





Table 1: Description of Agency/Entity Response Roles (* = signatory to UMR Spill Response MOA)

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	
<p><u>US Army Corps of Engineers – Mississippi Valley Division*</u></p> 	<p>US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) staff are not trained to directly take part in spill response <i>per se</i>, aside from addressing minor spills from a Corps facility. However, USACE may be able to provide some supporting functions during a response, depending on resources and capabilities available and avoiding conflict with the Corps’ responsibilities under applicable laws or regulations. The precise nature and extent of the Corps’ assistance will be determined by the specifics of a particular incident. In general, the Corps’ capabilities include reporting and monitoring spills, providing information about river conditions, logistics support, and technical support. In addition, under certain circumstances, Corps personnel may be able to facilitate limited control and containment of spills through its river operations, such as emergency dredging or manipulation of river flows. Locks and dams may be accessed for use by responders, pending lockmaster approval. See “Policy on Coordination with USACE” for further information.</p>
<p><u>US Coast Guard – Eighth District*</u></p> 	<p>The US Coast Guard (USCG) supplies expertise in the fields of: 1) port safety and security, 2) marine law enforcement, navigation, and construction, and 3) manning, operation, and safety of vessels and marine facilities. USCG maintains continuously manned facilities that are capable of command, control, and surveillance for oil or hazardous substances releases occurring on the waters of the United States, and may provide these services to the on-scene coordinator (OSC).</p> <p><u>OSC Role:</u> The USCG provides Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSC) for oil discharges when the source is either a vessel or marine transport related facility. See section on “FOSC Role and Jurisdiction” for more information.</p> <p><i>Functions outside of the Eighth District:</i></p> <p><u>National Strike Force:</u> If a spill is beyond the resources of the responsible party’s contractor and the local contractors, a federal on-scene coordinator may call in the Coast Guard’s <u>National Strike Force</u>. The Strike Force consists of teams that can provide communications support, advice, and assistance for oil and hazardous materials removal.</p> <p><u>National Pollution Funds Center:</u> USCG staffs the <u>National Pollution Funds Center</u>, which administers the <u>Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund</u>.</p> <p><u>National Response Center:</u> USCG also staffs the <u>National Response Center</u>, the centralized “one call” receiver of spill reports nationwide.</p>
<p><u>US Department of Agriculture - Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)</u></p> 	<p>The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) APHIS has no authorities of its own that directly apply to wildlife issues in a chemical or oil spill event. It does however, because of its other wildlife expertise, have extensive operational and technical capabilities to assist with humane capture, handling, hazing, transport, and other issues that typically arise in oil spill situations. In addition, USDA APHIS Wildlife Services is an emergency response agency that operates under the National Response Framework (NRF) and participates in emergency response working closely with other federal, state, tribal and local governments, along with the private sector to provide assistance and coordination during all-hazards emergencies, including oil spills.</p>

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
(Continued)

