Quad Cities Sub-Area Contingency Plan
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

July 2018

Public Distribution

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Special Notice

The Quad Cities Sub-Area (QCSA) Contingency Plan (QCSACP) is intended for broad dissemination. Because it is a publically accessible document, some information has been omitted due to security concerns. Questions and special access regarding this plan should be addressed to the U.S. Environmental Protraction Agency's (EPA) Co-Coordinators of the Quad Cities Sub-Area:

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To request specific revisions to the QCSACP, see the Corrections and Updates Form on the following page.

Dedication

This plan is dedicated to the memory of Ron Kozel of the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, who died December 7, 1998. Completion of the Quad Cities Sub-area Contingency Plan would not have been possible without Ron's unfailing belief in and attention to the planning process. Ron began as co-chairman of the sub-area committee, but increasingly took on more responsibilities as other commitments absorbed the available time of other committee members. Ron was dedicated to planning, and saw local and sub-area plans as a mechanism for positive change that, when incorporated into state, regional, and national response plans, could render the latter plans more functional and user friendly. Ron broke new ground in his efforts to clarify the incident command system and the transition of command that would evolve during an incident. As Ron's colleagues in the planning process, we can aspire to live up to his standards as the Quad Cities Sub-area Plan is used and revised in the future, ideally with all of the detail and determination that he would have applied.

Corrections and Updates Form

Convey corrections, updates, or suggested additions to the QCSACP to Ramon Mendoza, Region 5, OSC, (312) 886-4314, mendoza.ramon @epa.gov or Joe Davis, Region 7, OSC, (913) 551-7909, davis.joe@epa.gov.

Please complete the following information to effect a change in the sub-area plan:

Page # of the plan: _____

Section and subsection numbers of the paragraph to be changed: _____

Other description (e.g., third sentence, in second full paragraph on page): _____

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Corrections or suggested changes: _____

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Record of Change

The most current public access version of this document, including any changed pages, is available through EPA websites at Region 7 Sub-Area Planning Initiatives and Region 5 Sub-Areas.

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date
1	Added new sub-area map	Cover	December 2015
2	Added agency logos and updated IA DNR spill line number	page i	December 2015
3	Combined "Dedication" and "Special Notice" sections; and revised and moved "Preamble" section	pages ii and v	December 2015
4	Moved "Corrections and Updates Form" from last page to front of plan	page iii	December 2015
5	Added "Record of Change" page	page iv	December 2015
6	Added hyperlinks to key terms on first use throughout document	Base Plan and preceding sections	December 2015
7	Hyperlinked "Table of Contents" to corresponding headings	Table of Contents	December 2015
8	Reformatted (e.g., changed font and styles) entire document	Entire document	December 2015
9	Removed references to US DOT's Research and Special Programs Administration, and DOI's Minerals Management Service	Base Plan, Section II	December 2015
10	Removed references to NRP and replaced with NRF except in Section II where relationship between NRP/NRF is explained	Entire document	December 2015
11	Revised "Description of the Sub-Area", to include 2014 census projections and local data; revised river miles marking sub-area boundaries; and revised annual precipitation totals	Base Plan, Section III	December 2015
12	Removed old sub-area map	Base Plan, Section III	December 2015
13	Added several Illinois agencies and their respective roles and responsibilities during a response	Base Plan, Section IV	December 2015
14	Added references and hyperlinks to Upper Mississippi River (UMR) Spill Response Plan and Resource Manual	Base Plan, Section IV	December 2015
15	Revised to reference most recent USCG/EPA MOU	Base Plan, Section IV	December 2015
16	Revised description of hazmat teams and MABAS	Base Plan, Section IV	December 2015
17	Added Illinois agencies and agency descriptions; and added Iowa DOT as support agency	Base Plan, Section IV	December 2015
18	Revised descriptions of EPA and USCG roles during a response to include information from their respective regional contingency plans (RCP and RICP)	Base Plan, Section IV	December 2015
19	Added Section V to include state and federal organizations/functions comprising "Technical Support Available to the FOSC" (i.e., SHPOs, SSCs)	Base Plan, Section V	December 2015
20	Revised "Natural Resource Trustees" sub-section to include references to OSWER and CERCLA directives	Base Plan, Section V	December 2015

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date
21	Added language describing role and responsibilities of the RP (i.e., maintain a Qualified Individual, provide representative to UC, etc.)	Base Plan, Section VI	December 2015
22	Removed the term "Quick Action Response Guide" and replaced with "Spill Notification Flowchart"; moved flowchart to Appendix C; and reformatted flowchart and updated phone numbers	Appendix C	December 2015
23	Amended "Incident Command" section to include NIMS protocols and descriptions of incident command structures for various incident situations	Base Plan, Section IX	December 2015
24	Removed radio systems/channels formally used by local agencies in the "Communications" section and added a table of public safety answering points (PSAP) and 911 Call Centers	Base Plan, Section X	December 2015
25	Updated acronyms list	Appendix A	December 2015
26	Revised definition list to include description of non-conventional oils and removed terms not used in the document	Appendix B	December 2015
27	Separated Appendix D into several appendices/tables organized by role (e.g., natural resource trustees, local response agencies, federal and state support, etc.) and updated all contact information	Appendix F through K	December 2015
28	Updated "Mississippi River Reference Table" and verified accuracy with newly added Appendix P (water intakes)	Appendix L	December 2015
29	Updated "Environmentally Sensitive Areas" lists	Appendix M	December 2015
30	Updated "Threatened & Endangered Species" lists	Appendix N	December 2015
31	Added "Regulated Facilities" to include Facility Response Plan (FRP), Risk Management Plan (RMP), and Marine Transportation-Related (MTR) facilities	Appendix O	December 2015
32	Added list of potable and non-potable "Surface Water Intakes" and map of intake locations	Appendix P	December 2015
33	Removed MOU for response support among EPA Regions 1 through 10, and removed MOU for emergency support between Regions 5 and 7	Former Appendix N and Appendix O	December 2015
34	Removed "list of urls used in the document"	Former Appendix P	December 2015
35	Removed Section X (Communications) and added 911 Call Center information to Appendix H	Appendix H	December 2015
36	Moved natural resource damage assessment (NRDA) forward in the section	Section V	January 2016
37	Added new subsection "Interstate Notification Protocol for Spills to the UMR"	Section VII	April 2016
38	Added appendix of safety data sheets describing various types of crude oil; and added a note in Appendix B under crude oil definitions	Appendix B and Appendix R	April 2016

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date
39	Updated hyperlinks throughout plan	Base Plan and Appendices	July 2018
40	Moved “Spill Notification Flowchart” to Appendix A	Appendix A	July 2018
41	Updated “Federal Agency” contacts	Appendix D	July 2018
42	Updated “Natural Resource Trustee” contacts	Appendix E	July 2018
43	Updated “Additional Federal And State” contacts	Appendix F	July 2018
44	Updated “Local Public Safety Agency” contacts	Appendix G	July 2018
45	Updated “PSAPs and 911 Call Center” contacts	Appendix H	July 2018
46	Updated “Response Team and Spill Support” contacts	Appendix I	July 2018
47	Updated “Hospital” contacts	Appendix J	July 2018
48	Updated “Air Support/Airport” contacts	Appendix K	July 2018
49	Updated “Public Information Source” contacts	Appendix L	July 2018
50	Updated “Environmentally Sensitive Area” contacts	Appendix N	July 2018
51	Updated “Threatened and Endangered Species” list	Appendix O	July 2018
52	Updated “Regulated Facilities” list	Appendix P	July 2018

Preamble

The Quad Cities Sub-Area Contingency Plan (QCSACP), first published in 1998, resulted from a collaborative effort of federal and state agencies, emergency managers, and local emergency responders within the geographic area surrounding the Mississippi River and its tributaries from river mile marker 512 to 448.

The QCSACP is not intended to replace or supplement any local, state, regional, or national-level plan. Rather, it should be reviewed in conjunction with the relevant regional, state, and local plans. Additionally, the QCSACP is intended as a companion document to the Region 5 Regional Contingency Plan (RCP)/Area Contingency Plan (ACP), Region 7 Regional Integrated Contingency Plan (RICP), Quad Cities Response Strategies, and the Upper Mississippi River Spill Response Plan & Resource Manual. These tools and information sources are designed for first responders facing the unique physical conditions along the Mississippi River within Scott County, Iowa, and Rock Island County, Illinois. The Quad Cities Response Strategies and other companion documents are available at Region 5 Sub-Areas and Region 7 Sub-Area Planning Initiatives.

This plan will be updated annually, but more frequent revisions could occur if developments warrant. Corrections or suggestions may be submitted via the Corrections and Updates Form on page iii above.

QUAD CITIES SUB-AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose and Objective

The purpose of the Quad Cities Sub-Area (QCSA) Contingency Plan (QCSACP) is to facilitate a timely, effective, and cooperative response by representatives of private, local, state, and federal agencies to a discharge of oil or release of hazardous substances within the QCSA. The objective of QCSACP is to coordinate an expedited response to a substantial discharge or threat of a discharge through integrated actions of the unique combination of private industry and local, state, and federal entities with jurisdiction in the QCSA.

B. Sub-area Statutory Authority

The QCSA is intended as a supplement to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 7 Regional Integrated Contingency Plan (RICP) and the EPA Region 5 Regional Contingency Plan (RCP)/Area Contingency Plan (ACP). The QCSACP was prepared in accordance with Section 311(j) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA or OPA 90), 33 *United States Code* (U.S.C.) 1251 et seq., the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) part 300, and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. § 9601, as amended.

C. Scope

The QCSACP—in conjunction with the National Response Framework (NRF), the Region 5 RCP/ACP and Region 7 RICP, and state and local plans—will apply to discharges of oil and/or releases of hazardous substances as defined in Section 300.3 of the NCP.

D. Updating

The QCSACP will be updated annually unless more frequent updates become necessary because of changes in relevant regional or national plans, or insights gained during responses. Response equipment, notifications lists, environmentally or economically sensitive area listings, and other relevant data may be updated or incorporated into the QCSACP as these become available.

II. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER CONTINGENCY PLANS

A. Private-sector Response Plans

Federal and state regulations require facility operators to maintain plans designed to prevent or mitigate releases or discharges to the environment. A particular facility may be subject to one or more of the following federal regulations (for a complete list of acronyms and abbreviations, see Appendix A):

- EPA's Oil Pollution Prevention Regulation (Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures and Facility Response Plan [FRP] Requirements) – 40 CFR parts 112.7(d) and 112.20-21
- EPA's Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act (EPCRA) – Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA Title III)
- U.S. Department of Transportation Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration's Pipeline Response Plan Regulation – 49 CFR part 194
- U.S. Department of the Interior's (DOI) Facility Response Plan Regulation-30 CFR part 254
- United States Coast Guard's (USCG) Facility Response Plan Regulation – 33 CFR part 154, sub-part F
- EPA's Risk Management Programs Regulation – 40 CFR part 68
- Occupational and Health Administration's (OSHA) Emergency Action Plan Regulation – 29 CFR 1910.38(a)
- OSHA's Process Management Safety Standard – 29 CFR 1910.119
- OSHA's Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) Regulation – 29 CFR 1910.120, and EPA's Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Contingency Planning Requirements – 40 CFR part 264, Sub-part D; 40 CFR part 265, sub-part D; and 40 CFR 279.52
- Clean Air Act (CAA) – 40 CFR Part 68.

The National Response Team's (NRT) Integrated Contingency Plan (ICP) Guidance was published in the *Federal Register* on June 5, 1996 (Vol. 61, No. 109, 28642-28664). The ICP provides a mechanism for consolidating multiple plans into one functional emergency response plan. It does not relieve facilities of their current emergency planning obligations, and adherence to the ICP guidance is not required to comply with federal regulatory requirements. Facilities are free to continue maintaining multiple plans in lieu of an ICP to demonstrate federal regulatory compliance. In Illinois, certain facilities are required to have contingency plans that meet the requirements of the Illinois Chemical Safety Act (430 ICSA 45/ et. seq.) As long as criteria in that law are met, the plan can be in ICP format. The following describes private-sector emergency response plans pertaining to the NCP, OPA 90, and CWA.

Section 300.211 of the NCP describes and cross references the regulations that implement section 311(j)(5) of the CWA. Owners of tank vessels, offshore facilities, and certain onshore facilities are required to prepare and submit FRPs for responding to an oil or hazardous substance worst-case discharge (WCD) or substantial threat of

discharge. Regulations and requirements governing FRPs are specified in 40 CFR § 112 and 33 CFR § 154. Prior to approval, facility and vessel response plans shall be reviewed for consistency with any relevant ACP or RCP.

As defined in OPA 90, each responsible party (RP) for a vessel or facility that discharges oil or poses a substantial threat of a discharge into or upon the navigable waters or adjoining shorelines or the Exclusive Economic Zone is liable for removal costs and damages as specified in Section 311(f) of CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 311(f). Any removal activity undertaken by the RP must be consistent with the provisions of the NCP, the RCP, and the applicable response plan required by OPA 90. In addition, if directed by a Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) at any time during removal activities, the RP must act accordingly.

Section 311(j) (5)(c) of CWA requires that FRPs shall:

(i) Be consistent with the requirements of the NCP, ACP, or ICPs.

(ii) Identify the qualified individual having full authority to implement removal actions, and require immediate communication between that individual and the appropriate federal official and the persons providing personnel and equipment pursuant to clause (iii).

(iii) Identify, and ensure by contract or other means approved by the President, the availability of private personnel and equipment necessary to remove to the maximum extent practicable a WCD (including a discharge resulting from fire or explosion), and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge.

(iv) Describe training, equipment testing, periodic unannounced drills, and response actions of persons on the vessel or at the facility, to be carried out under the plan to ensure safety of the vessel or the facility, and to mitigate or prevent a discharge, or substantial threat of a discharge.

(v) Undergo periodic updates.

(vi) Be resubmitted for approval of each significant change.

B. Local Response Plans

Sections 301 and 303 of EPCRA, which is SARA Title III, provide for establishment of Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC) within districts to facilitate preparation and implementation of emergency plans.

C. State Response Plans

Sections 301 and 302 of EPCRA provide for establishment of a State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) for each state and implementation of state emergency plans. State laws also require development of contingency plans. The Illinois Chemical Safety Act (ICSA) requires facilities to list chemicals in storage, the nature and circumstances of any release, and requires designation of an emergency coordinator. In Iowa, the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (IDALS) maintains regulations and planning requirements governing containment of fertilizers and pesticides.

D. Area and Regional Contingency Plans

Section 300.210(b) of the NCP provides for establishment of Regional Response Teams (RRT) and sets their role in implementation of RCPs. The NCP, § 300.210(c), provides for establishment of Area Committees (AC) and implementation of ACPs. Regions 5 and 7 have opted to integrate these requirements through creation of RICPs. RICPs also include elements of Emergency Support Function (ESF) 10 of the NRF and of the National

Incident Management System (NIMS) published in May 2013. Table 1 below lists RRTs having jurisdiction in states that comprise the Quad Cities Sub-Area (QCSA).

TABLE 1: REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAMS

Team	QCSA Jurisdiction	RRT Website
R5 RRT	Illinois, Rock Island County	http://www.rrt5.org/
R7 RRT	Iowa, Scott County	http://www.rrt7.nrt.org/

E. National Plans

1. National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan

Section 300.2 of the NCP lists the various federal statutes that provide for establishment of the NRT and implementation of the NCP.

National Response Framework

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, PL 100-707 (signed into law November 23, 1988) amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288. Subsequently, the National Response Plan (NRP) was developed. As required by Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5, the NRP provided a single, comprehensive approach to domestic incident management to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. The NRP was an all-hazards plan built on the template of the NIMS. As a result of lessons learned during the response to Hurricane Katrina, the NRP was modified and given a new name, the NRF. On March 28, 2008, the NRF became effective and superseded corresponding sections of the NRP. Neither the NRP nor the NRF supplanted the NCP. The NRF core document, ESF Annexes, and Support Annexes were updated in May 2013 and are available at the NRF Resource Center.

III. DESCRIPTION OF QUAD CITIES SUB-AREA

A. Rationale for Sub-area Creation

Sub-Area plans represent a collaborative approach to coordinate responses by all levels of government. OPA 90 required the Federal Government to establish ACPs throughout the United States to provide more coordinated, efficient, and thorough responses by local, state, and federal agencies to releases of oil. The NCP incorporated hazardous substances into this process because of the advantages of utilizing a single plan for spills of all types of hazardous materials (hazmat). Both EPA Regions 5 and 7 created only one ACP for their inland areas, while also developing sub-area plans for specific sensitive areas within their respective regions. The QCSACP was created because of potential for impacts on high-value natural resources and the complex system of locks, dams, side channels, and backwaters that complicate response operations. Moreover, responders from all levels of government recognized the value of cross-border, regional planning.

B. Geography of the Sub-area

The QCSACP comprises Scott County, Iowa, and Rock Island County, Illinois, and the cities contained therein. These include Princeton, LeClaire, Bettendorf, Riverdale, Davenport, and Buffalo in Iowa. Illinois cities include Moline, East Moline, Rock Island, Milan, Silvis, Cordova, Port Byron, and Rapid City. The area extends along the upper Mississippi River from river mile 507 just north of Cordova, Illinois, downstream to the Mercer/Rock Island County line at river mile 448.8. The combined population of the two counties exceeded 316,000 in 2014, with approximately 146,000 residents in Rock Island County and about 170,000 in Scott County.

C. Sub-area Climate

Rock Island and Scott Counties are subject to substantial annual precipitation—28 to 38 inches falling as rain and snow. Winds during fall and winter are typically from the west and average 11 miles per hour, while spring and summer winds are from the south and average 8 miles per hour. Temperatures fluctuate from 40 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit during the spring and summer and from below 0 to 40 degrees from November to March. The area is one of the few along the Mississippi River without an effective levee system. Consequently, Moline and Davenport are susceptible to high waters originating from upstream precipitation.

IV. ROLES AND AUTHORITIES OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

A. Introduction and Assumptions

NIMS was adopted as the standard for incident management on March 1, 2004. Organizations and public agencies responding to an incident within the QCSA are expected to be familiar with the NIMS process, and to be prepared to integrate themselves into the NIMS framework and implement the Incident Command System (ICS).

B. Local Governments

1. Roles and Responsibilities of Local First Responders

During any fire or discharge of oil or hazardous substance, the local fire department with jurisdiction will respond and will initially provide an Incident Commander (IC) as response actions are initiated and while threats to life and human safety continue. The local police department will be responsible for traffic and crowd control on public property. If terrorism is suspected or if there is any reason to suspect a crime has been committed, local law enforcement will secure the scene. Local law enforcement and all other first responders will assist state and federal law enforcement authorities in collection and preservation of potential evidence.

Municipal public works departments will provide assistance if it is necessary to divert or prevent flow of contaminated materials through the stormwater or sewer system. Following QCSACP notification guidelines (see Section VII A, Protocol), the IC may notify state agencies if special expertise is needed, if the incident threatens impact beyond the local jurisdiction, or if hazardous wastes might be generated. The fire department commander, State On-Scene Coordinators (SOSC), FOSC, and RP—if the RP has been identified and is available—may agree to establish a Unified Command (UC) to manage the incident (see Section IX, Incident Command).

2. Roles and Procedures of Local Emergency Management Agencies

LEPCs

Local emergency planning districts were set up as a result of SARA Title III. LEPCs may include representatives from local governmental agencies, emergency responders, environmental groups, and local industry. Several local emergency plans may exist within each district. The Local Emergency Response Plan (LERP), developed under Sections 301-303 of EPCRA, must include identities and locations of hazmat, procedures for responding to a chemical accident, procedures for notifying the public of necessary actions, names of coordinators of involved or threatened industrial plants, and schedules for testing the plan. A SERC must review each LERP. If a natural disaster produces an emergency, county-level emergency management agencies (EMA) will utilize their respective all-hazards local emergency operations plans (LEOP) along with portions of their LERP.

Emergency Management Agencies (EMA)

If an incident produces, or threatens to produce, an emergency that could affect large numbers of people or off-site environments, or otherwise appears beyond the capacity of the local responders, Scott County EMA and/or Rock Island County EMA will become involved. EMAs may activate their respective emergency operations centers (EOC), initiate an evacuation, or take other steps to protect human health and the environment. Volunteers to assist with temporary housing or other aspects of the emergency will be called into the EOC as needed. Both Scott County EMA and Rock Island County EMA maintain a mobile command center that can be dispatched to the scene. Each mobile command center has space to accommodate a small

command group. A liaison at the scene will provide contact between the IC and the local EOC. EMAs will notify and coordinate with each other through their EOCs, if an incident involves or threatens to involve both counties.

Role of Hazmat Responders

Depending on the nature and severity of an incident, hazmat teams providing service to the affected jurisdiction(s) may be requested. The Davenport Fire Department (FD) and Bettendorf FD in Iowa maintain hazmat teams capable of providing technician-level, offensive hazmat operations. The Davenport Hazmat Team has jurisdiction in Scott County west of U.S. Highway 61; the Bettendorf Hazmat Team has jurisdiction in Scott County east of U.S. Highway 61, and is also a member of the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS) 43 Hazmat Response Team.

In Illinois, several area FDs (Rock Island FD, Rock Island Arsenal FD, Moline FD, and East Moline FD) come together to provide advanced hazmat response capabilities through the MABAS 43 Hazmat Response Team. Rural FDs such as Port Byron and Cordova FD are also in MABAS Division 43 and are available to render mutual aid assistance. MABIS Division 43 also provides hazmat response services to Scott County. MABAS has rapidly grown throughout the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Michigan, and parts of Iowa and Missouri. Day-to-day MABAS extra alarms are systematically designed to provide speed of response of emergency resources to the stricken community during an ongoing emergency. In addition to conventional fire suppression, hazmat response (40 teams), and emergency medical services (EMS), MABAS offers specialized teams for underwater rescue/recovery (15 teams), technical rescue (39 teams), and a state-sponsored urban search and rescue team. Additional resources available through MABAS include certified fire investigators and Incident Management Team members.

C. States

Under the NCP, 40 CFR § 300.180, each governor is asked to assign an office or agency to represent his/her state on the RRT. Each state's representative may participate fully in all facets of RRT activity, and shall designate the appropriate element of the state government that would undertake direction of state-managed responses to releases of oil or hazardous substances. Each state RRT member also represents and coordinates RRT involvement of various other state, county, and municipal organizations.

1. State of Illinois

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) serves as a Co-State Natural Resource Trustee, and will provide a SOSC for responses to spills/discharges affecting or threatening jurisdictions within Illinois. To prevent and abate environmental pollution, IEPA has various responsibilities for responding to environmental emergencies within the State or its adjoining waters. IEPA is the State's lead agency for developing plans and coordinating action before, during, and after certain emergency situations, including:

- Emergencies involving waste management
- Emergencies involving public water supplies
- Spills of oil or hazardous materials upon waters or lands of the State
- Releases of harmful quantities of toxic substances to the atmosphere.

Within IEPA, the Emergency Response Unit (ERU) of the Office of Chemical Safety is responsible for coordinating the agency's response and ensuring appropriate cleanup of any subsequent environmental contamination. ERU collects information about environmental emergencies and responds directly and/or notifies other divisions within IEPA of needed action. Technical expertise is provided to first responders and public officials, addressing such issues as:

- Physical, chemical, and toxicological characteristics of the materials involved
- Effective response and treatment actions
- Precautions to be taken to prevent further injury or damage to public health or the environment.

Incident reports are routinely evaluated by the IEPA Duty Officer to determine whether an immediate response is appropriate; and, if so, whether that should be a response by telephone, a visit to the scene, or a request to a support agency or a local agency for an on-scene assessment. When the response of the RP and of local responders is adequate, IEPA will oversee, advise, and assist as necessary within the established ICS, as per 29 CFR 1910.120 (a). If incident demands exceed state resources, IEPA will request federal resources through the established channels consistent with the NCP and the NRF.

Other Illinois Agencies

Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA): Serves as coordination and communications center for Illinois State agencies, and is in overall command of emergency government efforts during major multijurisdictional disaster responses. IEMA is also the SERC, designated pursuant to SARA Title III.

Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IL DNR): Responsible for assessment of natural resource damage in incidents involving serious environmental injury, such as fish kills and oiled waterfowl.

IEMA Division of Nuclear Safety: Responds to incidents involving radiological materials, whether in transport or at nuclear power plants or other facilities.

IL DNR Office of Mines and Minerals: Carries out initial investigation of incidents involving crude oil and natural gas production sites, unless waters of the state are being impacted (in which case, the role is assumed by IEPA).

Illinois State Fire Marshall: Responds to incidents involving underground storage tanks (UST); this responsibility is shared with IEPA. Has the authority to require equipment inspection and testing.

Illinois Commerce Commission: Investigates incidents involving railroad transport, and has authority over use, movement, and compliance of railroad equipment with U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations.

