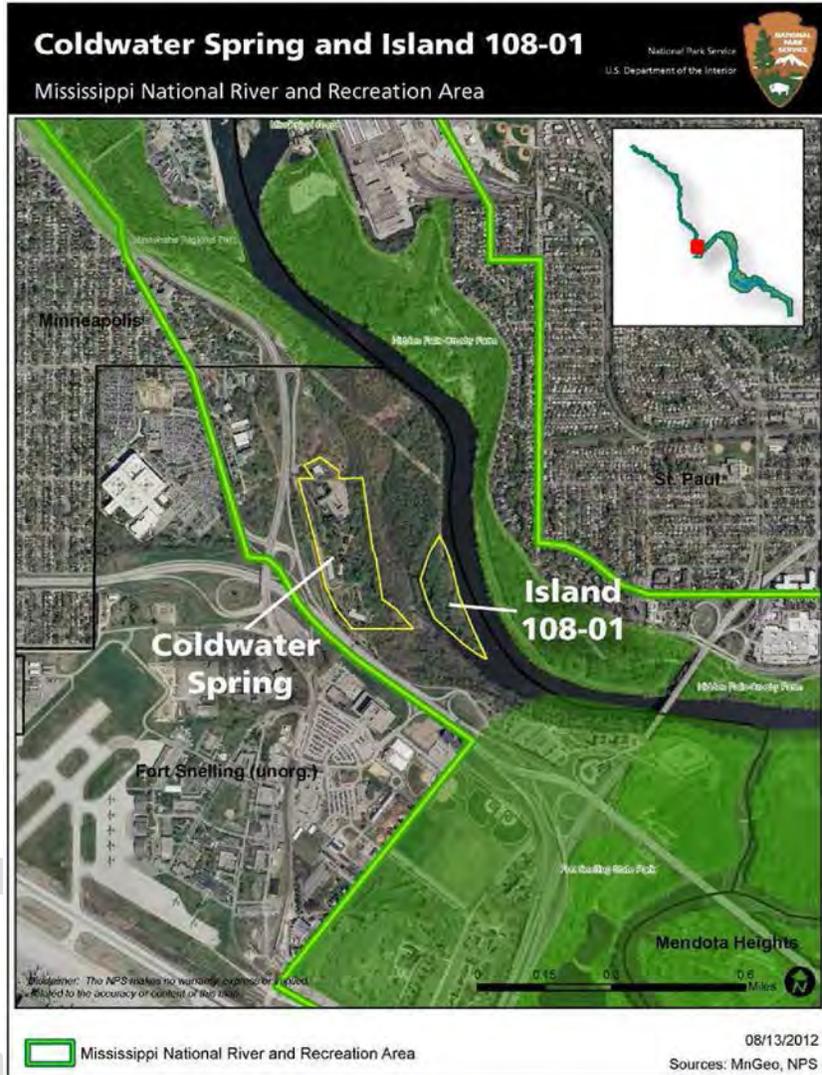
d. Mississippi National River and Recreation Area Map

The copy below of the NPS MNRRA map shows the location of MNRRA relative to nearby federal, state, and locally held lands and recreational points of interest along the 72 mi. river corridor.



e. Coldwater Spring Unit Map

The following map, reprinted from the Superintendent's Compendium (2014; pg. 20), shows the location of Coldwater Spring in relation to NPS Island 108-01, Fort Snelling State Park (to the southeast), and the Mississippi River.



2. Enabling Legislation

MNRRRA was established by Congress on November 18, 1988 under Public Law 100-696. In addition to establishing the park boundaries, the enabling legislation established conditions for land acquisition within MNRRRA boundaries, cooperative agreements, and technical assistance; created a 22-member interdisciplinary team, called the Mississippi River Coordinating Commission, to assist in developing an integrated resource management plan; and authorized MNRRRA participation in helping to manage the Tri-Rivers area, which includes portions of the Mississippi, St. Croix, and Minnesota rivers. It also established authority for the Secretary of the Department of the Interior to determine the compatibility of proposed facilities of other federal agencies within the park's boundaries to the park's defined purpose. Additional legislative and executive actions have affected the role and operation of the park and included: 1) the transfer of properties known as Upper and Lower Posts at Fort Snelling to the State of Minnesota, leaving NPS with a remaining oversight role in how the properties are managed, and 2) a Record of Decision by the Secretary of the Interior on January 15, 2010 that gave ownership of the Coldwater Spring unit to NPS and directed that it be managed as park and open space.

3. Jurisdiction

The park's enabling legislation defines its boundaries loosely as "the Mississippi River and adjacent lands generally within the Saint Paul-Minneapolis Metropolitan Area," and references the specific boundaries to "the map entitled Mississippi National River and Recreation Area numbered MI-NRA/80,000 and dated April 1987." A copy is kept in both St. Paul, MN and Washington, D.C. and though not a legal representation of the park's boundaries, maps used in this document provide a close approximation of these boundaries. The enabling legislation defines the jurisdiction of non-NPS lands and waters within park boundaries to continue to be administered under state and local laws.

4. Park Zoning, Infrastructure, and Recreational Uses

a. NPS Park Zoning

There are no defined zoning areas within NPS-owned lands of MNRRRA. Zoning throughout the remainder of MNRRRA boundary is regulated and administered by the other land-owning federal agencies, the State of Minnesota, and local authorities with oversight by NPS of development within the park boundaries on other federal properties authorized.

b. Designated Wilderness

No portions of MNRRRA have been designated as wilderness.

c. Recreational Uses

i. Camping

Camping is prohibited at Coldwater Spring and on Island 108.01, Island 111.01, and Island 111.02. Camping is allowed on other lands owned or administered by NPS for a length of three nights with a maximum length of stay of 30 days from May 15 to September 15.

ii. **Other Recreational Uses**

Coldwater Spring operates as a daytime-use only recreation site. Fishing and other recreational activities (e.g. paddling, biking, and use of personal vehicles and recreational vessels) are permitted in accordance with Federal, tribal, state, and local authorities.

5. Public Use Facilities and Sites

The MNRRA has no structures or facilities on any of its nine river islands. Coldwater Spring has recreational facilities that include two parking areas connected by paved road, an off-leash dog park, a series of trails for bike and pedestrian use, and the Coldwater spring house. Additionally, the park has two visitor centers with the main center in the entrance to the Science Museum of Minnesota and a second at the St. Anthony Falls dam.

While the Mississippi River is open to both commercial and recreational use with the official head of navigability along the Mississippi River set at river mile (RM) 866, the Army Corps of Engineers only maintains a navigation channel to a depth of 9 ft. as far as RM 857.6 (downriver of the 42nd Ave. N Bridge) and operates the Upper St. Anthony Falls lock only for flood control and not for navigational purposes. From November to March, rivers and creeks throughout the area may ice over with an accumulation of 1-2 inches.

6. Park Facilities and Infrastructure

In addition to the recreation facilities at Coldwater Spring, there are a limited number of non-paved trails accessible by UTV used for property maintenance. Park headquarters, administrative offices, and conference area are leased at Kellogg Square (111 E. Kellogg Blvd.), St. Paul, MN. Additionally, the park leases two slips at the St. Paul Yacht Club, where the park's vessels are docked.

Part III: Priority Protection Areas and Protection Strategies

1. Park Resource Overview

a. Potential Spill Sources

Sources of oil and chemical spills impacting MNRRA could include: industrial facilities and pipelines with discharge drainage into the Mississippi River or its tributaries and vehicle, rail and vessel traffic utilizing roads, rails, bridges, and waterways that pass through or near MNRRA. In particular, pipelines cross the Mississippi River within MNRRA nine times with additional crossings on the Minnesota, St. Croix, Crow, Vermillion, and Rum Rivers and large petroleum refineries located near river miles 830 and 825. For the commercially navigable sections of the Mississippi River within MNRRA, average annual vessel commodity data (1999-2014) from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for chemical products and petroleum/petroleum products equaled a respective 876,584 tons and 255,574 tons, 23% and 8% of the total transported commodities.

b. Shoreline Resources at Risk

River banks from the northern boundary of MNRRA at river mile (RM) 379 to the 42 Ave N. bridge (RM 857.5) banks of the Mississippi River and river islands are largely composed of low-vegetated banks with mixed fine- and coarse-grained sand bars present on the upriver and downriver ends of river islands. As the river passes through Minneapolis (from RM 857 to the I-94 bridge) and again through St. Paul (from Smith Ave. S bridge, RM 847.5, to the Western Refining facility, RM 830), river banks are a majority of exposed, man-made structures with low-vegetated banks and mixed fine- and coarse-grained sand banks present. The I-94 bridge and the Smith Ave. S bridge (including the confluence of the Minnesota River) and from the Western Refining facility to the southern boundary of MNRRA, low-vegetated banks and mixed fine- and coarse-grained sand banks line the rivers and river islands, exposed man-made structures being occasionally present, and sand bars present in areas of confluences and at the upriver and downriver ends of river islands. Freshwater marshes are present throughout the lakes and the Vermillion River and connected sloughs within MNRRA.

c. Biological Resources at Risk

i. Special Status Species

Federally listed species under the Endangered Species Act and state listed species are frequently co-managed with the agencies and organizations on whose land or in whose waters they occur. Response actions concerning listed species should include consultation with those state and federal natural resource specialists at the appropriate regulatory authority. MNRRA generally defers to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for wildlife conservation strategies in the event of a spill.

Table 3 lists special status species potentially vulnerable to an oil or chemical spill and present at or near MNRRA and their likely habitats. This includes 5 federally endangered species of mussel and 1 federally threatened bat as well as 19 additional animal species listed as threatened or endangered in Minnesota. While no federally-listed fish, insects, or plants are considered present within MNRRA, many state listed

species may be present throughout the waters and utilizing river banks of the Mississippi River and its tributaries within MNRRA, though they have not been listed here.

Table 3. – Federal or state threatened (T) and endangered (E) or state sensitive(S) and special concern (SC) species potentially present or near MNRRA. *This list is not intended to be a comprehensive list of all species, but reflect those species for which there is specific documentation on their presence and most likely to be impacted by a spill or spill response.*

Listed Species	Federal Listing	State Listing	Habitat Preference and/or Locations in MNRRA	Life stages and/or Presence
Birds				
Common Gallinule (<i>Gallinula galeata</i>)	-	SC	Marshes and small tributaries.	Nesting (Apr-Oct).
Forster's Tern (<i>Sterna forsteri</i>)	-	SC	Sandy beaches and river islands during spring/fall migration.	Migration (Apr-Jun; Aug-Sep).
Louisiana Waterthrush (<i>Parkesia motacilla</i>)	-	SC	Marshes and small tributaries.	Nesting (May-Oct).
Trumpeter Swan (<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>)	-	SC	Overwinters in freshwater marshes.	Wintering (Nov-Apr)
Reptiles and Amphibians				
Blanchard's Cricket Frog (<i>Acris blanchardi</i>)	-	E	Freshwater wetlands. Only known to be present at 5 wetland sites throughout MNRRA, including the marshes near the Rock Island Swing Bridge.	Breeding (May-Jun).
Mudpuppy (<i>Necturus maculosus</i>)	-	SC	large flat rocks, often in rapids.	Spawning (Jun-Aug).
Blanding's Turtle (<i>Emydoidea blandingii</i>)	-	T	Year round in freshwater marshes and lakes. Nests along sand bars and beaches.	Nesting (May-Oct).
Plains Hog-nosed Snake (<i>Heterodon nasicus</i>)	-	SC	Uplands	Year round.
Smooth Softshell (<i>Apalone mutica</i>)	-	SC	Year round in freshwater marshes and lakes. Nests along sand bars and beaches.	Nesting (May-Oct).
Timber Rattlesnake (<i>Crotalus horridus</i>)	-	T	Uncommon, but potentially present in uplands.	Year round.
Wood Turtle (<i>Glyptemys insculpta</i>)	-	T	Year round in forested riparian areas. Nests along mixed sand and gravel bars and beaches.	Nesting (May-Oct).
Mussels				
Black Sandshell (<i>Ligumia recta</i>)	-	SC	Throughout Mississippi River	Year-round
Butterfly (<i>Ellipsaria lineolata</i>)	-	T	Upper Pool 3	Year-round
Ebonysshell (<i>Fusconaia ebena</i>)	-	E	Middle/Lower Pool 2, Upper Pool 3	Year-round
Elephant-ear (<i>Elliptio crassidens</i>)	-	E	Middle Pool 2, Upper Pool 3	Year-round
Elktoe	-	T	Upper Pool 2	Year-round

Listed Species	Federal Listing	State Listing	Habitat Preference and/or Locations in MNRRA	Life stages and/or Presence
<i>(Alasmidonta marginata)</i>				
Fluted-shell <i>(Lasmigona costata)</i>	-	T	Upper Pool 3	Year-round
Higgins Eye <i>(Lampsilis higginsii)</i>	E	E	Upper Pools 2 and 3	Year-round
Monkeyface <i>(Quadrula metanevra)</i>	-	T	Pool 2, Upper Pool 3	Year-round
Mucket <i>(Actinonaias ligamentina)</i>	-	T	Lower Pool 2, Upper Pool 3	Year-round
Pistolgrip <i>(Tritogonia verrucosa)</i>	-	E	Middle Pool 2, Upper Pool 3	Year-round
Purple Wartyback <i>(Cyclonaias tuberculata)</i>	-	E	Upper/Middle Pool 2	Year-round
Rock Pocketbook <i>(Arcidens confragosus)</i>	-	E	Lower Pool 2, Upper Pool 3	Year-round
Round Pigtoe <i>(Pleurobema sintoxia)</i>	-	SC	Middle/Lower Pool 2	Year-round
Sheepnose <i>(Plethobasus cyphus)</i>	E	E	Pool 2, Upper Pool 3	Year-round
Snuffbox <i>(Epioblasma triquetra)</i>	E	E	Upper Pool 3	Year-round
Spectaclecase <i>(Cumberlandia monodonta)</i>	E	E	Upper Pool 3	Year-round
Spike <i>(Elliptio dilatata)</i>	-	T	Pool 1, Upper/Middle Pool 2, Upper Pool 3	Year-round
Wartyback <i>(Quadrula nodulata)</i>	-	T	Pools 1 and 2 and Upper Pool 3	Year-round
Washboard <i>(Megalonaias nervosa)</i>	-	E	Upper Pool 3	Year-round
Winged Mapleleaf <i>(Quadrula fragosa)</i>	E	E	Middle Pool 2, Upper Pool 3	Year-round
Yellow Sandshell <i>(Lampsilis teres)</i>	-	E	Upper Pool 3	Year-round
Mammals				
Northern Long-eared Bat <i>(Myotis septentrionalis)</i>	T	SC	Present year round, with St. Anthony Falls, Lilydale, and UM campus likely bat “concentration” areas. In summer, may roost in forested areas near wetlands and forage over water.	Pupping (Jun-Aug); Hibernation (Oct-Apr).
Tricolored Bat <i>(Perimyotis subflavus)</i>		SC	Mostly solitary; present year round, with St. Anthony Falls, Lilydale, and UM campus likely bat “concentration” areas. Mostly forage over water.	Pupping (Jun-Aug); Hibernation (Oct-Apr).

ii. **Other Birds**

Heron rookeries are present in several locations in the MNRRA corridor, including Coon Rapids Regional Park, islands upriver of N. Lowry Ave., Pigs Eye Scenic Natural Area, and Gores Wildlife Management Area (WMA). Rookeries may be active with birds from April to October. Additionally, wading birds and waterfowl in

the 100s to 1,000s migrating along the Mississippi Flyway may stage on open waters and in freshwater marshes within the park during spring (Mar-May) and fall (Oct-Nov) migrations. Documented staging areas have included the Mississippi/Rum rivers confluence, Coon Rapids Regional Park, Gun Club Lake, Pigs Eye Lake and outfall, the St. Croix/Mississippi rivers confluence, and Spring and Baldwin Lakes.

An issue of significance to note is that special laws exist to protect the bald eagle and migratory birds. The USFWS has issued the [National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines](#), which provides breeding season sensitivity information and recommendations to avoid breaking those laws and to mitigate potential impacts on bald eagles during response efforts. Bald eagles are present year round in the park, nesting from February to June and wintering from October to February.

iii. **Other Reptiles and Amphibians**

In addition to species listed in Table 3, several non-listed species of freshwater turtles may also be present in the corridor and nesting on sand bars and sandy banks from May to October.

iv. **Other Mammals**

River otters are year round residents within the corridor, with pupping occurring during spring. Though there is not a complete inventory of the park, areas likely to have active dens present include waters in and around the following areas: Goodin Island, Cloquet Island, Coon Rapids Regional Park, Mississippi/Minnesota rivers confluence, Lilydale Regional Park/ Pickerel Lake, Pigs Eye Lake shorelines and river outfall area, around most islands and back channels from the Rock Island Swing Bridge to Baldwin Lake, and the Vermillion River and its sloughs and marshes.

d. Cultural Resources at Risk

Archeological resources may be present throughout the MNRRA corridor. The banks and islands at the confluence of the Minnesota River with the Mississippi River are areas of particular tribal significance. Registered historical sites and those eligible to be listed are present throughout the corridor, and include many of the bridges and lock and dam structures along the river as well as the Fort Snelling Historic District, which includes Fort Snelling and Coldwater Spring. In addition to the river side structures in the St. Anthony Falls Historic District, intakes for the Pillsbury A Mill and Washburn A Mill are located on the north and south banks, respectively.

e. Human-Use Resources at Risk

High commercial vessel traffic present along the Mississippi River up to Lower St. Anthony Falls Lock and Dam and high recreational vessel traffic throughout the MNRRA corridor are associated with a high number of docks and marinas in the area. Similarly, there are several road and rail crossings throughout the park supporting the Minneapolis/St. Paul area. Nine water intakes are located throughout the corridor. Their locations along the river and owners include:

- RM 825-830: Aggregate Industries (2 intakes)
- RM 840-845: Xcel Energy
- RM 845-850: Ford Motor Co.

- RM 850-855: University of Minnesota
- RM 855-860: City of Minneapolis, Xcel Energy (2 intakes)
- RM 860-865: St. Paul Regional Water Services

Five dams and four locks are located within the park and include: Coon Rapids Dam, Upper St. Anthony Falls Lock and Dam, Lower St. Anthony Falls Lock and Dam, Lock and Dam 1 (Ford Dam), and Lock and Dam 2 (Hastings Dam). There are 89 parks within the corridor including lands held by state, federal, and local agencies. Spill Response Resource Index maps in Part IV. show the general location for many of these features in the MNRRA corridor.

2. Priority Resource Areas

MNRRA lands and waters host discrete sites where the most sensitive natural and cultural resources are a high priority or require special spill protection. These areas may also include gateways where oil or other hazardous materials can enter into important wetland habitat. Sensitive resources may be damaged both directly by oil and indirectly by the impacts of on-shore clean-up activities.

Sensitive natural resources highlighted within the annex represent those that are a specific priority to the park and may include resources eligible for particular consideration under state or local protections or under federal legislation, including the Endangered Species Act Wilderness Act (1973, as amended), Clean Water Act (1972, as amended), and Migratory Bird Treaty Act (1918). ***Where these high priority natural resources are present, response actions must be planned and implemented with participation and oversight from NPS or other appropriate local, state, or federal partner.***

Cultural and historic resources included within the annex represent known archeological sites eligible for protection under the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (1974, as amended), Archaeological Resources Protection Act (1979, as amended), and Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (1990) and/or historic sites listed or eligible to the National Register of Historic Places (National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 470 et seq., and E.O. 11593) that would be impacted by a potential spill or spill response. There are hundreds of potentially historic properties within the MNRRA corridor. These include mounds, archaeological sites, caves, buildings, bridges, and features associated with water control and navigation activities. Of these, over 150 are already listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Some are deemed eligible but have not yet been listed. In excess of 100 sites have not yet been evaluated. As such, it is important that any spill response takes great care to not impair these properties and that disturbance to the ground and bed and banks of the river be avoided and minimized as much as possible. Priority Area Summary forms consider the unique response requirements these resources imply under *Special Concerns*. ***Where these high priority cultural resources are present, response actions must be planned and implemented with participation and oversight from a cultural resources professional that represents NPS, State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and/or Tribal Historic Preservation Office(s) (THPO).***

a. Priority Protection Areas within the Inland Sensitivity Atlas

The Inland Sensitivity Atlas is a mapping tool designed to be used in conjunction with the MSP Sub-ACP. In addition to generally mapping the locations of sensitive species

and cultural sites, it includes 140 response strategy sites that identify the locations of priority protection areas and provides a textual description for these locations similar to the information on the Priority Area Summary (PAS) forms in Part IV. These strategies focus on river confluences and channels, bridges, docks and marinas, and features associated with water control and navigation activities. Existing strategies may impact the level of priority for the implementation of the additional protection strategies described in this Annex. Supplemental information pertinent to response actions for ISA response strategy sites within MNRRA boundaries has been provided in Table 5 of Part VI. This information relates to the distribution, seasonality, and sensitive life stages of wildlife, presence of sensitive historical and archeological resources, and other special considerations for spill response.

b. Priority Protection Areas at MNRRA

In addition to existing response strategy sites within the ISA, additional sites have been identified for this Annex. The sensitive resources at risk associated with MNRRA include:

- MISS01: Crow River Confluence
- MISS02: Goodin Island
- MISS03: Cloquet Island
- MISS04: Anoka-Champlin Bridge and Rum River Confluence
- MISS05: Elm Creek Confluence
- MISS06: Coon Rapids Dam
- MISS07: Coon Creek Confluence
- MISS08: Rice Creek Confluence
- MISS09: Xcel Energy Rookery
- MISS10: Saint Anthony Historic District (upriver)
- MISS11: Historic Mills' Intakes / Upper Saint Anthony Lock and Dam
- MISS12: Ford Bridge / LD1 (alt.)
- MISS13: Coldwater Spring
- MISS14: Gun Club Lake - Bridge
- MISS15: Rock Island Swing Bridge
- MISS16: River Lake Lower Entrance

3. Protection Strategies Overview

MNRRA has identified the sensitive areas within and nearby the park boundaries and recommended protection priorities for these sites in the event of a spill. Since it may be impossible to protect all sites simultaneously, the NPS has established protection priority levels for sensitive site of A, B, and C.