<p>US Department of Commerce- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration</p> 	<p>While National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) response-related activities are primarily coastal and Great Lakes-focused, it can provide support to Mississippi River spills through the Scientific Support Coordinators (SSCs). An SSC can provide scientific advice to support operational decisions that will protect the environment effectively, mitigate collateral harm, and facilitate environmental recovery. The SSC advises on other technical issues (as requested by the OSC) after consulting with the appropriate NOAA hazardous materials resources or other federal, state, or academic networks. This includes considering advice from the trustee agencies, and any divergent opinions. Additionally, NOAA Weather Service offices provide water forecasting and hydrologic information which may be valuable in a response.</p>
<p>US Environmental Protection Agency – Region 5* and Region 7*</p> 	<p>The US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) is responsible for providing expertise regarding environmental effects of pollution and environmental pollution control techniques. US EPA will also: 1) assist USCG in hazardous materials incidents, 2) advise the OSC of the degree of hazard a particular release poses to public health and safety, and 3) coordinate scientific support, including environmental assessment.</p> <p><u>OSC Role:</u> US EPA provides Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSC) when an incident is from a source other than a vessel or marine transportation facility. Geographically, US EPA Region 5 has jurisdiction on the Mississippi River in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois; US EPA Region 7 has jurisdiction on the Mississippi River in Iowa and Missouri. See section on “FOSC Role and Jurisdiction” for more information.</p>
<p>US Fish and Wildlife Service- Midwest Region*</p> 	<p>The US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is responsible for the conservation and management of lands and waters within the National Wildlife Refuges along the UMR, migratory birds, federally-listed threatened and endangered species, and inter jurisdictional fishes, and the supporting habitats for these species. USFWS shares with state natural resource agencies joint responsibilities for overseeing any activity that involves the handling of wildlife. USFWS is also a trustee bureau of the U.S. Department of the Interior with Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration (NRDAR) authorities to restore or replace natural resources injured or lost due to spills of oil or releases of hazardous substances. USFWS fulfills these NRDAR responsibilities by working with co-trustees (e.g., states) and responsible parties as a distinct process coordinated with the emergency response itself.</p> <p>During a response, USFWS (via the Refuge Manager, District Manager, or designee) will establish a response protocol delineating specific roles and responsibilities of Refuge personnel. In general, Refuge personnel can provide responders with specific information on fish, wildlife, and habitat resources within the Refuge, will provide recommendations for preventing or minimizing spill impacts to Refuge resources, and will consult on the best locations for response staging areas and access points within Refuge boundaries.</p> <p>USFWS environmental contaminants biologists have spill response and NRDAR authority for the protection and restoration of trust resources. Environmental Contaminants biologists will implement the USFWS Contingency Plan and the Region 3 Cross Programmatic Spill Response Plan to support and provide assets to Refuge personnel as needed and requested by the Refuge. Environmental Contaminants biologists can open a Pollution Removal Funding Authorization (PRFA) with the USEPA or USCG to provide funding to support the USFWS response if needed. Environmental Contaminants biologists can also help fill Incident Command System (ICS) roles in spill response as requested by the FOSC and the Refuge including Wildlife Branch operations and Environmental Unit activities.</p>

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(Continued)

[Federal
Emergency
Management
Agency](#)



The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requires the development, evaluation, and exercise of all-hazard contingency plans for all FEMA-funded jurisdictions at state and local levels. SARA Title III plans are often annexes of the all-hazard plan. FEMA monitors and provides technical assistance regarding public sector emergency response training and planning for incidents involving hazardous materials. In a response, FEMA provides advice and assistance to the lead agency on coordinating relocation assistance and mitigation efforts with other federal agencies, state and local governments, and the private sector. If the President declares a disaster or emergency, FEMA coordinates all federal assistance, including temporary housing. The OSC coordinates with the Federal Coordinating Officer in situations where both authorities are active. FEMA's National Emergency Support Team and Regional Emergency Response Teams provide coordination of federal response in situations of unique national significance, such as commercial nuclear power plant or nuclear weapons accidents and catastrophic natural disasters.

STATE GOVERNMENT

[Illinois
Department of
Natural
Resources](#)



The Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IL DNR) Office of Law Enforcement supports the Department's programs designed to protect Illinois' natural and recreational resources. Conservation Police Officers (CPO) or Game Wardens are vested with full state-wide police authority and are trained as law enforcement professionals. Although CPOs have full police authority in the enforcement of all Illinois Compiled Statutes, their enforcement mission is to focus upon those laws and activities associated with natural resource protection and recreational safety. As a natural resource trustee, the IL DNR works with USFWS and other co-trustees to assess damages 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 Responsible Party to implement the most appropriate restoration actions.

[Illinois
Emergency
Management
Agency](#)



The Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) coordinates the state's disaster mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery programs and activities, functions as the State Emergency Response Commission, and maintains a 24-hour Communication Center and State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC). The SEOC acts as lead in crisis/consequence management response and operations to notify, activate, deploy and employ state resources in response to any threat or act of terrorism. IEMA assists local governments with multi-hazard emergency operations plans and maintains the Illinois Emergency Operations Plan.