Illinois State Police: Responds to transportation incidents involving DOT Hazardous Materials, and is responsible for enforcement of DOT shipping regulations, traffic control, and security.

Other agencies serve secondary roles and provide technical support and resources as needed. However, they do not generally maintain an emergency response capability for on-scene response. These agencies include the U.S. Departments of Agriculture (USDA), Public Health, and Energy and Natural Resources; the Office of the Attorney General; and other human service agencies that might be involved with evacuees, should a prolonged incident occur requiring relocation of the general public.

2. State of Iowa

The Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IA DNR) is the enforcement agency for environmental laws in Iowa. When an incident threatens public safety, IA DNR coordinates requests for assistance from state agencies and acts as the liaison to federal officials. Personnel from the Environmental Services Division are available 24 hours a day to provide regulatory oversight of RPs and offer technical assistance to responding agencies. IA DNR will provide a SOSC, as well as support staff from various field offices, including Field Office # 6 in Washington, Iowa. The SOSC will respond to the scene after assessing available information and determining whether an on-site response is necessary, or when an SOSC's presence is requested by another local, state, or federal agency. The SOSC coordinates the response of state agencies, and serves as a liaison with federal officials at the scene of the incident. Requests for disposal of materials following cleanup of the site should be coordinated through IA DNR. As the State's natural resource trustee, IA DNR works with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and partner agencies to assess damages and to restore natural resources (as circumstances allow) lost or injured due to spill. Data acquired are used to determine the extent of damage to natural resources, to develop restoration or replacement strategies, and to develop and submit a claim for damages to the RP in order to implement the most appropriate restoration actions.

Other Iowa Agencies

Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEMD): Coordinates the State's disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery programs and activities; administers the Iowa Emergency Response Commission; and maintains a 24-hour Duty Officer and State EOC (SEOC). The SEOC acts as lead in crisis/consequence management response and operations to notify, activate, deploy, and employ state resources—including specialized teams and assets—in response to large-scale spills/discharges. HSEMD also assists in improving communities' preparedness for handling chemical accidents, promoting cooperation among state and local government and industry, increasing public awareness of chemicals in the community, and building information databases.

Iowa Department of Transportation (IDOT): Maintains resources typically used in highway maintenance activities, such as trucks, heavy equipment, sand, rock, etc. Each maintenance garage has a supply of hydrophilic absorbents, including 10-foot booms, 4-foot socks, and pads. Several garages also stock all-purpose, silica-based absorbents. Material resources can be acquired from IDOT in two ways, depending on the highway involved:

> Iowa's Primary Highway System: Resources are available for use on the Iowa primary highway system through requests by governmental subdivisions. Resource requests should be submitted to the District Operations Manager or the District Maintenance Manager.
>
> Outside Iowa's Primary Highway System: If the above-cited absorbents are needed for an emergency response to a hazmat spill off the primary highway system, local governmental subdivisions may request these materials by contacting the listed contact persons or the local IDOT garage. The local governmental subdivision has responsibility to replace expended materials by purchasing supplies directly from IDOT's warehouse.

IDOT also controls overhead dynamic message signs (DMS) and portable DMSs accessible during a hazmat/oil incident. IDOT emergency operations staff can activate DMS messages. During incidents when the IC believes such messaging is needed to protect the public from hazards or assist response efforts, the IC or a designate

should request placement of a message on the signs by contacting IDOT Statewide Emergency Operations. Contact information for IDOT's 24/7 EOC is in Appendix I.

D. Federal

1. National Response System (NRS) and Policies

The NRS is the mechanism for coordinating response actions across all levels of government in support of the OSC/Remedial Project Manager (RPM). The NRS is composed of the NRT, RRTs, OSC/RPM, ACs, and specialized response teams and their related support entities. NCP § 300.105 describes the general organization of the federal agencies, the NRT, the RRT, the FOSC, and the AC. Sections 300.110 and 300.115 detail structures of the NRT and the RRT. The NCP provides for an RRT whose agency membership parallels that of the NRT, and for inclusion of state and local representation.

2. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

EPA Region 5 Responsibilities

EPA Region 5 is responsible for responses to discharges or releases, or to a substantial threat of discharges or releases of a pollutant from a source originating within EPA Region 5—specifically releases occurring on the Illinois side of the Mississippi River in the QCSA. EPA Region 5, based in Chicago, Illinois, will provide an FOSC for investigating and responding to such releases, unless the spills originate from a commercial vessel, a vessel transfer operation, or a marine-transportation-related facility. In these cases, USCG is pre-designated to provide an FOSC. Should a discharge or release upstream from the Quad Cities area threaten both sides of the river, EPA will provide an FOSC as stipulated by the Upper Mississippi River Spill Response Plan and Resource Manual. EPA Region 5 will also notify IEPA, which has responsibility for notifying operators of downstream water intakes, of any releases that might impact their operations. When appropriate, EPA Region 5 will provide an RPM for remedial actions and coordinate response support during an incident.

EPA Region 7 Responsibilities

EPA Region 7 is responsible for responses to discharges or releases, or to a substantial threat of discharges or releases of a pollutant from a source originating within EPA Region 7—specifically releases occurring on the Iowa side of the Mississippi River in the QCSA. EPA Region 7, based in Lenexa, Kansas, will provide an FOSC for investigating and responding to these releases. EPA Region 7 also maintains staff in the St. Louis Area available to respond and to serve as the FOSC in charge. Spills that originate from a commercial vessel, a vessel transfer operation, or a marine-transportation-related facility are addressed by the USCG, which is pre-designated to provide an FOSC in these cases. EPA will notify IA DNR, which has responsibility for notifying operators of downstream water intake operators of releases that may impact their operations.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for mutual aid assistance is in place between EPA Regions 5 and 7, providing for cross-regional emergency and removal response activities.

3. USCG Eighth District, Marine Safety Detachment Quad Cities

Through Sector Upper Mississippi River (UMR), the USCG Eighth District provides expertise in: (1) port safety and security; (2) marine law enforcement, navigation, and construction; and (3) safe operation of vessels and marine facilities. Through continuously manned facilities such as the Marine Safety Detachment Quad Cities,

USCG is capable of command, control, and surveillance of oil or hazardous substances releases on the UMR and its tributaries.

Under a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between EPA and USCG signed on February 9, 2010, USCG will assist the pre-designated EPA FOSC to the fullest extent possible consistent with agency responsibilities and authorities. If an incident involves a commercial vessel, a vessel transfer operation, or a marine-transportation-related facility, the USCG Captain of the Port (COTP) will assume the role of the FOSC and will carry out all FOSC responsibilities, including the decision to direct any necessary removal activity or to open the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF). If an incident originates from another or an unknown source, USCG will assist the EPA FOSC to the fullest extent possible in accordance with the NCP and applicable RCP/RICP. Upon request of the pre-designated EPA FOSC, the COTP may act upon the FOSC's behalf.

4. Roles and Responsibilities of the FOSC

The FOSC may direct response efforts and coordinate all other efforts at the scene of a discharge or release in accordance with the NCP, RICP/RCP, applicable sub-area plan(s), and prevailing state and local plans. FOSCs shall be designated by the EPA Regional Administrator of Region 5 and/or Region 7. The U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) and U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) shall designate a FOSC, according to NCP § 300.120(c) and (d), if their facilities or properties are involved in the discharge or release. Other federal agencies are responsible for ***non-emergency*** removals, as stated in NCP § 300.120(c)(2).

The FOSC will direct federal resources and coordinate all federal containment, removal, and disposal efforts during an incident. The FOSC is the point of contact between federal resources and other entities involved such as RPs, state responders, and local response communities. The FOSC may work within an established IC structure or develop a UC to direct the activities of responding entities in accordance with the NCP. In extreme circumstances, when it is evident the RP is unwilling or unable to adequately respond to a spill/release, the FOSC may assume full authority over the cleanup, including funding of the response through Superfund or the OSLTF. In such cases when the response is "federalized," written notice will be provided to the RP and efforts will be made to recover costs from the RP. The Region 5 and/or 7 RRT can be convened to provide guidance to the FOSC or to assist coordination activities during a major event.

Tasks such as air monitoring during the emergency phase of an incident can be provided by the FOSC responding with members of the Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team (START). Such actions would be conducted within an IC or UC structure, with transfer of command responsibilities to the FOSC or the SOSC of the affected state during the cleanup and recovery phases. FOSCs, to the extent practicable, should ensure that their on-scene representatives are adequately trained and prepared to carry out actions under the NCP and applicable regional plans.

The normal sequence of actions a FOSC should take when a discharge of oil is reported is detailed in NCP § 300.320 as follows:

(a) When the On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) receives a report of a discharge, actions normally should be taken in the following sequence:

(1) Investigate the report to determine pertinent information such as the threat posed to public health or welfare of the United States or the environment, type and quantity of polluting material, and source of the discharge.

(2) Officially classify the size (i.e., minor, medium, major) and type (i.e., substantial threat to the public health or welfare of the United States, worst-case discharge) of the discharge, and determine the

course of action to be followed to ensure effective and immediate removal, mitigation, or prevention of the discharge. Some discharges classified as a substantial threat to the public health or welfare of the United States may be further classified as spills of national significance by the Administrator of the EPA or the Commandant of the USCG. The appropriate course of action may be prescribed in §§ 300.322, 300.323, and 300.324.

(i) When the reported discharge is an actual or potential major discharge, the OSC shall immediately notify the RRT and the National Response Center (NRC).

(ii) When the investigation indicates occurrence of an actual or potential medium discharge, the OSC shall recommend activation of the RRT, if appropriate.

(iii) When the investigation indicates occurrence of an actual or potential minor discharge, the OSC shall monitor the situation to ensure that proper removal action is occurring.

(3) If the OSC determines that effective and immediate removal, mitigation, or prevention of a discharge can be achieved by private party efforts, and where the discharge does not pose a substantial threat to the public health or welfare of the United States, determine whether the RP or other person is properly carrying out removal. Removal occurs properly when both of the following are met:

(i) The RP is applying the resources called for in its response plan to effectively and immediately remove, minimize, or mitigate threat(s) to public health and welfare and the environment.

(ii) Removal efforts accord with applicable regulations, including the NCP. Even if the OSC supplements RP resources with government resources, the spill response will not be considered improper unless specifically determined so by the OSC.

(4) Where appropriate, determine whether a state or political subdivision thereof has the capability to carry out any or all removal actions. If so, the OSC may arrange funding to support these actions.

(5) Ensure prompt notification of the trustees of affected natural resources in accordance with the applicable RCP and ACP.

(6) Ensure that the notifications and actions required in 300.135, the Fish and Wildlife Sensitive Environments Plan, have been performed. If not, the OSC will perform those notifications and subsequent actions.

(7) When appropriate, activate federal response using the OSLTF for oil discharges or the CERCLA Hazardous Substances Response Trust Fund for hazardous substances releases.

(8) Removal shall be considered complete when so determined by the OSC in consultation with the governor or governors of the affected states. When the OSC considers removal complete, OSLTF removal funding shall end. This determination shall not preclude additional removal actions under applicable state law.

5. FOSC and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act (ESA)

The following is a summary of FOSC/IC and USFWS responsibilities under the ESA, implementing regulations, and the inter-agency MOA Regarding Oil Spill Planning and Response Activities Under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act's National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan and the ESA (ESA MOA).

FOSC/IC Responsibilities During a Spill Response

- If fish and wildlife resources may be affected by a discharge or release, notify federal, state, and tribal trustees and managers, and consult with them on removal actions to be taken.
- If listed species and/or critical habitat are or could be present, immediately contact USFWS to initiate emergency consultation pursuant to the ESA, implementing regulations, and the ESA MOA.
- Keep USFWS and DOI RRT/AC representatives apprised of ongoing response actions.
- Document any adverse effects on listed species or their habitat.
- Maintain a record of all oral and written communications with USFWS during the response.

USFWS Responsibilities During a Spill Response

- Provide the FOSC/IC timely recommendations on actions to avoid or minimize impacts on listed species and/or their habitats throughout the duration of the response.
- Respond to requests for emergency consultation pursuant to the ESA, implementing regulations, and the ESA MOA.
- If incidental take is anticipated, so advise the FOSC/IC.
- Upon request, participate in ICS operations and the UC.
- Maintain a record of all oral and written communications with the FOSC/IC during the response.

FOSC/IC Responsibilities Post-response

- If listed species or critical habitat have been adversely affected by response activities, initiate formal consultation with USFWS pursuant to the ESA, all implementing regulations, and the ESA MOA. See Annex V of the Region 7 RICP or Appendix XIII of the Region 5 RCP/ACP for specific requirements and procedures.

USFWS Responsibilities Post-response

Respond to requests for formal consultation in accordance with the ESA, all implementing regulations, and the ESA MOA.

V. TECHNICAL SUPPORT AVAILABLE TO THE FOSC

In addition to the support provided by the RRT, various sources of technical support are available to the FOSC either through telephone contact or actual dispatch of teams to the field. Support agencies and groups available to the FOSC include the following.

1. The USCG National Strike Force (NSF)

USCG Strike Teams (Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific)

Phones of the three USCG Strike Teams are answered 24 hours a day. If the Strike Team contacted is already committed, another Strike Team will be deployed. Each Strike Team maintains trained personnel and specialized equipment to assist with training in responding to spills, stabilizing and containing spills, and monitoring and/or directing response actions of the RPs and/or contractors. The QCSA is covered by the Atlantic Strike Team, based in Lakehurst, New Jersey; however, the Gulf Strike Team in Mobile, Alabama may be mobilized in response to a discharge to the UMR.

The National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC)

The NSFCC manages the NSF, which is authorized as the National Response Unit required under OPA, with responsibility for administering the USCG Strike Teams, maintaining response equipment inventories and logistical networks, and conducting national exercise programs including pollution response exercises. The NSFCC offers the following: technical assistance and equipment for spill response, assistance in coordinating resources during oil discharge response, ACP or RCP/RICP review, coordination of spill response resources information, and inspection of district response equipment. The Strike Teams provide trained personnel and specialized equipment to assist the FOSC in training for spill response, stabilizing and containing the spill, and monitoring or directing response actions of the RPs and/or contractors.

Public Information Assist Team (PIAT)

PIAT is an element of the NSFCC staff available to assist the FOSC to meet the demands for public information during a response or exercise. Its use is encouraged any time the FOSC requires outside public affairs support. Requests for PIAT assistance may be made through the NSFCC or NRC.

2. EPA Environmental Response Team (ERT)

In the event of a continuing release or discharge, the FOSC has access to EPA's ERT, stationed in Edison (New Jersey), Cincinnati (Ohio), Las Vegas (Nevada), and Research Triangle Park (North Carolina). The ERT provides Scientific Support Coordinators (SSC) with expertise in treatment technology, biology, chemistry, hydrology, geology, and engineering. The ERT also has access to special decontamination equipment and can provide advice on a wide range of issues such as a multimedia sampling and analysis program, on-site safety (including development and implementation plans), cleanup techniques and priorities, water supply decontamination and protection, application of dispersants, environmental assessment, degree of cleanup required, and disposal of contaminated material. The FOSC may designate an SSC as principal advisor on scientific issues who also communicates with the scientific community and assists in requests to state and federal agencies.

As well, the ERT provides both introductory and intermediate training courses to prepare response personnel. Requests for ERT support should be made to the EPA representative on the RRT or the appropriate EPA regional emergency coordinator.

3. EPA Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Consequence Management Advisory Team (CMAT)

The CBRN CMAT, present at five geographic locations, provides 24/7 scientific and technical expertise to the OSC or response customer for all phases of consequence management, including sampling, decontamination, and clearance. With a focus on operational preparedness, CBRN CMAT facilitates transition of the latest science and technology to the field response community in order to provide tactical options for screening, sampling, monitoring, decontamination, clearance, waste management, and toxicological/exposure assessment during decontamination of buildings or other structures following an incident involving releases of radiological, biological, or chemical contaminants. CBRN CMAT maintains critical partnerships with: (1) EPA's National Homeland Security Research Center and the EPA's special teams; (2) other federal partners including the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Federal Bureau of Investigation, DOD, and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)/Department of Health and Human Services (HHS); and (3) international partners.

4. United States Navy Supervisor of Salvage (SUPSALV)

SUPSALV has an extensive salvage/search and recovery equipment inventory, and the requisite knowledge and expertise to support these operations, including specialized salvage, firefighting, and petroleum, oil, and lubricants offloading capability. SUPSALV can provide equipment for training exercises in support of national and regional contingency planning objectives. The OSC may request assistance directly from SUPSALV. Formal requests are routed through the Chief of Naval Operations.

5. EPA Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT)

RERTs have been established by EPA's Office of Radiation Programs (ORP) to provide response and support during incidents or at sites containing radiological hazards. Expertise is available in radiation monitoring, radionuclide analysis, radiation health physics, and risk assessment. RERTs can provide on-site support including mobile monitoring laboratories for field analysis of samples, as well as fixed laboratories for radiochemical sampling and analyses. Request for support may be made 24 hours a day via the NRC or directly to the EPA Radiological Response Coordinator in the ORP.

6. USCG District Response Group (DRG)

DRGs assist the OSC by providing technical assistance, personnel, and equipment, including pre-positioned equipment. Each DRG maintains all required types of USCG personnel and response equipment, including marine firefighting equipment and additional pre-positioned equipment. The USCG's Eighth District Response Advisory Team (DRAT) is available to provide support to the OSC if a spill exceeds local response capabilities.

7. USCG National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC)

NPFC is responsible for implementing those portions of OPA Title I delegated to the Secretary of the Department in which the USCG is operating. NPFC is responsible for addressing funding issues arising from actual and potential discharges of oil. Responsibilities of the NPFC include: (1) issuing Certificates of Financial Responsibility to owners and operators of vessels to pay for costs and damages incurred by their vessels as a result of oil discharges, (2) providing funding to various response organizations for timely abatement and removal actions related to oil discharges, (3) providing equitable compensation to claimants who sustain costs and damages from oil discharges when the RP fails to do so, (4) recovering monies from persons liable for costs and damages resulting from oil discharges to the full extent of liability under the law, and (5) providing funds to initiate natural resource damage assessment (NRDA) activities.

8. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

National Weather Service

The National Weather Service (NWS), a federal organization within NOAA, can provide various types of support to an IC/UC operating in the QCSA through its office in Davenport, Iowa. The IC will be provided with a direct unlisted number to the lead forecaster's desk, through which continuous information on wind speeds, temperatures, and other atmospheric data can be obtained.

In addition, NWS has letters of agreement with both states in the sub-area. Under these agreements, a state emergency management agency can contact NWS, triggering immediate notifications to commercial radio systems through the Emergency Alert System (EAS). EAS provides a means of disseminating emergency public information regarding evacuation, sheltering in-place recommendations, and other actions intended to protect the public from hazardous conditions associated with a spill. Contact information regarding the NWS office in Davenport is in Appendix F.

Scientific Support Coordinators (SSC)

NOAA may provide information regarding various scientific and technical subject matters. As does the ERT, NOAA's SSCs offer a wide variety of expertise. NOAA has mathematicians and physicists who can provide computer modeling and simulation studies, research and planning groups that can determine resources at risk and recommend techniques for cleanup, an environmental science group that can provide technical assistance regarding chemical identification and degradation of oil, a biological assessment group that can perform long-term studies and planning, and an information management group that can produce computerized maps.

9. Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IL DNR)

IL DNR's Office of Law Enforcement and District 6 staff, who cover the Quad Cities area, are familiar with the Mississippi River and sensitive environments in the area. In most instances, a conservation officer can respond within an hour to any location within the QCSA. An initial response would likely draw on one officer each from Rock Island and Henry counties, with a third from Mercer County, should conditions demand it. Because of their regular duties, officers possess intimate knowledge of many remote areas not regularly visited by the public. Personnel can assist in identifying sensitive resources in the spill area, assist in determination of access to isolated areas, and provide specialized equipment needed to access remote areas in some cases.

Wildlife biologists are also available through IL DNR. These personnel can provide locations of environmentally sensitive areas and advice on how seasonal changes affect animal concentrations or movements. If natural resources are harmed or threatened by a discharge of oil or release of hazardous substances, biologists can assist in the location of licensed and properly trained wildlife rehabilitators, and can help with recovery of injured birds and animals. Wildlife biologists can also coordinate water craft needed for damage assessment activities. Additionally, biologists can provide guidance when mitigation activities such as soil excavation, road-building, steam-cleaning, addition of chemical agents, or in situ burning could cause more damage to natural resources than exposure to oil or hazardous substances.

Responsibility for the Mississippi River fishery rests with the IL DNR Office of Resource Conservation, Division of Fisheries office in Aledo, Illinois, while requests for guidance on smaller streams and lakes in the Quad Cities area should be directed to the IL DNR Region 1 Streams office in Havana, Illinois, or to the Rock Island County fisheries manager, stationed at the Hennepin Canal Parkway in Sheffield, Illinois. Notifications of fish kills should be made to the Office of Resource Conservation, Division of Fisheries Director in Springfield, Illinois. Field

investigations of reported fish kills are carried out by Division of Fisheries and Office of Law Enforcement and IEPA field staff. A Fisheries biologist establishes the limits of the fish kill, sets up counting stations, and determines the species and numbers killed. In addition to the fish kill assessment, the Division of Fisheries may provide information regarding the location of sensitive aquatic natural resources, boats for transportation, and other technical assistance.

10. Contractors

Many RPs maintain contracts with Oil Spill Removal Organizations (OSRO) and/or hazmat responders to handle spills that may occur. RPs are responsible for NRDAs in conjunction with the natural resource trustee, and may retain contractors to conduct such assessments. EPA Regions 5 and 7 maintain region-specific START and Emergency and Rapid Response Services (ERRS) contractors to facilitate emergency responses and cleanups. Any contractor responding to a spill will answer to the agency providing its funding unless all parties agree to arrangements for other supervision. Any contractor responding to a spill will answer to the agency providing its funding, unless arrangements for supervision by other agencies are agreed to by all parties. Both the IA DNR and the IEPA maintain lists of available emergency response contractors.

11. Multi-agency Response and Planning Groups

RRTs and ACs

The functional role of RRTs in both Region 5 and Region 7 has two principal components. One is as the standing team whose duties involve communications systems and procedures, planning, coordination, training, evaluation, preparedness, and related matters within each RRT's respective region. The RRT also may assemble an incident-specific team, as determined by the operational requirements of a response to a specific discharge or release. The RRT has responsibility for developing an RCP/RICP and for assisting the FOSC when guidance, coordination, or resources are needed to provide an adequate response to an incident. The RRT includes a representative from each state within the federal region, and representatives from 15 federal agencies available to provide assistance or resources during such a response. EPA and the USCG co-chair the RRT, which does not respond directly to the scene, but instead responds to developments and requests from the FOSC in accordance with relevant contingency plans. Sub-areas have been established in the both regions to develop more detailed plans for sensitive areas and to be more inclusive of industry and other nongovernmental entities in planning activities. Semiannual meetings of the Region 5 and Region 7 RRTs occur in spring and fall of each year. These RRTs generally conduct a joint meeting every 3 to 5 years.

Sub-area Committees

The QCSA committee was formed and functions under the authority granted by the Region 5 and 7 RRTs. The core membership of the QCSA Committee includes one EPA OSC each from Regions 5 and 7, a USCG officer, one representative from IA DNR, one representative from IEPA, and one representative from each local EMA within the boundaries of the of the sub-area, as well as representatives of local fire departments.

12. Natural Resource Trustees

CERCLA and OPA authorize the United States, states, and Indian Tribes to act on behalf of the public as Natural Resource Trustees for natural resources under their respective trusteeships (CERCLA §107(f)(1); OPA §1006(c)). OPA also authorizes foreign governments to act as Trustees (OPA §1006 [b][5]).

Trustees often have information and technical expertise about the biological effects of hazardous substances, as well as locations of sensitive species and habitats, that can assist EPA in characterizing the nature and extent of site-related contamination and impacts. Coordination at the investigation and planning stages provides the Trustees early access to information they need to assess injury to natural resources. This assists Trustees in making early decisions about whether restoration is needed in light of the response actions, and should generally result in more efficient settlement negotiations and an opportunity to address all liabilities at the site concurrently (see Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response [OSWER] Directive 9200-4.22A; CERCLA Coordination with Natural Resource Trustees, 1997).

NRDA

Following a hazardous release or discharge, natural resource trustees have responsibilities for assessing resulting injury to the environment. NRDA is the process by which trustees collect, compile, and evaluate data to determine the extent of injury to natural resources. The information gathered is used to assess damages, determine the dollar amount necessary to restore injured trust resources or compensate for lost use of resources, and seek recovery of those damages from the RP. NRDAs are typically initiated concurrent with response activities.