Protection priorities are designated in terms of their order of protection when threatened by a spill: Priority A sites are to be protected first; Priority B sites are to be protected once all the Priority A sites at risk have been protected; and Priority C sites are to be protected once all the Priority A and B sites at risk have been protected. Only those priority areas at risk should be protected.

Protection strategies are based on the most likely threat of a spill on water and the placement of booms to exclude or deflect the floating slick. Note that the protection strategies provided in Part IV and described in Table 4 represent only potential protection strategies. No categorical approval has been given for their use. There is great potential in shoreline cleanup to do more harm than good, especially in the area of archeological sites. All shoreline cleanup crews will be supervised by a ranger or resource specialist who is familiar with resource concerns in the area.

Priority Area Summary (PAS) forms have been completed for each of the priority protection areas that have been identified for MNRRA and index maps are included within Part IV (pgs. 26-27). Table 4 provides an overview of the information in these forms and includes a corresponding site number, priority, and abbreviated descriptions of the areas' sensitive resources, accessibility, and potential protection strategy.

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Table 4. Priority Protection Areas at MNRRA. Both priority locations and spill response resources are referred to with the river mile in parentheses and described as either occurring on the river's left descending bank (LDB) or right descending bank (RDB).

Site number	Site Name	Priority Level	Priority Category	River Miles	Resources	Access / Staging Area	Protection Strategy
MISS01	Crow River Confluence	B	E/H	879.5	River confluence.	Boat access only from Dayton boat ramp (879.5 RDB). / Staging from Dayton boat ramp parking.	From Miss. R., set deflection boom to angle material into a skimmer. From Crow R., set protection boom from Robinson St. Bridge and collect with vacuum truck.
MISS02	Goodin Island	B	E/H	878-879	River island. T/E mussels and other sensitive wildlife.	Boat access only from Dayton boat ramp (879.5 RDB). / Staging from Dayton boat ramp parking.	Use protection boom to block channels behind Goodin and NPS islands.
MISS03	Cloquet Island	C	E/H	875-876	River island. Sensitive wildlife.	Boat access only from West Park boat ramp (875.7 LDB). / Staging from boat ramp parking and field by private dock (874.7 LDB).	Use protection boom to block channels behind river. Collect by vacuum truck from private dock downriver.
MISS04	Anoka-Champlin Bridge and Rum River Confluence	B	H/E/C	871-872	River confluence. Sensitive wildlife. Historical site.	Boat access only from Rum/Mississippi R. or Point Park (871 RDB) boat ramps. / Staging at Riverview Estates parking area or Rum/Mississippi R. boat ramp.	Use deflection boom to collect by Riverview Estates parking area for Miss R. spill or Rum/Mississippi River boat ramp for Rum River spill. Remove with vacuum truck.
MISS05	Elm Creek Confluence	B	E/H	871	River confluence.	Land access by East River Pkwy to Point Park boat ramp (871RDB) or Frontage Rd. to Chandler Park. / Staging from Point Park parking area.	Set protection boom across the mouth the Elm Creek and set deflection boom to collection point at Point Park boat ramp.
MISS06	Coon Rapids Dam	B	E/H	866-866.5	Dam tails. River islands. Sensitive wildlife.	Boat only access from Coon Rapids access above the dam (866.4 LDB) or Brooklyn Park (863.1 RDB) below the dam. / Staging at boat ramps' parking areas.	Above dam: Set deflection boom to direct spill towards Coon Rapids boat ramp for collection. Below dam: Block spill from entering river island back channels and divert for collection at the mouth of the diversion channel.
MISS07	Coon Creek Confluence	B	E/H	865.3	T/E mussels and sensitive fish habitat. River island.	Boat only access from Brooklyn Park (863.1 RDB). / Staging at Brooklyn Park parking area.	Protect Coon Creek and river island channel mouths. Use deflection boom to direct the spill towards the north bank of the SR 610 bridge for collection.
MISS08	Rice Creek Confluence	B	E/H	861.8-862	Sensitive fish habitat.	Boat access only from Anoka County Riverfront Park (160.3 LDB). / Staging at boat ramp parking area.	Set protection boom across the mouth of Rice Creek.
MISS09	Xcel Energy Rookery	B	E/H	856.8	Colonial wading bird	Boat access at Camden public ramp (857.7 RDB) or from Boom Island	In addition to existing booming strategies, set protection boom around river islands.

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Site number	Site Name	Priority Level	Priority Category	River Miles	Resources	Access / Staging Area	Protection Strategy
					rookery.	ramp (854.6 LDB). / Staging from Xcel Facility.	
MISS10	St. Anthony Falls Historic District (upriver)	A	C/E/H	854	Historic sites; Lock and dam; T/E mussels.	Boat access is available at N end of Boom Island Park (854.6 LDB). / Staging from Boom Island parking area.	In addition to existing booming strategies for Nicolett Channel, set deflection boom to direct spill into a skimmer from Railroad bridge.
MISS11	Historic Mills' Intake	A	C/E/H	854	Historic sites; Lock and dam; T/E mussels and other sensitive wildlife.	Boat access from city emergency boat ramp (855.0 RDB). RDB land access from Upper Falls Lock visitor entrance via Portland Ave. LDB access from SE Main St. / Staging at St. Anthony Falls parking.	In addition to existing booming strategies, set protection in front of historic mill intake tunnels on both banks.
MISS12	Ford Bridge / LD1 (alt.)	B	C/H	847.7	Historic site; Lock and dam.	Access from the Minneapolis Rowing Club boathouse launch (850.2 RDB). / Staging along RDB lock and dam access road from Godfrey Rd.	Set deflection boom to collect spill along RDB, anchoring to structures and buoys.
MISS13	Coldwater Spring	A	C/E/H	846.2	Cultural site; T/E mussels.	By land from Coldwater Spring parking area. By boat from Hidden Falls Park (846.5 LDB). / Staging at the Coldwater Spring parking area.	Set protection boom along shoreline and in front of back channels on RDB, anchored to large vegetation.
MISS14	Gun Club Lake Bridge	B	E/H		Sensitive wildlife.	Land access by UTV from Big River Regional Trail. / Limited staging at base of bridge with additional space at the trailhead parking lot.	Use protection boom to block spill flow under the I-494 bridge culvert
MISS15	Swing Bridge	A	C/E/H	830-831	T/E wildlife; Historic site.	Land/boat access from River Heights Marina (830.4 RDB) / Staging at River Heights and other neighboring marinas.	Set protection boom to block island back channel and along marshes north and south of swing bridge. Deflect boom to facility on LDB.
MISS16	River Lake Lower Entrance	C	E/H	825.5-826	T/E mussels and other sensitive wildlife.	Boat access only from River Grove Harbor (826.2 RDB, on River Lake)/ Staging at River Grove Harbor parking lot.	Set protection boom in front of lower entrances to River Lake anchored to large vegetation. Koch pipelines present at north and south ends of the island.

Priority Levels:
 A = Highest Priority
 B = Protect after A
 C = Protect after B

Resource types:
 C= Cultural
 E = Environmental
 H = Human Use

Part IV: Priority Area Summary (PAS) forms

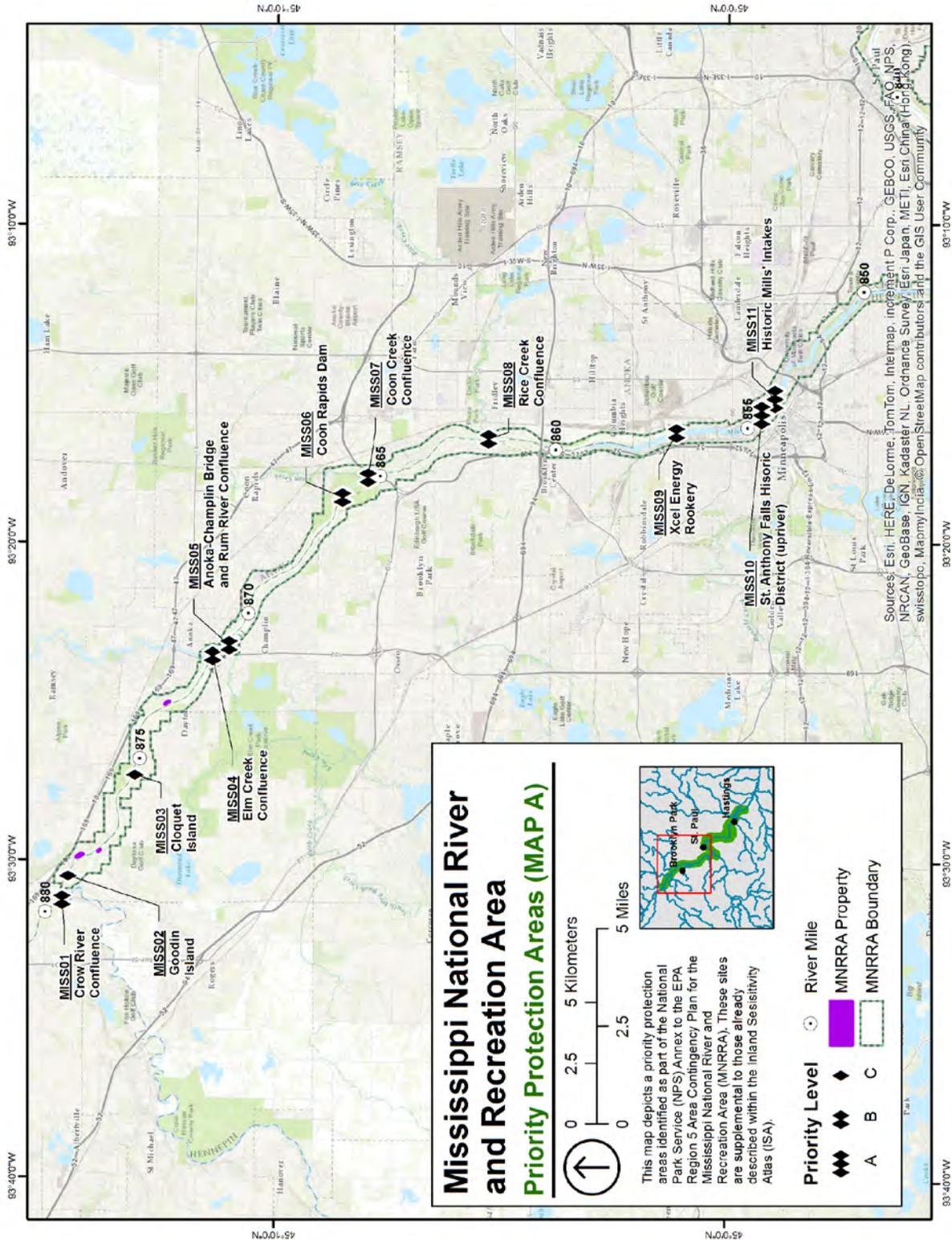
Each of the priority protection areas identified for MNRRA has an accompanying Priority Area Summary (PAS) form included in this section. Forms provide information on an area's location, sensitive resources, accessibility, staging areas, and protection strategies. Index maps of priority protection areas are provided on pages 26-27. Each area can be identified by its site number, name, and a black-diamond symbol representing the area priority level (A = triple diamond, B = double diamond, C = single diamond). In describing an area's accessibility, PAS forms mention specific spill response resources (e.g. marinas, boat ramps, and staging areas), which are displayed on the Spill Response Resource Index maps (pgs. 28-29).

Additionally, each PAS form is paired with a protection strategy map that diagrams a potential protection strategy for a given priority protection area. Both priority locations and spill response resources are referred to in PAS forms and Table 4 by a descriptive location and river mile, with river mile information often placed in parentheses and described as either occurring on the river's left descending bank (LDB) or right descending bank (RDB).

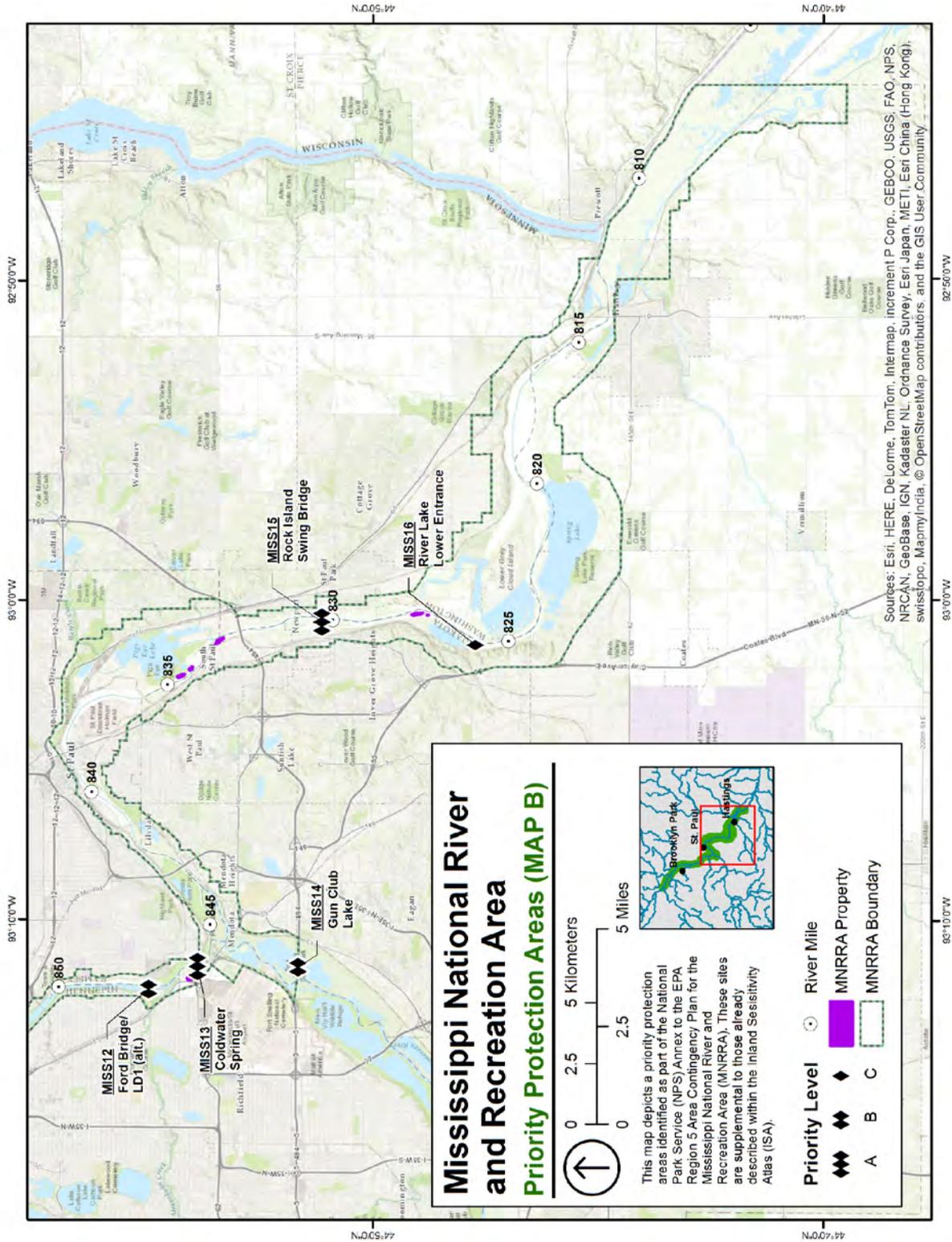
Protection strategies are based on the most likely threat of a spill on water and the placement of booms to exclude or deflect the floating slick. Note that the protection strategies represent only potential protection strategies. No categorical approval has been given for their use. There is great potential in shoreline cleanup to do more harm than good, especially in the area of archeological sites. All shoreline cleanup crews will be supervised by a ranger or resource specialist who is familiar with resource concerns in the area.

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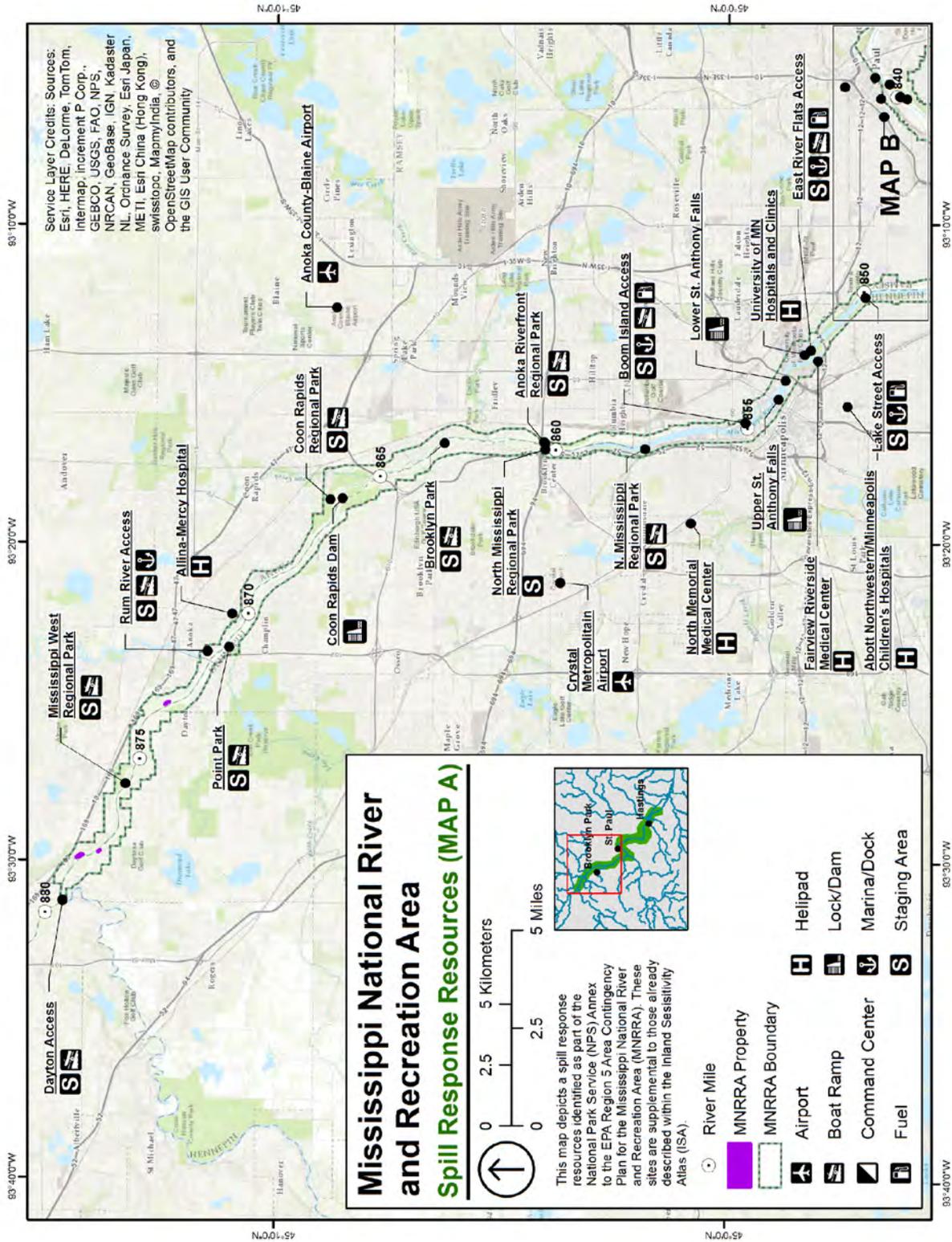
PRIORITY PROTECTION SITES INDEX (MAP A)



PRIORITY PROTECTION SITES INDEX (MAP B)

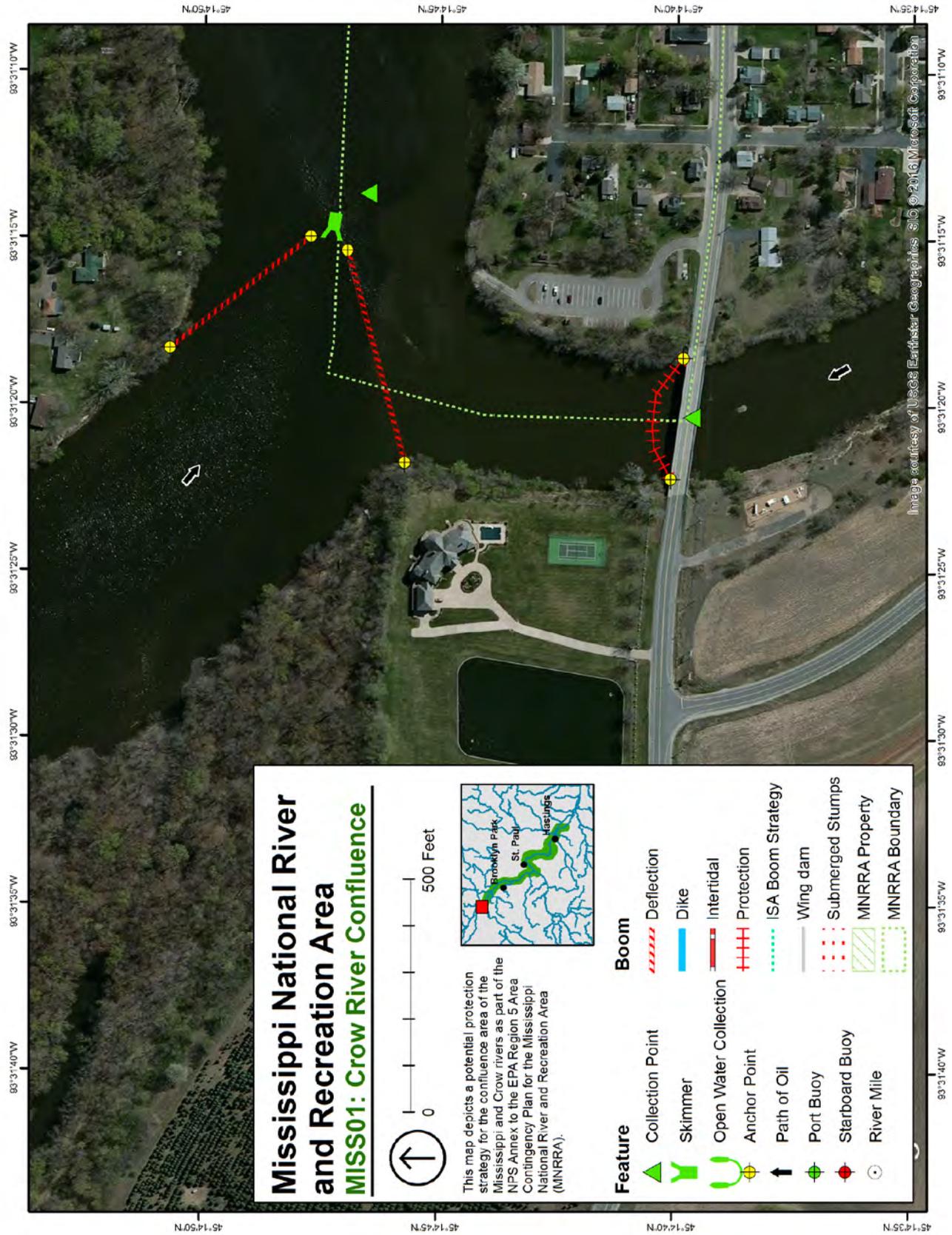


SPILL RESPONSE RESOURCES INDEX (MAP A)