[Illinois
Environmental
Protection
Agency*](#)



The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IL EPA) Office of Emergency Response (OER) protects the health and safety of the citizens of Illinois during emergency incidents involving the release of oil, hazardous materials or other contaminants, while stabilizing, minimizing or eliminating the environmental consequences to the land, air or waters of the state. The Emergency Operations Unit (EOU), within OER, coordinates IL EPA's response to environmental emergencies and ensures that any environmental contamination is cleaned up. The EOU provides many services to other agencies and the public in the form of: 1) technical information about identification, chemical properties, toxicity and potential dangers of a given hazardous material, 2) monitoring or testing of air, water, soil or containers, 3) advice about containment of hazardous materials; restoration of the environment, including cleanup objectives; evacuation recommendations; and disposal or treatment of hazardous materials, 4) oversight to assure completeness of cleanup actions taken by responsible parties, documenting violations of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act for possible legal action, and 5) professional personnel, technical assistance and equipment to assist public safety officials.

STATE GOVERNMENT

(Continued)

<p><u>Iowa Department of Natural Resources*</u></p> 	<p>The Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IA DNR) Field Offices provides technical assistance to local, state, and federal response agencies, regulated industries, other responsible parties, and interested public during an incident. The Field Offices can also initiate appropriate enforcement action.</p> <p>As a natural resource trustee, the IA DNR works with USFWS and other co-trustees to assess damages 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 responsible party to implement the most appropriate restoration actions.</p>
<p><u>Minnesota Department of Agriculture</u></p> 	<p>The Minnesota Department of Agriculture (MDA) is the lead state agency authorized to respond to most agricultural or chemical releases in Minnesota. The MDA's agricultural chemical emergency incident response staff consists of a four-person team based in St. Paul. Additional emergency response support is provided by eleven regional MDA agricultural chemical investigation staff members located in outstate Minnesota. In response to a spill event, MDA will work in support of local responders. When the incident transitions from public safety concerns to environmental protection, MDA will then oversee the responsible party's cleanup efforts.</p>
<p><u>Minnesota Department of Natural Resources</u></p> 	<p>The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (MN DNR) is co-trustee with the MPCA for the state's natural resources, and a co-trustee with the USFWS concerning the management of migratory birds and other resources. MN DNR is charged with control of all state-owned lands, parks, timber, waters, minerals, and wildlife in Minnesota. This includes the protection, preservation, and propagation of the fish and wildlife of the state. In response to a spill event, MN DNR personnel (conservation officers, biologists, and managers) may have responsibilities including: 1) notify all necessary MN DNR personnel and establish a response protocol describing the role of responders, 2) coordinate effort with other responding trustees, such as MPCA and the USFWS, 3) provide responders with specific fish and wildlife habitat information for an incident; the MN DNR will also consult with the responders as to the best locations for staging and recovery areas as well as access points, 4) provide responders with critical habitat information for state-listed threatened and endangered species as well as information on sensitive natural communities and special concern species found in the area of an incident, 5) provide responders with technical assistance and expertise on potential effects of oil and hazardous substances on fish and wildlife and their habitat, and 6) coordinate wildlife rescue and rehabilitation efforts with USFWS.</p> <p>As a natural resource trustee, MN DNR works with USFWS and other co-trustees to assess damages 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 responsible party to implement the most appropriate restoration actions.</p>

STATE GOVERNMENT

(Continued)