Initiation of an NRDA usually involves acquiring data both during and after a spill to document: (1) oil or hazardous substances in water, sediments, soil, and organisms; (2) effects on fish, wildlife, and/or their habitat; (3) exposure pathways; and (4) measures taken to prevent or reduce immediate migration of oil or hazardous substances onto or into a trust resource. To avoid duplication of response activities specified in an NRDA with other response activities, all sampling and field work by natural resource trustees should be coordinated with the lead response agency.

If natural resources are injured by a discharge or release of a mixture of oil and hazardous substances, DOI regulations apply. NOAA regulations apply only in assessing damages that may result from discharges of oil.

State Natural Resource Trustees

State Trustees shall act on behalf of the public as Trustees for the natural resources within a state's boundaries or for resources belonging to, controlled by, or appertaining to a state (40 CFR §300.605). State official(s) are designated by the Governor of each state to act as trustee for the state's trust resources, which include surface water and groundwater. The designated official is normally the head of an agency responsible for environmental protection or fish and wildlife management, although the Governor can delegate responsibility to any entity (OPA §1006 [b][3]). States may also designate more than one Trustee agency.

State Trustees act on behalf of the public for natural resources—including groundwater and surface water, and the resources' supporting ecosystems that are: (1) within the boundary of the State, and (2) belonging to, managed by, controlled by, or appertaining to the State. For QCSA states, the Directors of IL DNR and the IEPA serve as trustees for Illinois, and the Director of IA DNR has been designated the natural resources trustee for Iowa.

> **Role of Iowa Natural Resource Trustee:** During an environmental emergency, an SOSC from IA DNR will act on its behalf to coordinate response actions across IA DNR divisions to prioritize and protect natural resources, assess any damages, and arrange for remediation and recovery. This includes all natural resources not owned or directly managed by federal trustees. The SOSC will be a member of IA DNR's Environmental Services Division who will seek the advice and assistance of representatives of the Conservation and Recreation Division. Members of this division can provide information regarding

environmentally sensitive areas and endangered species, and assist in establishing priorities for protecting threatened resources.

Any actions to prevent or correct damage to areas directly managed by local, state, or federal governments will be determined and/or approved by the agency managing that area. The SOSC must consult with representatives of the other divisions of IA DNR whenever practical, and will follow their recommendations regarding mitigation, sampling, and remediation whenever feasible. When an incident threatens the public health and safety, the SOSC has final authority to determine appropriate actions.

Role of Illinois Natural Resource Trustees: As in other states, CERCLA and the NCP require prompt notification of natural resource trustees by the FOSC and/or RPM. Furthermore, the FOSC/RPM is required to coordinate response activities (e.g., assessments, evaluations, investigations and planning) through natural resource trustees.

In Illinois, IL DNR and IEPA jointly administer responsibilities for protecting natural resources in the State. Natural resources are broadly defined under CERCLA and OPA to include "land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, ground water, drinking supplies and other such resources..." A natural resource damage can arise from injury to, destruction of, or loss of natural resources resulting from a release of a hazardous substance or discharge of oil. The co-natural resource trustees of the State maintain joint obligations under the CWA, CERCLA, and OPA as follows:

- Respond to natural resource violations (i.e., oil spills and hazardous substance releases).
- Assess/recover damages to natural resources.
- Collect compensation for damages by hazardous substances, including an option to remediate or restore said damages.
- Make the environment and public whole following injury to natural resources, as well as services lost resulting from an oil spill.

Goals of the trustees are to return injured natural resources to their pre-oil spill or pre-hazardous substances release condition, and to compensate for interim losses and services through restoration, rehabilitation, replacement, or acquisition of equivalent natural resources or services.

Federal Natural Resource Trustees

CERCLA §107(f)(2)(A) requires the President to designate in the NCP federal officials to act on behalf of the public as Trustees for natural resources under federal trusteeship. Section 300.600 of the NCP designates the Secretaries of the following cabinet-level Departments to act as Trustees for the natural resources, subject to their respective management or control:

DOD

The Secretary of DOD maintains trusteeship over the natural resources on all lands owned by DOD or the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Defense Logistics Agency. These lands include military bases and training facilities, research and development facilities, and munitions plants.

DOI, USFWS

The Secretary of the Interior acts as trustee for resources managed or protected by DOI Bureaus, including USFWS. USFWS is responsible for management of migratory birds, federally listed endangered and threatened

species, and interjurisdictional fishes within the QCSA. While National Wildlife Refuge lands are upstream and downstream of the QCSA, none fall within the sub-area's boundaries. IL DNR and the Illinois Nature Preserve Commission manage several protected areas—including areas downstream of the I-280 Bridge and throughout Pool 16.

When a spill occurs, USFWS staff stationed at the Rock Island Ecological Services Field Office will provide timely response guidance necessary to protect wildlife from exposure, including priorities for and timing of response actions to be taken. Protective measures may include containment of oil before reaching areas where migratory birds and wildlife are located, or deterring birds or other wildlife from entering areas by use of wildlife hazing devices or countermeasures.

If exposure of birds and other wildlife to oil or hazardous substances cannot be prevented, an immediate decision will be made regarding rescue and rehabilitation of "oiled" birds and other wildlife. USFWS has statutory responsibilities for protecting migratory birds and federally listed threatened and endangered species. In such cases, the USFWS would serve as the lead administrative trustee, coordinating with other trustees and providing oversight of a qualified wildlife responder. If an incident does not involve migratory birds or federally listed threatened or endangered species, a state natural resource trustee may serve as the lead agency.

Decisions to rescue and rehabilitate "oiled" wildlife must be made in conjunction with other federal and state natural resource agencies. Wildlife rehabilitators will need federal and state permits to collect, possess, and band migratory birds and threatened/endangered species. Further information is in Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments (Appendix A.1) of the Region 7 RICP and Annex VIII of the Region 5 RCP/ACP.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

The USACE Rock Island District, as a federal trustee of land, outgrants the majority of its fee title holdings to the USFWS through the 1963 Cooperative Agreement between the two agencies. Approximately 40 percent of the 83,600 acres of land provided to USFWS has been subsequently provided to the states for fish and wildlife management through a step-down agreement. These lands are often referred to as GS or General Plan lands.

In the vicinity of the Quad City pools, running from the mouth of the Wapsipinicon River in Mississippi River Pool 13 to the mouth of the Iowa River in Mississippi River Pool 18, lands are within both the Upper Mississippi River National Fish and Wildlife Refuge and the Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge. IA DNR and IL DNR manage General Plan lands outside of the refuges' boundaries.

Though USACE retains basic stewardship responsibility for lands managed by others, the lead role in responding to oil or hazardous substances spills and their threat to fish and wildlife resources lies with USFWS, IA DNR, and IL DNR. USACE-owned and managed natural resource lands within the boundaries of the QCSA are included in Appendix M. USACE will assist where it can in consort with other agencies, as need arises.

13. State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO)

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires federal agencies to take into account effects of their undertakings on historic properties, and afford states a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings. This Section specifies procedures federal agencies are to implement to meet these statutory responsibilities. Section 106 accommodates historic preservation concerns with needs of federal undertakings through consultation among the agency official and other parties with an interest in effects of the undertakings on historic properties, commencing at the early stages of planning. The goal of consultation is to identify historic properties potentially affected by the undertakings, assess effects of those undertakings, and seek ways

to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on historic properties. The Programmatic Agreement on Protection of Historic Properties during Emergency Response under the NCP can be accessed at http://www.achp.gov/NCP-PA.html, and contact information regarding SHPOs is available at http://www.nps.gov/nr/shpolist.htm.

VI. ROLES OF RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

Under the CWA, an RP is required to immediately report to the NRC any discharge of oil producing a sheen on navigable water, adjoining shorelines, or the contiguous zone, as well as any release of a hazardous substance exceeding a reportable quantity as set forth in 40 CFR § 302.4. The RP may also be required to report these releases under various state and local statutes. OPA 90 § 1002 specifies RP responsibility for removal costs and damages. The RP is expected to cooperate with local public safety agencies during the emergency response phase of an incident, and to conduct any necessary response actions for which the RP's personnel are trained and equipped. RP response actions may include turning off valves, plugging or containing leaking containers, evacuating employees, and firefighting by industrial fire brigades. All of these activities typically proceed under direction of an IC established by a local public safety agency.

The RP is also required to maintain authorized and qualified individuals available 24 hours a day to respond to a spill/discharge. The RP must also have sufficient funds available to cover the cost of pollution response to the limit of liability for a vessel or facility. Evolving priorities of an incident often include off-site and environmental concerns. The RP has the lead role in responding to these concerns, under oversight of state or federal agencies. The RP is also liable for restoring or replacing natural resources that may have been injured or lost due to the spill, and should coordinate with the natural resource trustees (via NRDA Liaison) as part of the NRDA process. The RP will be placed at the command level of the response organization to represent the RP's interests and to help coordinate assets and response actions. The RP should conduct inquiries into the cause of an incident. This often occurs with participation or oversight of state or federal agencies such as OSHA and DOT.

While the RP has primary responsibility for cleanup of a discharge or release, response operations and removal activities shall accord with the NCP and the RP's applicable response plan. If necessary, EPA or USCG may direct the RP's response activities. The FOSC also may "federalize" a response if it becomes evident that: (1) an adequate response is beyond the capability of the RP, or (2) the RP indicates an unwillingness to accept responsibility, or (3) the RP's identity is unknown. A UC structure that incorporates command personnel of the RP, local responders, and state and federal responders may be established to address concurrent public safety and environmental concerns.

VII. NOTIFICATION

Discovery of a spill and subsequent notifications procedures may follow a number of pathways. RPs, private citizens, or the news media may notify local, state, or federal agencies by calling 911, the affected state's spill line, EPA spill line, or NRC. Depending on the severity of a spill or discharge, notification may not only be required by statute, but may be essential to protect human health and the environment. In some instances, notification by and of various agencies may occur as a matter of courtesy. The following sections describe notification procedures for those responsible for responding to oil or hazardous substance releases within the QCSA.

A. Notification Protocol

Prompt notification to all appropriate agencies is critical for an effective and coordinated response. The organization first aware of a release is responsible for notifying other appropriate and potentially affected agencies. All initial notifications should occur by voice telephone, not by facsimile copy or electronic mail. Each agency is to consider itself the first notified unless it has been notified according to protocol. When an agency is notified by another responding agency/organization, it must ascertain whether other agencies it is responsible for notifying have been contacted, and then notify those agencies that have not been contacted. Each participating agency in the QCSA has indicated its intention to notify other jurisdictions based on the following three criteria:

1. The release could impact the agency being notified in some manner.
2. Assistance might be requested from the agency being alerted.
3. Other agencies that might not be affected or requested to provide assistance will be notified out of courtesy if those agencies are likely to receive inquiries about the incident from other sources such as citizens, private companies, or the news media.

B. Quad Cities Sub-area Notifications and Emergency Contacts Lists

Considering the number of agencies participating in the QCSA and potential response factors (e.g., wind speed/direction, toxicity of materials, presence/absence of humans, etc.), notification responsibilities of an organization will differ for various incidents. When an organization receives notification of a spill, it is expected to meet its statutory notification responsibilities before commencing notifications set forth in the above-stated protocol.

The 24-hour response numbers listed in the appendices represent central locations of each agency that are normally staffed 24 hours daily, 7 days a week. The numbers provided are those that outside parties would use to reach central dispatch. Assumedly, local residents would dial 911 during an emergency. Comprehensive notification lists organized by jurisdiction and function are included in Appendices G through K of this plan. Administrative numbers, email addresses, and other pertinent contact information are also included.

C. Notification of Natural Resource Trustees

FOSCs are responsible for notifying the appropriate natural resource trustee(s) if the release affects or threatens to affect environmentally sensitive areas, migratory waterfowl, or state- or federally-listed threatened or endangered species. SOSCs will notify the DOI's RRT representative and USFWS, and the other federal and tribal trustees if their lands and resources have been or may be affected. Natural Resource Trustee contact information is in Appendix E.

D. QCSAP Notifications

The Notification Flowchart shown on Appendix C describes the typical notifications during an incident in the QCSA. Contact information regarding various agencies or other entities with roles or interest in the sub-area is included in Appendices D through H.

E. Interstate Notification Protocol for Spills to the UMR

This river-specific protocol is in place to speed and enhance communication among the agencies involved in response on the UMR. It does not replace or override other existing protocols or notification requirements (e.g., notification of the NRC per the NCP), but rather augments these in light of the need for rapid, targeted, inter-jurisdictional coordination on the UMR. It also establishes a procedure for continued communication over the duration of an incident. All UMR spill response MOA signatories have agreed to utilize this notification protocol as part of their response to spills on the UMR.

1. Applicability

This spill notification protocol applies to all state and federal agencies which have signed the implementing MOA.

A. **Each state will be represented by only one contact or coordinating agency** who will represent and assume the "state" role for purposes of this protocol. It is assumed that this agency will be one which is responsible for environmental emergency response to a spill on the UMR. The coordinating agencies are listed in the spill notification roster.

B. **Each federal agency will be represented by only one contact point per federal region** for purposes of receiving notifications and updates. The contact points are listed in the spill notification roster.

2. Initial Notification

The state which first becomes aware of a spill should confirm that notification to the NRC, via call or online form, has been completed and initiate the UMR notification protocol. Under the UMR protocol, when a spill to the Upper Mississippi River occurs, **it is the responsibility of the first-aware state to notify other potentially affected states and appropriate federal response and natural resource agencies.** A state is to consider itself as first-aware if it has not previously been notified of the spill according to this protocol. Should a federal agency become first-aware of a spill, it will notify the state where the spill occurred (if known) or the state being impacted. That state will then be responsible for notifications according to this protocol. The initial notification protocol is as follows:

A. All spills are to be reported.

1) **Notification of spills <u>likely to impact adjoining states</u> is to be made by voice immediately.** The notification is made to the coordinating agency via the 24-hour number listed in the notification roster in this manual.

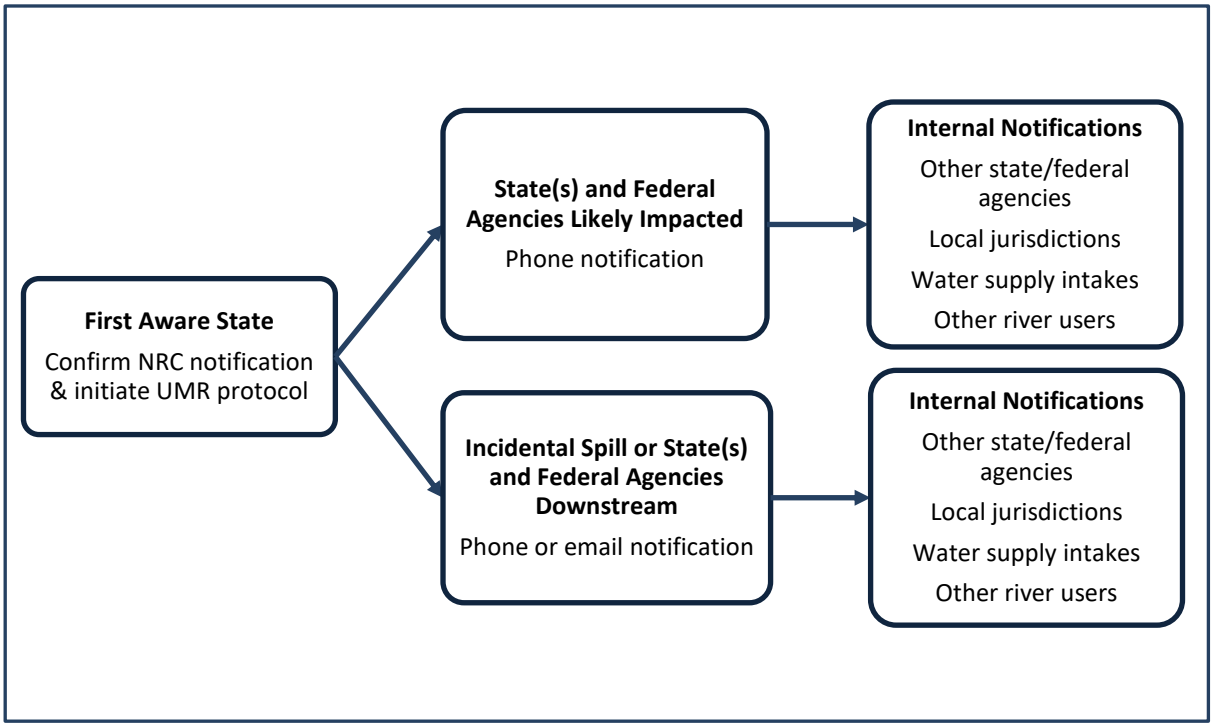
2) **Notification of <u>incidental spills or spills that are far upstream</u> of the notification recipient should be made during first available working hours by voice or email** utilizing the contact information provided in the notification roster in this manual.

   The first-aware state should use its best judgment as to what is an incidental spill. Some factors that may affect this decision are: (1) the location of the spill relative to water intakes, sensitive/critical fish and wildlife habitat, and major cities, and/or (2) the type and amount of material involved. In addition, news interest/coverage may make an otherwise environmentally insignificant spill into one of which other states and federal agencies should be made aware. If there is any doubt as to the significance of the spill, notification should be made.

B. Each state is responsible for its own intrastate notifications, such as those to other agencies within state government, local jurisdictions, and water supply intakes.

C. When a spill originates within a state, that state will be the designated coordinating state unless another state agrees to take over that responsibility (perhaps because of the greater involvement by the second state in the spill response). When the spill occurs in or affects the UMR at a boundary between two states, these states will decide during initial notification as to which state will be the designated coordinating state.

FIGURE VII-1: UMR SPILL NOTIFICATION PROTOCOL



3. Updates

Informal daily updates will be made to adjacent and downstream states by the designated coordinating state if the response is state-lead or by the FOSC if the response is federally-led. An FOSC may negotiate with a state to provide daily updates if the FOSC maintains close communications and provides the necessary information to that designated coordinating state.

A. It is suggested that updates be emailed daily at a regular time which will meet agency management and public information needs, although urgent information should be sent immediately.

B. A state or federal agency which responds in any way to a spill is to update the designated coordinating state or FOSC on its activity and findings daily. The reports should contain a summary of all activity by that state/agency since its last report, including lab analyses and maps if appropriate. The reports should also list what future actions that state or agency plans to undertake.

C. When the designated coordinating state or FOSC determines that daily updates are no longer necessary, this should be communicated via a final update. It should be labeled prominently as "FINAL" and state why the updates are being discontinued.

4. UMR Spill Notification Roster

This roster is to be used for notification and status report purposes. The list contains primary contacts, which include the five UMR basin states, EPA, USACE, USCG, and USFWS. The primary contacts are those agencies that should receive first notice of a spill to the river. Additional key contacts, including downstream states and numerous federal agencies and offices are also included. Note that other river contact information can be found in the UMR Resource Manual.

The call roster includes a business hour number for the primary response/coordinating agency, a 24-hour number for the agency that accepts the initial spill reports, and an email contact where available. The telephone number for the primary coordinating agency is used for interstate or interagency coordination during business hours. The 24-hour number is used for initial spill reporting for spills which may affect interstate waters. The email contact is used for other notifications or updates to state or federal agencies. Note that the emails are for individual UMR Spills Group members.

TABLE 2: PRIMARY CONTACTS – UMR SPILL NOTIFICATION

Illinois		
Coordinating Agency	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Emergency Operations Unit	217-782-3637
24-hour	Illinois Emergency Management Agency	217-782-7860
Email	Roger Lauder	roger.lauder@illinois.gov
Iowa		
Coordinating Agency	Iowa Department of Natural Resources	515-725-8694
24-hour	Iowa Department of Natural Resources	515-725-8694
Email	Joe Sanfilippo	joe.sanfilippo@dnr.iowa.gov

TABLE 2: PRIMARY CONTACTS – UMR SPILL NOTIFICATION

Minnesota		
Coordinating Agency	Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Emergency Response Team	651-757-2161
24-hour	Minnesota Department of Public Safety	1-800-422-0798 or 651-649-5451
Email	Dorene Fier-Tucker	dorene.fier-tucker@state.mn.us
Missouri		
Coordinating Agency	Missouri Department of Natural Resources	573-526-3315
24-hour	Missouri Department of Natural Resources	573-634-2436
Email	Rick Gann	rick.gann@dnr.mo.gov
Wisconsin		
Coordinating Agency	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources	800-943-0003
24-hour	Wisconsin Emergency Management	800-943-0003
Email	Tom Kendzierski	thomas.kendzierski@wisconsin.gov
National Response Center - Washington, D.C.		
Business Hours	National Response Center	1-800-424-8802
24-hour	National Response Center	1-800-424-8802
Online Form	National Response Center	www.nrc.uscg.mil
U.S. Department of the Army, Army Corps of Engineers - Vicksburg, MS		
Business Hours	Mississippi Valley Division, Operations Chief	601-634-5866, Dennis Norris - office
24-hour	Mississippi Valley Division, Operations Chief	601-831-2383, Dennis Norris - cell
	See Appendix D for USACE lock and dam contacts.	
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - Region 5, Chicago		
Coordinating Office	Emergency and Enforcement Response Branch	312-353-2318
24-hour	Emergency and Enforcement Response Branch	312-353-2318
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - Region 7, Kansas City		
Coordinating Office	Emergency Response Program	913-281-0991
24-hour	Emergency Response Program	913-281-0991
U.S. Coast Guard – Sector UMR - St. Louis, MO		
Business Hours	Sector UMR	314-269-2500
24-hour	Sector UMR	1-866-360-3386 or 314-269-2332
USFWS - Twin Cities Regional Office		
Coordinating Office / 24-hour	DOI Regional Environmental Officer for Region V (includes IL, MN, and WI)	215-266-5155
	DOI Regional Environmental Officer for Region VII (includes IA and MO)	303-478-3373

Note: USFWS contact numbers should be used only to report, or consult on, a spill that has already been reported to the NRC hotline (800-424-8802). Discussions with USFWS personnel do not constitute Natural Resource Trustee notification under OPA, CERCLA, or the NCP.

TABLE 3: ADDITIONAL CONTACTS – UMR SPILL NOTIFICATION

National Pollution Funds Center – Washington, D.C.		
Business Hours	National Pollution Funds Center	703-872-6000
	Command Duty Officer (CDO)	202-494-9118
24-hour	Team 1 (includes IA and MO)	708-872-6067
	Team 4 (includes IL, MN, and WI)	703-872-6088
Arkansas		
Business Hours	Department of Emergency Management	1-800-322-4012
24-hour	Department of Emergency Management	1-800-322-4012
Kentucky		
Business Hours	Department for Environmental Protection	502-564-2380
24-hour	Department for Environmental Protection	1-800-928-2380
Tennessee		
Business Hours	Emergency Management Agency	1-800-258-3300
24-hour	Emergency Management Agency	1-800-258-3300
U.S. Coast Guard - Eighth District, New Orleans		
Coordinating Office	Eighth District Command Center	504-589-6225
24-hour	Eighth District Command Center	504-589-6225
U.S. Coast Guard - St. Paul, MN		
Business Hours	Marine Safety Detachment	612-725-1871
24-hour	Sector UMR	1-866-360-3386 or 314-269-2332
U.S. Coast Guard - Quad Cities		
Business Hours	Marine Safety Detachment	309-782-0627
24-hour	Sector UMR	1-866-360-3386 or 314-269-2332
U.S. Coast Guard - Memphis, TN		
Business Hours	Sector Lower Mississippi River	1-866-777-2784
24-hour	Sector Lower Mississippi River	1-866-777-2784
U.S. Coast Guard - Paducah, KY		
Business Hours	Marine Safety Unit	270-442-1621
24-hour	Sector Ohio Valley	1-800-253-7465
U.S. Coast Guard - Louisville, KY		
Business Hours	Sector Ohio Valley	502-779-5422
24-hour	Sector Ohio Valley	1-800-253-7465
U.S. Coast Guard, Atlantic Strike Team - Fort Dix, NJ		
Business Hours	Atlantic Strike Team	609-724-0008
24-hour	Atlantic Strike Team	609-724-0008

TABLE 3: ADDITIONAL CONTACTS – UMR SPILL NOTIFICATION

U.S. Coast Guard, National Strike Force - Elizabeth City, NC			
Business Hours	National Strike Force	252-331-6000	
24-hour	National Strike Force	252-331-6000	
U.S. Department of Agriculture – Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service - Fort Collins, CO			
Business Hours	Wildlife Services	970-266-6363 or 877-303-6363	
24-hour	Wildlife Services	970-266-6363 or 877-303-6363	
U.S. Department of the Interior - Philadelphia, PA (Regional Environmental Officer for Region 5)			
Business Hours	Office of Environmental Policy & Compliance	215-597-5378	
24-hour	Office of Environmental Policy & Compliance	215-266-5155	
U.S. Department of the Interior - Denver, CO (Regional Environmental Officer for Region 7)			
Business Hours	Office of Environmental Policy & Compliance	303-445-2500	
24-hour	Office of Environmental Policy & Compliance	303-478-3373	
	See Appendix D and E for field-level contacts.		
U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration - Cleveland, OH			
Business Hours	Scientific Support Coordinator	216-522-7760	
24-hour	NOAA Hazmat Duty Officer (Seattle)	206-526-4911	
U.S. Department of Commerce, National Weather Service			
Business Hours	Regional Warning & Prep Meteorologist, Kansas City	816-426-3239	
	National Weather Service Forecast Offices		
24-hour (Unlisted Numbers)	Minneapolis, Minnesota	612-361-6671	
	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	414-965-5063	
	Davenport, Iowa	563-386-4110	
	Des Moines, Iowa	515-270-4501	
	Chicago, Illinois	815-834-0651	
	St. Louis, Missouri	314-447-1887	
24-hour	River Forecast Center (Minneapolis)	612-361-6660	612-361-6664
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - Region 4, Atlanta, GA			
Business Hours	Emergency Response	404-562-8700	
24-hour	Emergency Response	404-562-8700	
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - Region 6, Dallas, TX			
Business Hours	Emergency Response	866-372-7745	
24-hour	Emergency Response	866-372-7745	

VIII. QUAD CITIES RESPONSE PROTOCOL

A. Incident Command and Jurisdiction

The first responding local agency will establish an initial command post and an IC in accordance with NIMS/ICS. If jurisdiction is unclear, the responding agencies will confer to determine which agency has jurisdiction. Once jurisdiction has been determined, the local agency having jurisdiction will either assume command or request establishment of a UC at the local level.