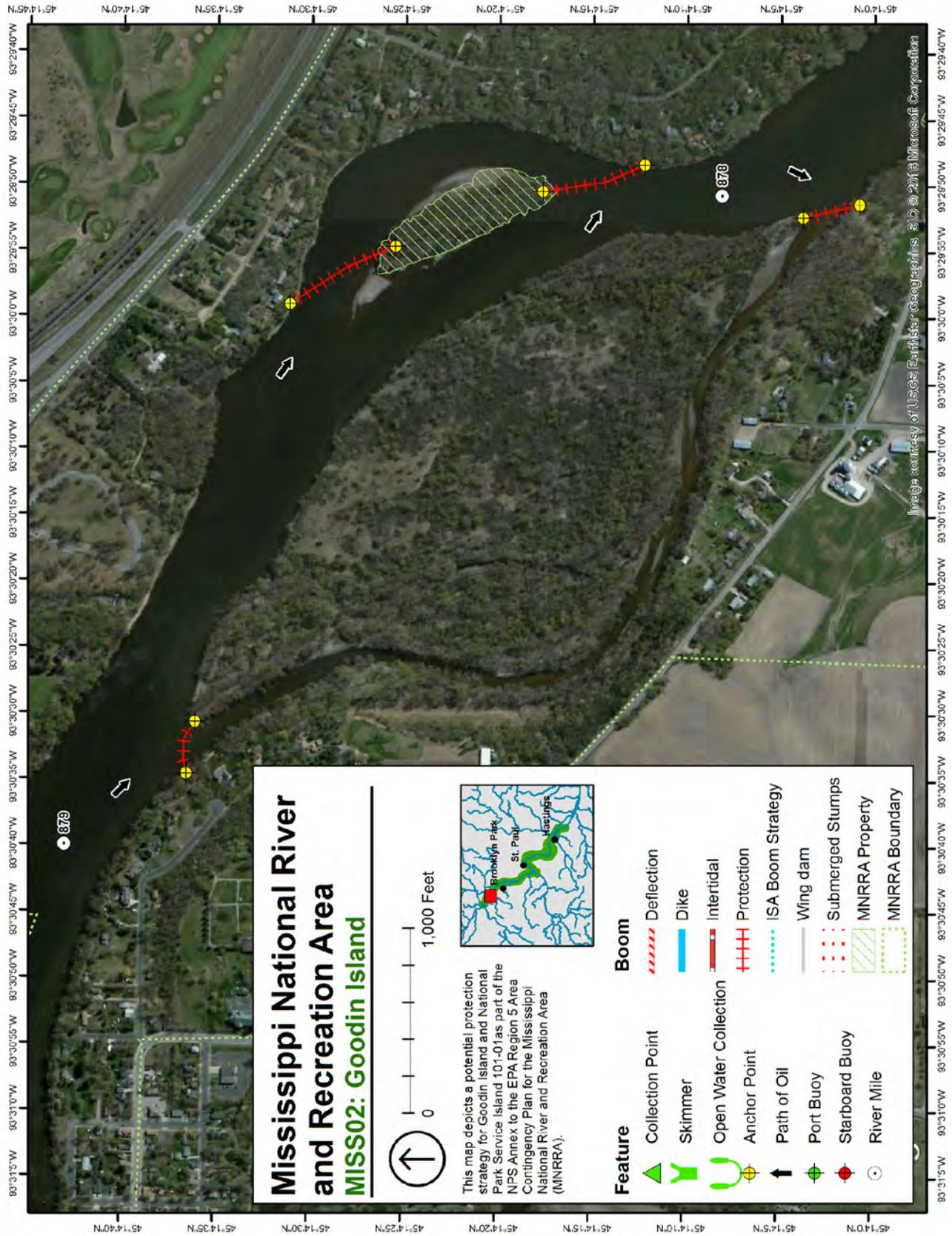
PRIORITY **-B-** **NPS PRIORITY AREA SUMMARY** Month: September Year: 2016

Site No.:	MISS01	Site Name:	Crow River Confluence		
USGS Quad:	Rogers	USACE Chart No.:	-	River Miles:	-
Agency/Contact:	Minnesots Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and National Park Service(NPS)				
Primary Contact:	Minnesots DNR, Conservation Officer			Phone:	(612) 597- 1848
Secondary Contact:	NPS, Mississippi National River and Recreation Area, Superintendent			Phone:	(651) 293- 8432
SITE DESCRIPTION					
Lat: 45° 14' 44.500"N	Long: 093° 31' 16.847"W	Surface Currents:	1-2kts	Discharge:	--- ft ³ /sec
Geographic Location:	Located at approx. river mile 879.5 (near Dayton, MN) and encompasses the confluence of Crow River with the Mississippi River (RDB) and SR 42 Bridge over the Crow River.				
Shoreline types (ESI rankings) – Check all that apply:					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.Exposed rocky banks / Man-made Structures <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Rocky shoals; bedrock ledges <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Eroding banks <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Sandy bars and gently sloping banks <input type="checkbox"/> 5.Mixed Sand & Gravel bars and banks <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Gravel bars & banks/Riprap <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Exposed Flats <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Sheltered Scarps/Man-made Structures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 9. Vegetated low banks <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Marshes					
Resources at Risk:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecological		<input type="checkbox"/> Cultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human-use	
Seasonal Priorities:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spring		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Summer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fall	<input type="checkbox"/> Winter
Habitats:	Forested river banks, agricultural fields, and residential properties.				
Threatened/ Endangered Species:	N/A.				
Wildlife:	Sensitive fish habitat is present at the confluence, extending ~ 1mi. up Crow River.				
Cultural, Historical, or Archaeological Resources:	N/A.				
Human-use Resources:	Moderate recreational fishing. Recreational vessel traffic. Higher recreational use Apr-Oct and peak use Jul-Aug.				
PROTECTION STRATEGIES					
Degree of Protectability:	<input type="checkbox"/> High		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low	
Staging Areas:	Staging from Dayton boat ramp parking.				
Collection Points:	If spill is down the Mississippi River, collect into skimmer from main river channel. From Crow River, collect at bridge and remove with vacuum truck.				
Site Access and Directions:	Land access from base of Robinson St. bridge. Boat access from Dayton boat ramp (879.5 RDB) off of Robinson St.				
Special Considerations:	N/A.				
Protection Method:	From Mississippi River, anchor deflection boom (950 ft.) to bank vegetation to angle spill into a skimmer. From Crow River, set protection boom (250 ft.) from Robinson St. Bridge and collect with vacuum truck.				
Boom Type:	<input type="checkbox"/> Deflect		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protect	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recover	Minimum Boom Length: 1,200ft.



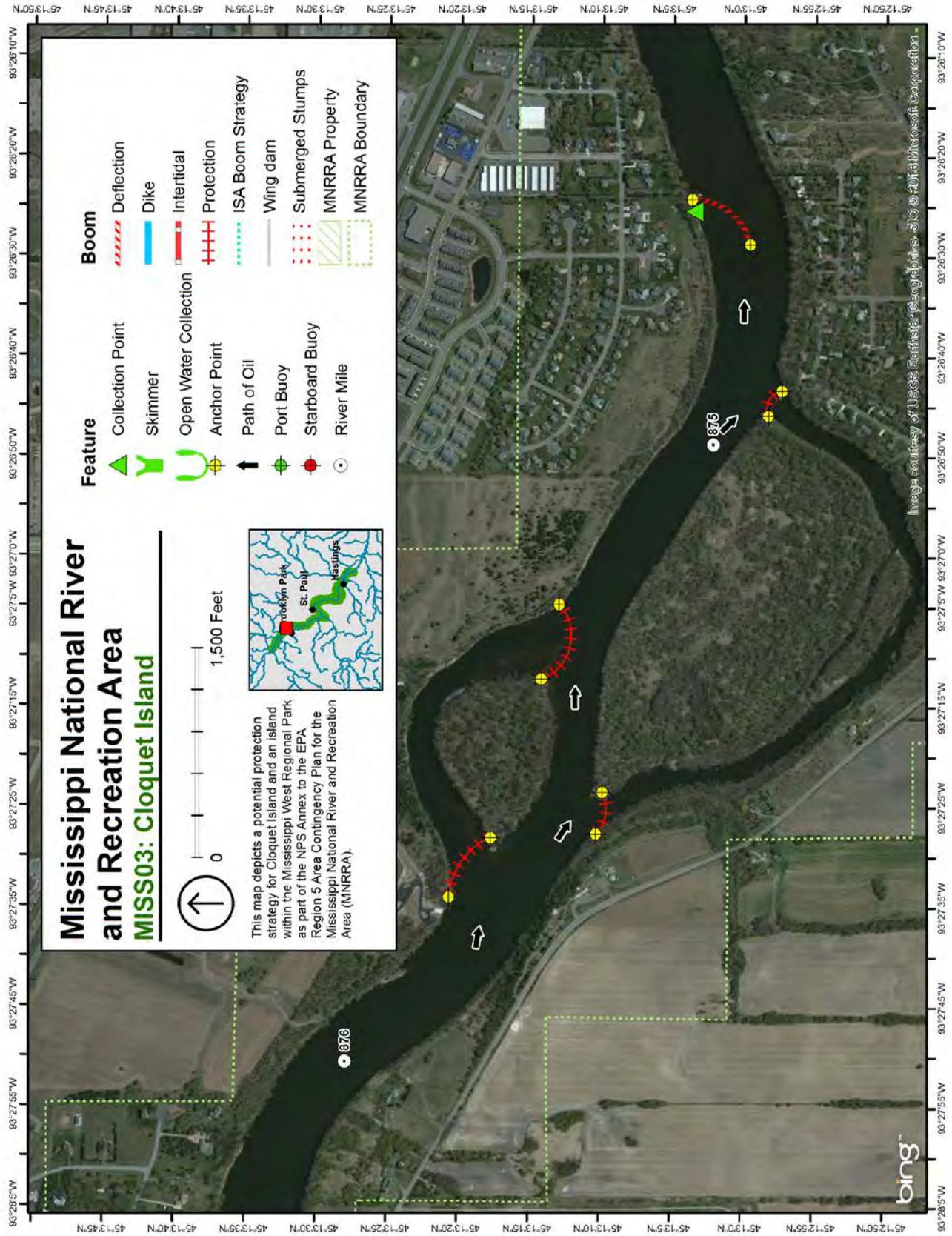
PRIORITY **-B-** **NPS PRIORITY AREA SUMMARY** Month: September Year: 2016

Site No.:	MISS02	Site Name:	Goodin Island		
USGS Quad:	Rogers/Anoka	USACE Chart No.:	-	River Miles:	-
Agency/Contact:	National Park Service, Mississippi National River and Recreation Area				
Primary Contact:	Superintendent	Phone:	(651) 293- 8432		
Secondary Contact:	Natural Resources Specialist	Phone:	(651) 293- 8434		
SITE DESCRIPTION					
Lat: 45° 14' 36.767"N	Long: 093° 30' 681"W	Surface Currents:	1-2kts	Discharge:	--- ft ³ /sec
Geographic Location:	Located from river mile 878.8 to 879, near Dayton, MN. Goodin Island (RDB) is approx. 96 acres. NPS Island 101-1 (LDB) is approx. 4.5 acres.				
Shoreline types (ESI rankings) – Check all that apply:					
<input type="checkbox"/> 1.Exposed rocky banks / Man-made Structures <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Rocky shoals; bedrock ledges <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Eroding banks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Sandy bars and gently sloping banks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.Mixed Sand & Gravel bars and banks <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Gravel bars & banks/riprap <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Exposed Flats <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Sheltered Scarps/Man-made Structures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 9. Vegetated low banks <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Marshes					
Resources at Risk:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecological		<input type="checkbox"/> Cultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human-use	
Seasonal Priorities:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spring		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Summer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fall	<input type="checkbox"/> Winter
Habitats:	Sand bars, forested riparian banks.				
Threatened/ Endangered Species:	T/E mussels potentially present.				
Wildlife:	Active otter use area.				
Cultural, Historical, or Archaeological Resources:	N/A.				
Human-use Resources:	Moderate recreational fishing. Recreational vessel traffic. Higher recreational use Apr-Oct and peak use Jul-Aug.				
PROTECTION STRATEGIES					
Degree of Protectability:	<input type="checkbox"/> High		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low	
Staging Areas:	Staging from Dayton boat ramp parking.				
Collection Points:	N/A.				
Site Access and Directions:	Boat access only from Dayton boat ramp. Dayton river road to Robinson St. (SR 42).				
Special Considerations:	Consult a qualified natural resources specialist before initiating response actions that would disturb benthic habitats.				
Protection Method:	Use protection boom (1,800 ft.) to block channels behind Goodin and NPS islands.				
Boom Type:	<input type="checkbox"/> Deflect		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protect	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recover	Minimum Boom Length: 1,800ft



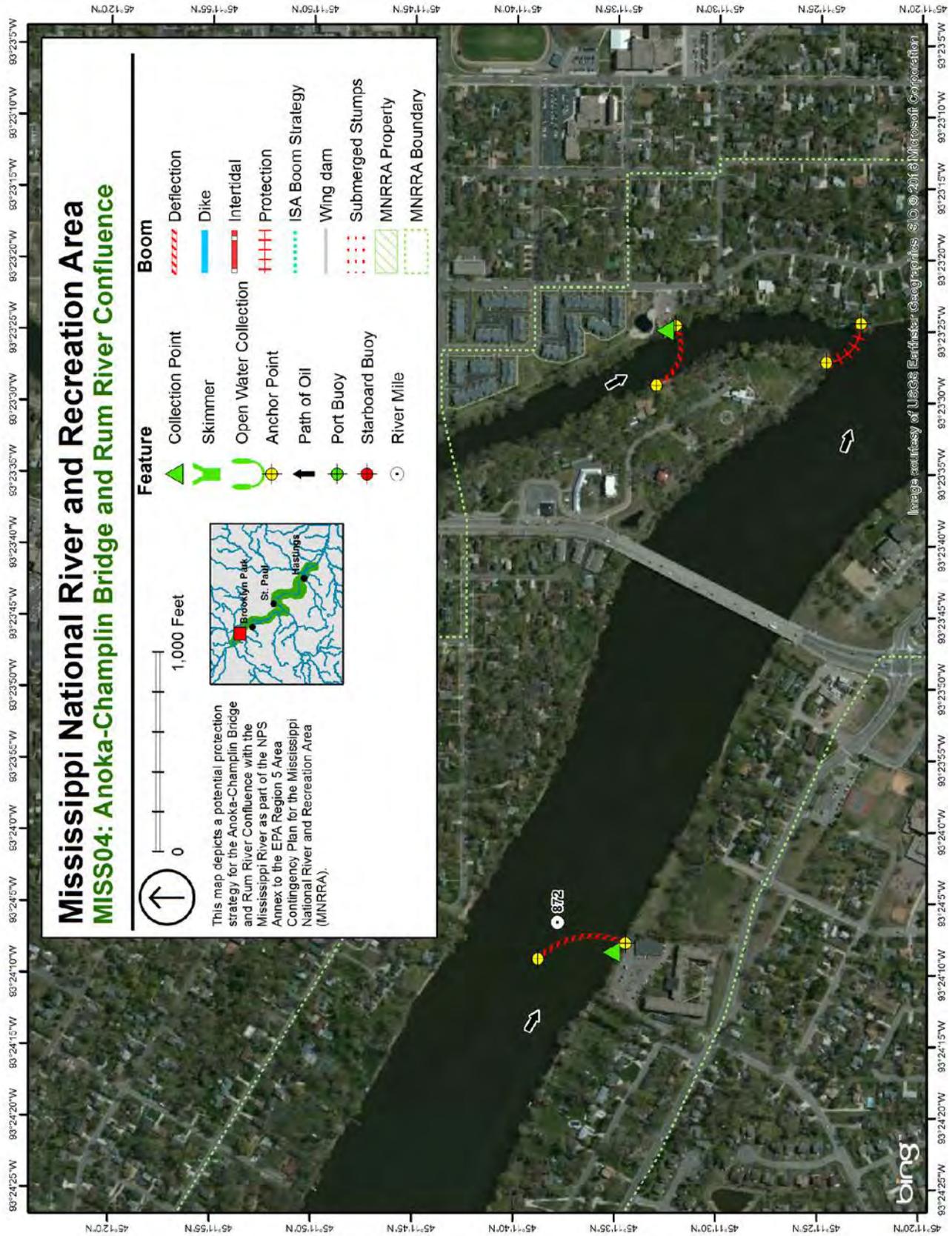
PRIORITY **-C-** **NPS PRIORITY AREA SUMMARY** Month: September Year: 2016

Site No.:	MISS03	Site Name:	Cloquet Island		
USGS Quad:	Anoka	USACE Chart No.:		River Miles:	
Agency/Contact:	Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and National Park Service (NPS)				
Primary Contact:	Minnesota DNR, Conservation Officer			Phone:	(612) 597- 1848
Secondary Contact:	NPS, Mississippi National River and Recreation Area, Superintendent			Phone:	(651) 293- 8432
SITE DESCRIPTION					
Lat: 45° 13' 08.719"N	Long: 093° 27' 19.645"W	Surface Currents:	1-2kts	Discharge:	--- ft ³ /sec
Geographic Location:	Located between river mile 876 and 874.6 with upper and lower channel entrances to Cloquet Island (approx. 87 acres; RDB) and Mississippi West Regional Park island (20.5 acres; LDB) near Dayton (RDB), and Ramsey (LDB), MN.				
Shoreline types (ESI rankings) – Check all that apply:					
<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Exposed rocky banks / Man-made Structures	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Rocky shoals; bedrock ledges	<input type="checkbox"/> 3. Eroding banks	<input type="checkbox"/> 4. Sandy bars and gently sloping banks		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Mixed Sand & Gravel bars and banks	<input type="checkbox"/> 6. Gravel bars & banks/riprap	<input type="checkbox"/> 7. Exposed Flats	<input type="checkbox"/> 8. Sheltered Scarps/Man-made Structures		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 9. Vegetated low banks	<input type="checkbox"/> 10. Marshes				
Resources at Risk:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecological	<input type="checkbox"/> Cultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human-use		
Seasonal Priorities:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spring	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Summer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fall	<input type="checkbox"/> Winter	
Habitats:	Forested riparian area.				
Threatened/Endangered Species:	N/A.				
Wildlife:	Active otter use area.				
Cultural, Historical, or Archaeological Resources:	N/A.				
Human-use Resources:	Moderate recreational fishing. Recreational and vessel traffic. Higher recreational use Apr-Oct and peak use Jul-Aug.				
PROTECTION STRATEGIES					
Degree of Protectability:	<input type="checkbox"/> High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low		
Staging Areas:	Staging from Mississippi West Reg. Park boat ramp parking and field by private dock (LDB).				
Collection Points:	Collect along private dock, river mile 874.7 (LDB), and remove with vacuum truck.				
Site Access and Directions:	Boat access from Mississippi West Reg. Park boat ramp (875.7 LDB). Take SR 10/169 to Traprock St. SW and follow to ramp (near Ramsey, MN). Land access to private dock from SR10/169 to Dolomite St. to 137 Ave. NW.				
Special Considerations:	Must obtain permission before beginning collection from private dock.				
Protection Method:	Use protection boom (1,700 ft.) to block channels behind river islands. Set deflection boom (575 ft.) to collect spill by vacuum truck from private dock downriver.				
Boom Type:	<input type="checkbox"/> Deflect	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protect	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recover	Minimum Boom Length: 2,225ft.	