<p><u>Minnesota Department of Public Safety, Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management</u></p> 	<p>Minnesota Department of Public Safety, Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (HSEM) helps to coordinate activities before, during, and after emergencies through partnerships with local, state, federal, and private agencies. The Director of HSEM serves as the state Coordinating Officer and the Governor's Authorized Representative for all presidential declared disasters and emergencies. HSEM also organizes long-term disaster recovery efforts, coordinates local government emergency planning, authorizes use of chemical assessment teams (CATs), and reviews emergency operations plans for compliance. County Emergency managers work directly with HSEM and can provide Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs) and other resources.</p>
<p><u>Minnesota Pollution Control Agency*</u></p> 	<p>The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) is the lead agency for state response to most oil and hazardous substance incidents in Minnesota. For agricultural chemical incidents in the state, the Minnesota Department of Agriculture is the lead agency. MPCA will be in support of local command unless asked to join unified command. MPCA will monitor cleanup progress by the responsible party (RP), and evaluate cleanup results for adequacy of environmental protection. If there is no RP known or available, or if the RP is unable or unwilling to complete the cleanup, then the state through the MPCA may take over cleanup using contractors.</p>
<p><u>Missouri Department of Natural Resources*</u></p> 	<p>The Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) Environmental Emergency Response Section (EER) unit may respond to the scene of an environmental emergency if requested by a local authority, the party responsible for the spill, other governmental agencies, or at the discretion of the department. A response to the scene may be warranted if the party responsible for the release has not been identified or is not addressing the situation properly. While on scene the EER unit may provide technical advice or, if necessary, hire a contractor and direct cleanup efforts. MDNR EER staff may conduct some cleanups. Cleanup costs and penalties may be recovered from those responsible for the incident.</p> <p>MDNR is capable of collecting and analyzing environmental water, air, and soil samples. The state also maintains instrumentation for conducting real-time air monitoring. MDNR EER operates specially designed emergency response vehicles throughout the state, including one located in the St. Louis area. These vehicles carry protective clothing, monitoring equipment, communications equipment, and containment and cleanup supplies for small spills. Watercraft are also available, including an environmental emergency response boat that can be mobilized to the St. Louis area. All of this equipment and these personnel are accessible 24 hours a day by calling 573-634-2436.</p> <p>The MDNR Director is the Natural Resources Trustee for releases governed by OPA in the state of Missouri.</p>

STATE GOVERNMENT
(Continued)

**Wisconsin
Department of
Natural
Resources***



The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) has Regional Spill coordinators and county/area Conservation Wardens that that are also first responders. Wisconsin DNR Wardens have law enforcement authority and are the DNR agency liaison with the County Sheriff, local Fire Departments, and the County emergency managers.

During a spill response, appropriate WDNR staff will be contacted (local biologists, technicians, law enforcement officers, Wildlife Health, Regional Spill Coordinators, and Public Affairs) and a response protocol established delineating specific roles and responsibilities of each program. WDNR determines what level of response, if any, is necessary to protect and respond to potentially threatened or injured fish, wildlife, and sensitive environments. If appropriate, WDNR personnel will contact the On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) to request participation in the spill response. Local WDNR staff, along with USFWS personnel, will ensure that resources at risk are clearly identified and communicated to the OSC and will participate in the ICS command structure, as necessary. The USFWS and WDNR have joint responsibilities for overseeing any activity that involves the handling of wildlife and the WDNR's Wildlife Rehabilitation Liaison will coordinate with area wildlife rehabilitators as necessary. The WDNR's Wildlife Veterinarian will provide veterinary support and expertise as necessary.

The Department is the lead coordinating agency for Emergency Support Function 10 (Oil and Hazardous Materials) as part of the Wisconsin Response Plan. The primary responsibility of ESF 10 is to ensure that the state has a coordinated response to releases of oil and other hazardous materials that pose a threat to public health and safety and the environment. Each DNR region has a spill coordinator specifically trained to help responsible parties, response agencies and other DNR staff when a spill occurs.

If a responsible party is unable or unwilling to provide adequate response, WDNR has the authority to identify, locate, monitor, contain, remove or dispose of the hazardous substance or take any other emergency action which it deems appropriate under the circumstances. In addition, the department may enter any property, premises or place at any time for the purpose of taking removal or other emergency action if the entry is necessary to prevent increased damage to the air, land or waters of the state. Notice is not required if the delay would result in imminent risk to public health, safety or the environment. WDNR can then seek cost recovery for costs incurred to providing those services.

As a natural resource trustee, WDNR works with USFWS and other co-trustees to assess damages 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 responsible party to implement the most appropriate restoration actions.

**Wisconsin
Division of
Emergency
Management**



In Wisconsin, county emergency managers organize under a regional manager within the Wisconsin Division of Emergency Management (WEM), which is under the Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs.