If jurisdiction is not determined, the initial responding local agency will either maintain command or request establishment of a UC. When the SOSC and the FOSC arrive at the site, they will confer with the IC. By mutual agreement, they will determine whether the SOSC and FOSC will integrate into the ICS, whether the SOSC or FOSC will take the lead, or whether they will jointly establish UC. The lead EPA region will be the region from which the lead local and state agencies originate. If the responding agencies cannot agree on the issue of command, the FOSC has preemptive authority under NCP.

B. Contractor Oversight

If the RP is capable and willing to respond to the release, governmental officials will work with the RP to mitigate the spill while maintaining general oversight. If no potentially responsible party (PRP) is identifiable or the RP is unwilling or incapable of responding, the FOSC will pursue available options for using government funds to clean up the release. If a contractor responds to the spill, it will answer to the agency providing its funding unless all parties agree to supervision by another agency.

C. Coordination

Generally, the responding agencies will function within their normal roles, using established lines of authority, expertise, and resources while working as a team to provide the most efficient response possible. Each local, state, and federal lead agency will be responsible for making secondary notifications and for coordinating assistance from its support agencies. The local IC, along with the SOSC and FOSC, will collaborate to make major decisions, with the RP's representative(s) included as appropriate.

D. Public Information

The IC may appoint a public information officer (PIO) responsible for developing and releasing information to the media and the public. The PIO will advise and represent the IC on all public information matters, gather incident data, obtain media information useful to operations and media planning, develop news releases or information for release to the public, and establish and operate a media center (when designated by the IC). PIO functions must be coordinated and integrated across jurisdictional, governmental, and functional areas. The PIO will coordinate with the IC to establish a timeline for providing information updates to the media.

E. Termination

When the IC terminates an incident, a notice of termination will be sent to all responding agencies. After the termination and to the extent feasible, the IC, SOSC, and FOSC will work together to coordinate the following: (1) issuance of their respective reports, (2) efforts to recover costs, and (3) a critique of the incident.

IX. INCIDENT COMMAND

The senior on-scene official of the response organization first arriving at an oil or hazmat release shall establish an ICS in accordance with NIMS procedures. If the incident is of sufficient magnitude to require involvement of multiple agencies and/or multiple levels of government, command operations should transition toward a UC structure. Additional information on NIMS and its applications is available at http://www.fema.gov/national-incident-management-system.

A. NIMS Protocol Addressing State and Federal Responders

NIMS/ICS shall be used as an "all-hazards" model for managing and responding to incidents. The most qualified on-scene authority shall assume the role of the IC. If the incident expands or requires implementation of a UC structure, each organization to be included in UC should meet one or more of the following criteria:

- Organization maintains jurisdictional authority within the impacted area.
- Incident impacts the organization's area of responsibility (AOR).
- Organization has a specific responsibility to act/respond.
- Organization possesses resources to be deployed.

The ICS should be based on organization, terminology, and procedures recommended by NIMS, and should be applied in a broad sense to include all hazard control and mitigation response organizations including the RP, private responders, and local, state, and federal agencies. All such entities participating in a response are required by federal law to implement ICS and integrate it with the overall ICS (29 CFR 1910.120 or 40 CFR 311).

The ICS established will include a designated IC with expertise, capability, determination, and authority, selected from a local unit of government or from a county, state, or federal agency. This protocol recognizes that typically, but not necessarily, the IC will change as the incident progresses from primarily a public safety problem, with the local fire chief as IC, to an environmental incident, with a state or federal person as the IC. The following procedures specify a determinate yet flexible means of establishing the role of federal and state responders in an ICS.

To document the incident planning process, jurisdictions should develop an Incident Action Plan based on ICS forms. The IC can use locally developed ICS forms or those made available by other agencies such as USCG. A list of the EPA's modified ICS forms can be downloaded from response.epa.gov ICS forms.

1. Single Jurisdictional Area Affected

When the incident involves and affects only a single local geographical jurisdiction, the organizational structure of the ICS will be determined by the established local contingency plan. This may involve single or multiple agency involvement. In all situations, one person shall act as either an IC in sole charge or, when functioning as an Operations Chief, will implement the action plan of an IC/UC.

In such instances, one of the following types of actions at the site by responding state and federal officials who might otherwise be considered senior competent emergency response officials will be appropriate:

- Identify themselves to the IC and integrate themselves into the established ICS per the IC's direction, usually as a technical specialist to an operations group supervisor or as an operations group supervisor.
- Join an existing UC or request the IC to establish UC.

- Assume the IC role when required by federal or state law, or when an existing IC agrees to such a transition, or when no ICS has been established. The ICS transfer of command or initial assumption of command protocols shall be implemented.

2. Multiple Jurisdictional Areas Affected

When the incident involves and affects multiple local geographical jurisdictions or areas not covered by local emergency response organizations, the state or federal competent senior official at the site shall take one of the following actions:

- Preferably join an existing IC/UC.
- Establish a UC for an encompassing ICS if none exists.
- Assume IC and establish an ICS incorporating existing local efforts as operations section branches or otherwise as appropriate.

3. Local, State, Federal Interaction

When not specifically prescribed, a UC consisting of local, state, and federal senior competent emergency response officials at the site shall be preferred over integration of several levels of government into an ICS. Where state law specifies incident command assignment, it shall take precedence over this protocol with respect to those state and local organizations to which it applies. Federal jurisdiction specified in CERCLA, OPA, or RICP shall take precedence over this protocol.

4. Seniority

Seniority, as discussed in 29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(3)(I), is ranked according to competency and breadth of responsibility for purposes of this plan. Competency will be determined by whether an individual meets the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(6)(v). All officials meeting the competency criteria are senior to those who do not, unless specifically charged with overriding authority applicable to the specific incident situation by state or federal law.

Breadth of responsibility generally will be considered to increase from local- to state- to federal-level officials. However, this protocol encourages establishment of the ICS at the most local level practicable to assure earliest implementation of a unified response strategy.

5. Post-Emergency Operations

This protocol is intended to apply only during the emergency phase of a response to which 29 CFR 1910.120 (q) applies. However, use of an ICS throughout a response and cleanup is encouraged.

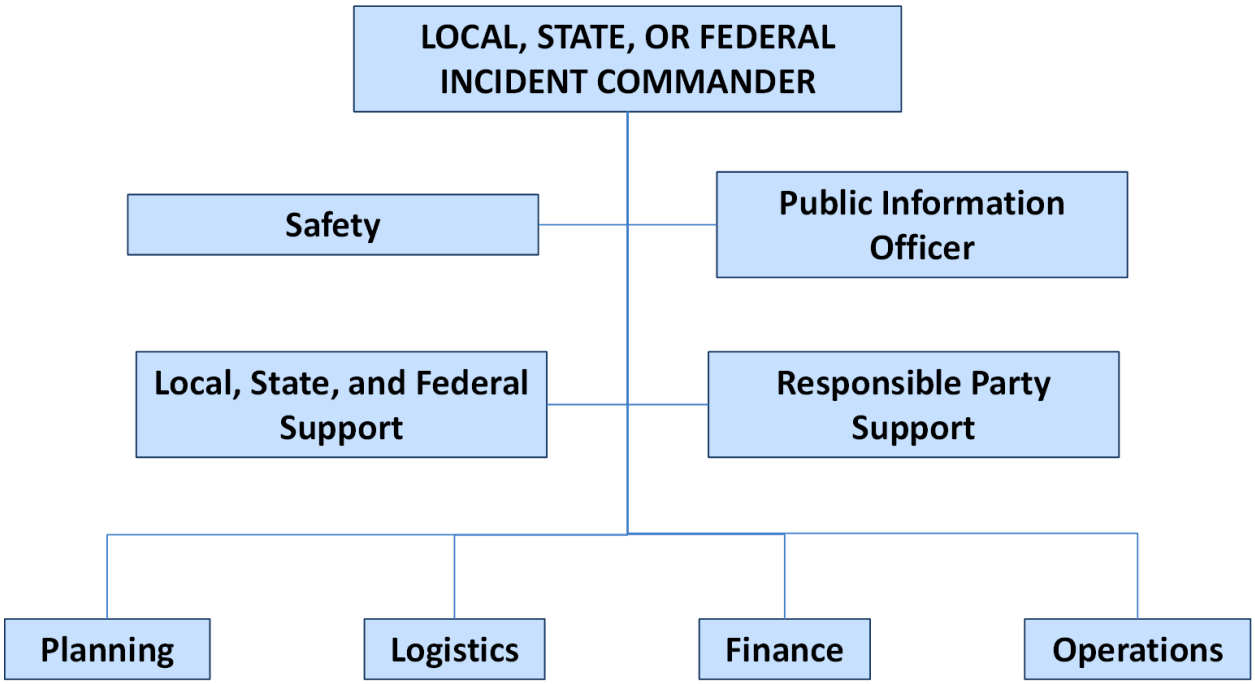
B. Transition of Command

1. UC Structure

Because oil and hazmat incidents involve many players and changes through time, it is important to establish leadership, responsibilities, and roles during a dynamic response action. Some responders serve as support players, while others have command roles. Rarely is one person or organization solely responsible for all aspects

of a response to an incident involving oil or hazmat. An organizational chart reflecting such a circumstance is shown on Figure IX-2.

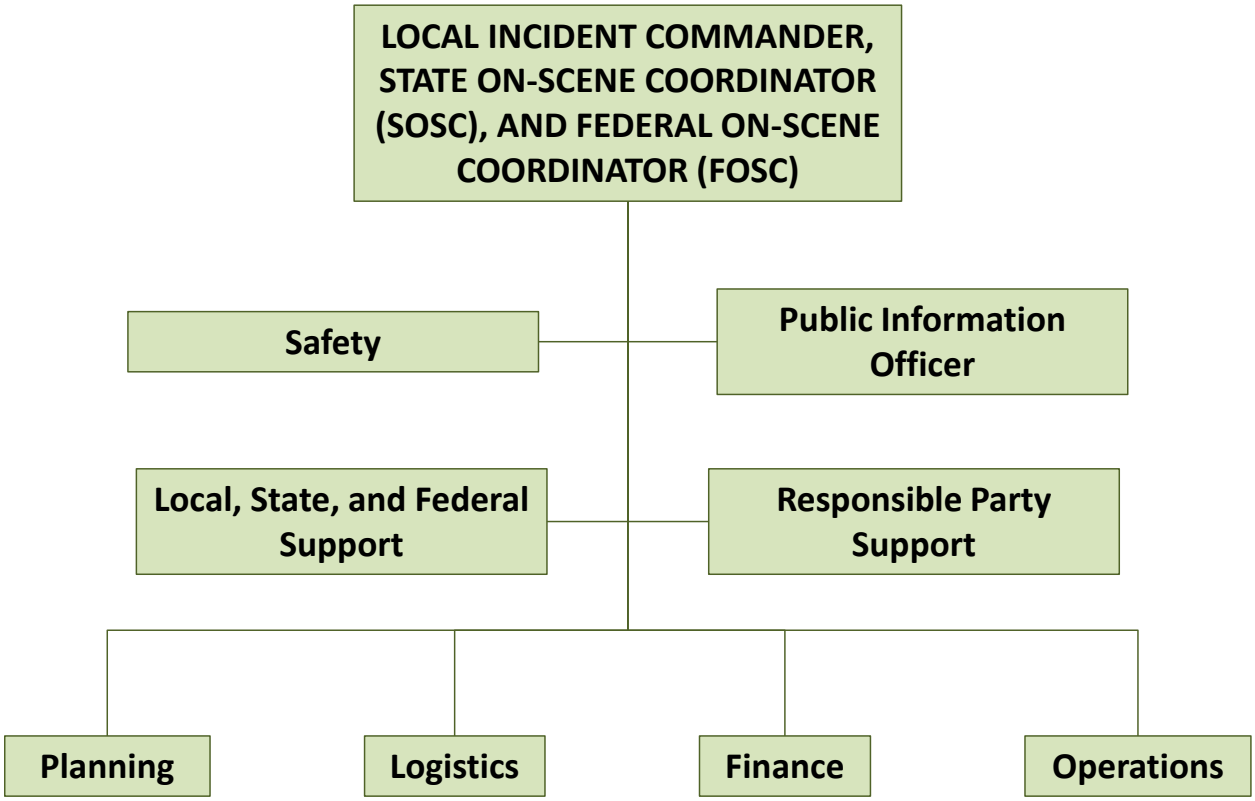
FIGURE IX-2: ICS WITH A SINGLE INCIDENT COMMANDER



A very large incident involving oil or hazardous substances might include responders from many different organizations, each responding according to his/her responsibilities and authorities. If the incident affects a wide geographic area, or if several functions must be performed by agencies with distinctly different capabilities, a transition may occur from a single IC to a UC. The local IC, SOSC, or FOSC may recommend formation of a UC structure.

Upon agreement, the qualified individuals assume command roles. UC is not command by committee, but rather is a mechanism for coordination, cooperation, and communication under which each party is allowed to operate within its appropriate sphere of command. Each organization shares the same command responsibilities within an ICS. An example of a UC organizational structure is shown on Figure IX-3.

FIGURE IX-3: ICS WITH A UNIFIED COMMAND



When a UC is implemented, the local IC and OSC(s) meet and take the following measures:

- Agree to act in concert, or at least coordinate efforts.
- Agree on objectives, priorities, and strategies.
- Recognize each other's authorities, capabilities, limitations, responsibilities, and roles.
- Establish lines and methods of communication.

Any single organization's command influence typically grows or shrinks as the incident continues, and as its area of responsibility and expertise come into or go out of play. The UC group may appoint a single person to carry out command decisions. The rest of the response functions (planning, operations, logistics, and finance) usually are also "unified" by commingling responders of the various organizations.

The UC and response generally continue until the response is terminated or the roles of all but one level of government have so diminished that the primary level of government provides a single IC. Transition to a single IC occurs via mutual agreement of members of the UC. The agency that provides the IC is then responsible for implementing procedures for termination of the response.

C. Oversight Command

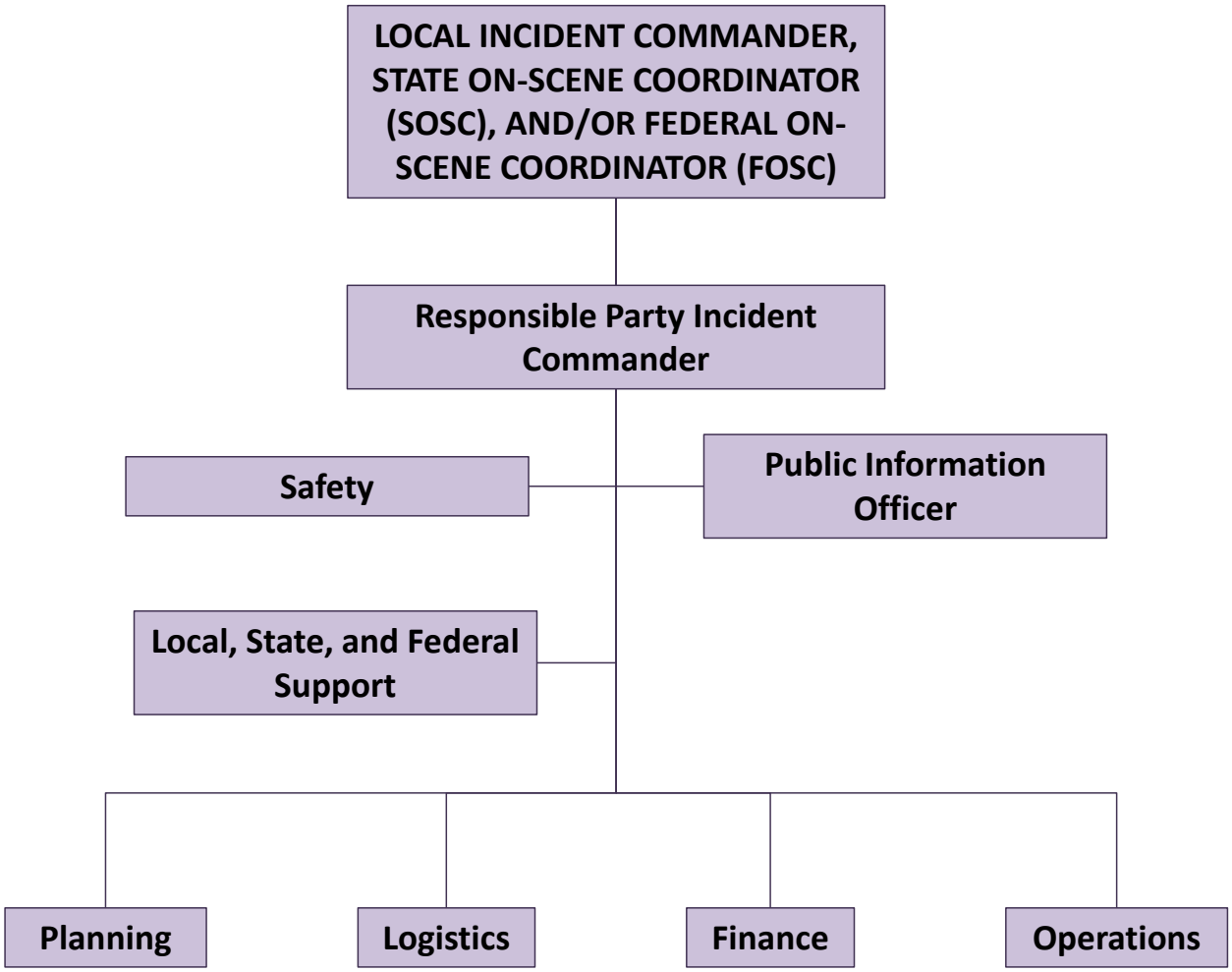
The single or UC ICS models were originally designed to facilitate coordination and communication within one organization or among several organizations. Organizations that share a UC cooperatively respond to an incident as equal partners with different capabilities. A company or person responsible for a spill must plan, propose, organize, and pay for response to the spill. Government's role is to oversee the RP's response, to order changes if a response is insufficient, and ultimately to approve adequacy of the RP's response. Integration into the ICS of the government's regulatory relationship with an RP requires "oversight command."

When the RP is incapable or unwilling to provide an adequate response to a release, or where a threat to public health or safety exists, single or UC systems are implemented by government agencies in the manner described previously. However, when an RP is capable and willing to respond, and the release represents more of a threat to the environment than to the general public, the relevant government agencies support and oversee efforts of the RP by establishing parallel single or UC systems.

Each government overseeing the RP's response will assign a person or persons to supervise that government's oversight. If more than one government agency is conducting oversight, responders will coordinate that oversight according to the principles of UC. Depending on circumstances of the incident, the governmental agencies might have contractors assisting the Oversight Commander(s).

The RP's IC and the one or more government Oversight Commanders will meet and agree on cleanup response objectives and priorities. Government Oversight Commander(s) will typically determine the cleanup target and schedule, If more than one government Oversight Commander are involved, they will meet frequently to update each other on cleanup progress and to revise objectives and schedules. Significant problems identified within the ranks of either the RP's organization or governmental organizations will be discussed and resolved. Requests for formal approvals for actions such as mitigation, decontamination, and disposal will flow from the RP's IC to the Oversight Commander(s). Figure IX-4 is an organizational chart of an Oversight Command.

FIGURE IX-4: ICS WITH OVERSIGHT COMMAND



D. Federal Preemption

The NCP gives an FOSC authority to direct all response efforts at the scene of a discharge or release. Typically, an FOSC will support actions of local and state governments. Even an FOSC who is part of a UC might focus federal efforts on a specific part of the response.

Under any the following circumstances, however, the FOSC might determine that he or she must use preemptive authority to direct all efforts at the scene:

- A discharge of oil is classified as "major" (over 10,000 gallons).
- A release of a hazardous substance is classified as "major" (a release that poses a substantial threat to public health or welfare of the United States or the environment, or elicits significant public concern).
- The discharge or release is a "spill of national significance" (a spill with ramifications so complex because of its severity, size, location, actual or potential impact on the public health or welfare or the environment, or necessary response effort, that it requires extraordinary coordination of federal, state, local, and RP resources to contain and clean up the discharge).

- Because of the RP's inability or unwillingness to respond, the FOSC decides to pay for the response with funds from CERCLA or OPA ("federalize" the response).
- Actions taken by the RP or local responders or state responders are inappropriate or ill-advised.
- Lack of cooperation among the RP and local and state responders is impeding prompt and effective response.

An FOSC who decides to direct all response actions must notify the RP's designated IC, the local government's IC, and the SOSC of these intentions. These notifications ensure that all lead organizations are aware of the change of status. An FOSC who exercises this authority becomes the IC for the entire incident, and must assure compliance with OSHA's 1910.120 regulations regarding response to releases.

X. SITE SAFETY PLAN

A. Integration of Site Safety Plans

During a major incident involving hazardous substances, several hazmat teams could participate in the response. These teams should consist of personnel trained to at least the technician level and should operate in complete compliance with OSHA's 1910.120 regulations. One of these requirements is a site safety plan (SSP).

Hazmat teams possibly present during a response include teams from municipal FDs, contractors for RPs, state or federal agencies, a USCG Strike Team, military teams, and industrial mutual aid teams. Because each team normally develops its own SSP, conflict or confusion may ensue as the various teams initiate field operations. To ensure safety of responders and efficiency of response, procedures for coordinating safety plans should be implemented as follows:

If a site has a single IC, that commander will appoint a site safety officer (SSO) who will coordinate with the safety officers of all responding teams. The SSO will ensure compatibility of the various SSPs with the overall SSP. If UC is in place, the incident managers will appoint the SSO. Any safety officer who, after working with the SSO, disagrees with any portion of the SSP should communicate his/her concerns to his/her organization's senior on-site official. That official should discuss those concerns with the IC or UC. The IC or UC staff should then bring the matter to the attention of the SSO for resolution. The IC, who is ultimately responsible for the safety of everyone on site, provides final approval of the SSP.

B. Requirements for SSPs

SSPs are required of private employers of hazardous waste operations under 29 CFR 1910.120, and of governmental employers under 40 CFR 311. Both regulatory documents specify 11 categories that must be included in an SSP. The required categories of an SSP are as follows:

1. **Key Personnel and Hazards Communication:** Names of key personnel, such as: Project Manager, Field Operations Leader, Site Supervisor, and Site Health and Safety Officer. Identify communication procedures and provide for pre-activity briefings. (29 CFR 1910.120[b][2])
2. **Task Risk or Hazard Analysis:** Hazards or risks associated with each task to be performed, including identification of chemical contaminants; affected media; concentrations, if known; and potential routes of exposures. (29 CFR 1910.120[b][4])
3. **Employee Training Assignments:** Training required to enter the site (e.g., initial and annual health and safety training, first aid/cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) training, emergency response training). (29 CFR 1910.120[e])
4. **Medical Surveillance Requirements:** Baseline monitoring and site-specific medical monitoring required for all personnel entering the scene. (29 CFR 1910.120[f])
5. **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):** PPE to be used for each task. (29 CFR 1910.120[g])
6. **Air and Personnel Monitoring:** Frequency and types of air monitoring, personnel monitoring, and environmental sampling techniques and equipment to be used, including methods of maintenance and calibration for equipment and instruments. (29 CFR 1910.120[h])

7. **Site Control Measures:** Procedures to be used to minimize worker exposure to hazardous substances. These would include a site map, work zone definition, buddy system establishment, site communications, emergency alarm procedures, standard operating procedures for safe execution of tasks, and identification of nearest medical assistance. (29 CFR 1910.120[d])
8. **Spill Containment Procedures:** Procedures to contain and isolate entire volume of any hazardous substance spilled during site activities. (29 CFR 1910.120[j])
9. **Decontamination Procedures:** Procedures for decontaminating workers and equipment potentially exposed to hazmat. This section should also include methods to minimize contact with hazmat. (29 CFR 1910.120[k])
10. **Emergency Response Plan:** How anticipated emergencies will be handled and how risks associated with an emergency will be minimized. This plan must be developed prior to commencement of hazardous waste activities. (29 CFR 1910.120[l])
11. **Confined Space Entry Procedures:** If necessary, procedures for entering confined spaces. (29 CFR 1910.120[b][9]).