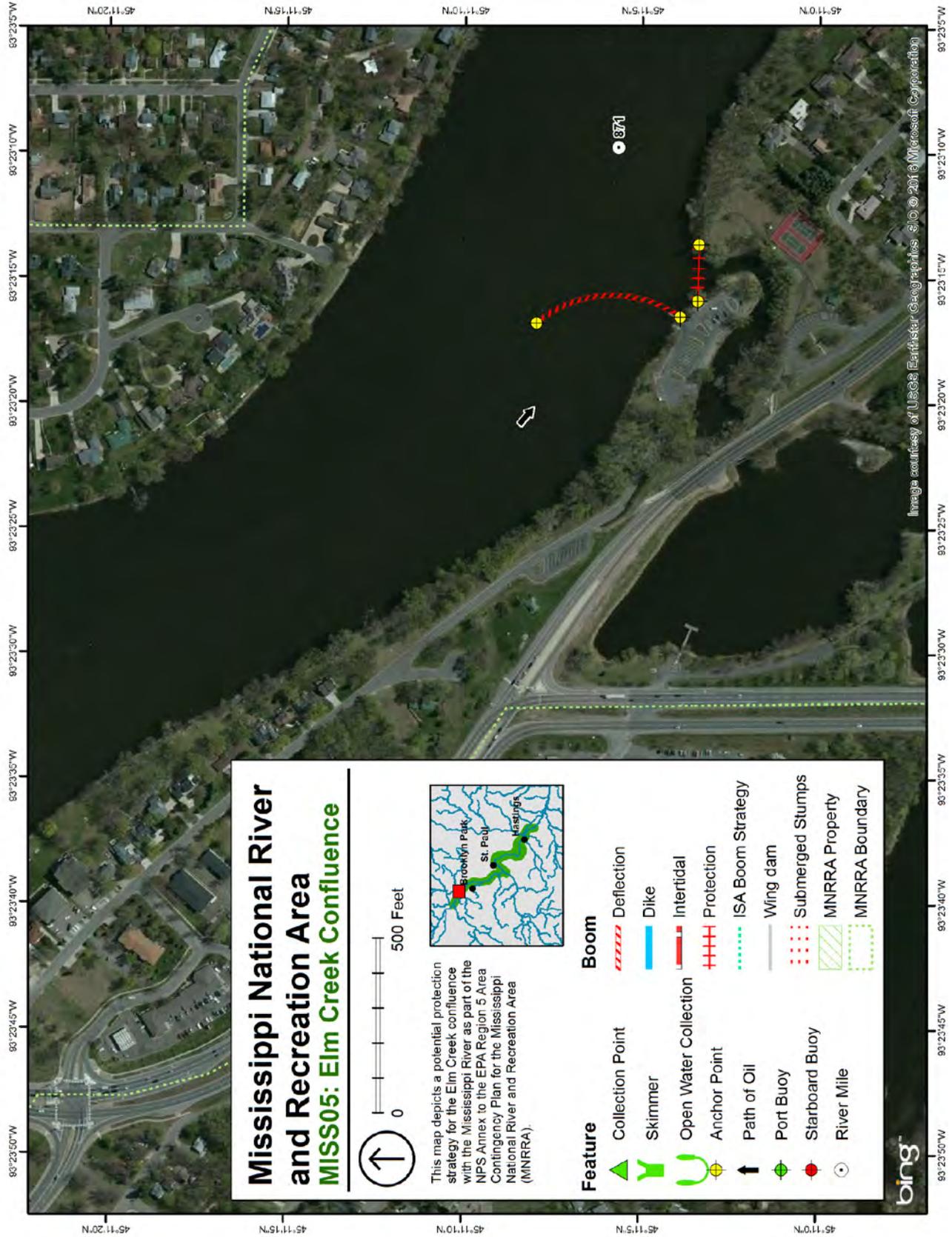
PRIORITY **-B-** **NPS PRIORITY AREA SUMMARY** Month: September Year: 2016

Site No.:	MISS04	Site Name:	Anoka-Champlin Bridge and Rum River Confluence		
USGS Quad:	Anoka	USACE Chart No.:		River Miles:	
Agency/Contact:	City of Anoka and National Park Service (NPS)				
Primary Contact:	City of Anoka, Public Safety Answering Point			Phone:	(763) 427- 1212
Secondary Contact:	NPS, Mississippi National River and Recreation Area			Phone:	(651) 293- 8432
SITE DESCRIPTION					
Lat: 45° 11' 25.562"N	Long: 093° 23' 34.795"W	Surface Currents:	1-2kts		Discharge: --- ft ³ /sec
Geographic Location:	Anoka-Champlin bridge is located near river mile 871.6 and the Rum River confluence is southeast (LDB), river mile 871.4; it connects Anoka (LDB) and Champlin (RDB), MN.				
Shoreline types (ESI rankings) – Check all that apply:					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Exposed rocky banks / Man-made Structures <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Rocky shoals; bedrock ledges <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Eroding banks <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Sandy bars and gently sloping banks <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Mixed Sand & Gravel bars and banks <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Gravel bars & banks/rip rap <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Exposed Flats <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Sheltered Scarps/Man-made Structures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 9. Vegetated low banks <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Marshes					
Resources at Risk:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecological		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cultural		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human-use
Seasonal Priorities:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spring		<input type="checkbox"/> Summer		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fall <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Winter
Habitats:	N/A.				
Threatened/ Endangered Species:	N/A.				
Wildlife:	100s of waterfowl may be present overwintering or staging during spring/fall migrations. Sensitive fish habitat is present at the confluence, extending ~ 1mi. up Rum River.				
Cultural, Historical, or Archaeological Resources:	Anoka-Champlin Bridge is a registered historic property.				
Human-use Resources:	Moderate recreational fishing. Recreational vessel traffic. Higher recreational use Apr-Oct and peak use Jul-Aug.				
PROTECTION STRATEGIES					
Degree of Protectability:	<input type="checkbox"/> High		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium		<input type="checkbox"/> Low
Staging Areas:	Staging at Riverview Estates parking area (872 RDB) or Rum/Mississippi R. boat ramp.				
Collection Points:	From a spill on Rum River, material may be collected at Rum/Mississippi R. boat ramp and removed by vacuum truck. From Riverview Estates, collect with vacuum truck.				
Site Access and Directions:	Boat access from Rum/Mississippi River or Point Park (871 RDB) boat ramps. Land access to north bank of Rum River via 4x4 at Peninsula Point Park and south bank via private property S 2 nd St./Oakwood Dr. in Anoka, MN. Land access to Riverview Estates off Dayton Rd. and to Point Park (871 RDB) off of W River Rd. in Champlin, MN.				
Special Considerations:	Consult with a qualified cultural resource specialist before anchoring boom to the Anoka-Champlin Bridge. Must have permission before beginning response at Riverview Estates or along private properties on Rum River.				
Protection Method:	Set protection boom (300 ft.) at the mouth of Rum River to prevent Mississippi River spill from impacting confluence and upriver set deflection boom (450 ft.) to collect spill at Riverview Estates (872 RDB); cascade multiple boom lines for swifter currents. For a spill on Rum River, use deflection boom (350ft.) to direct the spill into the Rum/Mississippi R. boat ramp before the confluence.				
Boom Type:	<input type="checkbox"/> Deflect		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protect		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recover
					Minimum Boom Length: 1,100ft



PRIORITY **-B-** **NPS PRIORITY AREA SUMMARY** Month: September Year: 2016

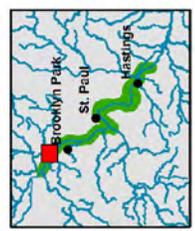
Site No.:	MISS05	Site Name:	Elm Creek Confluence		
USGS Quad:	Anoka	USACE Chart No.:	-	River Miles:	-
Agency/Contact:	City of Champlin and National Park Service (NPS)				
Primary Contact:	City of Champlin, Administrative number			Phone:	(763) 421- 8100
Secondary Contact:	National Park Service, Mississippi National River and Recreation Area			Phone:	(651) 293- 8432
SITE DESCRIPTION					
Lat: 45° 11' 03.714"N	Long: 093° 23' 14.991"W	Surface Currents:	1-2kts	Discharge:	--- ft ³ /sec
Geographic Location:	Located at river mile 871 (RDB) off of SR 12 with the north bank part of Mississippi Point Park and south bank part of Chandler Park in Champlin, MN.				
Shoreline types (ESI rankings) – Check all that apply:					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Exposed rocky banks / Man-made Structures	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Rocky shoals; bedrock ledges	<input type="checkbox"/> 3. Eroding banks	<input type="checkbox"/> 4. Sandy bars and gently sloping banks		
<input type="checkbox"/> 5. Mixed Sand & Gravel bars and banks	<input type="checkbox"/> 6. Gravel bars & banks/riprap	<input type="checkbox"/> 7. Exposed Flats	<input type="checkbox"/> 8. Sheltered Scarps/Man-made Structures		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 9. Vegetated low banks	<input type="checkbox"/> 10. Marshes				
Resources at Risk:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecological	<input type="checkbox"/> Cultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human-use		
Seasonal Priorities:	<input type="checkbox"/> Spring	<input type="checkbox"/> Summer	<input type="checkbox"/> Fall	<input type="checkbox"/> Winter	
Habitats:	N/A.				
Threatened/Endangered Species:	N/A.				
Wildlife:	Sensitive fish habitat at mouth of Elm Creek and extending up the creek.				
Cultural, Historical, or Archaeological Resources:	N/A.				
Human-use Resources:	Moderate recreational fishing. Recreational vessel traffic. Higher recreational use Apr-Oct and peak use Jul-Aug.				
PROTECTION STRATEGIES					
Degree of Protectability:	<input type="checkbox"/> High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low		
Staging Areas:	Staging at Point Park parking area.				
Collection Points:	Point Park with removal by vacuum truck.				
Site Access and Directions:	Boat and land access from Point Park (RM 871 RDB). East River Pkwy to Point Park boat ramp or Frontage Rd. for land access to Chandler Park.				
Special Considerations:	N/A.				
Protection Method:	Set protection boom (350 ft.) across the mouth the Elm Creek and set deflection boom (500 ft.) to collection point at Point Park boat ramp (cascade multiple boom lines in swifter currents).				
Boom Type:	<input type="checkbox"/> Deflect	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protect	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recover	Minimum Boom Length:	850ft.



Mississippi National River and Recreation Area MISS05: Elm Creek Confluence



This map depicts a potential protection strategy for the Elm Creek confluence with the Mississippi River as part of the NPS Annex to the EPA Region 5 Area Contingency Plan for the Mississippi National River and Recreation Area (MNRRRA).



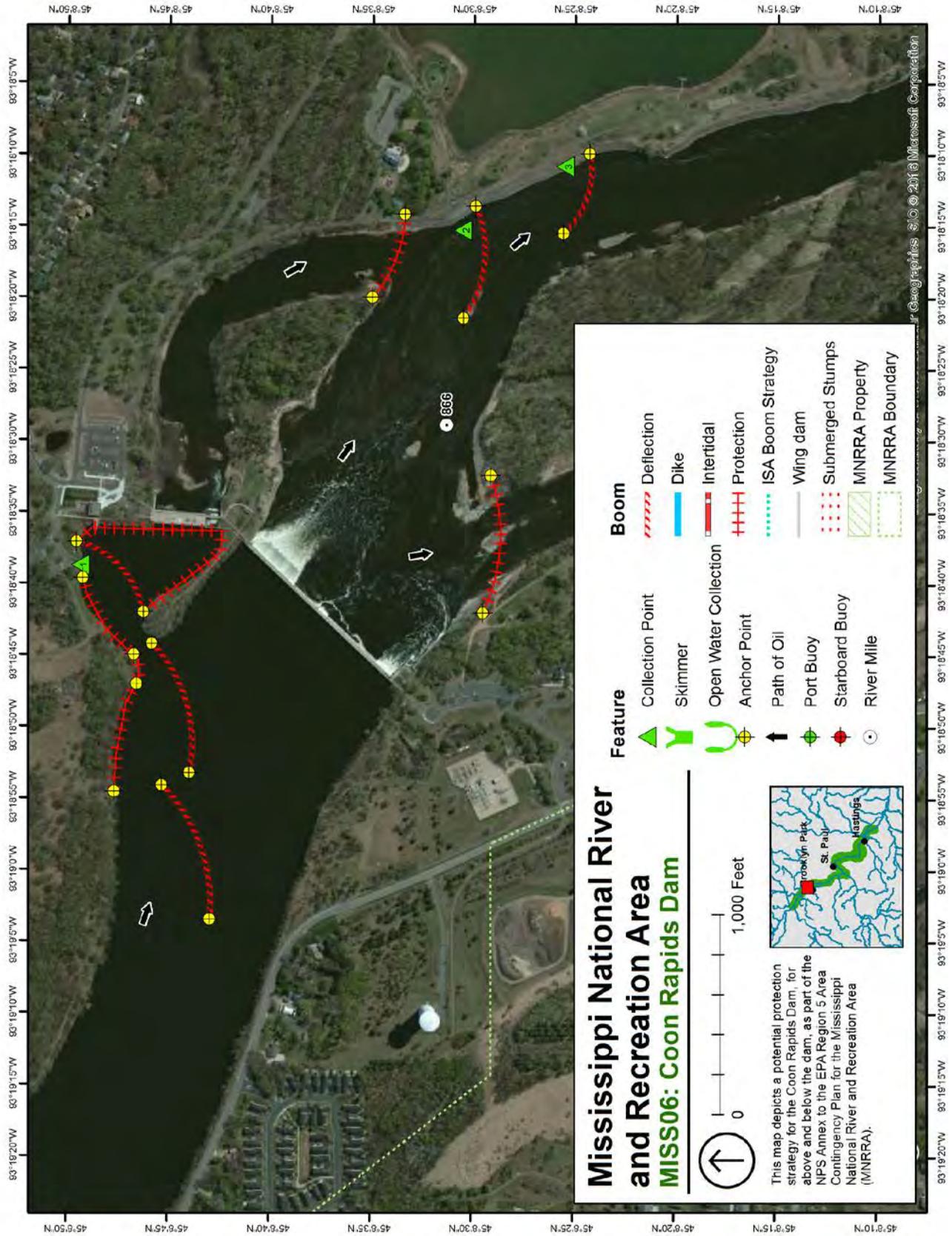
- | Feature | Boom |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Collection Point | Deflection |
| Skimmer | Dike |
| Open Water Collection | Intertidal Protection |
| Anchor Point | Protection |
| Path of Oil | ISA Boom Strategy |
| Port Buoy | Wing dam |
| Starboard Buoy | Submerged Stumps |
| River Mile | MNRRRA Property |
| | MNRRRA Boundary |

Image courtesy of U.S. Earthstar Geographics, © 2016 Microsoft Corporation



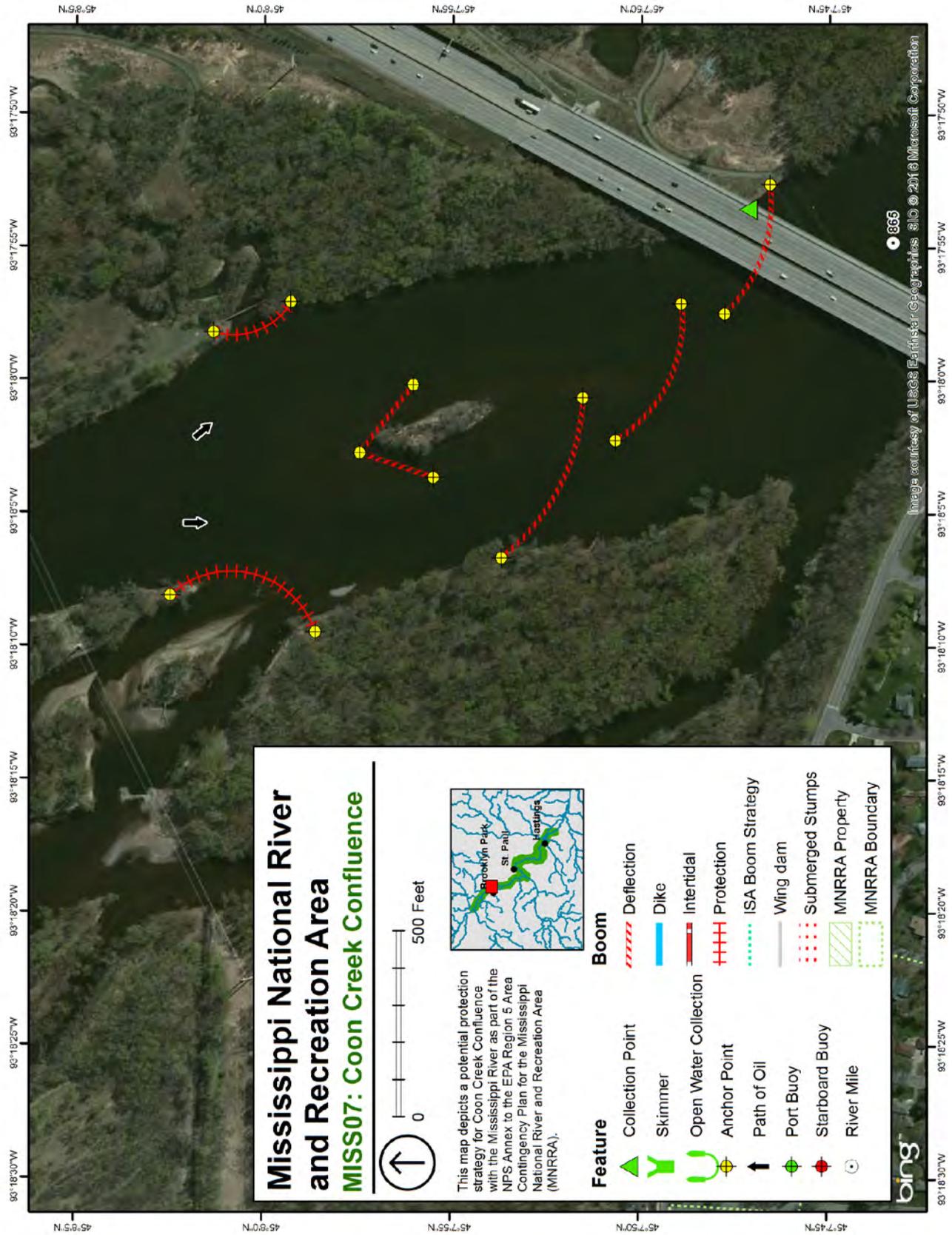
PRIORITY **-B-** **NPS PRIORITY AREA SUMMARY** Month: September Year: 2016

Site No.:	MISS06	Site Name:	Coon Rapids Dam		
USGS Quad:	Coon Rapids	USACE Chart No.:	UMR 10	River Miles:	867-861
Agency/Contact:	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and National Park Service (NPS)				
Primary Contact:	USACE, St. Paul District, Emergency Management			Phone:	(651) 290- 5200
Secondary Contact:	National Park Service, Mississippi National River and Recreation Area			Phone:	(651) 293- 8432
SITE DESCRIPTION					
Lat: 45° 08' 33.519"N	Long: 093° 18' 35.440"W	Surface Currents:	1-2kts	Discharge:	--- ft ³ /sec
Geographic Location:	Located between river mile 865.8 and river mile 866.5, the reach of the Mississippi River includes Coon Rapids Dam (866.2), Dunn Island (~15 acres), and north end of Large Island below the dam (~60 acres); it's between Minneapolis (RDB) and Coon Rapids (LDB), MN.				
Shoreline types (ESI rankings) – Check all that apply:					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.Exposed rocky banks / Man-made Structures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Rocky shoals; bedrock ledges <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Eroding banks <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Sandy bars and gently sloping banks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.Mixed Sand & Gravel bars and banks <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Gravel bars & banks/riprap <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Exposed Flats <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Sheltered Scarps/Man-made Structures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 9. Vegetated low banks <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Marshes					
Resources at Risk:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecological		<input type="checkbox"/> Cultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human-use	
Seasonal Priorities:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spring		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Summer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fall	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Winter
Habitats:	Sand bars, forested riparian river bank.				
Threatened/ Endangered Species:	N/A.				
Wildlife:	Heron rookery may be present south of the dam (Mar-Sep). 100s of waterfowl may be present overwintering and during spring/fall staging (Oct-May). Active winter habitat for otter.				
Cultural, Historical, or Archaeological Resources:	N/A.				
Human-use Resources:	Moderate recreational fishing. Recreationa vessel traffic. Higher recreational use Apr-Oct and peak use Jul-Aug.				
PROTECTION STRATEGIES					
Degree of Protectability:	<input type="checkbox"/> High		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low	
Staging Areas:	Staging at boat ramps' parking areas.				
Collection Points:	Collect at Coon Rapids boat ramp (866.4 LDB) and towards paved trail at Coon Rapids Dam Regional park (below dam, RDB) to remove by vacuum truck.				
Site Access and Directions:	Boat only access. For above the dam access at Coon Rapids, take Coon Rapids Blvd. to Egret Blvd. and follow to the ramp (866.4 LDB). For below the dam access, 83 rd Ave. N in Brooklyn Park, MN leads to ramp (863.1 RDB).				
Special Considerations:	Coordinate with USACE regarding water navigation infrastructure and potentially dangerous currents near the dam.				
Protection Method:	Above dam: Set deflection boom (2,000 ft.) to direct spill into channel between Dunn Island and main river bank for collection at Coon Rapids boat ramp, placing protection boom (2,000 ft.) around the cove and hydroelectric infrastructure. Below dam: With protection boom (1,000 ft.), block spill from entering river island back channels and with diflection boom (1,000 ft.) divert for collection south of Dunn Island, RDB (set cascading lines of deflection boom in swifter current).				
Boom Type:	<input type="checkbox"/> Deflect	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protect	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recover	Minimum Boom Length:	6,000ft.