STATE GOVERNMENT

(Continued)

National Guard Civil Support Teams



The function of the civil support teams (CSTs) is to assess a suspected weapons of mass destruction (WMD) attack, advise civilian responders on appropriate actions through on-site testing and expert consultation, and facilitate the arrival of additional state and federal military forces. There are currently 55 CSTs – one per state/territory and two in California. Each CST is composed of 22 people, 7 officer and 15 enlisted, from both the Army and Air National Guard, with a variety of specialties. Assigned vehicles include a command vehicle, operations van, a communications vehicle called the Unified Command Suite, an Analytical Laboratory System van, and other general purpose vehicles. The CST normally deploys using its assigned vehicles, but can be airlifted if required. As the CST is on standby 24/7, the advanced echelon will deploy within 90 minutes of notification and the rest of the team within three hours. This quick response gives the CST the ability to support the incident commander with critical information rapidly. The CST Commander can advise the incident commander as to the type and level of hazard present, possible courses of action, and additional National Guard assets that are available.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

County Emergency Management Agencies

During the response and recovery stages of an event, the county emergency management agency acts as a liaison between federal, state, and local units of government to promote speedy access to emergency resources and recovery funding. See Resource Manual Section E for a list of county emergency management agencies bordering the Upper Mississippi River.

Police, Fire, Sheriff, and Hazmat Teams

Local units of government typically have the primary role in protecting the public's safety and property from a spill through police and fire department response. During the initial stages of an incident, when life and safety issues are paramount, local officials (Fire/Police/Sheriff) will typically be in charge of the response to an incident until such time that they decide to enter into a unified command. Public hazmat teams, typically based in larger municipalities (see Resource Manual Section E) may assist with response. These teams will not perform cleanup work, but will rather stabilize public safety threats during incidents and turn incidents over to responsible parties or to the state/federal agencies for cleanup.

PRIVATE SECTOR

<p>Responsible Party</p>	<p>The spiller, or responsible party (RP), has the primary responsibility to conduct spill cleanup, following the procedures listed in the facility response plan. The first response action of the RP is making notification of an incident to appropriate other responders of the incident, according to law and the RP's own response plan. The RP conducts whatever response actions are necessary and for which their personnel are trained and equipped. The RP is required to have authorized and qualified individuals available 24 hours a day to respond to a spill. The RP should also have sufficient funds available to cover the cost of pollution response to the limit of liability for the vessel or facility. As the priorities of an incident evolve, they often include off-site and environmental concerns. The RP has the lead role in responding to these concerns, under the oversight of state or federal agencies. The RP is also liable for restoring or replacing natural resources which may be injured or lost due to the spill, and should coordinate with the natural resource trustees (via the NRDAR Liaison) as part of the NRDAR process. The RP will be placed at the command level of the response organization to represent their interests and to help coordinate assets and response actions. The RP should conduct inquiries into the cause of an incident. This is often done with the participation or oversight of state or federal agencies such as the Occupational Safety and Health Administration or the Department of Transportation. The RP should conduct a critique of their response to an incident and revise prevention, preparedness, and response measures accordingly. If the responsible party does not respond properly, the state or federal On-Scene Coordinator shall take appropriate response actions and should notify the responsible party of their potential liability for response costs incurred by the On-Scene Coordinator pursuant to state and federal law.</p>
<p>Cooperatives and CAER Groups</p>	<p>Spill response cooperatives and Community Awareness and Emergency Response (CAER) groups support spill response capacity through activities including arranging training and exercises for their members, developing shared equipment caches and mutual aid pacts, and area planning. A primary benefit of these groups is that they allow emergency planners and emergency responders to meet and network for mutual benefit in advance of an incident. On the UMR, there is one fully functioning CAER-type organization, Wakota CAER, which operates on the river in southern Twin Cities metro area and maintains response equipment caches along the river. Spill response cooperatives have also been established in the Red Wing, Lake City, Winona, and Bettendorf areas on the UMR. These cooperatives also possess some spill response equipment.</p>