XI. ACCESS TO OIL SPILL LIABILITY TRUST FUND AND CERCLA REIMBURSEMENT

Current information on various aspects of the OSLTF is available through USCG's National Pollution Funds Center home page and through the OSLTF home page.

A. OSLTF Funding Procedures

Local, state, tribal, or federal agencies may obtain funding for removal costs ***through, and with the prior approval of, the FOSC***—or by submitting a claim to the NPFC. Funding will accord with EPA's "*Guidance for Use of The Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund*," (OSWER Dir. 9360.8-11), February 1997; and EPA's "*Guidance for Use of Coast Guard Basic Ordering Agreements for Emergency Oil Spill Response Support*," February 10, 1997.

B. Federal Access to the OSLTF

To access the OSLTF, the Eighth Coast Guard District Office in New Orleans, Louisiana, must be contacted at (504) 589-6225 (24-hour number). The District Office will issue an eight-digit case number and authorize a spending ceiling. After receiving a number and ceiling from the District, the federal agency providing an FOSC must contact its contracting officer within 48 hours to issue a delivery order for services under the applicable Basic Ordering Agreements (BOA).

C. State Access to the OSLTF

In accordance with regulations in Section 1012(d) (1) of OPA, the President, upon request of the State's Governor or his/her designee, may obligate the OSLTF for payment in an amount not to exceed $250,000 for removal costs consistent with the NCP that are required for immediate removal of a discharge or mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of discharge of oil. While an incident-specific RRT can facilitate the process, state requests to access the OSLTF are made to the FOSC. The individual requesting access the OSLTF must:

- Indicate that the request is a state access request under 33 CFR Part 133.
- Provide the name, title, department, and state.
- Describe the incident in sufficient detail to allow a determination of jurisdiction, including the date of the incident, type of product discharged, estimated quantity of discharge, the navigable water involved, and proposed removal actions for which the funds are being requested under Part 133.
- Indicate the amount of funds requested.

Further information is available through the USCG Technical Operating Procedures (TOP) for state access under Section 1012(d) (1) of OPA, which can be accessed at https://www.uscg.mil/Mariners/National-Pollution-Funds-Center/Publications/tops/.

D. Pollution Removal Funding Authorization

State and local agencies and other federal agencies may perform removal actions ***under the direct supervision of an FOSC*** through a Pollution Removal Funding Authorization (PRFA). The PRFA is issued by the FOSC and commits the OSLTF to payment, via reimbursement, of costs incurred during pollution response activities undertaken by another government agency working for the FOSC. To ensure reimbursement, responding

agencies should obtain a PRFA prior to incurring costs. State or local involvement in use of the OSLTF through a PRFA can be accomplished as follows:

- The appropriate agency notifies EPA of the spill immediately.
- An FOSC travels to the site and discusses with the state or local representative what actions should be taken.
- The FOSC and the representative reach an agreement and document specific goods and services to be provided in the form of a scope of work, and provide a good-faith estimate of total anticipated costs.
- A PRFA is prepared by the authorizing federal agency and signed by the FOSC to fund the state's actions.
- During the response, the state or local government must document costs and submit these daily to the FOSC for approval. The requesting agency is responsible for payment of invoices incurred by response contractors.
- When the removal is complete, the requesting agency submits cost documentation to the NPFC via the FOSC for reimbursement. Reimbursement generally proceeds through a single check to the requesting agency from the USCG after completion of the cleanup.

More information is available in Chapter 10 of the Technical Operation Procedures for Resource Documentation at https://www.uscg.mil/Mariners/National-Pollution-Funds-Center/Publications/tops/.

E. OSLTF Claims

Section 1012(d) (1) of OPA 90 authorizes use of the fund for "payment of claims in accordance with Section 1013 for uncompensated removal costs determined by the President to be consistent with the NCP for uncompensated damages." State or local government agencies may submit claims for uncompensated removal costs, including salaries, equipment, and administrative costs directly related to a specific incident. The claimant may submit claims even if the RP is unknown. To submit a claim against the OSLTF, the state or local agency must:

- Submit a detailed description of the incident including what type of material was released or potentially released; what navigable water was impacted or potentially impacted; what response actions were taken to prevent, minimize, or mitigate the release; and whether those actions were consistent with the NCP.
- Include a detailed summary of monies spent during the response action, and provide backup documentation. The removal costs must have been incurred as a result of the response actions taken to prevent, minimize, or mitigate effects of the incident.
- Submit the package to the USCG NPFC for approval. The NPFC will review the claim to determine whether the costs are reasonable and whether the actions taken were consistent with the NCP, which may include confirming that the response was an OPA 90 incident.

Additional information on claims can be found in the NPFC's Claimant Information Guide at https://www.uscg.mil/Mariners/National-Pollution-Funds-Center/Publications/tops/.

F. CERCLA Local Governments Reimbursement Program

Section 123 of CERCLA and Section 1002 (b)(2)(F) of OPA authorize EPA to reimburse local governments for some (and in rare cases, possibly all) expenses incurred during temporary emergency measures in response to

hazardous substance threats or releases—if those measures were necessary to prevent or mitigate injury to human health or the environment.

This provision is meant to reduce significant financial burdens incurred by a city, county, municipality, parish, township, town, federally recognized Native American Tribe, or other local unit of government that engages in response activities required because of hazardous substance threats. Traditional local responsibilities, such as routine firefighting, are not eligible for reimbursement. States are not eligible for this program and may not request reimbursement on their own behalf or on behalf of a political subdivision within a given state (40 CFR Parts 310.20 and 310.30). The following criteria must be met before a request for reimbursement will be considered:

- Response actions were consistent with CERCLA, NCP, and EPCRA.
- The request contains assurances that the response does not supplant local funds normally provided for such activities.
- The applicant must have first attempted to recover expenses from all known PRPs and any other possible sources of reimbursement (state funds, insurance companies, etc.). Sixty days must be allowed for the RP to respond by making payment, expressing intent to pay, or demonstrating willingness to negotiate payment.
- The request must be received by EPA within 1 year of the date the response was completed.

CERCLA limits the reimbursement to $25,000 per single response. If several agencies or departments are involved in a response, they must determine among themselves which agency will submit the request for reimbursement. Some allowable costs may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Disposal of materials and supplies acquired and used specifically for the related response.
- Employee compensation for response work not provided in the applicant's operating budget.
- Rental or leasing of equipment.
- Replacement costs of equipment contaminated beyond reuse or repair.
- Decontamination of equipment.
- Special technical services needed for the response such as those provided by experts or specialists.
- Other special services such as utilities.
- Laboratory analysis costs related to the response.
- Costs associated with supplies, services, and equipment procured for a specific evaluation.

A review panel will evaluate each request and will rank the requests according to financial burden. Financial burden is based on the ratio of eligible response costs to the locality's per capita income adjusted for population. If a request is not reimbursed during the review period for which it is submitted, EPA's reimbursement official has the discretion to hold the request open for 1 year for reconsideration.

An application package can be obtained by contacting the Local Government Reimbursement (LGR) Program Helpline at 1-800-431-9209. The application package contains detailed, line-by-line instructions for completing the application.

XII. STATE DISPOSAL REGULATIONS

Table 3 below overviews material disposal requirements for Illinois and Iowa.

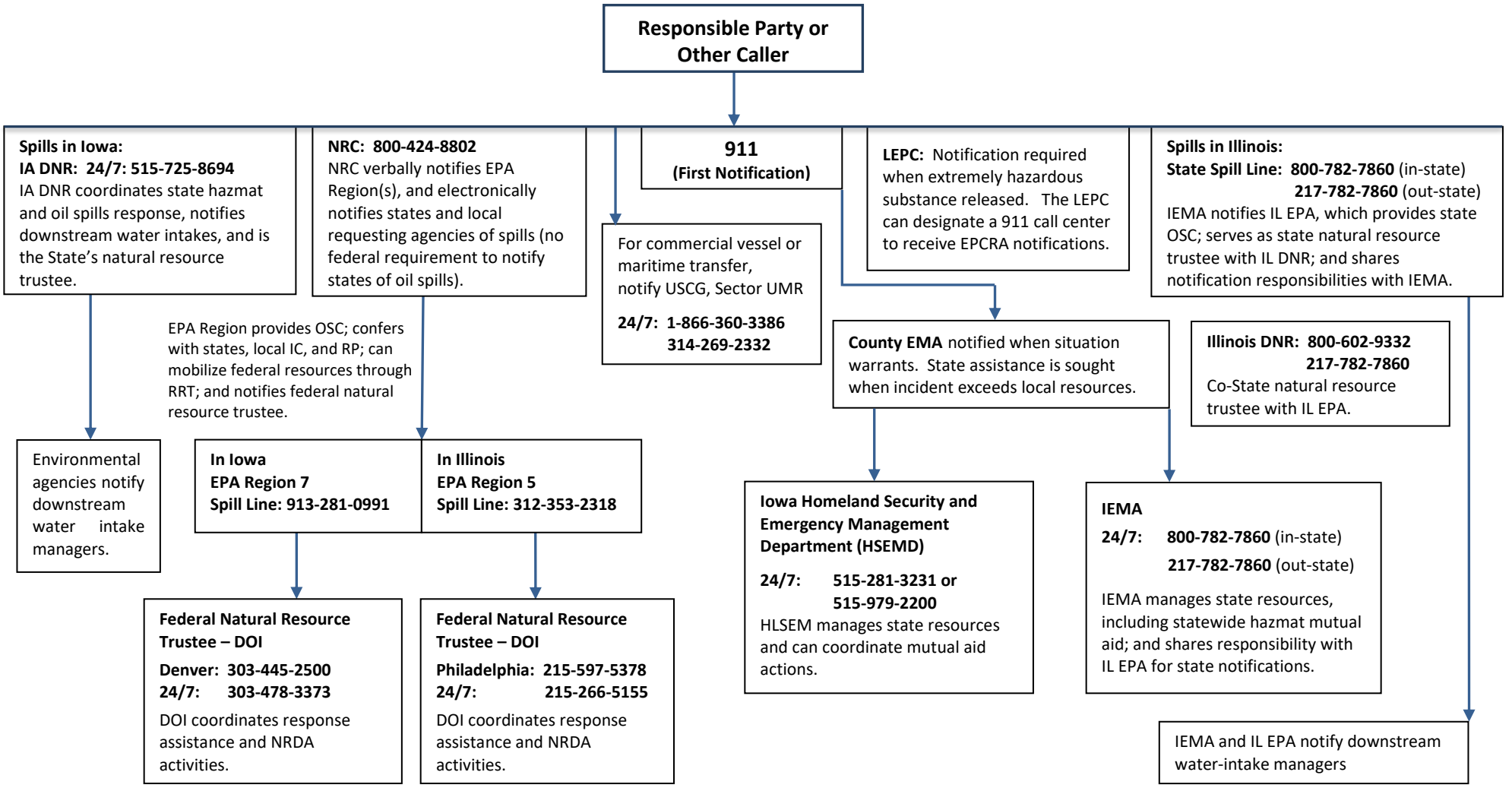
TABLE 4: OVERVIEW OF STATE DISPOSAL REGULATIONS

Material or Disposal Method	Illinois	Iowa
Non-Hazardous Debris and Soil	Clean debris and soil must go to a permitted sanitary landfill. Debris and soil above cleanup objectives must go to special waste landfill (permits), manifesting and licensed waste hauler required. Permits expedited through IEPA Emergency Response.	Must go to permitted sanitary landfill. IA DNR prior approval is required before disposal.
RCRA Hazardous Debris and Soil	Illinois has 1 RCRA landfill, several incinerators, and other RCRA treatment facilities. Permits expedited through IEPA Emergency Response.	Iowa does not have an RCRA program; consult EPA Region 7. No RCRA disposal facilities in Iowa.
Open Burning	Allowed with IEPA permission for oil production spill residues when weather threatens environmental damage. Considerations are proximity to residences, visibility on roads, and atmospheric dispersion conditions.	Generally prohibited. Variance possible through IA DNR.
Emergency Response Contractors	Available from IEPA.	Available from IA DNR.
Petroleum-Contaminated Water	NPDES permit required for all direct discharges, including storm sewers; local approval required for discharge to sanitary sewer.	Can discharge to storm or sanitary sewer if below allowable levels with approval from IA DNR and municipal officials.
Land Farming	Possible, but demonstration permit may be required; significant containment and monitoring required.	Allowed if IA DNR criteria are followed.
Pesticides and Fertilizers	Recovered liquids and solids may be applied to agricultural land at label application rates; permit needed from IEPA or Illinois Department of Agriculture.	Recovered liquids and solids may be applied to agricultural land at normal rates with IA DNR approval.
Petroleum-Contaminated Soils	Generic permits available at some landfills; (see debris and soil and land-farming discussions).	Excavated soil may be incinerated at an approved incinerator, land-applied at a permitted sanitary landfill, or land farmed on property with approval of the owner as long as IA DNR criteria are followed.

XIII. QUAD CITIES WORST-CASE DISCHARGE SCENARIOS

This section is removed from the public version of this plan.

APPENDIX A: QUAD CITIES SUB-AREA SPILL NOTIFICATION FLOWCHART



APPENDIX B: ACRONYMS LIST

§	Article

A

AC	Area Committee
ACP	Area Contingency Plan
AOR	Area of responsibility

B

BOA	Basic Ordering Agreement

C

CAA	Clean Air Act
CAER	Community Awareness Emergency Response
CBRN	Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	*Code of Federal Regulations*
CMAT	Consequence Management Advisory Team
COTP	Captain of the Port
CPR	Cardiopulmonary resuscitation
CWA	Clean Water Act (Federal Water Pollution Control Act)

D

DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
DMS	Dynamic message sign
DOD	U.S. Department of Defense
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DOI	U.S. Department of the Interior
DOT	Department of Transportation
DRAT	District Response Advisory Team
DRG	District Response Group

E

EAS	Emergency Alert System
EMA	Emergency Management Agency
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right To Know Act (SARA Title III)
ERRS	Emergency and Rapid Response Services
ERT	Environmental Response Team
ERU	Emergency Response Unit
ESA	Endangered Species Act

ESF	Emergency Support Function

F

FD	Fire Department
FOSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator
FRP	Facility Response Plan

H

Hazmat	Hazardous material
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
HHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
HLSEM	Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management
HSEMD	Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management Department
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive

I

IC	Incident Command or Incident Commander
ICP	Integrated Contingency Plan
ICS	Incident Command System
IDALS	Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship
IA DNR	Iowa Department of Natural Resources
ICSA	Illinois Chemical Safety Act
IDOT	Iowa Department of Transportation
IEMA	Illinois Emergency Management Agency
IEPA	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
IL DNR	Illinois Department of Natural Resources

L

LDB	Left descending bank
LEOP	Local Emergency Operations Plan
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LERP	Local Emergency Response Plan
LGR	Local Government Reimbursement

M

MABAS	Mutual Aid Box Alarm System
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSD	Marine Safety Detachment

N

NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NPFC	National Pollution Funds Center
NPS	National Park Service
NRC	National Response Center
NRDA	Natural Resource Damage Assessment
NRF	National Response Framework
NRP	National Response Plan
NRS	National Response System
NRT	National Response Team
NSF	National Strike Force
NSFCC	National Strike Force Coordination Center
NWS	National Weather Service

O

ORP	Office of Radiation Programs
OPA 90	Oil Pollution Act of 1990
OPA	Oil Pollution Act
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSLTF	Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund
OSWER	Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
OSRO	Oil Spill Removal Organization

P

PIAT	Public Information Assist Team
PIO	Public Information Officer
PPE	Personal protective equipment
PRFA	Pollution Removal Funding Authorization
PRP	Potentially responsible party
PSAP	Public Safety Answering Point

Q

QCSA	Quad Cities Sub-Area
QCSACP	Quad Cities Sub-area Contingency Plan

R

RDB	Right descending bank
RCP	Regional Contingency Plan
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RERT	Radiological Emergency Response Team
RICOMM	Rock Island County Communications
RICP	Regional Integrated Contingency Plan
RP	Responsible party
RPM	Remedial Project Manager
RRT	Regional Response Team

S

SACP	Sub-Area Contingency Plan
SARA Title III	Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SECC	Scott Emergency Communication Center
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SMOA	Superfund Memorandum of Agreement
SOSC	State On-Scene Coordinator
SSC	Scientific Support Coordinator
SSO	Site Safety Officer
SSP	Site Safety Plan
START	Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team
SUPSALV	Supervisor of Salvage

T

TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TOP	Technical Operating Procedure

U

U.S.C.	*United States Code*
UC	Unified Command
UMR	Upper Mississippi River
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
UST	Underground storage tank

V

VFD	Volunteer fire department

W

WCD	Worst-case discharge

APPENDIX C: DEFINITIONS

Appendix B provides definitions for words or phrases that might be encountered during a response. Inclusion of definitions for various materials or treatment techniques should not be interpreted as endorsement or approval of their uses.

Activation means notification by telephone or other expeditious manner or, when required, assembly of some or all appropriate members of the RRT or NRT.

Area Committee (AC), as provided for by CWA sections 311(a)(18) and (j)(40), means the entity appointed by the President consisting of members from qualified personnel of federal, state, and local agencies with responsibilities that include preparing an area contingency plan for an area designated by the President.

Area Contingency Plan (ACP), as provided for by CWA sections 311(a)(19) and (j)(4), means the plan prepared by an AC that is developed to be implemented in conjunction with the NCP and RCP, in part to address removal of 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 an area designated by the President.

Bioremediation Agents means microbiological cultures, enzyme additives, or nutrient additives deliberately introduced into an oil discharge, and that will significantly increase the rate of biodegradation to mitigate effects of the discharge.

CERCLA is the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA).

Chemical Agents means those elements, compounds, or mixtures that coagulate, disperse, dissolve, emulsify, foam, neutralize, precipitate, reduce, solubilize, oxidize, concentrate, congeal, entrap, fix, make the pollutant mass more rigid or viscous, or otherwise facilitate mitigation of deleterious effects or removal of a pollutant from water. Chemical agents include biological additives, dispersants, sinking agents, miscellaneous oil spill control agents, and burning agents, but do not include sorbents.

Claim, for purposes of a release under CERCLA, means a demand in writing for a sum certain; for purposes of a discharge under CWA, it means a request, made in writing for a sum certain, for compensation for damages or removal costs resulting from an incident.

Cleanup, under the *Code of Iowa* Chapter 455B. 381(1), means actions necessary to contain, collect, control, identify, analyze, clean up, treat, disperse, remove, or dispose of a hazardous substance.

Cleanup costs, under the *Code of Iowa* Chapter 455B. 381(2), means costs incurred by the State or its political subdivisions or their agents, or by any other person participating with the approval of the director in prevention or mitigation of damages from a hazardous condition or cleanup of a hazardous substance involved in a hazardous condition.

Coast Guard District Response Group (DRG), as provided for by CWA sections 311(a)(20) and (j)(3), means the entity established by the Secretary of the department in which the USCG is operating, within each USCG district, and shall consist of: the combined USCG personnel and equipment, including marine firefighting equipment, of each port in the district; additional prepositioned response equipment; and a district response advisory team.

Community Awareness Emergency Response (CAER) groups support spill response capacity through activities including arranging training and exercise for the members, developing shared equipment caches and mutual aid pacts, and conducting area planning.

Crude Oil is petroleum as it occurs naturally, as it comes from an oil well, or after extraneous substances (as entrained water, gas, and minerals) have been removed.

Bakken crude oil, found in large areas of northwestern North Dakota, northeastern Montana, southern Saskatchewan, and southwestern Manitoba, is characterized as sweet meaning it has little or no hydrogen sulfide. This crude oil is shipped with gas and other chemicals to keep it in liquid form, consequently making it highly combustible.

Tar sands oil is a combination of clay, sand, water, and bitumen—a heavy, black, viscous oil. Tar sands can be mined and processed to extract the oil-rich bitumen, which is then refined into oil. The bitumen in tar sands cannot be pumped from the ground in its natural state; instead, tar sand deposits are mined, usually by application of strip mining or open pit techniques, or the oil is extracted by underground heating with additional upgrading. The Canadian tar sands industry is centered in Alberta, and Canada has the only large-scale commercial tar sands industry. This crude oil is heavy crude oil and is especially difficult to clean up because it sinks to the bottom of waterways.

West Texas Intermediate Oil, also known as Texas light sweet, is a grade of crude oil. This grade is described as light because of its relatively low density, and sweet because of its low sulfur content.

Note: Appendix R contains example safety data sheets for several types of crude oils.

Discharge, as defined by section 311(a)(2) of the CWA, includes, but is not limited to, any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of oil, but excludes any of the following: (1) discharges in compliance with a permit under section 402 of the CWA; (2) discharges resulting from circumstances identified and reviewed and made a part of the public record with respect to a permit issued or modified under section 402 of the CWA, and subject to a condition in such permit; and (3) continuous or anticipated intermittent discharges from a point source, identified in a permit or permit application under section 402 of the CWA, that are caused by events occurring within the scope of relevant operating or treatment systems. For purposes of the NCP, discharge also means substantial threat of discharge.

Dispersants means those chemical agents that emulsify, disperse, or solubilize oil into a water column or promote surface spreading of oil slicks to facilitate dispersal of oil into a water column.

Environment, as defined by section 101(8) of CERCLA, means navigable waters, waters of the contiguous zone, and ocean waters natural resources of which are under the exclusive management authority of the United States under the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.); and any other surface water, groundwater, drinking water supply, land surface or subsurface strata, or ambient air within the United States or under the jurisdiction of the United States.

Facility, as defined by section 101(9) of CERCLA, means any building, structure, installation, equipment, pipe or pipeline (including any pipe into a sewer or publicly owned treatment works), well, pit, pond, lagoon, impoundment, ditch, landfill, storage container, motor vehicle, rolling stock, or aircraft, or any site or area, where a hazardous substance has been deposited, stored, disposed of, or placed, or otherwise has come to be located; but does not include any consumer product in consumer use or any vessel. As defined by section 1001

of the OPA, it means any structure, group of structures, equipment, or device (other than a vessel) used for one or more of the following purposes: exploring for, drilling for, producing, storing, handling, transferring, processing, or transporting oil. This term includes any motor vehicle, rolling stock, or pipeline used for one or more of these purposes.

Federal Response Plan means the agreement signed by 27 federal departments and agencies in April 1987 and developed under authorities of the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.) and the Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 3231 et seq.), as amended by the Stafford Disaster Relief Act of 1988.

First Federal Official means the first federal representative of a participating agency of the NRT to arrive at the scene of a discharge or a release. This official coordinates activities under the NCP and may initiate, in consultation with the OSC, any necessary actions until the arrival of the predesignated OSC. A state with primary jurisdiction over a site covered by a cooperative agreement will act in the stead of the First Federal Official for any incident at the site.

Fund or Trust Fund means the Hazardous Substance Superfund established by section 9507 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

Groundwater, as defined by section 101(12) of CERCLA, means water in a saturated zone or stratum beneath the surface of land or water.

Hazardous condition, under the *Iowa Administrative Code* 567.1-131.1 (455B), means any situation involving actual, imminent, or probable spillage, leakage, or release of a hazardous substance onto the land, into a water of the state, or into the atmosphere which, because of the quantity, strength, and toxicity of the hazardous substance, its mobility in the environment, and its persistence, creates an immediate or potential danger to the public health or safety or to the environment.

Hazardous substance (Illinois), under the Illinois Uniform Hazardous Substances Act, Chapter 111½ [pars.] 252, means any substance or mixture of substances that is toxic, corrosive, an irritant, strong sensitizer, flammable, combustible, or which generates pressure through decomposition, heat, or other means, and which may cause substantial personal injury or illness during or as a proximate result of any customary or reasonably anticipated handling or use including reasonably foreseeable ingestion by children, and also means any radioactive substance if, with respect to such substance as used in a particular class of article or as packaged, the director determines by regulation that the substance is sufficiently hazardous to require labeling in accordance with this act in order to protect the public health.