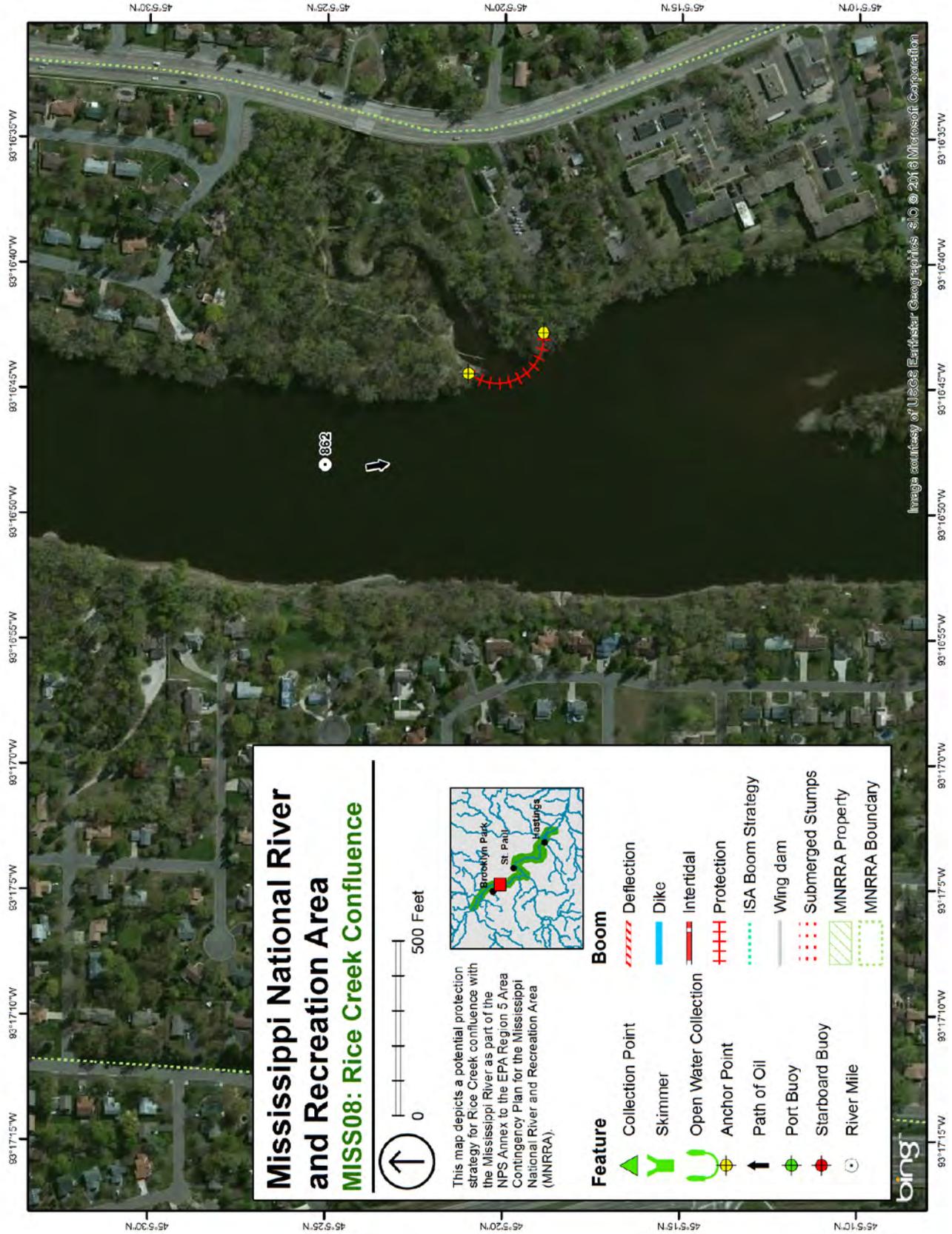
PRIORITY **-B-** **NPS PRIORITY AREA SUMMARY** Month: September Year: 2016

Site No.:	MISS07	Site Name:	Coon Creek Confluence		
USGS Quad:	Coon Rapids	USACE Chart No.:	UMR 10	River Miles:	867-861
Agency/Contact:	National Park Service, Mississippi National River and Recreation Area				
Primary Contact:	Superintendent	Phone:	(651) 293- 8432		
Secondary Contact:	Natural Resources Specialist	Phone:	(651) 293- 8434		
SITE DESCRIPTION					
Lat: 45° 07' 59.580"N	Long: 093° 17' 57.595"W	Surface Currents:	1-2kts	Discharge:	--- ft ³ /sec
Geographic Location:	Site covers protection of resources from the channel between islands at river mile 865.3 RDB and Coon Creek confluence (865.3 LDB) to SR 610 bridge over the Mississippi River (river mile 865) between Minneapolis (RDB) and Coon Rapids (LDB), MN.				
Shoreline types (ESI rankings) – Check all that apply:					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Exposed rocky banks / Man-made Structures	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Rocky shoals; bedrock ledges	<input type="checkbox"/> 3. Eroding banks	<input type="checkbox"/> 4. Sandy bars and gently sloping banks		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Mixed Sand & Gravel bars and banks	<input type="checkbox"/> 6. Gravel bars & banks/riprap	<input type="checkbox"/> 7. Exposed Flats	<input type="checkbox"/> 8. Sheltered Scarps/Man-made Structures		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 9. Vegetated low banks	<input type="checkbox"/> 10. Marshes				
Resources at Risk:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecological	<input type="checkbox"/> Cultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human-use		
Seasonal Priorities:	<input type="checkbox"/> Spring	<input type="checkbox"/> Summer	<input type="checkbox"/> Fall	<input type="checkbox"/> Winter	
Habitats:	Sand bars and forested riparian river banks.				
Threatened/ Endangered Species:	T/E mussel beds potentially present.				
Wildlife:	Heron rookery may be present south of the dam (Mar-Sep). 100s of waterfowl may be present overwintering and during spring/fall staging (Oct-May). Active winter habitat for otter.				
Cultural, Historical, or Archaeological Resources:	N/A.				
Human-use Resources:	Moderate recreational fishing. Recreational vessel traffic. Higher recreational use Apr-Oct and peak use Jul-Aug.				
PROTECTION STRATEGIES					
Degree of Protectability:	<input type="checkbox"/> High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low		
Staging Areas:	Staging at Brooklyn Park parking area and base of SR 610 bridge (865.1 RDB).				
Collection Points:	Collect at the base of SR 610 bridge and remove by vacuum truck.				
Site Access and Directions:	Boat access, take 83rd Ave. N in Brooklyn Park, MN that leads to ramp (863.1 LDB). Land access to base of SR610 BR by UTV from East River Rd NW to 89 th Ave NW onto paved greenway trail towards river.				
Special Considerations:	Consult a qualified natural resources specialist before initiating response actions that would disturb benthic habitats.				
Protection Method:	Set protection boom (700 ft.) at Coon Creek confluence (865.3 RDB) and river island channel entrances. Use deflection boom (450 ft.) to direct the spill away from the small river island (865.2) and cascade additional lines (1,350) towards the north bank of the SR 610 bridge (865.1 RDB) for collection.				
Boom Type:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deflect	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protect	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recover	Minimum Boom Length: 2,500ft.	



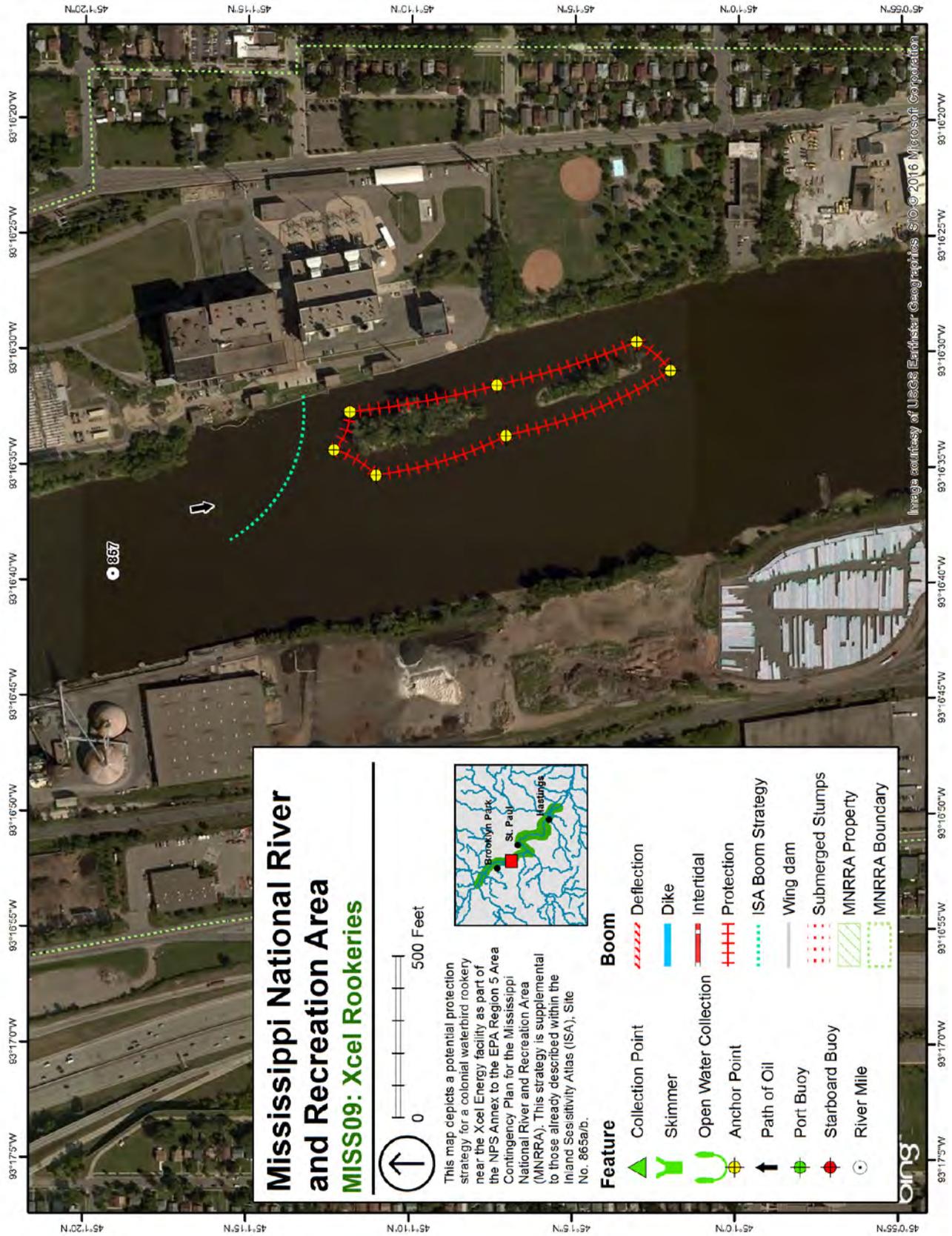
PRIORITY **-B-** **NPS PRIORITY AREA SUMMARY** Month: September Year: 2016

Site No.:	MISS08	Site Name:	Rice Creek Confluence		
USGS Quad:	Minneapolis North	USACE Chart No.:	UMR 10	River Miles:	867-861
Agency/Contact:	Anoka County and National Park Service (NPS)				
Primary Contact:	Anoka County, Emergency Management			Phone:	(763) 323- 5761
Secondary Contact:	National Park Service, Mississippi National River and Recreation Area			Phone:	(651) 293- 8432
SITE DESCRIPTION					
Lat: 45° 05' 19.527"N	Long: 093° 16' 44.340"W	Surface Currents:	1-2kts		Discharge: --- ft ³ /sec
Geographic Location:	Rice Creek flows in between Rice Creek West Regional Park and Manomin Parks, where it joins with the Mississippi River at ~161.9 LDB, ~2 mi. north of the I-694 bridge in Fridley, MN.				
Shoreline types (ESI rankings) – Check all that apply:					
<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Exposed rocky banks / Man-made Structures <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Rocky shoals; bedrock ledges <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Eroding banks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Sandy bars and gently sloping banks <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Mixed Sand & Gravel bars and banks <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Gravel bars & banks/riprap <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Exposed Flats <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Sheltered Scarps/Man-made Structures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 9. Vegetated low banks <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Marshes					
Resources at Risk:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecological		<input type="checkbox"/> Cultural		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human-use
Seasonal Priorities:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spring		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Summer		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fall <input type="checkbox"/> Winter
Habitats:	Forested riparian river banks.				
Threatened/ Endangered Species:	N/A.				
Wildlife:	Sensitive fish habitat.				
Cultural, Historical, or Archaeological Resources:	N/A.				
Human-use Resources:	Moderate recreational fishing. Recreational vessel traffic. Higher recreational use Apr-Oct and peak use Jul-Aug.				
PROTECTION STRATEGIES					
Degree of Protectability:	<input type="checkbox"/> High		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium		<input type="checkbox"/> Low
Staging Areas:	Land access staging from Rice Creek West Regional Park and Manomin Park. Vessel staging at Anoka County Riverfront Park.				
Collection Points:	N/A.				
Site Access and Directions:	Land access with UTV from Rice Creek West Regional Park and Manomin Park (161.9 LDB), located off of East River Rd., Fridley, MN. Boat access from Anoka County Riverfront Park (160.3 LDB); take East River Rd and turn into park entrance across from 51 st Way NE and head south (0.3 mi).				
Special Considerations:	Submerged stump field present in channel in front of Anoka Park boat ramp.				
Protection Method:	Set protection boom (250 ft.) across the mouth of Rice Creek, anchoring boom to large vegetation.				
Boom Type:	<input type="checkbox"/> Deflect		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protect		<input type="checkbox"/> Recover
					Minimum Boom Length: 250ft.



PRIORITY **-B-** **NPS PRIORITY AREA SUMMARY** Month: September Year: 2016

Site No.:	MISS09	Site Name:	Xcel Energy Rookery		
USGS Quad:	Minneapolis North	USACE Chart No.:	UMR 11	River Miles:	860-855
Agency/Contact:	City of Minneapolis and National Park Service (NPS)				
Primary Contact:	City of Minneapolis, Public Safety Answering Point			Phone:	(612) 348- 2345
Secondary Contact:	National Park Service, Mississippi National River and Recreation Area			Phone:	(651) 293- 8432
SITE DESCRIPTION					
Lat: 45° 01' 09.360"N	Long: 093° 16' 32.574"W	Surface Currents:	1-2kts	Discharge:	--- ft ³ /sec
Geographic Location:	Heron Rookery Island (1.2 acres) and a smaller island (0.4 acres) just south of it are located at river mile 857.8, ~ 250 ft. west of the Xcel Energy facility (Minneapolis, MN)				
Shoreline types (ESI rankings) – Check all that apply:					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Exposed rocky banks / Man-made Structures	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Rocky shoals; bedrock ledges	<input type="checkbox"/> 3. Eroding banks	<input type="checkbox"/> 4. Sandy bars and gently sloping banks		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Mixed Sand & Gravel bars and banks	<input type="checkbox"/> 6. Gravel bars & banks/riprap	<input type="checkbox"/> 7. Exposed Flats	<input type="checkbox"/> 8. Sheltered Scarps/Man-made Structures		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 9. Vegetated low banks	<input type="checkbox"/> 10. Marshes				
Resources at Risk:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecological	<input type="checkbox"/> Cultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human-use		
Seasonal Priorities:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spring	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Summer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fall	<input type="checkbox"/> Winter	
Habitats:	Sand bars and forested riparian river banks.				
Threatened/ Endangered Species:	N/A.				
Wildlife:	Heron rookery may be present on the island in front of Xcel Energy.				
Cultural, Historical, or Archaeological Resources:	N/A.				
Human-use Resources:	Moderate recreational fishing. Recreational vessel traffic. Higher recreational use Apr-Oct and peak use Jul-Aug.				
PROTECTION STRATEGIES					
Degree of Protectability:	<input type="checkbox"/> High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low		
Staging Areas:	Vehicle staging at Xcel Energy facility (with permission) and at Camden or Boom Island boat ramps for vessels.				
Collection Points:	N/A.				
Site Access and Directions:	For land access, take E River Rd., go S on Marshall St, proceed S to Xcel Energy. Boat access at Camden public ramp (857.7 RDB) or from Boom Island ramp (854.6 LDB).				
Special Considerations:	Seek permission from Xcel Energy for land and river access.				
Protection Method:	Set protection boom (2,300 ft.) around river islands. This strategy is supplemental to existing booming strategies in the Inland Sensitivity Index (Site No. 856a, 856b).				
Boom Type:	<input type="checkbox"/> Deflect	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protect	<input type="checkbox"/> Recover	Minimum Boom Length:	2,300ft.



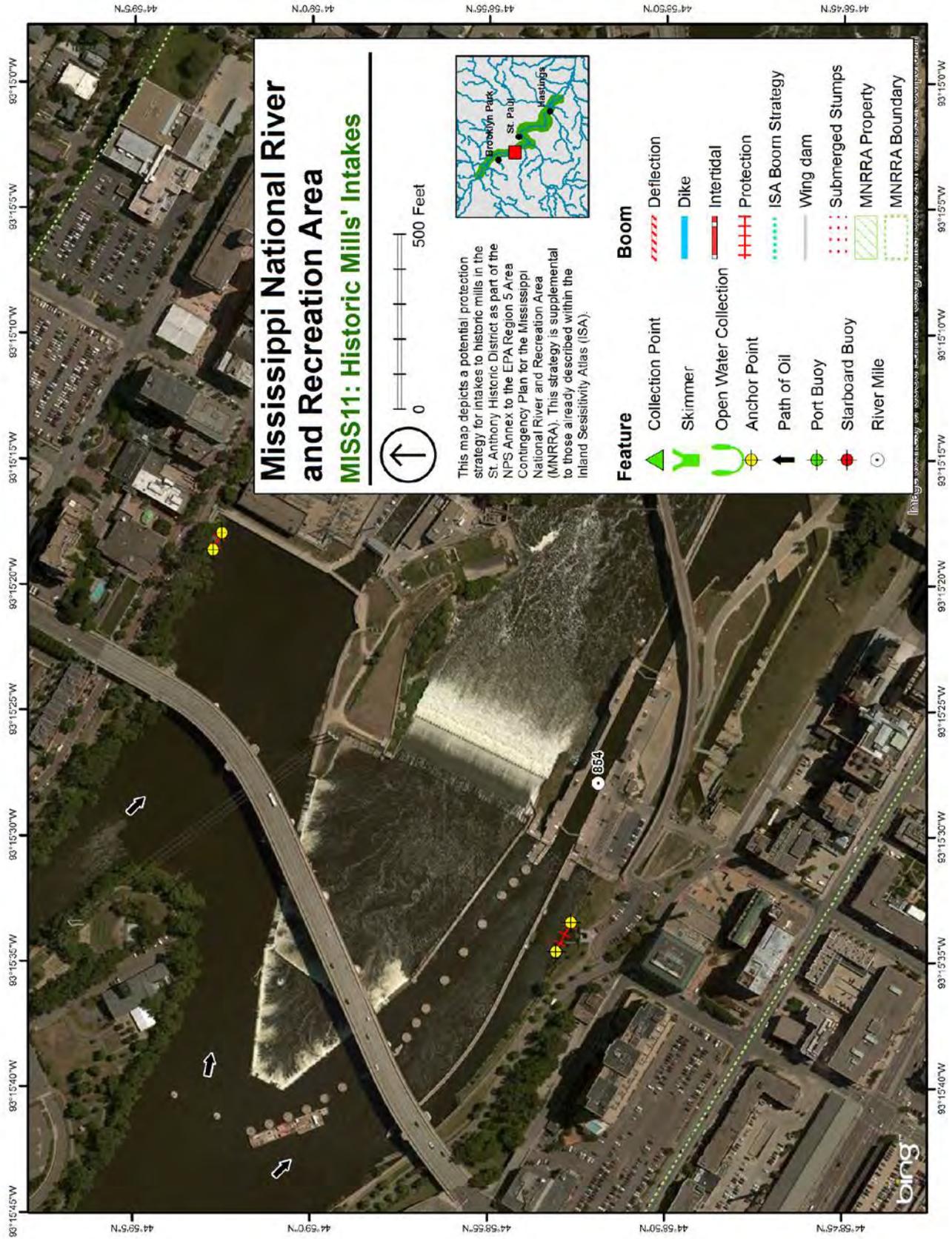
PRIORITY **-A-** **NPS PRIORITY AREA SUMMARY** Month: September Year: 2016

Site No.:	MISS10	Site Name:	Historic Mills (upriver)		
USGS Quad:	Minneapolis South	USACE Chart No.:	UMR 12	River Miles:	855-849
Agency/Contact:	U.S Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) or National Park Service (NPS)				
Primary Contact:	USACE, Emergency Management			Phone:	(651) 290- 5200
Secondary Contact:	NPS, Mississippi National River and Recreation Area, Superintendent			Phone:	(651) 293- 8432
SITE DESCRIPTION					
Lat: 45° 59' 15.813"N	Long: 093° 15' 57.977"W	Surface Currents:	1-2kts	Discharge:	--- ft ³ /sec
Geographic Location:	The railroad bridge crossing Nicollet Island for boom and skimmer deployment should be located in Minneapolis, MN at river mile 854.6 on the Mississippi River, approximately 0.5 mi. upriver from Upper St. Anthony Falls.				
Shoreline types (ESI rankings) – Check all that apply:					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.Exposed rocky banks / Man-made Structures <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Rocky shoals; bedrock ledges <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Eroding banks <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Sandy bars and gently sloping banks <input type="checkbox"/> 5.Mixed Sand & Gravel bars and banks <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Gravel bars & banks/riprap <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Exposed Flats <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Sheltered Scarps/Man-made Structures <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Vegetated low banks <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Marshes					
Resources at Risk:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecological		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cultural		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human-use
Seasonal Priorities:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spring		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Summer		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fall <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Winter
Habitats:	N/A.				
Threatened/Endangered Species:	Mussel beds with T/E species may be present.				
Wildlife:	N/A.				
Cultural, Historical, or Archaeological Resources:	Water navigation and old mill infrastructure beginning near river mile 854.3 (including bridge pylons, the lock and dam, and intakes) are listed or eligible historic properties.				
Human-use Resources:	Moderate recreational fishing. Recreational vessel traffic. Higher recreational use Apr-Oct and peak use Jul-Aug.				
PROTECTION STRATEGIES					
Degree of Protectability:	<input type="checkbox"/> High		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium		<input type="checkbox"/> Low
Staging Areas:	Vessel staging from Boom Island Park boat ramp.				
Collection Points:	Collection into skimmer placed below the railroad bridge.				
Site Access and Directions:	Boat access is available at N end of Boom Island Park (855 LDB), off of Plymoth Ave N/8 th Ave NE and with park entrance opposite Sibley St. NE.				
Special Considerations:	Consult a qualified cultural resources specialist before initiating response actions that could impact historic resources. Consult a qualified natural resources specialist before initiating response actions that would disturb benthic habitats.				
Protection Method:	In addition to existing booming strategies for Nicolett Island channel, set deflection boom (700 ft.) to direct spill into a skimmer from railroad bridge at river mile 854.6 with boom anchored to the bridge and shore where possible.				
Boom Type:	<input type="checkbox"/> Deflect		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protect		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recover
					Minimum Boom Length: 700ft.



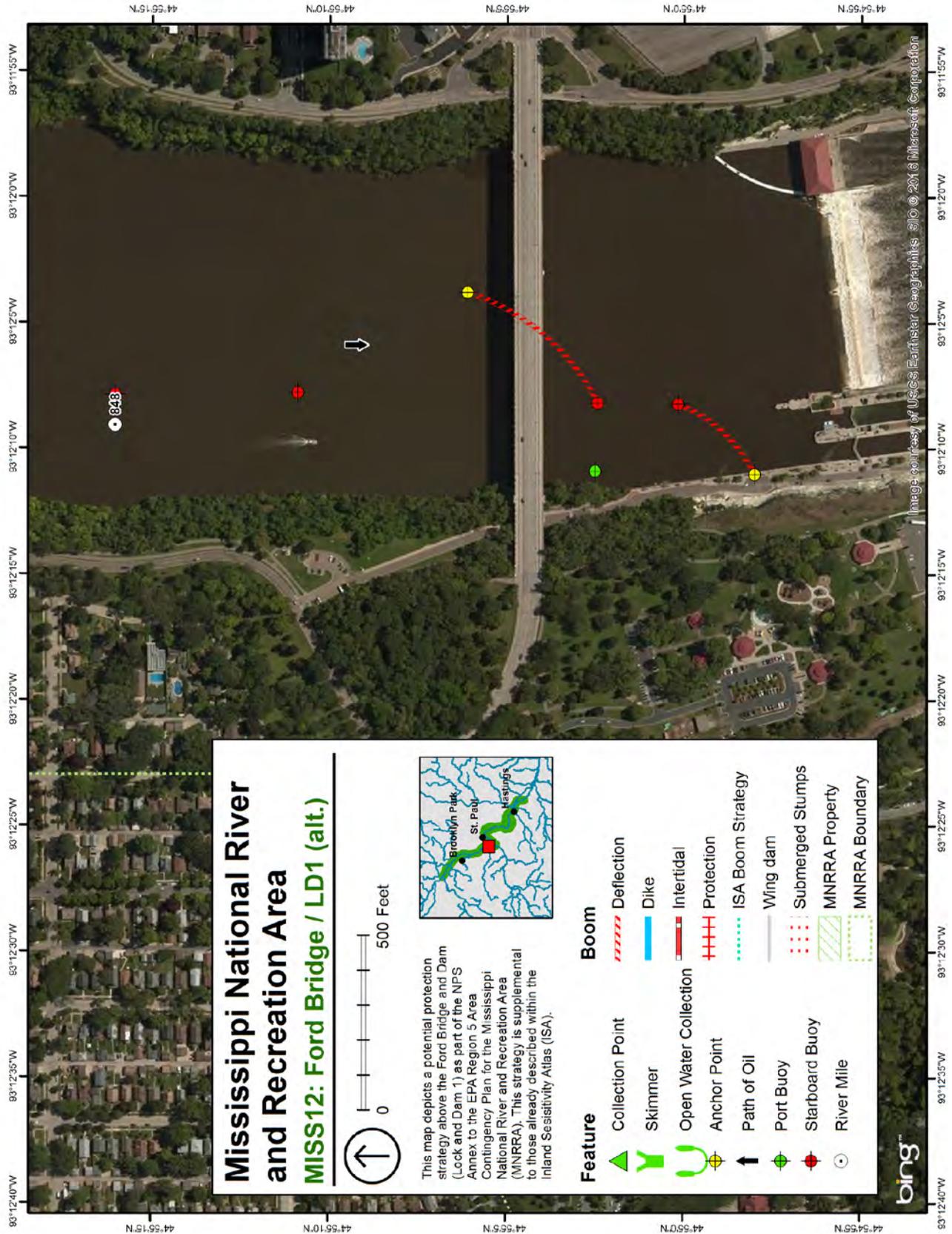
PRIORITY **-A-** **NPS PRIORITY AREA SUMMARY** Month: September Year: 2016

Site No.:	MISS11	Site Name:	Historic Mills' Intake		
USGS Quad:	Minneapolis South	USACE Chart No.:	UMR 12	River Miles:	855-849
Agency/Contact:	U.S Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) or National Park Service (NPS)				
Primary Contact:	USACE, Emergency Management			Phone:	(651) 290- 5200
Secondary Contact:	National Park Service, Mississippi National River and Recreation Area			Phone:	(651) 293- 8432
SITE DESCRIPTION					
Lat: 44° 58' 57.845"N	Long: 093° 15' 27.370"W	Surface Currents:	1-2kts		Discharge: --- ft ³ /sec
Geographic Location:	Historic Washburn (RDB) and Pillsbury (LDB) mills in Minneapolis, MN have intakes above Upper St. Anthony Falls Lock and Dam (river mile 854).				
Shoreline types (ESI rankings) – Check all that apply:					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Exposed rocky banks / Man-made Structures <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Rocky shoals; bedrock ledges <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Eroding banks <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Sandy bars and gently sloping banks <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Mixed Sand & Gravel bars and banks <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Gravel bars & banks/riprap <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Exposed Flats <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Sheltered Scarps/Man-made Structures <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Vegetated low banks <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Marshes					
Resources at Risk:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecological		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cultural		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human-use
Seasonal Priorities:	<input type="checkbox"/> Spring		<input type="checkbox"/> Summer		<input type="checkbox"/> Fall <input type="checkbox"/> Winter
Habitats:	N/A.				
Threatened/ Endangered Species:	Mussel beds with T/E species may be present.				
Wildlife:	Sensitive fish habitat in tails of dam. Sensitive bat species may roost in Pillsbury Park area.				
Cultural, Historical, or Archaeological Resources:	Historic mill intakes on both river banks link are among the most sensitive historic resources at this site. However, all water navigation and old mill infrastructure beginning near river mile 854.3 (including bridge pylons, the lock and dam, and intakes) are listed or eligible historic properties.				
Human-use Resources:	Moderate recreational fishing. Recreational vessel traffic. Higher recreational use Apr-Oct and peak use Jul-Aug.				
PROTECTION STRATEGIES					
Degree of Protectability:	<input type="checkbox"/> High		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium		<input type="checkbox"/> Low
Staging Areas:	Will depend on conditions and recommended strategy from USACE.				
Collection Points:	N/A.				
Site Access and Directions:	Boat access from city emergency boat ramp (855.0 RDB). Land access on RDB from Upper Falls Lock visitor entrance via Portland Ave. in Minneapolis; take US ACE roads to either upper or lower park lots. Land access on LDB from SE Main St., south of the Central Ave SE St. bridge.				
Special Considerations:	Contact USACE. Situation must be evaluated at time of incident, due to dangerous current near land. Consult a qualified cultural resources specialist before initiating response actions that could impact historic resources. Consult a qualified natural resources specialist before initiating response actions that would disturb benthic habitats.				
Protection Method:	In addition to existing booming strategies, set protection boom (200 ft.) in front of historic mill intake tunnels on both banks.				
Boom Type:	<input type="checkbox"/> Deflect		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protect		<input type="checkbox"/> Recover
					Minimum Boom Length: 200ft.



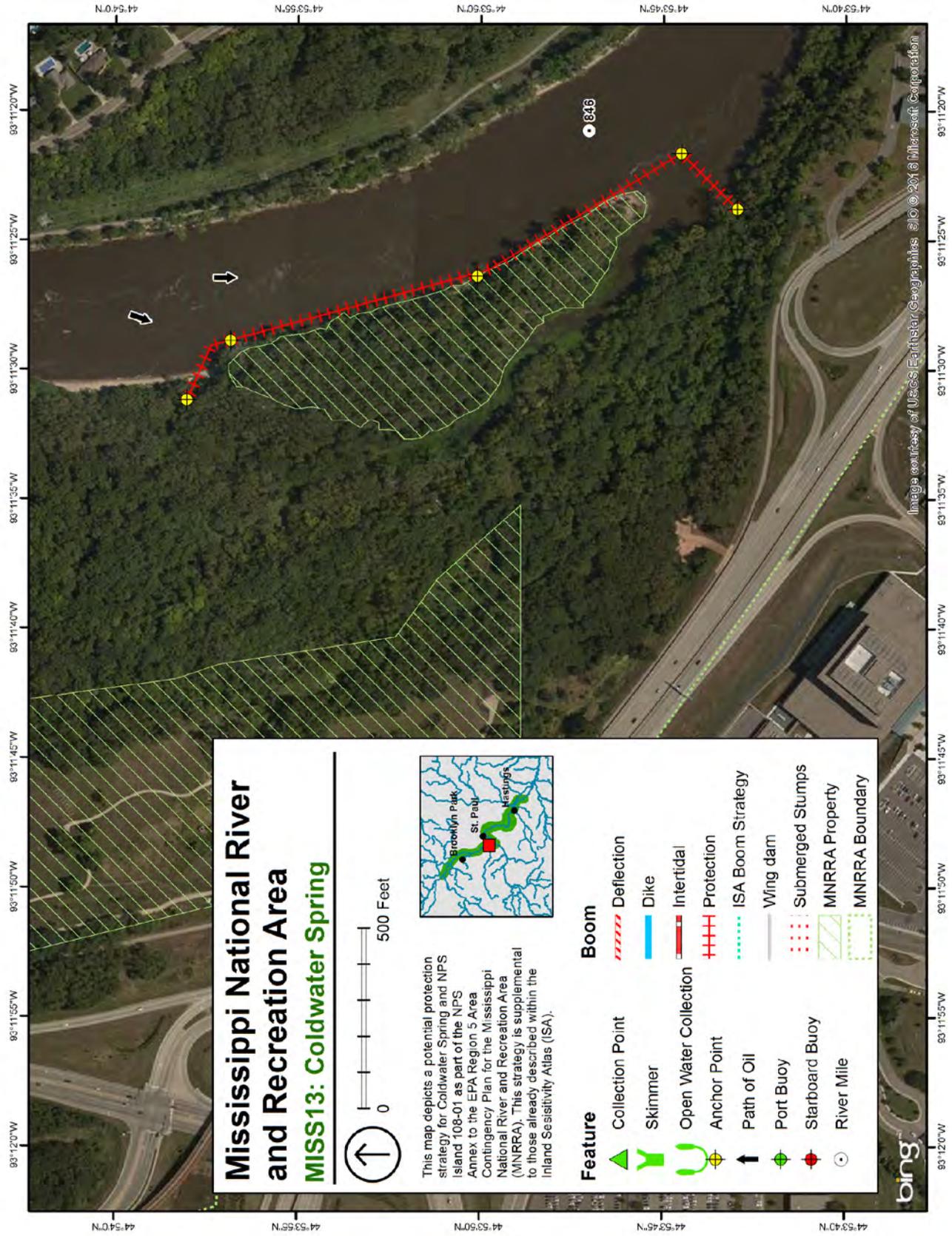
PRIORITY **-B-** **NPS PRIORITY AREA SUMMARY** Month: September Year: 2016

Site No.:	MISS12	Site Name:	Ford Bridge / LD1 (alt.)		
USGS Quad:	Saint Paul West	USACE Chart No.:	UMR 13	River Miles:	848-841
Agency/Contact:	U.S Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) or National Park Service (NPS)				
Primary Contact:	USACE, Emergency Management			Phone:	(651) 290- 5200
Secondary Contact:	National Park Service, Mississippi National River and Recreation Area			Phone:	(651) 293- 8432
SITE DESCRIPTION					
Lat: 44° 54' 59.818"N	Long: 093° 12' 10.448"W	Surface Currents:	1-2kts		Discharge: --- ft ³ /sec
Geographic Location:	The site encompasses the Ford Parkway Bridge (847.8) to the Ford Dam (847.5) and sits between Minneapolis (RDB) and St. Paul (LDB), MN.				
Shoreline types (ESI rankings) – Check all that apply:					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Exposed rocky banks / Man-made Structures <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Rocky shoals; bedrock ledges <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Eroding banks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Sandy bars and gently sloping banks <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Mixed Sand & Gravel bars and banks <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Gravel bars & banks/riprap <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Exposed Flats <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Sheltered Scarps/Man-made Structures <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Vegetated low banks <input type="checkbox"/> 10. Marshes					
Resources at Risk:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecological		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cultural		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human-use
Seasonal Priorities:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spring		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Summer		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fall <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Winter
Habitats:	Sand bars and gently sloping banks				
Threatened/ Endangered Species:	N/A.				
Wildlife:	Below the dam is a concentration area for fish (particularly, freshwater eels and blue sucker) and mud puppies (spawning in June) as well as the confluence area of Minnehaha Creek.				
Cultural, Historical, or Archaeological Resources:	Water navigation and control infrastructure as well as the Ford Parkway Bridge (847.8) are listed historic properties				
Human-use Resources:	High recreational fishing, especially below the dam. Recreational vessel traffic. Higher recreational use Apr-Oct and peak use Jul-Aug.				
PROTECTION STRATEGIES					
Degree of Protectability:	<input type="checkbox"/> High		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium		<input type="checkbox"/> Low
Staging Areas:	Vehicle staging for collection along RDB lock and dam access road from Godfrey Rd. Vessel staging from Minneapolis Rowing Club boathouse launch (850.2 RDB).				
Collection Points:	Collect material by vacuum truck as far upriver of lock and dam infrastructure as feasible along Godfrey Rd.				
Site Access and Directions:	Land access via former Ford Plant, boat access from the Minneapolis Rowing Club boathouse launch (850.2 RDB).				
Special Considerations:	Due to dangerous current near land, contact the USACE before beginning on-site response efforts.				
Protection Method:	Set deflection boom (300 ft.) to collect spill along RDB, anchoring to structures and buoys, but not the Ford Pkwy Bridge. This strategy is supplemental to that within the Inland Sensitivity Atlas (Site No. 847a).				
Boom Type:	<input type="checkbox"/> Deflect		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protect		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recover
					Minimum Boom Length: 300ft.



PRIORITY **-A-** **NPS PRIORITY AREA SUMMARY** Month: September Year: 2016

Site No.:	MISS13	Site Name:	Coldwater Spring		
USGS Quad:	Saint Paul West	USACE Chart No.:	UMR 13	River Miles:	848-841
Agency/Contact:	National Park Service, Mississippi National River and Recreation Area				
Primary Contact:	Superintendent	Phone:	(651) 293- 8432		
Secondary Contact:	Chief of Resources	Phone:	(651) 293- 8434		
SITE DESCRIPTION					
Lat: 44° 53' 54.516"N	Long: 093° 11' 27.752"W	Surface Currents:	1-2kts	Discharge:	--- ft ³ /sec
Geographic Location:	The site encompasses NPS Island 108-01 (~8 acres), from the power lines right-of-way (river mi. 846.3 RDB) to the lower entrance of the channel behind NPS Island 108-01 (river mi. 845.9 RDB).				
Shoreline types (ESI rankings) – Check all that apply:					
<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Exposed rocky banks / Man-made Structures <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Rocky shoals; bedrock ledges <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Eroding banks <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Sandy bars and gently sloping banks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Mixed Sand & Gravel bars and banks <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Gravel bars & banks/riprap <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Exposed Flats <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Sheltered Scarps/Man-made Structures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 9. Vegetated low banks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10. Marshes					
Resources at Risk:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecological	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human-use		
Seasonal Priorities:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spring	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Summer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fall	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Winter	
Habitats:	Sand bars and gently sloping banks.				
Threatened/ Endangered Species:	Mussel beds with T/E species may be present.				
Wildlife:	Mud puppies spawn in June in areas with large flat rocks and swifter currents and may be present year round.				
Cultural, Historical, or Archaeological Resources:	It should be assumed that all sand bars and gently sloping banks along this section of the Mississippi River may contain sensitive historical and archeological resources. The area is part of the Fort Snelling National Historic Landmark and District.				
Human-use Resources:	Moderate recreational fishing. Recreational and commercial vessel traffic. Higher recreational use Apr-Oct and peak use Jul-Aug.				
PROTECTION STRATEGIES					
Degree of Protectability:	<input type="checkbox"/> High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low		
Staging Areas:	Vehicle staging from Coldwater Spring parking area. Vessel staging from Hidden Falls park boat ramp (846.6 LDB)				
Collection Points:	N/A.				
Site Access and Directions:	Land access from Coldwater Spring parking by turning S onto Minnehaha Park Dr. S from Hiawatha Ave. and E 54 th St. By boat from Hidden Falls Park (846.5 LDB); take Mississippi River Rd. to the N gate of Hidden Falls Park, go down hill to launch on right.				
Special Considerations:	Consult with a qualified cultural resources specialist before initiating on-site response. Consult a qualified natural resources specialist before initiating response actions that would disturb benthic habitats.				
Protection Method:	Set protection boom (2,600 ft.) along shoreline from the power line right-of way (846.3 RDB) to the lower entrance of NPS Island 108-01(846 RDB), anchored to large vegetation.				
Boom Type:	<input type="checkbox"/> Deflect	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protect	<input type="checkbox"/> Recover	Minimum Boom Length: 2,600ft.	



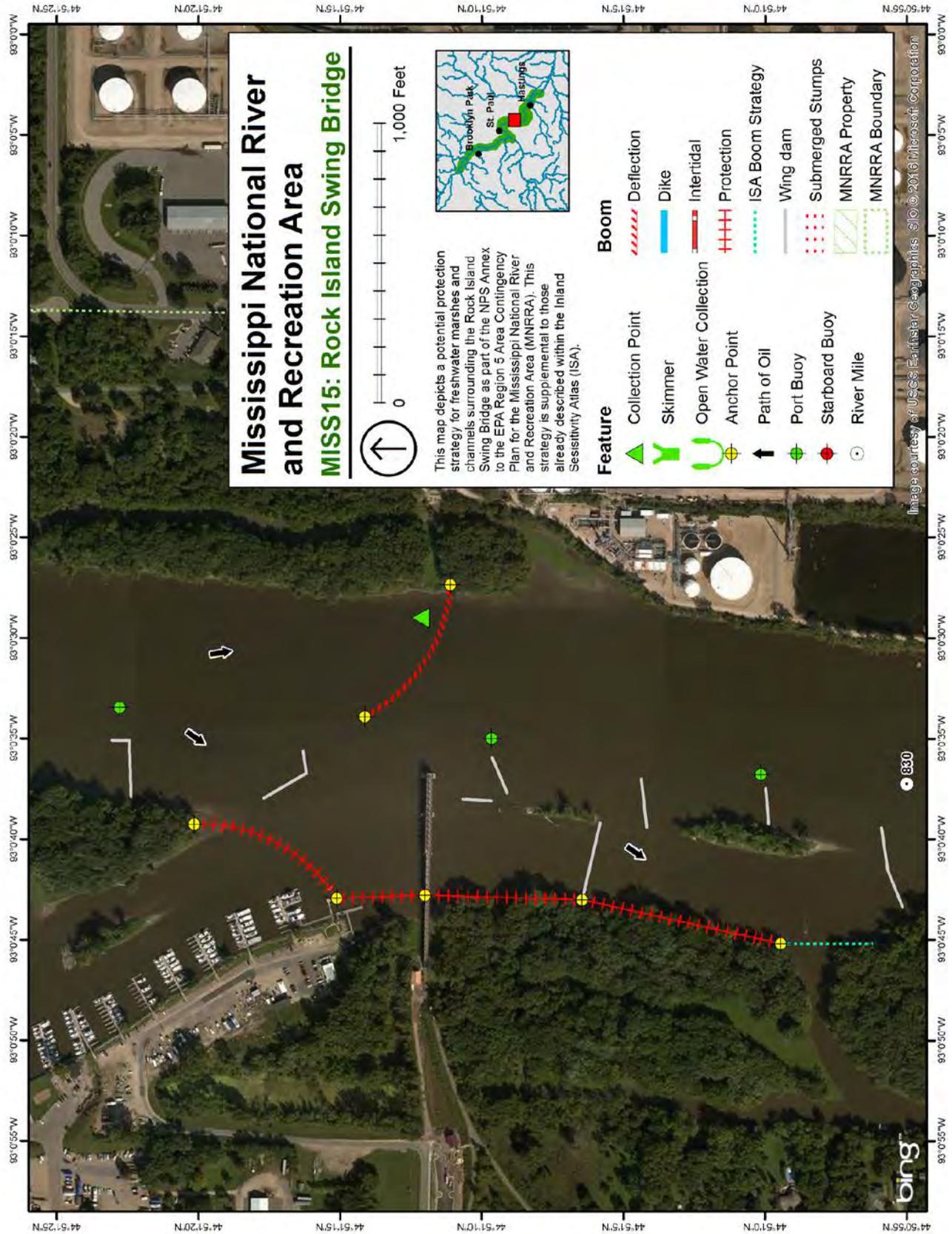
PRIORITY **-B-** **NPS PRIORITY AREA SUMMARY** Month: September Year: 2016

Site No.:	MISS14	Site Name:	Gun Club Lake Bridge		
USGS Quad:	Saint Paul SW	USACE Chart No.:	MN 4	River Miles:	6-1
Agency/Contact:	Dakota County and National Park Service				
Primary Contact:	Dakota County, Emergency Management			Phone:	(651) 438- 4703
Secondary Contact:	National Park Service, Mississippi National River and Recreation Area			Phone:	(651) 293- 8432
SITE DESCRIPTION					
Lat: 44° 51' 40.935"N	Long: 093° 11' 28.346"W	Surface Currents:	1-2kts	Discharge:	--- ft ³ /sec
Geographic Location:	Gun Club Lake (Minneapolis, MN) stretches for ~ 2 mi. off the RDB of the Minnesota River (river miles 5-3), though it is hydrologically connected via weirs. The ramp to the base of the I-494 bridge is approx. 1.5 mi from the Pine Knob Rd. (exit 72; Minneapolis, MN).				
Shoreline types (ESI rankings) – Check all that apply:					
<input type="checkbox"/> 1.Exposed rocky banks / Man-made Structures <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Rocky shoals; bedrock ledges <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Eroding banks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Sandy bars and gently sloping banks <input type="checkbox"/> 5.Mixed Sand & Gravel bars and banks <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Gravel bars & banks/riprap <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Exposed Flats <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Sheltered Scarps/Man-made Structures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 9. Vegetated low banks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10. Marshes					
Resources at Risk:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecological		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human-use	
Seasonal Priorities:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spring		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Summer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fall	<input type="checkbox"/> Winter
Habitats:	Freshwater marsh and gently sloping sandy banks.				
Threatened/ Endangered Species:	N/A.				
Wildlife:	Egret staging in late summer/ fall; 100s of waterfowl may be present during spring (Mar-Jun) and fall (Oct-Nov) migrations. Active and high density year round otter activity with dens present.				
Cultural, Historical, or Archaeological Resources:	As part of the confluence region with the Mississippi River and Fort Snelling Historic District, it should be assumed that sensitive archeological and historical resources may be present throughout the area.				
Human-use Resources:	Moderate recreational fishing and paddling. Higher recreational use Apr-Oct and peak use Jul-Aug.				
PROTECTION STRATEGIES					
Degree of Protectability:	<input type="checkbox"/> High		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low	
Staging Areas:	Limited staging is available for small vehicles at the base of I-494/Big River Regional Trail Access				
Collection Points:	Collection from the south side of the culvert with a small vacuum truck.				
Site Access and Directions:	Land access with UTV from I-494 onto Big River Regional Trail to base of bridge/culvert over Gun Club Lake.				
Special Considerations:	Consult with a qualified cultural resources specialist before removing sediment from the site.				
Protection Method:	Use protection boom (300 ft.) to block spill flow under the I-494 bridge culvert; attach boom to pylons or large vegetation. Material may be collected where it pools near the culvert.				
Boom Type:	<input type="checkbox"/> Deflect		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protect	<input type="checkbox"/> Recover	Minimum Boom Length: 300ft.