Hazardous substance (Iowa), under the *Iowa Administrative Code* 567.1-131.1 (455B), means any substance or mixture of substances that presents a danger to public health or safety and includes, but is not limited to, a substance that is toxic, corrosive, or flammable, or that is an irritant or that, in confinement, generates pressure through decomposition, heat, or other means. The following are examples of substances which, in sufficient quantity, may be hazardous: acids; alkalis; explosives; fertilizers; heavy metals such as chromium, arsenic, mercury, lead, and cadmium; industrial chemicals; paint thinners; paints; pesticides; petroleum products; poisons; radioactive materials; sludges; and organic solvents. Hazardous substances may include any hazardous waste identified or listed by the administrator of EPA under the Solid Waste Disposal Act as amended by RCRA of 1976, or any toxic pollutant listed under section 307 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended January 1, 1977, or any hazardous substance designated under section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended January 1, 1977, or any hazmat designated by the Secretary of Transportation under the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (49 CFR § 172.101).

Hazardous substance, as defined by section 101(14) of CERCLA, means any substance designated pursuant to section 311(b)(2)(A) of the CWA; any element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance designated pursuant to section 102 of CERCLA; any hazardous waste having the characteristics identified under or listed pursuant to section 3001 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (but not including any waste regulation under the Solid Waste Disposal Act [42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.] suspended by Act of Congress); any toxic pollutant listed under section 307(a) of the CWA; any hazardous air pollutant listed under section 112 of the CAA (42 U.S.C. 7521 et seq.); and any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture with respect to which the EPA Administrator has taken action pursuant to section 7 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.). The term does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof not otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance in the first sentence of this paragraph, and the term does not include natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquefied natural gas, or synthetic gas usable for fuel (or mixtures of natural gas and such synthetic gas).

Inland waters, for the purposes of classifying the size of discharges, means those waters of the United States inland zone, waters of the Great Lakes, and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers.

Lead Administrative Trustee means a natural resource trustee designated incident-by-incident for pre-assessment and assessment of damage that has occurred, chosen by the other trustees whose natural resources are affected by the incident. During response operations, the lead administrative trustee facilitates effective and efficient communication between the NPFC and the other natural resource trustees conducting activities associated with damage assessment, and is responsible for applying to the NPFC on behalf of all trustees for access to response operations resources to initiate a damage assessment.

Lead agency means the agency that provides the FOSC/RPM to plan and implement response actions under the NCP. The lead agency for a response action may be EPA, USCG, another federal agency, or a state or political subdivision of a state operating pursuant to a contract or cooperative agreement executed pursuant to section 104(d)(1) of CERCLA, or designated pursuant to a Superfund Memorandum of Agreement (SMOA) entered into pursuant to subpart F of the NCP or other agreements. Regarding a release of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant, DOD or DOE will be the lead agency if the release is on, or the sole source of the release is from, any facility or vessel under jurisdiction, custody, or control of DOD or DOE. If the release is on, or the sole source of the release is from, any facility or vessel under jurisdiction, custody, or control of a federal agency other than EPA, USCG, DOD, or DOE, that agency will be the lead agency for remedial removal actions other than emergencies. The lead federal agency maintains lead status if the remedy is selected by that federal agency for non-National Priorities List sites, or by EPA and that federal agency, or by EPA alone under CERCLA section 120. The lead agency will consult with the support agency, if one exists, throughout the response process.

Miscellaneous oil spill control agent is any product, other than a dispersant, sinking agent, surface washing agent, surface collecting agent, bioremediation agent, burning agent, or sorbent, that can be used to enhance oil spill cleanup, removal, treatment, or mitigation.

National Incident Management System (NIMS) is a system mandated by Presidential Homeland Security Policy Directive-5 that provides a consistent, nationwide approach for federal, state, local, and tribal governments; the private sector; and nongovernmental organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents regardless of cause, size, or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among federal, state, local, and tribal capabilities, NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles, and terminology. HSPD-5 identifies these as ICS; multi-agency coordination systems; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources);

qualification and certification; and collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC) means the entity established by the Secretary of Transportation to administer the OSLTF. Among the NPFC's duties are: providing appropriate access to the OSLTF by federal agencies and states for removal actions, and by federal trustees for initiating assessment of natural resource damages; providing appropriate access to the OSLTF for claims; and coordinating cost recovery efforts.

National Response Framework (NRF) presents the guiding principles that enable responders to prepare for and provide a unified national response to disasters and emergencies ranging from the smallest incident to the largest catastrophe. The NRF establishes a comprehensive, national, all-hazards approach to domestic response. It defines the key principles, roles, and structures that will lead to an organized response. It describes how communities, tribes, states, the Federal Government, and private-sector and nongovernmental partners apply those principles for a coordinated, effective, national response. The NRF identifies special circumstances under which the Federal Government exercises a larger role, including incidents involving federal interests and catastrophic incidents requiring significant support for a state.

National Response System (NRS) is the mechanism for coordinating response actions by all levels of government in support of the OSC/RPM. The NRS is composed of the NRT, RRTs, OSC/RPM, ACs, and Special Teams and related support entities. The NRS is capable of expanding or contracting to accommodate the response effort required by the size or complexity of the discharge or release.

National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC), authorized as the National Response Unit by CWA sections 311 (a)(23) and (j)(2), means the entity established by the Secretary of the Department in which the USCG is operating at Elizabeth City, North Carolina, with responsibilities that include administering USCG Strike Teams, maintaining response equipment inventories and logistic networks, and conducting a national exercise program.

Natural resources means land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, groundwater, drinking water supplies, and other such resources belonging to, managed by, held in trust by, appertaining to, or otherwise controlled by the United States (including the resources of the exclusive economic zone defined by the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976); any state or local government; any foreign government; any Indian tribe; or, if such resources are subject to a trust restriction on alienation, any member of an Indian tribe.

Navigable waters, as defined by 40 CFR 110.1, means the waters of the United States, including the territorial seas. The term includes all of the following:

(1) All waters that are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters subject to ebb and flow of the tide.

(2) Interstate waters, including interstate wetlands.

(3) All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, and wetlands, the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce, including any such waters:

  (i) That are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes

  (ii) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or for commerce.

(4) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as navigable waters under this section.

(5) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this definition, including adjacent wetlands.

(6) Wetlands adjacent to waters identified in paragraphs (1) through (5) of this definition—provided that waste treatment systems (other than cooling ponds meeting the criteria of this paragraph) are not waters of the United States.

Waters of the United States do not include prior converted cropland. Notwithstanding determination of an area's status as prior converted cropland by any other federal agency, for the purposes of CWA, the final authority regarding CWA jurisdiction remains with EPA.

Oil, as defined by section 311(a)(1) of CWA, means oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.

Oil, also defined by section 1001 of the OPA, means oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil, but does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof, which is specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance under subparagraphs (A) through (F) of section 101(14) of CERCLA (42 U.S.C. 9601), and which is subject to the provisions of CERCLA.

Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF) means the fund established under section 9509 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9509).

On-Scene Coordinator (OSC), under subpart E of the NCP, means the federal official predesignated by EPA or USCG to coordinate and direct responses under subpart D of the NCP, or the government official designated by the lead agency to coordinate and direct removal actions.

Onshore Facility, as defined by section 101(18) of CERCLA, means any facility (including, but not limited to, motor vehicles and rolling stock) of any kind located in, on, or under any land or non-navigable water within the United States; and, as defined by section 311(a)(10) of the CWA, means any facility (including, but not limited to, motor vehicles and rolling stock) of any kind located in, on, or under any land within the United States other than submerged land.

On-site means the areal extent of contamination and all suitable areas in very close proximity to the contamination necessary for implementation of the response action.

Person, as defined by section 101(21) of CERCLA, means an individual, firm, corporation, association, partnership, consortium, joint venture, commercial entity, United States government, state, municipality, commission, political subdivision of a state, or any interstate body. As defined by section 1001 of OPA, "person" means an individual, corporation, partnership, association, state, municipality, commission, or political subdivision of a state, or any interstate body.

Person having control over a hazardous substance, under the *Code of Iowa* Chapter 455B 381(7), means a person who at any time produces, handles, stores, uses, transports, refines or disposes of a hazardous substance release of which creates a hazardous condition, including bailees, carriers, and any other person in control of a hazardous substance when a hazardous condition occurs, whether the person owns the hazardous substance or is operating under a lease, contract, or other agreement with the legal owner of the hazardous substance.

Pollutant or contaminant, as defined by section 101(33) of CERCLA, shall include, but not be limited to, any element, substance, compound, or mixture, including disease-causing agents, which after release into the environment and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any organism, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chain, will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutation, physiological malfunctions (including malfunctions in reproduction) or physical deformations, in such organisms or their offspring. The term does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof, that is not otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance under section 101(14)(A) through (F) of CERCLA; nor does it include natural gas, liquefied natural gas, or synthetic gas of pipeline quality (or mixtures of natural gas and such synthetic gas). For purposes of the NCP, the term pollutant or contaminant means any pollutant or contaminant that may present an imminent and substantial danger to public health or welfare of the United States.

Public vessel, as defined by section 311(a)(4) of the CWA, means a vessel owned or bareboat-chartered and operated by the United States, or by a state or political subdivision thereof, or by a foreign nation, except when such vessel is engaged in commerce.

Remove or removal, as defined by section 311(a)(8) of the CWA, refers to containment and removal of oil or hazardous substances from the water and shorelines or the taking of such other actions as may be necessary to minimize or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare of the United States (including, but not limited to, fish, shellfish, wildlife, public and private property, and shorelines and beaches) or to the environment. For the purpose of the NCP, the term also includes monitoring of action to remove a discharge. As defined by section 101(23) of CERCLA, remove or removal means cleanup or removal of released hazardous substances from the environment; such actions as may be necessary taken in the event of the threat of release of hazardous substances in the environment; such actions as may be necessary to monitor, assess, and evaluate release or threat of release of hazardous substances; disposal of removed material; or the taking of such other actions as may be necessary to prevent, minimize, or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare of the United States or to the environment, which may otherwise result from a release or threat of release. The term includes, in addition, without being limited to, security fencing or other measures to limit access, provision of alternative water supplies, temporary evacuation and housing of threatened individuals not otherwise provided for, action taken under section 104(b) of CERCLA, post-removal site control (where appropriate), and any emergency assistance that may be provided under the Disaster Relief Act of 1974. For the purpose of the NCP, the term also includes enforcement activities related thereto.

Removal costs, as defined by section 1001 of OPA, means the costs of removal incurred after a discharge of oil, or in any case involving a substantial threat of a discharge of oil, and costs to prevent, minimize, or mitigate oil pollution from such an incident.

Respond or response, as defined by section 101(25) of CERCLA, means removal, remedy, or remedial action, including enforcement activities related thereto.

Responsible party (RP), as defined by section 1001 of OPA, means the following:

(1) Vessels—In the case of a vessel, any person owning, operating, or demise chartering the vessel.

(2) Onshore Facilities—In the case of an onshore facility (other than a pipeline), any person owning or operating the facility, except a federal agency, state, municipality, commission, or political subdivision of a state, or any interstate body that as the owner transfers possession and right to use the property to another person by lease, assignment, or permit.

(3) Offshore Facilities—In the case of an offshore facility (other than a pipeline or a deepwater port licensed under the Deepwater Port Act of 1974 [33 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.]), the lessee or permittee of the area in which the facility is located or the holder of a right of use and easement granted under applicable state law or the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1301-1356) for the area in which the facility is located (if the holder is a different person than the lessee or permittee), except a federal agency, state, municipality, commission, or political subdivision of a state, or any interstate body that as owner transfers possession and right to use the property to another person by lease, assignment, or permit.

(4) Deepwater Ports—In the case of a deepwater port licensed under the Deepwater Port Act of 1974 (33 U.S.C. 1501-1524), the licensee.

(5) Pipelines—In the case of a pipeline, any person owning or operating the pipeline.

(6) Abandonment—In the case of an abandoned vessel, onshore facility, deepwater port, pipeline, or offshore facility, the person who would have been the RP immediately prior to abandonment of the vessel or facility.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) includes amendments to CERCLA, the Solid Waste Disposal Act, and the Internal Revenue Code in addition to certain free-standing provisions of law. Among the free-standing provisions of law is Title III of SARA, also known as the "Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986" and Title IV of SARA, also known as the "Radon Gas and Indoor Air Quality Research Act of 1986." Title V of SARA amending the Internal Revenue Code is also known as the "Superfund Revenue Act of 1986."

Sinking agents means those additives applied to oil discharges to sink floating pollutants below the water surface.

Size classes of discharges refers to the following size classes of oil discharges that are provided as guidance to the OSC and serve as the criteria for actions delineated in subpart D of the NCP. They are not meant to imply associated degrees of hazard to public health or welfare of the United States; nor are they a measure of environmental injury. Any oil discharge that poses a substantial threat to public health or welfare of the United States or the environment, or results in significant public concern, shall be classified as a major discharge regardless of the following quantitative measures:

(1) Minor discharge means a discharge to the inland waters of less than 1,000 gallons of oil or a discharge to the coastal waters of less than 10,000 gallons of oil.

(2) Medium discharge means a discharge of 1,000 to 10,000 gallons of oil to the inland waters or a discharge of 10,000 to 100,000 gallons of oil to the coastal waters.

(3) Major discharge means a discharge of more than 10,000 gallons of oil to the inland waters or more than 100,000 gallons of oil to the coastal waters.

Size classes of releases refers to the following size classifications provided as guidance to the OSC for meeting pollution reporting requirements in subpart B of the NCP. The OSC will make the final determination of the appropriated classification of a release based on consideration of the particular release (e.g., size, location, impact, etc.):

(1) Minor release means a release of a quantity of hazardous substance(s), pollutant(s), or contaminants(s) that poses minimal threat to public health or welfare of the United States or the environment.

(2) Medium release means a release not meeting the criteria for classification as a minor or major release.

(3) Major release means a release of any quantity of hazardous substance(s), pollutant(s), or contaminant(s) that poses a substantial threat to public health or welfare of the United States or the environment, or results in significant public concern.

Sorbents means essentially inert and insoluble materials used to remove oil and hazardous substances from water through adsorption, whereby the oil or hazardous substance is attracted to the sorbent surface and then adheres to it; absorption, in which the oil or hazardous substance penetrates the pores of the sorbent material; or a combination of the two. Sorbents are generally manufactured in particulate form for spreading over an oil slick or as sheets, rolls, pillows, or booms.

Source control action is construction or installation and startup of those actions necessary to prevent continued release of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants (primarily from a source on top of or within the ground, or in buildings or other structures) into the environment.

Source control maintenance measures are those measures intended to maintain effectiveness of source control actions once such actions are operating and functioning properly, such as maintenance of landfill caps and leachate collection systems.

Specified ports and harbors means those ports and harbor areas on inland rivers, and land areas immediately adjacent to those waters, where USCG acts as predesignated OSC. Exact locations are determined by EPA/USCG regional agreements and identified in federal Regional Contingency Plans and Area Contingency Plans.

Spill of National Significance means a spill that—due to its severity, size, location, actual or potential impact on public health and welfare or the environment, or the necessary response effort—is so complex that it requires extraordinary coordination of federal, state, local, and RP resources to contain and clean up the discharge.

State means the several states of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, and any other territory of possession over which the United States has jurisdiction. For purposes of the NCP, the term includes Indian tribes as defined in the NCP except where specifically noted. Section 126 of CERCLA provides that the governing body of an Indian tribe shall be afforded substantially the same treatment as a state with respect to certain provisions of CERCLA. Section 300.515(b) of the NCP describes the requirements pertaining to Indian tribes that wish to be treated as states under CERCLA.

Support agency means the agency or agencies that provide the support agency coordinator to furnish necessary data to the lead agency, review response data and documents, and provide other assistance as requested by the OSC or RPM. EPA, USCG, another federal agency, or a state may be a support agency for a response action if operating pursuant to a contract executed under section 104(d)(1) of CERCLA or designated pursuant to an SMOA entered into pursuant to subpart F of the NCP or other agreement. The support agency may also concur on decision documents.

Surface collecting agents means those chemical agents that form a surface film to control the layer thickness of oil.

Surface washing agent is any product that removes oil from solid surfaces, such as beaches and rocks, through a detergent mechanism, and does not involve dispersing or solubilizing the oil into the water column.

Tank vessel, as defined by section 1001 of the OPA, means a vessel constructed or adapted to carry oil, or that carries oil or hazmat in bulk as cargo or cargo residue, and that operates under any of the following circumstances:

- Is a vessel of the United States
- Operates on the navigable waters
- Transfers oil or hazmat in a place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

Threat of discharge or release. See definitions of discharge and release.

Threat of release. See definition of release.

Trustee means an official of a federal natural resources management agency designated in subpart G of NCP, or a designated state official or Indian tribe, or, in the case of discharges covered by OPA, a foreign government official, who may pursue claims for damages under section 107(f) of CERCLA or section 1006 of OPA.

United States, when used in relation to section 311(a)(5) of the CWA, means the states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Pacific Island Governments. United States, when used in relation to section 101(27) of CERCLA and section 1001(36) of OPA, includes the several states of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, and any other territory or possession over which the United States has jurisdiction.

Vessel as defined by section 101(28) of CERCLA, means every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water; and, as defined by section 311(a)(3) of the CWA, means every description of watercraft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water other than a public vessel.

Worst-case discharge, as defined by section 311(a)(24) of the CWA, means, in the case of a vessel, a discharge under adverse weather conditions of its entire cargo, and, in the case of an offshore facility or onshore facility, the largest foreseeable discharge under adverse weather conditions.

APPENDIX D: FEDERAL AGENCY CONTACTS

TABLE D5: FEDERAL AGENCY CONTACTS

National Response Center - Washington, D.C.		
Business Hours	National Response Center	800-424-8802
24-hour	National Response Center	800-424-8802
EPA Region 5 - Chicago, IL		
Coordinating Office	Emergency and Enforcement Response Branch	312-353-2318
24-hour	Emergency and Enforcement Response Branch	312-353-2318
EPA Region 7 - Lenexa, KS		
Coordinating Office	Emergency Response Program	913-551-7641
24-hour	Emergency Response Program	913-281-0991
U.S. Coast Guard , 8th Coast Guard District – New Orleans, LA		
Coordinating Office	Response Division	504-671-2230
24-hour	Command Center	504-589-6225
U.S. Coast Guard – Sector Upper Mississippi River - St. Louis, MO		
Business Hours	Sector Upper Mississippi River	314-269-2500 or
24-hour	Sector Upper Mississippi River	866-360-3386 314-269-2332
Marine Safety Detachment Quad Cities (Rock Island, IL)		
Business Hours	Marine Safety Detachment, Rock Island	309-782-0627
24-hour	Marine Safety Detachment, Rock Island	309-782-0627
Marine Safety Detachment St. Paul		
Business Hours	Marine Safety Detachment, St. Paul	952-806-0021
24-hour	Marine Safety Detachment , St. Paul	612-670-5094
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Rock Island District		
Coordinating Office	Rock Island District	309-794-4200 or 800-799-8302
Office Phone	Lock & Dam 14 Pleasant Valley, IA	563-332-0907
Office Phone	Lock & Dam 15 Rock Island, IL	309-794-5266
Office Phone	Lock & Dam 16 Illinois City, IL	309-537-3191
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service		
Business Hours	USFWS Midwest Regional Office, Region 3 (includes IL and IA)	612-713-5350
24-hour / Cell	USFWS Midwest Regional Office, Region 3 (includes IL and IA)	612-702-9581
Business Hours	USFWS Chicago Field Office (includes IL)	847-381-2253
Business Hours	USFWS Rock Island Field Office (includes IA)	309-757-5800 Ext. 218

APPENDIX E: NATURAL RESOURCE TRUSTEE CONTACTS

TABLE E6: FEDERAL AND STATE NATURAL RESOURCE TRUSTEES

Federal Natural Resource Trustee - U.S. Department of the Interior		
Agency	DOI Regional Environmental Office - Denver Region (IA)	303-445-2503
24-hour	Courtney Hoover , Regional Environmental Officer	303-478-3373
Email	Courtney Hoover	courtney_hoover@ios.doi.gov
Agency	DOI Regional Environmental Office - Philadelphia Region (IL)	215-597-5012
24-hour	Lindy Nelson, Regional Environmental Officer	215-266-5155
Email	Lindy Nelson	lindy_nelson@ios.doi.gov
Illinois Natural Resource Co-Trustee		
Agency	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency	217-524-5027
24-hour	State Spill Line	217-782-2700 / 800-782-7860
Email	Roger Lauder	roger.lauder@illinois.gov
Local Office	Rock Island Field Office	309-794-3598
Other	Illinois Emergency Management Agency	217-782-2700 / 800-782-7860
Illinois Natural Resource Co-Trustee		
Agency	Illinois Department of Natural Resources	217-785-0075
24-hour	State Spill Line	217-782-2700 / 800-782-7860
Email	Debbie Bruce	debbie.bruce@illinois.gov
Local Office	Morrison Rockwood State Park	815-772-4708
Other	Illinois Emergency Management Agency	217-782-2700 / 800-782-7860
Iowa Natural Resource Trustee		
Agency	Iowa Department of Natural Resources	515-725-8694
24-hour	Iowa Department of Natural Resources	515-725-8694
Email	Adam Broughton	adam.broughton@dnr.iowa.gov
Local Office	Field Office # 6, Washington (Southeast IA)	319-653-2135
Other	Iowa Homeland Security & Emergency Management Dept.	515-725-3231 / 515-979-2200

APPENDIX F: ADDITIONAL FEDERAL AND STATE CONTACTS

TABLE F7: FEDERAL RESOURCE CONTACTS AND NEIGHBORING STATE CONTACTS

National Pollution Funds Center – Washington, DC		
Business Hours	National Pollution Funds Center	202-795-6000
24-hour	NPFC Command Duty Officer	202-494-9118
Business Hours	Team 1 (includes IA)	202-795-6067
Business Hours	Team 4 (includes IL)	202-795-6088
National Park Service		
Business Hours	NPS Midwest Regional Office (includes IL and IA)	402-661-1708
24-hour	NPS Emergency Incident Coordination Center	888-246-4335
National Weather Service		
Business Hours	NWS Quad Cities Forecast Office	563-386-3976
U.S. Coast Guard, National Strike Force - Elizabeth City, NC		
Business Hours	National Strike Force	252-331-6000
24-hour	National Strike Force	252-331-6000
Scientific Support Coordinators (SSC)		
Business Hours	Adam Davis, NOAA – USCG District 8	206-549-7759
24-hour	USCG District 8 Spill Line / NOAA Duty Phone	206-375-5697 or 206-526-4911
Business Hours	LT Greg Schweitzer, NOAA – USCG District 9	216-522-7760
24-hour	NOAA Emergency Response Division Duty Phone	206-526-4911
24-hour	EPA SSCs, EPA Emergency Response Team	908-321-6660
Minnesota Pollution Control Agency – St. Paul, MN		
Agency	Minnesota Pollution Control Agency	651-757-2160
24-hour	Minnesota Pollution Control Agency	800-422-0798 (inside MN) 651-649-5451 (outside MN)
Email	Jane Braun	jane.braun@state.mn.us
Missouri Department of Natural Resources – Jefferson City, MO		
Agency	Missouri Department of Natural Resources	573-526-3315
24-hour	Missouri Department of Natural Resources	573-634-2436
Email	Rick Gann	rick.gann@dnr.mo.gov
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources – Madison, WI		
Agency	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources	608-266-2598
24-hour	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources	800-943-0003
Email	David Woodbury	david.woodbury@wisconsin.gov

TABLE F8: STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICES

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency – Springfield, IL		
Agency	Illinois Historic Preservation Agency	217-785-7930
Contact	State Historic Preservation Officer	Amy Martin
Email / Website	amy.martin@illinois.gov / http://www.illinois.gov/ihpa/Pages/default.aspx	
Iowa Department of Cultural Affairs – Des Moines, IA		
Agency	State Historical Society of Iowa	515-281-8743
Contact	State Historic Preservation Officer	Steve King
Email / Website	steve.king@iowa.gov / Iowa SHPO Review and Compliance	

TABLE F9: STATE TRANSPORTATION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Illinois Department of Transportation		
Agency	Illinois Dept. of Transportation (DOT)	217-782-2937
Agency	Illinois DOT- District 2, Dixon, IL	815-284-2271
Contact	Illinois DOT- District 2, District Engineer	Paul Loete
Website	http://www.idot.illinois.gov/about-idot/idot-regions/idot-region-2/index	
Illinois State Police		
Agency	Illinois State Police District 7, East Moline, IL	309-752-4915
Contact	Lt. Jon Dively, Interim District Commander	309-752-4915
Website	http://www.isp.state.il.us/districts/districtx.cfm?DistrictID=7	
Iowa Department of Transportation		
Agency	Iowa DOT	515-233-7900
Contact	John Haas, Director Emergency Operations	515-239-1040
Agency	Iowa DOT – District 6, Cedar Rapids, IA	800-866-4368
Contact	Jim Schnoebelen, District Engineer	319-364-0235
Website	http://www.news.iowadot.gov/newsandinfo/district_3northwest/	
Iowa State Patrol		
Agency	Iowa State Patrol District #12, Stockton, IA	563-284-9501
Website	http://www.dps.state.ia.us/index.shtml	

APPENDIX G: LOCAL PUBLIC SAFETY AGENCIES

TABLE G10: LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (EMA) CONTACTS

Agency	Coordinator	Mobile / Office / Alternate	Email
Rock Island County EMA	Jerry Shirk	309-799-5166 309-794-9111 309-794-1230	ricoema@co.rock-island.il.us
Scott County EMA	Dave Donovan	563-484-3050 563-505-6992 563-484-3000	david.donovan@scottcountyiowa.com scema@msn.com

Rock Island County Agency/Department Listing: http://www.co.rock-island.il.us/FOIA/Directory/

Scott County Agency/Department Listing: http://www.scottcountyiowa.com/contactus

TABLE G11: LOCAL FIRE DEPARTMENTS – ILLINOIS AND IOWA

Fire Department (FD)	24-hour Number
Rock Island County, Illinois	
Blackhawk Fire Protection District (FPD)	309-787-1131
East Moline FD	309-752-1505
Moline FD	309-524-2250
Rock Island Arsenal FD	309-782-5948
Rock Island FD	309-786-5911
Silvis FD	309-792-9553
Quad Cities Airport FD	309-757-1513
Andalusia Volunteer FD (VFD) Barstow/Carbon Cliff VFD Coal Valley VFD Cordova VFD Coyne Center VFD Hampton VFD Hillsdale VFD Illinois City, Buffalo Prairie, Port Byron VFD Reynolds VFD	309-794-1230 (Rock Island Sheriff's Department)

Fire Department (FD)	24-hour Number
Scott County, Iowa	
Bettendorf Fire & Rescue Buffalo FD Davenport FD LeClaire FD Princeton FD	563-484-3000 (Fire Dispatch)

Notes:

(1) All agencies can be contacted through Scott Emergency Communication Center (SECC)

(2) SECC can also contact the following FDs within Scott County that are outside the river buffer zone: Blue Grass FD, Dixon FD, Donahue FD, Durant FD, Eldridge FD, Long Grove FD, Maysville FD, McCausland FD, New Liberty FD, and Walcott FD.

TABLE G12: COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Law Enforcement Agency	24-hour Number
Rock Island County, Illinois	
Rock Island County Sheriff's Dept.	309-794-1230
Coal Valley Police Department	309-799-5416
East Moline Police Department	309-752-1555
Milan Police Department	309-787-8520
Moline Police Department	309-797-0401
Rock Island Police Department	309-786-5911
Silvis Police Department	309-792-1841

Law Enforcement Agency	24-hour Number
Scott County, Iowa	
Scott County Sheriff's Office	563-484-3000
Bettendorf Police Department	
Buffalo Police Department	
Davenport Police Department	Scott Emergency Communication Center (SECC)
LeClaire Police Department	
Princeton Police Department	
Riverdale Police Department	

Note: SECC maintains communications with law enforcement agencies outside the river buffer zone in Scott County (Blue Grass Police Department [PD], Eldridge PD, Long Grove PD, McCausland PD, and Walcott PD).

Table G13: AMBULANCES AND AIR AMBULANCE PROVIDERS IN THE QUAD CITIES SUB-AREA

Ambulance Service	Emergency Number
Rock Island County, Illinois	
Andulasia Volunteer Ambulance Service	309-798-5406
Blackhawk EMS	309-787-1131
Cordova Center EMS Service	309-787-2459
Coyne Center Ambulance	309-787-2459
Illini Hospital District Ambulance	309-792-8634
Moline Ambulance	309-524-2253
Rock Island Arsenal EMS DOD	309-782-2911
Rock Island FD Ambulance	309-786-5911
Trinity Ambulance Service	800-457-1143
Air Ambulances/Medevac Provider	
Rock Island Life Flight Service	855-562-4900

Ambulance Service	Emergency Number
Scott County, Iowa	
Buffalo Volunteer Ambulance Service	563-484-3000
MEDIC Emergency Medical Services	563-484-3000
Air Ambulances/Medevac Provider	
Air Critical Care	800-550-1025
MedForce [Air Services]	563-323-1000

APPENDIX H: QCSA PUBLIC SAFETY ANSWERING POINTS & 911 CALL CENTERS

TABLE H14: QCSA PUBLIC SAFETY ANSWERING POINTS (PSAP) & 911 CALL CENTERS

Call Center / PSAP	Fire Departments (FD) and Volunteer FDs (VFD) Dispatched	Police Departments (PD) Dispatched	Ambulances Dispatched
Illinois Communication Centers			
Rock Island Emergency Communications Center (RICOMM) (309) 732-2677	Andalusia FD Barstow/Carbon Cliff VFD Cordova VFD Coyne Center VFD Hillsdale VFD Illinois City Buffalo Prairie VFD Port Byron VFD Reynolds VFD	Cordova PD Port Byron PD Coal Valley PD Hillsdale PD	Advanced Medical Transport Andalusia Coyne Center Ambulance Rock Island Ambulance
City of Rock Island (309) 732-2510	Rock Island FD	Rock Island PD	Rock Island FD Ambulance
Moline Communications Center (309) 797-0402	Moline FD East Moline FD	Moline PD East Moline PD	Moline Ambulance
Silvis (309) 792-1841	Silvis FD Hampton FD	Silvis PD Hampton PD	
Rock Island Arsenal (309) 782-6001	Rock Island Arsenal FD	Rock Island Arsenal PD	Rock Island Arsenal Ambulance
Milan 911 Communications Center (309) 787-8520	Blackhawk Fire Protection Dist.	Milan PD	
Iowa Communication Centers			
Scott County Emergency Communications Center (563) 484-3000	Bettendorf FD Buffalo VFD Davenport FD LeClaire VFD Princeton VFD Riverdale VFD	Bettendorf PD Buffalo PD Davenport PD LeClaire PD Princeton PD	Buffalo Volunteer Ambulance MEDIC-EMS MED Force

APPENDIX I: SPECIALIZED TEAMS & OTHER SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT

TABLE I15: SPECIALIZED RESPONSE TEAMS

Hazmat Teams	24/7 Number	Team Contact
Davenport Hazmat Team	563-344-4015 563-484-3000	Ron Burchette, Hazmat Coordinator (563-321-7905) f537@ci.davenport.ia.us
Bettendorf Hazmat Team	563-326-7979 563- 484-3000	Thom Sheetz, Hazmat Coordinator (563-344-4148) tscheetz@bettendorf.org
Rock Island Hazmat Team	309-786-5911 309-732-2677	Jeff Yerkey, Coordinator (309-732-2800)
MABAS District 43 – Primary MABAS District 43 – Secondary	309-786-5911 309-797-0402	Rock Island Emergency Communications Center (RICOMM) Moline Communications Center
Dive Teams and Rescue Teams	**24/7 Number**	**Team Contact**
Big River Rescue and Recovery Dive Team	309-799-5416	Mark Poulos
Scientific Support Coordinators (SSC)	**24/7 Number**	**Contact**
NOAA – USCG District 8	206-375-5697 / 206-526-4911	Adam Davis (206-549-7759)
NOAA – USCG District 9	206-526-4911	LT Greg Schweitzer (216-522-7760)
EPA Emergency Response Team	908-321-6660	ERT Duty Phone (908-321-6660)
Civil Support Teams	**24/7 Number**	**Location / Team Contact**
Iowa 71st Civil Support Team	515-201-8998 515-201-8997 515-201-8996	Des Moines, IA LTC Russell Bossard – CDR russell.s.bossard.mil@mail.mil
Illinois 5th Civil Support Team	217-761-3575	Peoria, IL
Private Industry	**Number**	**Location / Website**
Wakota Community Awareness Emergency Response (CAER)	651-458-0645	Cottage Grove, MN http://wakotacaer.org/about-wakota-caer/
Bettendorf Spill Cooperative / Environmental Management Service, Inc.	800-457-1042	Davenport, IA http://www.ems-inc.biz/

APPENDIX J: HOSPITALS

TABLE J16: HOSPITALS IN THE QUAD CITIES SUB-AREA

Hospital	Address	Main Number
Illinois		
Trinity Medical Center Moline	500 John Deere Road Moline, Illinois 61265	309-779-5000
Trinity Medical Center Rock Island	2701 West 17th Street Rock Island, Illinois 61201	309-779-5000
Genesis Medical Center – Illini Campus	801 Illini Drive Silvis, Illinois	309-281-4000
Iowa		
Trinity Bettendorf	4480 Utica Ridge Rd Bettendorf, IA 52722	563-742-5000
Genesis Medical Center East	1227 East Rusholme Street Davenport, Iowa 52803	319-326-6512
Genesis Medical Center West	1401 West Central Park Davenport, Iowa 52804	563-421-1000

APPENDIX K: AIR SUPPORT AND AIRPORTS

TABLE K17: PUBLIC AIR SUPPORT

Organization	24-Hour Telephone	Contact
Civil Air Patrol Illinois Wing	630-524-4400	Primary contact in Chicago, IL
Illinois Air National Guard	217-757-1285	182nd Air Support in Peoria, IL
Iowa Air National Guard	515-61-8540	132nd Wing in Des Moines, IA
Iowa Department of Transportation	515-233-7900	Operations Support Center
Iowa Highway Patrol Dispatch	515-323-4360	Division of Communications

TABLE K18: COMMERCIAL & GENERAL AVIATION AIRPORTS IN THE QUAD CITIES SUB-AREA

Illinois Airports/Heliports	Runways	Telephone	Location
Black Airport (9IL7) Hillsdale, IL	2250 Feet Turf Helipad Turf	309-658-2767 (privately owned)	Lat: 41.60 Long: -90.18 Elevation: 580
Ritter Field (2IS4) Illinois City, IL	1900 Feet Turf	309-537-3295 (privately owned)	Lat: 41.33 Long: -91.01 Elevation: 552
Quad City INTL (KMLI) Moline, IL	10002 Feet Concrete 7301 Feet Asphalt 5016 Feet Concrete	309-764-9621	Lat: 41.44 Long: -90.50 Elevation: 590
Quad City Seaplane Base (I04) Moline, IL	10,000 Feet Water	309-517-4500 (privately owned)	Lat: 41.46 Long: -90.49 Elevation: 560
Trinity Medical Center – Moline (IS97) Moline, IL	Helipad Concrete	309-779-5000	Lat: 41.46 Long: -90.53 Elevation: 504
Trinity Medical Center – Rock Island (OISO) Rock Island, IL	Helipad Concrete	309-779-5000	Lat: 41.49 Long: -90.57 Elevation: 664
Genesis Medical Center – Illini Campus (2LL6) Silvis, IL	Helipad Concrete	563-421-1000	Lat: 41.49 Long: -90.41 Elevation: 700
Quad City MedForce Heliport (74IS) Colona, IL	Heliport Concrete	309-792-3261	Lat: 41.49 Long: -90.31 Elevation: 654
Davenport Municipal Airport (DVN) Davenport, IA	5511 Feet Concrete 4001 Feet Concrete	563-391-6560	Lat: 41.61 Long: -90.58 Elevation 750.5
Stender Airport (01IA) Maysville, IA	2575 Feet Turf	563-386-1775 (privately owned)	Lat: 41.66 Long: -90.74 Elevation: 725

Iowa Airports/Heliports	Runways	Telephone	Location
Genesis Medical Center West Campus Heliport (IA81) Davenport, IA	Heliport Asphalt/Concrete	563-421-1611	Lat: 41.54 Long: -90.59 Elevation: 169
Genesis Medical Center East Campus Heliport (2IA0) Davenport, IA	Heliport Asphalt/Turf	563-421-1611	Lat: 41.54 Long: -90.55 Elevation: 677
Quiet Valley Heliport (IA88) Bettendorf, IA	Helipad Turf	319-359-0356	Lat: 41.70 Long: -90.46 Elevation: 504

APPENDIX L: PUBLIC INFORMATION SOURCES

TABLE L19: PUBLIC INFORMATION SOURCES

Media	Media Outlets	Telephone	Other Contact Information
Radio			
iHeart Media Quad Cities 3535 East Kimberly Road Davenport, IA 52807	KCQQ 106.5 FM KISS 101.3 FM Mix 96 FM Fox Sports 1230 AM WLLR 103.7 FM ALT 104.5 WOC 1420 AM	(563) 344-7000	http://www.qcrg.com/main.html
Town Square Media 1229 Brady Street Davenport, IA 52803	KJOC 93.5 FM WXLP 96.9 FM KBEA 99.7 FM KQCS 104.9 FM KBOB 1170 AM	(563) 326-2541	http://www.townsquaremedia.com/local-media/brands?market=quad-cities
Augustana College 639 38th St Rock Island, IL 61201	WVIK 90.3 FM	(309) 794-7500	http://wvik.org/#stream/0
B100 1229 N Brady St Davenport, IA 52803	B100 FM	(563) 326-2541	http://b100quadcities.com/
St. Ambrose College 518 W Locust St Davenport, IA 82803	KALA 88.5	(563) 333-6219	http://www.sau.edu/KALA.html
Moody Radio P.O. Box 149 East Moline, IL 61244	WDLM 89.3	(309) 234-5111	http://www.moodyradioqc.fm/rdo_home.aspx?id=47854
Television			
KWQC TV 6 805 Brady St Davenport, IA 52803	TV 6	(563) 383-7000	http://kwqc.com/
WHBF & KLJB 231 18th St Rock Island, IL 61201	TV 4 and 18	(309) 786-5441	www.ourquadcities.com
WQAD TV 8 3003 Park 16th St Moline, IL 61265	TV 8	(309) 764-8888	http://wqad.com/
WQPT Quad Cities PBS 3300 River Drive Moline, IL 61265	PBS	(309) 764-2400	http://www.wqpt.org/
Newspapers			
Quad City Times 500 E. 3rd Street Davenport, IA 52803		(563) 383-2200	http://qctimes.com/ Daily newspaper
North Scott Press 214 N. Second Street Eldridge, IL 52748		(309) 285-8111	http://www.northscottpress.com/ Weekly newspaper
The Des Moines Register 400 Locust Street, Suite 500 Des Moines, IA 50309		(515) 284-8065	http://www.desmoinesregister.com/ Daily newspaper

APPENDIX M: MISSISSIPPI RIVER REFERENCE FOR POOLS 14, 15, AND 16

TABLE M20: MISSISSIPPI RIVER REFERENCE FOR POOL 14

River Mile	Pool 14 River Feature	Other Information
522.1 LDB	Johnson Creek Diversion Ditch	23 mile tributary to Mississippi
521.3 LDB	Otter Creek, IL	10 mile tributary to Mississippi
520.4 LDB	Fulton River Terminal	River terminal- fertilizers
519.5 LDB	Fulton City STP	Facility discharging to Mississippi
519.4 LDB	IMC-Agrico Co.	River terminal - fertilizers
518.5 RDB	E.I. Dupont De Nemours & Co.	Facility discharging to Mississippi
518.0 RDB	Arcadian Fertilizer, LP	Facility discharging to Mississippi
518.0	Railroad Bridge	Union pacific railroad
517.5 RDB	Archer Daniels Midland Co.	River terminal - fertilizer, salt, chemicals
517.6 LDB	Cattail Slough	USACE Rec. Area/boat ramp (309) 794-4522
515.5 RDB	Archer Daniels Midland Co.	River terminal - corn oils, alcohols
515.5 RDB	ADM Corn Processing Co.	Facility discharging to Mississippi
515.0 RDB	Champion International Co.	Facility discharging to Mississippi
514.5 RDB	Clinton City STP	Facility discharging to Mississippi
514.0 RDB	Ralston Purina Co.	Facility discharging to Mississippi
514.0 LDB	Albany City STP	Facility discharging to Mississippi
513.7 RDB	Vertex Chemical Corp	River terminal - caustic soda
513.7 RDB	Alliant Energy Power Plant	Coal-fired facility (563) 241-1502
513.5 RDB	National By-Products, Inc.	Facility discharging to Mississippi
513.5 RDB	Sethness Products Co.	Facility discharging to Mississippi
513.5 RDB	Vertex Chemical Co.	Facility discharging to Mississippi
513.0 RDB	Waukesha Engine Division	Facility discharging to Mississippi
513.0 RDB	Quantum Chemical Corp.	Facility discharging to Mississippi
512.4 RDB	Determann Industries, Inc.	River terminal - dry fertilizer, salt
512.0 RDB	ACC Chemical/Getty Chemical	Facility discharging to Mississippi
511.0 RDB	Camanche City STP	Facility discharging to Mississippi
510.5 RDB	Promotion Fulfillment Corp.	Facility discharging to Mississippi
510.5 RDB	Wendling/Shaffton Quarries, Inc.	Facility discharging to Mississippi
510.5 RDB	IPSCO Steel, Inc.	Facility discharging to Mississippi
510.0	Dome Pipeline Co.	Gas/liquid hydrocarbon pipeline crossing
510.0	Enterprise Products Operating LP	Ethylene pipeline crossing
509.8 LDB	C.F. Industries, Inc.	River terminal - fertilizers/ammonia
509.6 RDB	Recreational Beach	Center of river - near Schricker Slough
509.0 RDB	Recreational Beach	Center of river - near Schricker Slough
508.6 RDB	Recreational Beach	Center of river - near Schricker Slough
507.8 RDB	Rock Creek Park and Boat Ramp	1 lane, concrete, camping, (563) 847-7202
507.7 RDB	Fairbanks Fishing Hole	Boat ramp, 1 lane, concrete, fuel, restaurant
507.0 RDB	Rock Creek, IA	Tributary to Mississippi; important fishery
507.0 RDB	Shaff Creek, IA	Tributary to Mississippi
506.8 LDB	Commonwealth Edison Power	Industrial water intake, (309) 654-2241 ext. 2202
506.7 RDB	Wapsipinicon River, IA	Tributary to Mississippi

TABLE M20: MISSISSIPPI RIVER REFERENCE FOR POOL 14

River Mile	Pool 14 River Feature	Other Information
506.6 RDB	Clinton/Scott County	County line
506.5 LDB	Commonwealth Edison Power	Facility discharging to Mississippi
506.0 LDB	3M Company	Facility discharging to Mississippi
505.7 LDB	Recreational Beach	Princeton wildlife area
505-503	Steamboat Slough (ESA)	Sports fishery; Endangered mussel
504.1 RDB	Princeton Wildlife Area (ESA)	IA DNR state wildlife area
504.0 RDB	Princeton Public Use Area	Boat ramp, 1 lane, gravel (563) 652-3132
503.7 LDB	Cordova, IL	River frontage from 503.7 to 502.2
502.7	Magellan Pipeline Co.	Refined products pipeline (1-800) 331-4020
502.6 RDB	Princeton, IA	River frontage from 502.6 to 501.9
502.5 RDB	Princeton Beach Marina	Boat ramp, concrete, (563) 289-5024
502.4 RDB	Kernan's Restaurant	Docking facility, (563) 289-5137
502.4 RDB	Princeton Landing	Picnic shelter, dock
502.4 LDB	10th Street Boat Ramp	1 lane, gravel
502.3 RDB	Princeton Public Boat Ramp	1 lane, concrete
502.0 RDB	Princeton City STP	Facility discharging to Mississippi
501.0 LDB	Moline Consumers Co.	Facility discharging to Mississippi
500.3	Kinder Morgan Pipeline	Natural gas, (1-888) 844-5658
499.1 LDB	Camp Hauberg and Boat Ramp	1 lane, gravel, camping, (309) 523-2168
498.5 LDB	Port Byron Village STP	Facility discharging to Mississippi
498.3 LDB	Port Byron, IL	River frontage from 498.3 to 497.1
498.2 RDB	Le Claire Quarry	Facility discharging to Mississippi
498.0 RDB	Le Claire, IA	River frontage from 498.0 to 496.6
497.7 LDB	Port Byron Boat Ramp	2 lanes, concrete, (309) 523-2230
497.5 RDB	Le Claire City STP	Facility discharging to Mississippi
497.1 RDB	Le Claire Public Boat Ramp	1 lane, concrete, (563) 289-4242
496.4 LDB	Rapid City, IL	River frontage from 496.4 to 495.1
495.7	Captain's Quarters	Marina, (563) 289-5050
495.0	Green Gables Marina, Inc.	Marina, (563) 289-5652
495.4	Interstate 80	Highway bridge
495.0 RDB	Blackhawk Junior H.S.	Facility discharging to Mississippi
494.8 RDB	Green Gables Marina	Boat ramp, 1 lane, concrete, (563) 289-5652
494.4-493	LeClaire Canal (ESA)	Sports fishery; probable fish overwintering area
494.3 RDB	Smith's Island Public Use Area	Shoreline fishing, picnicking, (309) 794-4524
493.4 LDB	Lock and Dam No. 14	USACE, (563) 332-0907

TABLE M21: MISSISSIPPI RIVER REFERENCE FOR POOL 15

River Mile	Pool 15 River Feature	Other Information
493.3 RDB	LeClaire Access	9 acres riverfront access managed by Iowa
493.3 LDB	Fisherman's Corner Public Area	USACE area, (309) 794-4522
493.0 LDB	Illiniwek Ramp Public Area	Boat ramp, 2 lanes, concrete (309) 582-5611
493-492.7	Lock & Dam 14 Tailwater (ESA)	Important fishery; esp. along Illiniwek preserve
492.9 RDB	Le Claire Base Ramp	2 lanes, concrete, IA DNR (563) 263-4337

TABLE M21: MISSISSIPPI RIVER REFERENCE FOR POOL 15

River Mile	Pool 15 River Feature	Other Information
491.2 LDB	Recreational Beach	North end of Campbell's Island
492.1 LDB	Hampton, IL	River frontage from 492.1 to 491.4
491.4 RDB	Bettendorf, IA	River frontage from 491.4 to 484.7
491.0-489.5	Campbell's Island Slough ESA	Sport & commercial fishery; spawning area
490.7 LDB	East Moline Park	Boat ramp, 2 lanes, concrete, dock
490.6 LDB	East Moline, IL	River frontage from 490.6 to 488.4
490.5 RDB	ALCOA Inc.	Facility discharging to Mississippi
490.0 LDB	East Moline City STP	Facility discharging to Mississippi
489.8 RDB	MidAmerican Energy, Riverside Station	Industrial water intake, (563) 333-8524
489.8 LDB	Recreational Beach	Winnebago island
489.5 LDB	John Deere Harvester Works	Industrial water intake, (309) 765-6200
489.5 RDB	ALCOA Inc.	Industrial water intake, (563) 459-2000
489.0 LDB	East Moline Water Supply	Public water intake, (309) 752-1599
489.0 LDB	John Deere Harvester Works - East Moline	Facility discharging to Mississippi, (309) 765-6200
489.0-488.0	East Moline Shoreline (ESA)	Important commercial mussel bed
488.4 RDB	CITGO Petroleum Corp	Petroleum products, (563) 355-2931
488.5 RDB	Uno-Ven Co.	Facility discharging to Mississippi
488.1 LDB	Marquis Harbor	Marina
488.0 LDB	J.I. Case Corp.	Facility discharging to Mississippi
488.0 LDB	East Moline City STP	Facility discharging to Mississippi
488.0-486.5	Ben Butterworth Parkway (Ill.)	Channel catfish fishery
488-485	lateral dike/main chan. edge (ESA)	Important drum and channel catfish fishery
487.8 RDB	Moline Municipal Landing	Marina
487.7 RDB	Duck Creek, IA	Tributary to Mississippi
487.7 RDB	Flint Hills Resources, LP	River terminal - petroleum prod., (563) 359-1304
487.6 RDB	Magellan Pipeline Co.	Refined products pipeline (1-800- 331-4020)
487.5 RDB	Magellan Pipeline Co.	Refined products pipeline (1-800- 331-4020)
487.2 RDB	Shell Oil Co.	Facility discharging to Mississippi
487.1 RDB	BP Amoco	Facility discharging to Miss., (319) 332-6536
487.0 RDB	BP Amoco Remediation Project	Facility discharging to Miss.
486.9 RDB	Bettendorf Terminal, Noble Petro	Petroleum
486.9 RDB	Continental Cement Co.	River terminal - bulk cement
486.5 LDB	Moline Municipal Boat Ramp	2 lanes, concrete, (309) 797-0787
486.0-485.5	Mouth of Sylvan Slough (ESA)	Essential habitat for endangered mussel
485.8	Interstate 74/U.S. Highway 6	Highway bridge
485.7 LDB	Arsenal Island Fed. Reservation	U.S. Army, frontage from 485.7 to 482.5
485.6 RDB	Bettendorf Municipal Boat Ramp	4 lanes, concrete, (563) 344-4015
485.6 LDB	Moline Water Supply	Public water intake, (309) 524-2300
485.5 LDB	John Deere Harvester Co.	Facility discharging to Mississippi
484.8-483.0	Sylvan Slough (ESA)	IA DNR mussel sanctuary; major fishery
484.7 RDB	Davenport, IA	River frontage from 484.7 to 476.0
484.5 LDB	Rock Island, IL	River frontage from 484.5 to 479.0
484.0 LDB	Rock Island Arsenal Water Supply	Public/industrial intake, (309) 782-2445