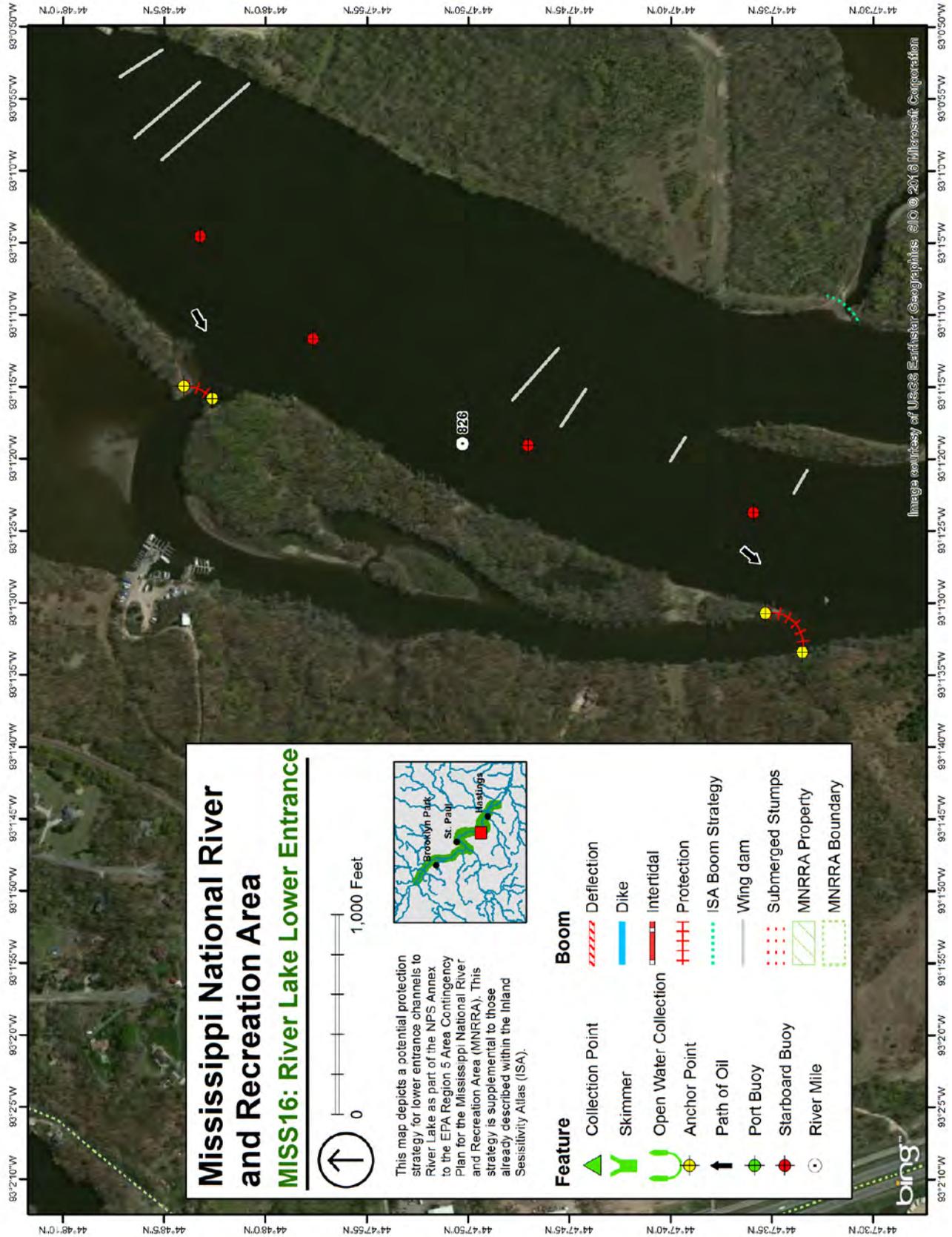
PRIORITY **-A-** **NPS PRIORITY AREA SUMMARY** Month: September Year: 2016

Site No.:	MISS15	Site Name:	Rock Island Swing Bridge		
USGS Quad:	Inver Grove Heights	USACE Chart No.:	UMR 15	River Miles:	834-828
Agency/Contact:	Minnesots Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and National Park Service(NPS)				
Primary Contact:	Minnesots DNR, Conservation Officer			Phone:	(612) 597- 1848
Secondary Contact:	National Park Service, Mississippi National River and Recreation Area			Phone:	(651) 293- 8432
SITE DESCRIPTION					
Lat: 44° 51' 09.326"N	Long: 093° 00' 41.442"W	Surface Currents:	1-2kts	Discharge:	--- ft ³ /sec
Geographic Location:	The site encompasses the lower entrance to the channel leading to River Heights Marina (830.4 RDB), the Rock Island Swing Bridge (830.3 RDB), and freshwater marshes north and south of the swing bridge in Inver Grove Heights, MN and is opposite of the Western Refining facility (830.0-830.5 LDB) in Saint Paul Park, MN.				
Shoreline types (ESI rankings) – Check all that apply:					
<input type="checkbox"/> 1.Exposed rocky banks / Man-made Structures <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Rocky shoals; bedrock ledges <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Eroding banks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Sandy bars and gently sloping banks <input type="checkbox"/> 5.Mixed Sand & Gravel bars and banks <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Gravel bars & banks/riprap <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Exposed Flats <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Sheltered Scarps/Man-made Structures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 9. Vegetated low banks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10. Marshes					
Resources at Risk:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecological		<input type="checkbox"/> Cultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human-use	
Seasonal Priorities:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spring	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Summer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fall	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Winter	
Habitats:	Freshwater marshes, sand bars, and gently sloping banks.				
Threatened/ Endangered Species:	T/E species present in freshwater marshes and along river banks. Mussel beds with T/E species may be present.				
Wildlife:	Likely otter activity around Merimac Island.				
Cultural, Historical, or Archaeological Resources:	The Rock Island Swing Bridge (830.3 RDB) is a registered historic property.				
Human-use Resources:	Moderate recreational fishing. Recreational and commercial vessel traffic. Higher recreational use Apr-Oct and peak use Jul-Aug.				
PROTECTION STRATEGIES					
Degree of Protectability:	<input type="checkbox"/> High		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low	
Staging Areas:	Staging for protection at River Heights Marina (830.4 RDB) and for collection at the Western Refining facility (830.3 LDB).				
Collection Points:	With a west wind/no wind, direct spill towards the Western Refinery facility (833.3 LDB) and remove with vacuum truck.				
Site Access and Directions:	Land/boat access from River Heights Marina (830.4 RDB) via Concord Blvd. to 66 th St. E onto Donnelly Ave in Inver Grove Heights, MN.				
Special Considerations:	Consult with a qualified cultural resource specialist before anchoring boom to the swing bridge. Consult with a natural resources specialist before on-site response enters freshwater marsh areas or disturbs the benthic habitat. Wing dams present along RDB. Contact Western Refining facility for river and land access permissions.				
Protection Method:	Set protection boom (2,200 ft.) to block islands' back channels and along marshes north and south of the swing bridge. Set deflection boom (500 ft.) to collect at the Western Refining facility (833.3 LDB). This protection strategy is supplemental to that appearing in the Inland Sensitivity Atlas (Site No. 829a).				
Boom Type:	<input type="checkbox"/> Deflect	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protect	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recover	Minimum Boom Length: 2,700ft.	



PRIORITY **-C-** **NPS PRIORITY AREA SUMMARY** Month: September Year: 2016

Site No.:	MISS16	Site Name:	River Lake Lower Entrance		
USGS Quad:	Inver Grove Heights	USACE Chart No.:	UMR 16	River Miles:	828-819
Agency/Contact:	Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) or National Park Service (NPS)				
Primary Contact:	Minnesots DNR, Conservation Officer			Phone:	(612) 597- 1848
Secondary Contact:	NPS, Mississippi National River and Recreation Area, Superintendent			Phone:	(651) 293- 8432
SITE DESCRIPTION					
Lat: 44° 47' 45.094"N	Long: 093° 01' 24.730"W	Surface Currents:	1-2kts	Discharge:	--- ft ³ /sec
Geographic Location:	Part of Pine Bend Bluff Scenic Natural Area (Inver Grove Heights, MN) and forming the lower boundary to River Lake (827 RDB), the site includes a river island (~37 acres) located at river mile 826 RDB with entrances to channels passing behind the island at approx. 826.3 and 825.7 RDB.				
Shoreline types (ESI rankings) – Check all that apply:					
<input type="checkbox"/> 1.Exposed rocky banks / Man-made Structures <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Rocky shoals; bedrock ledges <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Eroding banks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Sandy bars and gently sloping banks <input type="checkbox"/> 5.Mixed Sand & Gravel bars and banks <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Gravel bars & banks/riprap <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Exposed Flats <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Sheltered Scarps/Man-made Structures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 9. Vegetated low banks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10. Marshes					
Resources at Risk:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecological		<input type="checkbox"/> Cultural	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human-use	
Seasonal Priorities:	<input type="checkbox"/> Spring	<input type="checkbox"/> Summer	<input type="checkbox"/> Fall	<input type="checkbox"/> Winter	
Habitats:	Sand bars, gently sloping banks, freshwater marshes.				
Threatened/Endangered Species:	Mussel beds with T/E species may be present.				
Wildlife:	High otter activity year round otter activity with dens present.				
Cultural, Historical, or Archaeological Resources:	N/A.				
Human-use Resources:	Moderate recreational fishing. Recreational and commercial vessel traffic. Higher recreational use Apr-Oct and peak use Jul-Aug.				
PROTECTION STRATEGIES					
Degree of Protectability:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High		<input type="checkbox"/> Medium	<input type="checkbox"/> Low	
Staging Areas:	Staging at River Grove Harbor boat ramp parking.				
Collection Points:	N/A.				
Site Access and Directions:	Boat access only from River Grove Harbor (826.2 RDB, on River Lake); Take Inver Grove Trl. to 102nd St., a private dirt road and to the marina.				
Special Considerations:	Koch pipelines present at north and south ends of the island. Wing dams present up river of river islands. Consult a qualified natural resources specialist before intitiating response actions that would disturb benthic habitats.				
Protection Method:	Set protection boom (500 ft.) in front of River Lake entrance and lower island entrance, anchored to large vegetation.				
Boom Type:	<input type="checkbox"/> Deflect	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protect	<input type="checkbox"/> Recover	Minimum Boom Length: 500ft	



Part V: Emergency Use Permit

United States Department of the Interior – National Park Service Special Use Permit for Emergency Response

PARK NAME: _____

Permit #: _____

Date Permit: Approved _____

Type of Use: _____

Reviewed _____

Long Term: _____ Short Term: _____

Expires _____

Permittee Name: _____

Organization: _____

Address: _____

Telephone/Fax: _____

_____ is hereby authorized to use the following described land or facilities in the above named area, to be restored to its condition prior to use at the end of the permit:

The permit begins at _____ (am/pm) on _____ (month/day/year) and expires at _____ (am/pm) on _____ (month/day/year).

SUMMARY OF PERMITTED ACTIVITY:

Response activities for which the NPS could require a permit include but are not limited to the following:

1. Cleanup and Response Measures--All cleanup response activities occurring on NPS owned/managed lands require prior authorization of the Superintendent. This includes in-situ burning and use of chemical countermeasures.
2. Ground Disturbance--Any activities that might result in disturbance of soil or vegetation must be approved by the Superintendent. These would include activities such as the installation of camps and staging areas, and the use of vehicles, vessels or earth-moving equipment.
3. Aircraft Operations--Any fixed wing or helicopter landings in the Park must be approved by the Superintendent.
4. Access to NPS lands--Any traffic across, through or over NPS owned/managed lands requires prior notification and authorization by the Superintendent.

Person on site responsible for adherence to terms and conditions of permit: _____

Authorizing legislation or other authority: _____

PERFORMANCE BOND: Required _____ Not Required _____ Amount \$ _____

LIABILITY INSURANCE: Required _____ Not Required _____ Amount \$ _____

PROPERTY INSURANCE: Required _____ Not Required _____ Amount \$ _____

ISSUANCE of this permit is subject to the attached conditions. The undersigned hereby accepts this permit subject to the terms, covenants, obligations, and reservations, expressed, or implied herein.

PERMITTEE _____

Signature

Title

Date

Authorizing NPS Official _____

Signature

Title

Date

CONDITIONS OF THIS PERMIT

1. The permittee is prohibited from giving false information; to do so will be considered a breach of conditions and be grounds for revocation: [36 CFR 2.32(a)(3)].
2. The permittee shall exercise this privilege subject to the supervision of the Superintendent or designee, and shall comply with all applicable Federal, State, county and municipal laws, ordinances, regulations, codes, and the terms and conditions of this permit. Failure to do so may result in immediate suspension of the permitted activity or termination of the permit.
3. The permittee is responsible for making all necessary contacts and arrangements with other federal, state, and local agencies to secure required inspections, permits, licenses, etc.
4. This permit may be revoked at the discretion of the superintendent upon 24 hours notice, or without notice if damage to resources or facilities occurs or is threatened, notwithstanding any other term or condition of the permit to the contrary. Permittee will reimburse NPS for cleanup or repair of damages required to be made by NPS staff or contractor in conjunction with terminated permit.
5. This agreement is made upon the express condition that the United States, its agents and employees shall be free from all liabilities and claims for damages and/or suits for or by reason of any injury, injuries, or death to any person or persons or property of any kind whatsoever, whether to the person or property of the (Permittee/Grantee), its agents or employees, or third parties, from any cause or causes whatsoever while in or upon said premises or any part thereof during the term of this agreement or occasioned by any occupancy or use of said premises or any activity carried on by the (Permittee) in connection herewith, and the (Permittee) hereby covenants and agrees to indemnify, defend, save and hold harmless the United States, its agents, and employees from all liabilities, charges, expenses and costs on account of or by reason of any such injuries, deaths, liabilities, claims, suits or losses however occurring or damages growing out of the same.
6. Permittee agrees to carry general liability insurance against claims occasioned by the action or omissions of the permittee, its agents and employees in carrying out the activities and operations authorized by this permit. The policy shall be in the amount of \$ _____ and underwritten by a United States company naming the United States of America as **additionally insured**. The permittee agrees to provide the Superintendent with a Certificate of Insurance with the proper endorsements prior to the effective date of the permit.
7. Permittee agrees to deposit with the park a bond in the amount of \$ _____ from an authorized bonding company or in the form of cash or cash equivalent, to guarantee that all financial obligations to the park will be met, including the restoration and rehabilitation of the permitted area.
8. The person named on the permit as in charge of the permitted activity on-site must have full authority to make any decisions about the activity and must remain on-site at all times. He/she shall be responsible for all individuals, groups, vendors, etc. involved with the permit.
9. This permit may not be transferred or assigned without the prior written consent of the Superintendent.

ADD PARK SPECIFIC CONDITIONS HERE:

Examples of park specific conditions may include: ban on all open fires, managing human waste (i.e. requiring port-o-johns), solid waste management and removal of oiled/contaminated debris, all crews must be accompanied by an NPS official, weight restrictions for commercial vehicle use, drinking water and food stipulations.

NPS Annex to Region 5 RCP/ACP, MSP Sub-ACP
Instructions for Special Use Permit Form
(Discard before issuing permit)

1. This form may be used to permit either **LONG TERM** (not to exceed 5 yrs) or **SHORT TERM** (not to exceed 1 yr) uses. Check the appropriate space at the top of the form.
2. The permit number requires 14 digits, designed for computerization. The first 4 digits represent the Region symbol or may reflect the purpose of the permit (FILM, EVENT etc.). The next 4 digits represent the park area, the next 4 digits the type of permit (see code below), and the last three the sequential number of the permit e.g. # RMR GRTE 1100 105, a stock driving or trailing permit.
3. Note that uses addressed in 36 CFR are identified by the first two or three numbers of the applicable regulation as the first part of the "type of use" code.
4. If a performance or resource protection/clean up bond is required so indicate along with amount.
5. Generally the NPS will recover all costs associated with issuing a special use permit. (See Chapter 10 of Reference Manual 53). If no fee is appropriate, insert **WAIVED** in the appropriate block.
6. Park areas will append any **ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS**, local instructions and applications.
7. A **LONG TERM** designation is appropriate for the following type of uses (list is not all inclusive):

<u>Code</u>	<u>Type of Use</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Type of Use</u>
1000	Agricultural (Gen)	5100	Advertisements
1100	Stock Driving or Trailing	5200	Alcoholic Beverages
1200	Stock Watering Dev.	5300	Business Operations
1300	Stock Corrals & Loading Chutes	5600	Commercial Vehicles
2600	Grazing/Pasturing Livestock	5610	Chemical Storage Bins
2610	Residing in Park	6000	Other

8. A **SHORT TERM** designation is appropriate for the following types of uses (list is not inclusive):

<u>Code</u>	<u>Type of Use</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Type of Use</u>
1100	Stock Driving or Trailing	4110	Load, Weight, Length, Width Limitations
1300	Trail Rides	5100	Advertisements (5.1)
2170	Air Delivery	5101	Eating, Drinking, and Lodging
2171	Salvage of Downed Aircraft	5200	Alcoholic Beverages
2173	Hang Gliding, Ballooning,	5300	Business Operations
####	Ultralights & Parachuting	5400	Commercial Passenger Carrying
2380	Explosives, Fireworks	####	Motor Vehicle
2400	Weapons, Traps, and Nets	5500	Commercial Photography
2410	Transport Game	5600	Commercial Vehicles
2500	Research Specimens(2.5)	5700	Construction
2501	Special Events	6000	Military Activities
2510	Public Assembly	7000	Climbing
2520	Sell/Distribute Printed Material	7100	Caving
2620	Scatter Human Ashes	8000	Gate Key
3300	Vessels/Boat Use	9500	Other

Part VI: Supplemental Information to Response Strategy Sites in the Inland Sensitivity Atlas

The following table represents information concerning sensitive natural and cultural resources, navigational hazards, and recommended consultations with qualified resource specialists before initiating response for response strategy sites in the Inland Sensitivity Atlas (ISA). It was compiled during the process of identifying priority protection areas for the NPS Annex for MNRRA. The list is not intended to be comprehensive for all 140 ISA priority site within the MNRRA corridor, but rather only sites where some of the park's priorities may be present. In particular, the presence of state and/or federally threatened and endangered mussels would apply to a larger number of sites than indicated by this table and any response actions with the potential to disturb benthic habitats should consider consultation with a natural resources specialist before proceeding.

Table 5. Supplemental Information for response strategy sites from the Inland Sensitivity Atlas within MNRRA.