TABLE M21: MISSISSIPPI RIVER REFERENCE FOR POOL 15

River Mile	Pool 15 River Feature	Other Information
484.0 RDB	IA American Water Company	Public water intake, (563) 322-8814 Ext 1
484.0 RDB	Lindsey Park Boat Club	Fuel, wet and dry docks, (563) 324-0370
483.8 RDB	Davenport Water Treatment Plant	Drinking water intake, (563) 322-8814
483.8 RDB	Davenport Water Treatment Plant	Drinking water intake, (563) 322-8814
483.5 RDB	Quad City Marine	Marina
483.3 RDB	Alter Trucking Co.	River terminal – salt
483.3 RDB	W.B. Block Co.	River terminal – salt
483.0 RDB	John Deere Works	Facility discharging to Mississippi
483.0 RDB	Kelsey-Hayes Co.	Facility discharging to Mississippi
483.0 RDB	Pavelka Mobile Home Park	Facility discharging to Mississippi
483.0 LDB	Rock Island Water Supply	Public water intake, (309) 732-2310
482.9	Federal Highway/Railroad	Combination transportation bridge
482.7 LDB	Rock Island Service Building, MidAmerican Energy Company	Gasoline, diesel, (515) 252-6404
482.7 LDB	Lock and Dam No. 15	USACE' water intake (309) 794-5266

TABLE M22: MISSISSIPPI RIVER REFERENCE FOR POOL 16

River Mile	Pool 16 River Feature	Other Information
482.7-482.5	Lock and Dam 15 Tailwaters (ESA)	Important Sports fishery for multiple species
482.4 RDB	LeClaire Park and Boat Ramp	1 lane, concrete, picnic area
482.1	Centennial Highway Bridge	IL State Highway 67
481.5 RDB	Oscar Mayer Foods	Facility discharging to Mississippi
481.4	Railroad Bridge	Davenport, Rock Island & NW Railroad
481.2 RDB	Nestle Purinna Pet Care Co	Fuel oil, used oil, diesel, (319) 328-6582
481.0 RDB	National Metalcraft Corp.	Facility discharging to Mississippi
480.9 LDB	Rock Island River Terminal Group	River terminal – mineral oils, chemicals
480.7-478.0	Credit Island Slough (ESA)	Important fishery; spawning, overwintering area
480.3 LDB	Rock Island Lubricants & Chemical Company (RILCO)	Gasoline, diesel, (309) 737-7083
480.5 LDB	Rock Island STP	Facility discharging to Mississippi
480.4-478	Credit Island Wing Dams (ESA)	Walleye, sauger fishery; spawning habitat
480.2 LDB	Rock Island Boat Club	Marina
480.1 LDB	Sunset Park and Boat Ramp	3 lanes, concrete, dock
480.0 LDB	Tim's Car Wash	Facility discharging to Mississippi
480.0 RDB	Blue Grass City STP	Facility discharging to Mississippi
480.0 RDB	Rich-Spector Farms	Facility discharging to Mississippi
479.8 LDB	Rock Island Sunset Marina	2 lanes, concrete, dock, (309) 793-3498
479.8 RDB	Credit Island Park and Boat Ramp	2 lanes, concrete, docks, picnic area
480.2-479.6	Potter's Lake (ESA)	Fishery/spawning area: bass, bluegill
479.3 RDB	Harbor Ranch Boat Ramp	2 lanes, concrete, dock, fishing
479.1 LDB	Rock River, IL	162-mile tributary to Mississippi
479.1	Mouth of Rock River (ESA)	Walleye, sauger, channel catfish
479.0-477.5	Nahant Marsh (ESA)	Grass pickerel, an Iowa threatened species

TABLE M22: MISSISSIPPI RIVER REFERENCE FOR POOL 16

River Mile	Pool 16 River Feature	Other Information
478.5 RDB	Nichols-Homeshield, Inc.	Facility discharging to Mississippi
478.5 RDB	CP Railroad Yard	Facility discharging to Mississippi
478.3	Interstate 280	Highway bridge
477.8 RDB	Davenport Island Harbor	Backwater slough and staging area for migrating waterfowl and Bald Eagles
477.5 LDB	Substation 18 – MidAmerican Energy	Transformer oil, (515) 252-6404
478.0-476.0	Main River Channel Border (ESA)	Probable deep-water wintering area for fish
477.2-476.4	Enchanted Island Slough (ESA)	Spawning and wintering area for sports fish
476.0 LDB	ESG Watts, Inc.	Facility discharging to Mississippi
476.0 RDB	Lakeside Manor M.H. Park	Facility discharging to Mississippi
475.8 RDB	Blackhawk Fleet Inc.	River terminal - dry bulk fertilizer
475.7 RDB	Harvest States Cooperative	River terminal - salt fertilizer
475.5 RDB	Amoco Oil Co.	River terminal -asphalt
475.5 RDB	LaFarge Corporation	River terminal -cement
475.5 RDB	Amoco Oil Co.	Facility discharging to Mississippi
475.5 RDB	West Lake Park	Facility discharging to Mississippi
475.5-470	Andalusia Slough (ESA)	Fishery; state/fed., Endangered mussels
475.4 RDB	Flint Hills Resources, LP	River terminal - petroleum, asphalt, (319) 523-3239
475.4 RDB	BP-Davenport Asphalt Terminal	Asphalt, cutback, (319) 450-2336
475.4 RDB	Flint Hills Resources, LP	Facility discharging to Mississippi
475.2 RDB	Linwood Mining	Facility discharging to Mississippi
474.5 RDB	LaFarge Corp.	Facility discharging to Mississippi
473.4 LDB	Recreational Beach	Andalusia island
473.3 RDB	Buffalo, IA	River frontage from 473.3 to 472.8
473.1 LDB	Andalusia, IL	River frontage from 473.1 to 472.6
473.0 RDB	Buffalo Municipal Boat Ramp	2 lanes, concrete, fishing beach, 14 acres total
473.0 LDB	Andalusia Harbor and Boat Ramp	1 lane, concrete, fuel
473.0 RDB	Buffalo City STP	Facility discharging to Mississippi
473.0 LDB	Andalusia Village STP	Facility discharging to Mississippi
472.0 RDB	Buffalo Shores Park and Ramp	2 lanes, concrete, docks, picnic area
472.0 RDB	Camp Abe Lincoln	Facility discharging to Mississippi
470.5 LDB	Andalusia Slough Public Area	USACE boat ramp; (309) 794-4522
469.7 RDB	Cargill, Inc.	River terminal - salt, UAN 32%, vegetable oil
469.5 RDB	Scott/Muscatine County	County line
468.4 LDB	Public Use Area and Boat Ramp	1 lane, gravel, fishing
468.3 RDB	Clark's Ferry Recreational Area	USACE boat ramp, (309) 794-4522
468.0 RDB	Central Iowa Power Coop.	Industrial water intake, (563)263-6898
467.1 LDB	Loud Thunder Forest Preserve	Boat ramp, 2 lanes, concrete, camping
464.8 RDB	Shady Creek Recreational Area	USACE boat ramp, (309) 794-4522
463.2 RDB	Fairport Marina and Boat Ramp	1 lane, concrete, dock, fuel, (563) 264-8660
462.8 RDB	Izaak Walton League Boat Ramp	1 lane, concrete
461.7 RDB	Fairport Public Use Area	Boat ramp, 4 lanes, concrete, dock

APPENDIX N: ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

TABLE N23: ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS – ILLINOIS

County	Agency	Type	Name	Notes
Rock Island	IL Historic Preservation Agency	State Park	Black Hawk State Historic Site	The 208-acre tract is wooded and steeply rolling-bordering the Rock River in Rock Island County.
Rock Island	IL DNR	Nature Preserve	Black Hawk Forest Nature Preserve	107 Acres of Mississippi River bluffs dominated by oak forest. On the south edge of Rock Island in Black Hawk State Historic Site.
Rock Island	Rock Island County	County Forest Preserve	Illiniwek Forest Preserve	198 acre park located along the Mississippi River & a part of the Great River Trail. Boat ramp access to the Mississippi River.
Rock Island	Rock Island County	Forest Preserve	Loud Thunder Park Preserve	1,621 acres forest preserve that includes Lake George and a part of the Illinois Great River Road National Scenic Byway.
Rock Island	Rock Island County	Lake	Lake George	167 acre man-made lake with depths up to 55 feet and stocked with a variety of fish.
Rock Island	US Army Corps of Engineers	Mississippi River	Andalusia Slough	2 miles west of Andalusia on Illinois Route 92. The roadside park has boat ramp to Mississippi River.
Carroll, Rock Island, Whiteside	IL DNR	National Trail	Illinois Great River Trail	The trail is along 60 miles of the Mississippi River.
Rock Island	American Discovery Trail Society	National Trail	American Discovery Trail	This portion of the trail is 80 miles from Bureau Junction to Iowa line (Rock Island).
Rock Island	FWS	National Wildlife Refuge	Upper Mississippi River NWFR	The refuge covers over 240,000 acres and extends 261 river miles along the Mississippi River in four states. It encompasses one the largest blocks of floodplain habitat in the lower 48 states.
Rock Island	IL DNR	Nature Preserve	Elton E. Fawks Bald Eagle Refuge Nature Preserve	1.5 Miles N of Hampton. Bluffs overlook Lock & Dam 14. Important winter eagle roost. Second growth hardwood with very diverse spring flora in understory.

TABLE N24: ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS – IOWA

County	Agency	Type	Name	Notes
Scott	IA DNR	State Park	Cameron Woods	36 Acres mature upland hardwood forest dominated by oaks.
various counties	NPS	National Historic Trail	Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail	Generally following the Missouri River
various counties	NPS	National Historic Trail	Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail	From Nauvoo, IL, westward across southern IA toward Omaha.
Scott	TNC	Project Area	Lock & Dam #14 Eagle Area	9.2 acre woodland preserve just south of Lock & Dam 14 along the Mississippi River.

TABLE N24: ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS – IOWA

County	Agency	Type	Name	Notes
Scott	FWS	National Wildlife Refuge	Upper Mississippi River NWFR	Savanna District extends along both sides of the Mississippi River from Dubuque, IA to Rock Island, IL
Scott	NPS	Identified in NPS Nationwide Rivers Inventory	Wapsipinicon River	Mississippi River to Hwy 334 at Frederika
Scott	IDNR	State Wildlife Area	Lost Grove Lake Wildlife Area	1538 Acres, 3/4 crops/upland, 1/4 timber. 6 Miles N of Davenport.
Scott	IDNR	State Wildlife Area	Princeton Wildlife Area	1208 Acres, 3/4 wetland, 1/4 timber & crops. 1.5 Miles N of Princeton.

APPENDIX O: ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES

TABLE O25: ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES – IOWA

County	Species	Group	State Status	Federal Status
Scott	Indiana bat (Myotis sodalist)	Mammal	E	E
Scott	Northern long-eared bat (Myotis septentrionalis)	Mammal	None	T
Scott	Higgins eye pearlymussel (Lampsilis higginsii)	Mussel	E	E
Scott	Sheepnose mussel (Plethobasus cyphyus)	Mussel	E	E
Scott	Spectaclecase mussel (Cumberlandia monodonta)	Mussel	E	E
Scott	Prairie bush clover (Lespedeza leptostachya)	Plant	None	T
Scott	Western prairie fringe orchid (Platanthera praeclara)	Plant	None	T
Scott	American Speedwell (Veronica Americana)	Plant	SC	None
Scott	Bald Eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus)	Bird	S	None
Scott	Barn Owl (Tyto alba)	Bird	E	None
Scott	Blanding's Turtle (Emydoidea blandingii)	Reptile	T	None
Scott	Bulrush (Scirpus pedicellatus)	Plant	SC	None
Scott	Butterfly (Ellipsaria lineolate)	Mussel	T	None
Scott	Byssus Skipper (Problema byssus)	Insect	T	None
Scott	Central Newt (Notophthalmus viridescens)	Amphibian	T	None
Scott	Copperbelly Water Snake (Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta)	Reptile	E	None
Scott	Creeper (Strophitus undulates)	Mussel	T	None
Scott	Drooping Bluegrass (Poa languida)	Plant	SC	None
Scott	Earleaf Foxglove (Tomanthera auriculata)	Plant	SC	None
Scott	Eastern Massasauga (Sistrurus catenatus catenatus)	Reptile	E	None
Scott	Field Sedge (Carex conoidea)	Plant	SC	None
Scott	Globe Mallow (Malvastrum hispidum)	Plant	SC	None
Scott	Glomerate Sedge (Carex aggregate)	Plant	SC	None
Scott	Golden Aster (Heterotheca villosa)	Plant	SC	None
Scott	Grass Pickerel (Esox americanus)	Fish	T	None
Scott	Grassleaf Rush (Juncus marginatus)	Plant	SC	None
Scott	Great Plains Ladies'-tresses (Spiranthes magnicamporum)	Plant	SC	None
Scott	Green's Rush (Juncus greenei)	Plant	SC	None
Scott	Heart-leaved Plantain (Plantago cordata)	Plant	SC	None
Scott	Hill's Thistle (Cirsium hillii)	Plant	SC	None
Scott	Lake Cress (Armoracia aquatic)	Plant	SC	None
Scott	Lake Sturgeon (Acipenser fulvescens)	Fish	E	None
Scott	Lance-leaved Violet (Viola lanceolate)	Plant	SC	None
Scott	Ledge Spikemoss (Selaginella rupestris)	Plant	SC	None
Scott	Low Hairy Ground-cherry (Physalis pubescens)	Plant	SC	None
Scott	Mead's Milkweed (Asclepias meadii)	Plant	E	None
Scott	Northern Adder's-tongue (Ophioglossum pusillum)	Plant	SC	None

Notes & Disclaimer: Candidate (C); Endangered (E); Proposed threatened/endangered (P); Threatened (T); Special concern (SC); Not recognized to be present in the county (None)

Federally-listed species provided by the USFWS as of January 2018. State-listed species obtained from the Natural Areas Inventory, Iowa Department of Natural Resources, December 2017. While this combined list provides a reasonably accurate guide, it should not be considered the final word in determining species location

TABLE O25: ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES – IOWA

County	Species	Group	State Status	Federal Status
Scott	Orange Grass St. John's Wort (Hypericum gentianoides)	Plant	E	None
Scott	Ornate Box Turtle (Terrapene ornate)	Reptile	T	None
Scott	Peregrine Falcon (Falco peregrinus)	Bird	SC	None
Scott	Pistolgrip (Tritogonia verrucosa)	Mussel	E	None
Scott	Purple Angelica (Angelica atropurpurea)	Plant	SC	None
Scott	Regal Fritillary (Speyeria idalia)	Insect	SC	None
Scott	Rose Turtlehead (Chelone obliqua)	Plant	SC	None
Scott	Round Pigtoe (Pleurobema sintoxia)	Mussel	E	None
Scott	Schreber's Aster (Aster schreberi)	Plant	E	None
Scott	Slender Dayflower (Commelina erecta)	Plant	T	None
Scott	Slender Fimbry (Fimbristylis autumnalis)	Plant	SC	None
Scott	Slender Ladies'-tresses (Spiranthes lacera)	Plant	T	None
Scott	Slender Sedge (Carex tenera)	Plant	SC	None
Scott	Small White Lady's Slipper (Cypripedium candidum)	Plant	SC	None
Scott	Southern Bog Lemming (Synaptomys cooperi)	Mammal	T	None
Scott	Sweet Indian Plantain (Cacalia suaveolens)	Plant	T	None
Scott	Tall Cotton Grass (Eriophorum angustifolium)	Plant	SC	None
Scott	Valerian (Valeriana edulis)	Plant	SC	None
Scott	Waterwillow (Decodon verticillatus)	Plant	E	None
Scott	Waxleaf Meadowrue (Thalictrum revolutum)	Plant	E	None
Scott	Yellow Sandshell (Lampsilis teres)	Mussel	E	None
Scott	Zebra Swallowtail (Eurytides Marcellus)	Insect	SC	None

Notes & Disclaimer: Candidate (C); Endangered (E); Proposed threatened/endangered (P); Threatened (T); Special concern (SC); Not recognized to be present in the county (None)

Federally-listed species provided by the USFWS Service as of January 2018. State-listed species obtained from Natural Areas Inventory, Iowa Department of Natural Resources. Illinois Endangered Species Protection Board of the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, November 2017. While this combined list provides a reasonably accurate guide, it should not be considered the final word in determining species location.

TABLE O26: ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES – ILLINOIS

County	Species	Group	State Status	Federal Status
Rock Island	Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*)	Mammal	None	E
Rock Island	Northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*)	Mammal	None	T
Rock Island	Higgins eye pearlymussel (*Lampsilis higginsi*)	Mussel	E	E
Rock Island	Sheepnose mussel (*Plethobasus cyphyus*)	Mussel	E	E
Rock Island	Spectaclecase mussel (C*umberlandia monod*onta)	Mussel	E	E
Rock Island	Eastern prairie fringer orchid (*Platanthera leucophaea*)	Plant	None	T
Rock Island	Banded Killifish (*Fundulus diaphanous*)	Fish	T	None
Rock Island	Black sandshell (*Ligumia recta*)	Mussel	T	None
Rock Island	Black-crowned night heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*)	Bird	E	None
Rock Island	Blanding's Turtle (*Emydoidea blandingii*)	Reptiles	E	None
Rock Island	Butterfly (*Ellipsaria lineolate*)	Mussel	T	None
Rock Island	Cerulean warbler (*Dendroica cerulean*)	Bird	T	None
Rock Island	Downy yellow painted cup (*Castilleja sessiliflora*)	Plant	E	None
Rock Island	Ebonyshell (*Fusconaia ebena*)	Mussel	T	None
Rock Island	Four-toed salamander (*Hemidactylium scutatum*)	Amphibian	T	None
Rock Island	Gravel Chub (*Erimystax x-punctatus*)	Fish	T	None
Rock Island	Lake sturgeon (*Acipenser fulvescens*)	Fish	E	None
Rock Island	Longnose sucker (*Catostomus catostomus*)	Fish	T	None
Rock Island	Mudpuppy (*Necturus maculosus*)	Amphibian	T	None
Rock Island	Pallid shiner (*Hybopsis amnis*)	Fish	E	None
Rock Island	Pugnose Shiner (*Notropis anogenus*)	Fish	E	None
Rock Island	Purple wartyback (*Cyclonaias tuberculate*)	Mussel	T	None
Rock Island	Running pine (*Lycopodium clavatum)*	Plant	E	None
Rock Island	Spike (*Elliptio dilatata*)	Mussel	T	None
Rock Island	Spotted coral-root orchid (*Corallorhiza maculate)*	Plant	T	None
Rock Island	Western sand darter (*Ammocrypta clarum*)	Fish	E	None
Rock Island	Yellow-crowned night heron (*Nyctanassa violacea*)	Bird	E	None
Rock Island	Yellow-headed blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*)	Bird	E	None

Notes & Disclaimer: Candidate (C); Endangered (E); Proposed threatened/endangered (P); Threatened (T); Special concern (SC); Not recognized to be present in the county (None)

Federally-listed species provided by the USFWS Service as of January 2018. State-listed species obtained from Natural Areas Inventory, Iowa Department of Natural Resources. Illinois Endangered Species Protection Board of the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, November 2017. While this combined list provides a reasonably accurate guide, it should not be considered the final word in determining species location.

APPENDIX P: REGULATED FACILITIES

TABLE P27: FACILITY RESPONSE PLAN SITES

State	City	County	FRP No.	Facility Name	Address	Zip Code	Latitude	Longitude
IL	Rock Island	Rock Island	FRP07A0178	Westway Feed Products LLC	22220 Route 84 North	61242	41.746001	-90.29193
IA	Bettendorf	Scott	FRP07A0035	BP Products - Bettendorf Terminal	75 31st St	52722	41.523559	-90.488568
IA	Bettendorf	Scott	FRP07A0048	Noble Petro Bettendorf Terminal	2925 Depot St	52722	41.525179	-90.491534
IA	Bettendorf	Scott	FRP07A0085	Citgo Petroleum Corp. - Bettendorf Terminal	312 S Bellingham St	52722	41.522778	-90.503333
IA	Bettendorf	Scott	FRP07A0091	Flint Hills Resources - Bettendorf Terminal	4100 Elm St	52722	41.524108	-90.477115
IA	Bettendorf	Scott	FRP07A0100	Alcoa - Davenport Works	4879 State St	52722	41.537871	-90.466321
IA	Bettendorf	Scott	FRP07A0155	Magellan Pipeline Co. - Bettendorf Terminal	312 S Bellingham St	52722	41.532027	-90.469626
IA	Buffalo	Scott	FRP07A0037	Texpar Energy, LLC (Davenport Terminal)	601 E Front St	52728	41.464130	-90.677083
IA	Buffalo	Scott	FRP07A0050	Cargill, Inc. - Buffalo	1657 Front St	52728	41.456371	-90.780000
IA	Davenport	Scott	FRP07A0092	Flint Hills Resources - Davenport	501 East Front St	52804	41.464345	-90.681450

Source: EPA Facility Registry Service (FRS), October 2017

TABLE P28: MARINE TRANSPORTATION RELATED SITES

	City	County	Facility Name	Materials Stored	Address	Latitude	Longitude	24-hour Phone
IA	Bettendorf	Scott	Noble Petro	#2 Diesel, Gasoline, Ethanol	2925 Depot St.	41.52331667	-97.520539	563-676-0569
IA	Davenport	Scott	Flint Hills	Asphalt	501 E Front St	41.46415556	-97.435336	309-912-3196
IA	Bettendorf	Scott	Flint Hills	Natural Gasoline	4100 Elm St.	41.52329167	-97.063758	309-912-3196
IA	Davenport	Scott	Texpar	Asphalt, Diesel	601 E Front St.	41.46404722	-97.501731	563-549-0916

Source: MTR site information, USCG 8th District, November 2017

TABLE P29: RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM SITES

	Street Address	City	County	State	Zip Code	Latitude	Longitude
3M Company	22614 Route 84 North	Cordova	Rock Island	IL	61242	41.755	-90.284167
Atlas Roofing Corp	3110 Morton Dr.	East Moline	Rock Island	IL	61244	41.522524	-90.409838
Cordova Energy Company, LLC	24712 19th Ave. North	Cordova	Rock Island	IL	61242	41.71313	-90.278633
Gold Star FS Inc.	25900 150th Ave. North	Cordova	Rock Island	IL	61242	41.670833	-90.270556
Tyson Fresh Meats Inc.	Route 92 S of 38th Ave. N	Hillsdale	Rock Island	IL	61257	41.554204	-90.224591
Ag Partners, LLC - Merrill	214 Third Street	Merrill	Scott	IA	51038	42.718056	-96.249722
Advantage FS - Waukon	718 9th Street NW	Waukon	Scott	IA	52172	43.277222	-91.490556
Cargill Kitchen Solutions	1750 S. Benjamin Ave.	Mason City	Scott	IA	50401	43.134722	-93.230556
Dyersville, IA480	214 4th Avenue NE	Dyersville	Scott	IA	52040	42.486972	-91.122139
Feed Energy - Pacific Junction Plant	20160 Kelting Avenue	Pacific Junction	Scott	IA	51561	41.009444	-95.801389
Golden Furrow Fertilizer, Inc.	25601 205th Ave.	Yarmouth	Scott	IA	52660	41.061167	-91.325139
Marzetti Frozen Pasta, Inc.	803 8th Street SW	Altoona	Scott	IA	50511	41.645472	-93.472944
New Co-op, Inc. - Luverne (Formerly Bode Co-op)	101 Peavey Drive	Luverne	Scott	IA	52766	42.907611	-94.087639
Underwood Farm Supply L.L.C.	26201 Magnolia Rd.	Underwood	Scott	IA	50258	41.375773	-95.685960
Vogel Agri-Service, LLC	1921 - 195th Avenue	Percival	Scott	IA	51640	40.762307	-95.813586

Source: EPA Facility Registry Service (FRS), January 2018

APPENDIX Q: SURFACE WATER INTAKES

TABLE Q30: SURFACE WATER INTAKES

This section is removed from the public version of this plan.

FIGURE Q5: SURFACE WATER INTAKES OF THE QUAD CITIES (2011)

APPENDIX R: EXAMPLE SAFETY DATA SHEETS FOR CRUDE OILS