Site Number	Site Description	Priority Category	Sensitive Flora and Fauna	Special Considerations	Additional Protection
3c	Gun Club Lake	C/E/H	Sensitive wildlife (otter, birds); Wading bird and waterfowl staging; Cultural resources.	From RM 2-4, avoid collecting material on banks. Consult with a qualified cultural resources specialist before initiating on-site response.	-
845a, 844a, 1a	MN River Confluence	C/E/H	Sensitive wildlife (otter, fish); Cultural resources.	Avoid collecting material on banks. Consult with a qualified cultural resources specialist before initiating on-site response.	-
841a, 841b	Union Pacific RR Brdg	C/E/H	T/E mussels; Historic site.	Consult a qualified natural resources specialist before initiating response actions that would disturb benthic habitats.	Place protection boom in front of Mendota Road Bridge (841.1 RDB)
839a, 839b, 839d	Raspberry Island	C/H	Historic sites: MN Boat Club on Raspberry Island and Robert St. Bridge	Consult with a qualified cultural resources specialist before initiating on-site response.	-
835c, 834a	Pigeys Outfall	C/E/H	T/E mussels and other sensitive wildlife (otter, waterfowl staging).	Consult a qualified natural resources specialist before initiating response actions that would disturb benthic habitats.	-
834c	Pigs Eye Island #2 W	E	T/E mussels and other sensitive wildlife (waterfowl staging).	Consult a qualified natural resources specialist before initiating response actions that would disturb benthic habitats. Wreck present at mouth of channel.	-
834b	Pigs Eye Lake 3	E	Sensitive wildlife (rookery, waterfowl staging).	-	-
833a	NPS Island, Pigs Eye Lake	E/H	T/E mussels and other sensitive wildlife (waterfowl staging).	Consult a qualified natural resources specialist before initiating response actions that would disturb benthic habitats. Wing dams present on RDB.	With a west wind, set protection boom to block Pig Eye Lak outflow. Anchor boom to large vegetation.
831a	Twin Cities Marina Inlet	E/H	Sensitive wildlife, including T/E species (T/E mussels, frog, otter).	Consult a qualified natural resources specialist before initiating response actions that would disturb freshwater marsh or	-

NPS Annex to Region 5 RCP/ACP, MSP Sub-ACP

Site Number	Site Description	Priority Category	Sensitive Flora and Fauna	Special Considerations	Additional Protection
				benthic habitats. Wing dams present on both banks.	
826a	River Lake Upper Entrances	E/H	Sensitive wildlife (otter; nesting turtles).	Avoid collected oil on sand bars; Consult with MN DNR for the current location of turtle nesting areas (May-Oct). Wing dams present on RDB.	-
825b	Baldwin Lake/Gray Cloud Island	E/H	T/E mussels and other sensitive wildlife (waterfowl staging); Sensitive vegetation (Lotus beds)	Consult a qualified natural resources specialist before initiating response actions that would disturb benthic habitats. Wing dams present on LDB.	-
823a, 823b, 823c, 823d	Spring Lake Entry and river islands	E/H	Sensitive wildlife (waterfowl staging, turtle nesting concentration area); Sand bars between 824 and 821 may be turtle nesting concentration; T/E mussels may be present.	Consult a qualified natural resources specialist before initiating response actions that would disturb benthic habitats (year round) or sand bars (May-Oct). Wing dams present on RDB; Submerged stump field present within Spring Lake.	-
820a, 820b	Spring Lake	E/H	Sensitive wildlife (waterfowl staging, fish habitat). Flathead catfish winter.	Submerged stump field present within Spring Lake.	-
2a, 3a	Vermillion River Public Access	E/H	Sensitive wildlife (otter, waterfowl staging) and marshes.	-	-
811a, 811b, 811c, 812b	Prescott Island and St. Croix Confluence	E/H	T/E mussels and other sensitive wildlife (otter; waterfowl staging).	Consult a qualified natural resources specialist before initiating response actions that would disturb benthic habitats. Wing dams present on both banks upriver of the confluence.	-
852b	W Mississippi R. Flat Outfalls	E/H	T/E mussels and other sensitive wildlife (bat colonies).	Consult a qualified natural resources specialist before initiating response actions that would disturb benthic habitats or upland bat colony sites.	-
814a, 815a	Lock and Dam 2 / Hastings Dam	C/E/H	T/E mussels (above dam) and sensitive fish/mud puppy habitat (below dam); Historic site; Lock and dam.	Consult a qualified natural resources specialist before initiating response actions that would disturb benthic habitats.	Submerged stump field present above dam and wing dams present on RDB.
852a, 853c, 853d	Lower St. Anthony Falls	C/E/H	T/E mussels and sensitive fish/mud puppy habitat below dam. Historic sites (including water navigation structures and Cedar Avenue Bridge)	Consult a qualified cultural resources specialist before initiating response actions that could impact historic resources. Consult a qualified natural resources specialist before initiating response actions that would disturb benthic habitats.	-

APPENDIX F

Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-Area Resource Inventory List

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Federal Resources

U.S. EPA, Twin Cities and Region 5

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Emergency Response branch in the Superfund division maintains support to provide environmental consulting services through the Superfund Technical Assessment Response Team (START) and on-site cleanup through the Emergency and Rapid Response Service (ERRS) contractors. Both of these are available for response 24/7 in the Twin Cities area.

EPA Region 5 Equipment Catalog: The EPA Region 5 Equipment Catalog details available response equipment including where the equipment is located within Region 5.

EPA Region 5 Emergency Response Capability: The EPA Region 5 Emergency Response Capability Catalog details the capabilities of EPA Region 5's Emergency Response Branch.

U.S. Coast Guard, Sector UMR, MSD St. Paul

The USCG has trained personnel and can provide a first federal official to oil spills in the Twin Cities area. They also have access to boats and communications/marine radio through the USCG Auxiliary. Auxiliary assets have been used for water safety patrol during large scale exercises.

U.S. Coast Guard, Atlantic Strike Team

The USCG maintains all hazard 24/7 strike teams available within a few hours to the Twin Cities area. The Atlantic Strike Team (AST) serves this area. The AST has provided haz-mat Level B/C safety and contractor oversight for hazardous substance cleanups under EPA removal actions in Minnesota.

Federal Bureau of Investigations, Minneapolis

The FBI is the lead federal agency for responding to threats from weapons of mass destruction (WMD). The Bureau investigates and collects intelligence on WMD-related threats and incidents to prevent attacks and respond to them when they occur. As part of the WMD Directorate (WMDD), the FBI maintains an all-hazards evidence collection team.

State Resources

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency and Minnesota Department of Agriculture:

The State of Minnesota holds contracts with businesses that provide environmental emergency response services. The contractors are defined as either full-service or limited-service. Limited-service contractors may be used for spills of petroleum and nonhazardous materials. Full-service emergency response contractor services include:

- Toll-free, 24-hour telephone answering.
- 24-hour, statewide response.
- Level A, B, C and D responses.
- Provide vacuum truck(s).
- Supply and deliver sorbents (booms, pads, sweeps, pillows, etc.) to responses.

- Investigate, contain and recover spills/releases on land, including the excavation of contaminated soils.
- Investigate, contain, remediate and recover spills/releases to surface waters using containment booms, sorbents, aeration equipment, vacuum trucks, and pumps.
- Investigate and mitigate petroleum vapor and product in sewer systems and utility conduits.
- Investigate, contain, sample, transport and manage known and unknown abandoned wastes or mystery spills or releases.
- Collect, preserve and transport samples to laboratories for analysis. Follow established sample-collection protocols and methodology.
- Collect, assess and analyze air contaminant levels during a chemical fire, tire fire, or other fire causing air contaminant concerns.
- Design, install, operate and troubleshoot mechanical systems, such as carbon filtration systems and groundwater remediation systems.
- Arrange for transportation, storage and proper management of wastes generated during an emergency response.
- Assist with the management and disposal of wastes generated from terroristic and natural disaster incidents.
- Biomedical and infectious waste containment, transport and disposal.

Department of Public Safety, Minnesota State Fire Marshall:

Minnesota has 11 Chemical Assessment Teams (CATs) which are composed of a minimum of nine trained personnel. One hazardous materials specialist and two technicians are available to respond at all times. During an Emergency CATs provide local incident commanders with:

- Technical support and monitoring
- Professional responders trained to exceed OSHA and NFPA competencies
- Specialized equipment and reference materials
- Additional support and/or follow-up by other state agencies as needed

The primary responsibilities of a CAT at an incident scene are to provide:

- Hazard assessment
- Technical assistance
- Simple mitigation
- Basic decontamination

CATs are capable of sampling for unknown identification of substances and materials as well as:

- Air monitoring
- Plume projection
- Evacuation/sheltering recommendations
- Over pack/containment of a container
- Sample collection (not evidence)

Minnesota National Guard:

The 55th Civil Support Team perform duties in support of emergency preparedness programs to prepare for or respond to emergencies involving the use or threatened use of a Weapon of Mass Destruction, a terrorist attack or threatened terrorist attack that results in or could result in catastrophic loss of life or property, the intentional or unintentional release of nuclear, biological, radiological or toxic or poisonous chemicals that result in or could result in catastrophic loss of life or property, or a natural or manmade disaster that results in or could result in catastrophic loss of life or property.

Tribal Resources

Mdewakanton Public Safety is a full-time, professional fire and ambulance department staffed 24 hours a day, seven days a week. It is the mission of Mdewakanton Public Safety to protect and preserve the sovereignty, self-sufficiency, and image of the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community (SMSC) while maintaining the business continuity of all Community enterprises. Through this mission, Mdewakanton Public Safety will continually strive to improve its performance by challenging the limits in all aspects of public safety. As an exercise of tribal sovereignty, Mdewakanton Public Safety serves Community Members, guests, and patrons of the SMSC, and residents of nearby communities by request through mutual aid agreements.

Local Resources

- Several County Sheriff's Offices have Patrol Boats and communications assets.
- Several Local Fire Departments have responders trained in boom deployment, boat rescue, and oil and hazardous substance release response.

Private Sector Resources

There are several Oil Spill Removal Organizations (OSROs) located in the Twin Cities Area. There are also multiple environmental consulting firms in the twin cities area with 24/7 assets available. The CAER organizations provide training and regular on-water exercises annually.

Regulated Facilities:

All FRP facilities in the Twin Cities area have either a combination of on-site response boom and assets and/or one-hour deployment availability of OSROs in the Twin Cities Area.

Wakota CAER:

Wakota CAER is a non-profit 501(c)3 organization initiated by industry and dedicated to provide and support preparedness for public safety and environmental preservation. To prepare for potential river spills, some of the members banded together to form the Mississippi River Spill Response Cooperative (RSRC). The cooperative facilitates mutual aid assistance between members during response to oil spills on the Mississippi River, Minnesota River, and St. Croix River in the Twin Cities Metro Area.

BOOM CACHES and RESPONSE STRATEGIES: Nine equipment caches are strategically located along the Mississippi River between St. Paul, Minnesota and Prescott, Wisconsin ([Cache Map 2013](#)). Another cache is located on the St. Croix River at Kinnickinnic State Park for a total of ten boom caches. The caches consist of Conex-style freight boxes that contain boom and other equipment. The cooperative equipment is purchased by RSRC members and used to satisfy certain federal regulatory requirements per the [Oil Pollution Act 1990](#). For that reason, it is viewed as dedicated equipment and cannot be mobilized out of the area.

Red Wing CAER:

The mission of Red Wing CAER is to create and maintain a cooperative culture through networking, communication, and education that results in a higher level of public safety and environmental quality.

The vision of the Red Wing Community Awareness and Emergency Response (CAER) Organization is to provide and support preparedness for public safety and environmental quality.

BOOM CACHES: Red Wing CAER maintains a network of oil containment and cold weather response equipment caches along the Upper Mississippi River. The equipment locations can be found at: http://redwingcaer.org/equipment_location.aspx

Other Resources

The UMR Spill Response Plan and Resource Manual also lists many response assets available for oil discharges and hazardous substance releases.

APPENDIX G

Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-Area

Worst Case Discharge (WCD) Analysis

Note: Facility-Specific Information has been redacted from this document.

The NCP requires that the ACP shall be adequate to remove a worst-case discharge from a vessel or onshore facility operating in or near the area. For Oil and Hazardous Substance WCD, this analysis included the following facilities, current as of December 2020: FRP and SPCC facilities; Rail/rolling stock and Motor Vehicles; Pipeline Facilities; and Vessels. For EHS releases, this analysis included EPCRA (Tier II reporting) and CAA 112r (RMP) facilities including overland transport.

Oil and Hazardous Substances Discharges

Background: Spill responders (*and the Code of Federal Regulations*) group oil into five basic groups:

- Group 1: Non-Persistent Light Oils
(Gasoline, Condensate)
- Group 2: Persistent Light Oils (SG<0.85)
(Diesel, No. 2 Fuel Oil, Jet A, Light Crudes)
- Group 3: Medium Oils (SG 0.85 - 0.95)
(Most Crude Oils, IFO 180)
- Group 4: Heavy Oils (SG 0.95 – 1.0)
(Heavy Crude Oils, No. 6 Fuel Oil, Bunker C)
- Group 5: Sinking Oils (SG> 1.0)
(Slurry Oils, Residual Oils, Asphalt oils >1.0, weathering diluted bitumen)
- AFVO: Group A (SG<0.8); B (SG 0.8-1.0); C (SG>1)

There are several major oil and chemical spill recovery factors to consider in every response:

- Oil lost to the environment (dissipation/evaporation)
- Oil deposited on the shoreline
- Oil available for on-water recovery
- On-water recovery volumes are adjusted for emulsification factors based on oil group (up to 2x)
- Geographic capability; Ice conditions, debris, high and low flow considerations, temperature extremes.

An example of a Typical recovery planning calculation:*

On Water recovery:

Spill Volume x (10% - 50% recovery) x (1-2x emulsification)

Shoreline recovery:

Spill Volume x (10% - 75% recovery) x (1-2x emulsification)

** Colder weather and lower temps create higher recovery.*

In the Twin Cities area there are:

- 25 Large oil facilities with EPA Facility Response Plans (FRPs)
- 26 Facilities + Vessels, with USCG Regulated Plans (including complex facilities)
- 11 Active Pipeline Stream Crossings
- 1 Inactive Pipeline Stream Crossing
- 6 pipeline breakout storage tank facilities
- 5 Railroads Carrying Unit Trains of Oil or Haz Subst.
- Multiple Highway risks via bridge and storm sewers

Twin Cities sub-area WCD Volumes

(Response Resource Requirements):

- Mississippi River
 - Floating Oils: 3.7 – 22 million gal.
 - Sinking (and suspended) Oils: 4.1 million gal.
 - AFVO: 2.9 million gal.
- Minnesota River
 - Floating Oils: 2.2 - 2.8 million gal.
 - Sinking (and suspended) Oils: 1.05 million gal.
 - AFVO: 111,000 gal.
- St Croix River – Lower Portion/Twin Cities Area
 - Floating Oils: 50,000 – 300,000 gal.
 - Sinking (and suspended) Oils: 10,000 gal.
 - AFVO: 111,000 gal.

Worst Case Discharge Oil Response Strategies

Tactic	Purpose	Location
Diversions booming	Remove oil from faster water and divert it to slower water	Stream, open water
Exclusion booming	Exclude oil from a sensitive area	River, culvert, open water
Containment booming	Contain and recover oil	Open water, river, stream
Barriers & Dams	Contain or divert oil on water or that has potential to migrate	Land, stream, ice
Flooding and flushing	Physically remove oil from the shoreline to a location for collection and removal	Shoreline

Hazardous Substance and Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) Releases.

Background: A Worst-Case Toxic/Caustic (and flammable) air release will typically involve the following immediate response needs:

- Large-scale evacuations or shelter-in-place actions.
- Significant risks to emergency response personnel.
- Significant challenges for public notification and warnings.
- Multiple injuries and/or deaths.
- Transportation routes disruption.
- Multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional response needs.
- A Unified Command and rapidly escalating Incident Command System (ICS) structure.
- An initial Common Operating Picture (COP) dependent upon radio.
- Hazardous materials incidents will also generate widespread media and public interest.

Fixed Facilities:

In the Twin Cities Area, there are roughly 107 RMP facilities with extremely hazardous toxic and flammable chemicals. There are 61 RMP facilities in Minnesota whose worst-case release planning area includes an estimated residential population of over 10,000 People. Several of the highest risk facilities are in the metropolitan area. The highest risk facilities having a planning area of over 100,000 people.

There are also 2,930 active EPCRA (Tier II) facilities in the twin cities reporting EHS chemicals on site. The number of different EHS chemicals found in Twin Cities metropolitan county ranges from 55 to 586.

Rolling Stock:

There are multiple rail lines and rail yards in the Twin Cities Planning area. The PHMSA Hazardous Materials Regulation (HMRs) govern the safe transportation of Poison Inhalation Hazard (PIH), Toxic Inhalation Hazard (TIH), explosive, corrosive, and flammable materials. Safety standards include route planning requirements, rail speed limits, hazardous car train placement, and tank car design standards amongst other practices.

The typical lading of an EHS car such as chlorine (for example) is around 14,700 gallons or 180,000 pounds in the most common “90-ton” rail tanker car. Some tank cars are built to larger specifications and can operate at 286,000 lbs. (263,000 lbs gross) rail load for the transportation of chlorine. There may be several EHS cars on any train.

Commodities such as Liquid Natural Gas (LNG), considered a cryogenic flammable material, can be shipped in blocks of cars. Additional safety standards for hazardous shipments occur at different levels, such as “over 20 cars in a block” or “over 35 cars on a train.” High Hazard Flammable Trains (HHTFs), such as unit trains of crude oil, often consist of over 100 hazardous liquid cars. Several of these unit trains may also pass through the Twin Cities area on a given day.

Public safety response planning is occurring at the County Level (all-hazards plans) and local level with fire departments situated along unit train right of ways.

The worst-case toxic hazardous substance release from rail is a PIH/TIH release in a populated area. Protective action distances are recommended in the DOT *Emergency Response Guidebook*.

Motor Vehicle:

A typical Metro County will have several hundred EPCRA (Tier II reporting) facilities with EHS and the majority of these receive chemical shipments by truck. Multi-unit tank car motor vehicles carrying cylinders of EHS such as chlorine and sulfur dioxide regularly travel through the Twin Cities and are regulated under the HMRs.

Chemical release public safety training is also occurring at the County and City levels. A worst-case toxic release from transport would be the release from a cylinder or cylinders involved in a truck accident or a release from a full tanker truck (typically less than 10,000 gallons of hazardous liquids) in a populated area or in stuck traffic during rush hour.

Pipeline:

There are currently no anhydrous ammonia pipelines operating in the Twin Cities Area.

APPENDIX H

Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-Area Acronyms

A

AC	Area Committee
ACP	Area Contingency Plan
APHIS	Animal Plant Health Inspection Service
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
ATDSR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

B

C

CAER	Community Awareness and Emergency Response
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
COOP	Continuity of Operations Plan
CWA	Clean Water Act

D

DOT	United States Department of Transportation
-----	--

E

EMA	Emergency Management Agency/Director
EO	Executive Order
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOU	Emergency Operations Unit
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
ERT	Environmental Response Team

F

FRP	Facility Response Plan
-----	------------------------

G

GIS	Geographic Information System
-----	-------------------------------

H

HASP	Health and Safety Plan
Hazmat	Hazardous Materials

I

IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Command or Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IRT	Incident Response Team
ISA	Inland Sensitivity Atlas

J

JIC	Joint Information Coordinator
JIS	Joint Information Systems
JPIC	Joint Public Information Coordinator

K

L

LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
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M

MAC	Multiagency Coordination Group
MDNR	Minnesota Department of Natural Resources
MEOP	Minnesota Emergency Operations Plan
MHz	Megahertz
MPCA	Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

N

NCP	National Contingency Plan
NEBA	Net Environmental Benefit Analysis

NIMS	National Incident Management System
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRDA	Natural Resource Damage Assessment
NRDAR	Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration
NRF	National Response Framework

O

OPA	Oil Pollution Act of 1990
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSLTF	Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund
OSRO	Oil Spill Removal Organization

P

PIO	Public Information Officer
PRFA	Pollution Removal Fund Authorization
PSC	Planning Section Chief

Q

R

RCP	Regional Contingency Plan
RCP/ACP	Region 5 Joint Regional Contingency Plan and Area Contingency Plan
RP	Responsible Party
RRT	Regional Response Team

S

SACP	Sub-Area Contingency Plan
SCAT	Shoreline Cleanup Assessment Technique
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SERS	Surveillance and Emergency Response System
SitRep	Situation Report

T

U

UC	Unified Command
UMRBA	Upper Mississippi River Basin Association
USACE	United States Army Corp of Engineers
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGC	United States Geological Survey

V

W

WCD	Worst Case Discharge
WDNR	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
WEM	Wisconsin Emergency Management
WS	Wildlife Service

X

Y

Z

APPENDIX I

Minneapolis/St. Paul Inland Zone Sub-Area In-Situ Oil Burn Guidance

The process for approving the open burning of a major oil spill in the Twin Cities Sub-Area includes a significant evaluation of public safety. Given the inherent risks to populations, road travel, air travel, and infrastructure along with reasonable access to most areas where a spill could occur, **it is highly unlikely that permission will be granted for In-Situ burning in the metropolitan area.**

In-Situ burning (ISB) is still a potential option to minimize oil spill footprints and environmental harm for rural and remote natural areas or for seasonal exceptions where conventional mechanical tactics may not be advisable. For ISB approval, please defer to the established procedures in the Regional Contingency Plan (RCP/ACP) at the RRT5.org web site if public safety considerations are not an immediate limiting factor.

<https://rrt5.org/RCPACPMain/RCPACPAppearances/InSituBurningofOilasaResponseToolInRegion5.aspx>

In-Situ Oil Spill Guidance:

EPA Guidance:

EPA Region 5, RRT5, RCP/ACP Appendix 6, ISB Guidance for FOSCs, v2015
- 8 pgs. Including references and links & example burn request form.

API Guidance:

Field Operations Guide for In-Situ Burning of Inland Oil Spills API TECHNICAL REPORT 1251
FIRST EDITION, JULY 2015.

- 78 pgs. Including references to 15 foundational ISB documents

Field Operations Guide for In-Situ Burning of On-Water Oil Spills API TECHNICAL REPORT 1252
FIRST EDITION, JULY 2015.

- 72 pgs. Including references to 16 foundational ISB documents.

NOAA Guidance:

[Guidance on Burning Spilled Oil In Situ:](#)

- 4 pgs. A 1995 position paper from the National Response Team on the recommended limits for short-term human exposure to particulates measuring less than 10 microns (PM-10) while spilled oil is burned in situ.

[Open-water Response Strategies: In Situ Burning:](#)

- 13 pgs. Why conduct in situ burning? How is it done? What about the emissions that it produces? Where has in situ burning been conducted? What factors might prevent its use?

[RRT VI Guidelines for Inshore/Nearshore In Situ Burn:](#)

- 9 pgs. Advantages and disadvantages of in situ burning of oiled wetlands, safety and operational guidelines, and a checklist for in situ coastal wetland burns.

[In Situ Burn Unified Command Decision Verification Checklist:](#)

- 4 pgs. This checklist, created in 1997 with input from the Region II Regional Response Team, summarizes important information the Unified Command should consider when planning oil spill in situ burning in marine waters of Region II.

[Health and Safety Aspects of In Situ Burning of Oil:](#)

- 9 pgs. Presents health and safety considerations for response personnel, the general public, and the environment.

[Sample Site Safety Plan for Marine In Situ Burn Operations:](#)

- 25 pgs. A draft sample site safety plan that includes elements unique to ISB. The sample is not a standard but rather a suggested starting point

[Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies \(SMART\)](#)

- 46 pgs. The SMART protocol, updated in August 2006.

[Upper Mississippi River \(UMR\) Spills Plan, ISB decision Checklist:](#)

- 3 pgs. List of burn considerations by decision steps.