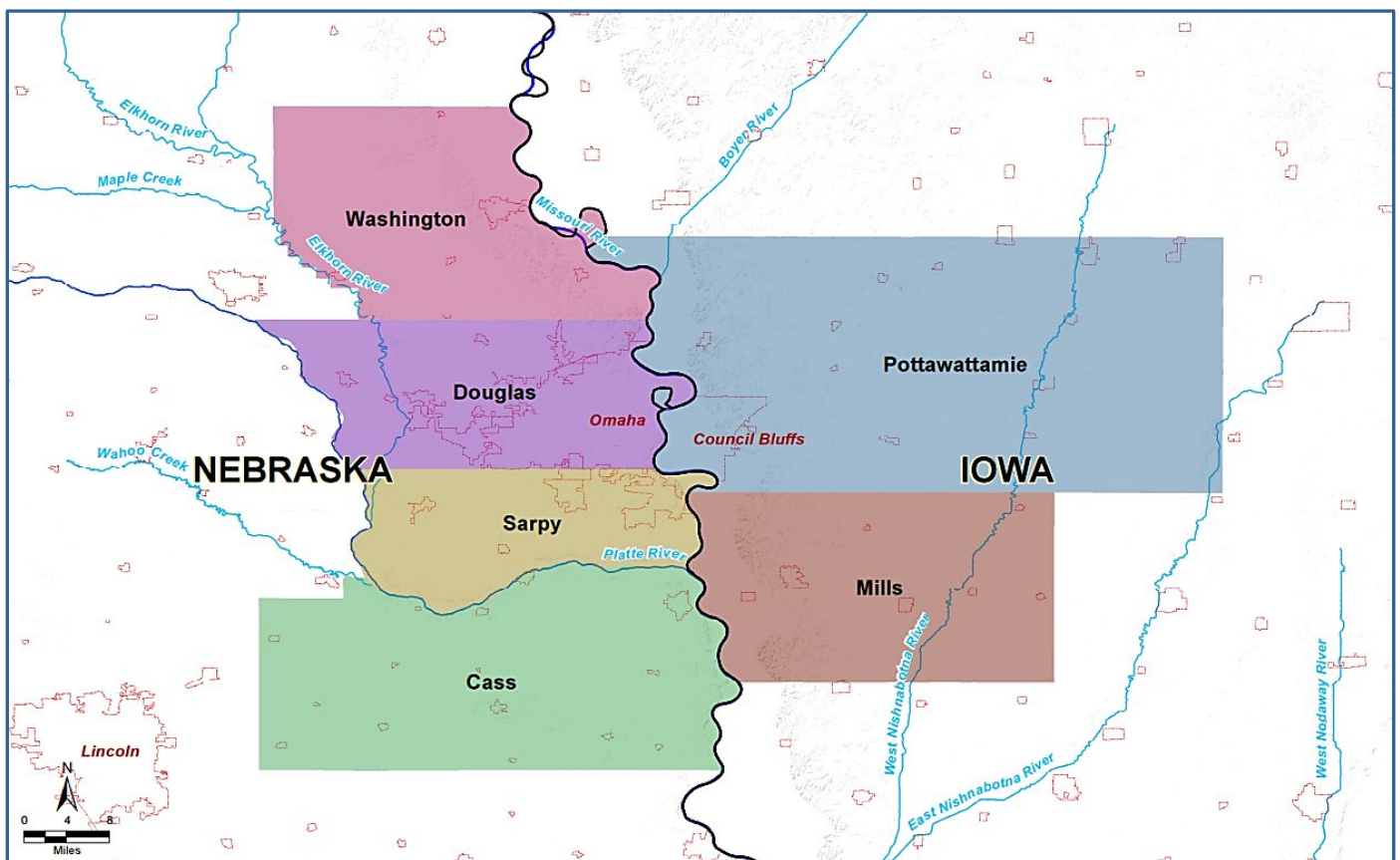

Omaha/Council Bluffs Subarea Contingency Plan

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency



March 2024

Restricted Distribution

TO REPORT A SPILL OR RELEASE



National Response Center
Emergency Response 24-Hour Emergency Number
(800) 424-8802

National Response Center
United States Coast Guard Headquarters
Washington, DC



EPA Region 7 Regional Response Center
Emergency Response 24-Hour Emergency Number
(913) 281-0991

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Emergency Response Branch
11201 Renner Blvd.
Lenexa, Kansas 66219



United States Coast Guard
Emergency Response 24-Hour Emergency Number
(855) 485-3727

Commander
8th Coast Guard District
Hale Boggs Federal Building, Room 1328
500 Poydras Street
New Orleans, LA 70130



Iowa Department of Natural Resources
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502 E. 9th Street
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Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy
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(402) 471-2186 (8am-5pm)
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1200 "N" Street, Suite 400
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509



Ponca Tribe of Nebraska, Environmental Protection Department
(402) 438-9222 (Business Hours)
(402) 326-3117 (After Hours)

1701 East Street
Lincoln, Nebraska

Special Notice

The Omaha/Council Bluffs Subarea (OCBSA) Contingency Plan (OCBSACP) is intended for broad dissemination. Because it is a publicly accessible document, some information has been omitted from the public version of the plan due to security concerns. Questions and special access to this restricted version of the OCBSACP should be addressed to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Coordinator of the OCBSA.

John Frey
On-Scene Coordinator (OSC), EPA – Region 7
Superfund Division
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11201 Renner Blvd
Lenexa, KS 66219
(913) 551-7994

To request specific revisions to the OCBSACP, see the Corrections and Updates Form on the following page. The latest version of this plan is available at the [OCBSA website](#). The OCBSACP and other Region 7 subarea plans are also available at [Region 7 Subarea Plans](#).

Dedication

The Omaha/Council Bluffs Subarea Contingency Plan is dedicated to the memory of Ron Kozel, formerly of the Iowa Department of Natural Resources. Ron believed that the planning process, especially as it pertains to successful integration and cooperation of local, state, and federal entities, both public and private, is critical to a successful and safe response to an environmental emergency. Ron spearheaded the planning process and guided development of the plan. Without Ron's continued commitment, dedication, professionalism, and enthusiasm toward this effort, this plan could not have been created. Ron Kozel passed away on December 7, 1998. He is missed.

Corrections and Updates Form

Convey corrections, updates, or suggested additions to the OCBSACP to OSC John Frey at 913-551-7994 or frey.john@epa.gov.

To effect a change in the OCBSACP, complete the following information:

Page # of the OCBSACP: _____

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

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

Corrections or suggested changes: _____

Address:

OSC John Frey
U.S. EPA – Region 7
Superfund Division
11201 Renner Blvd
Lenexa, KS 66219
(913) 551-7994

Record of Change

The most current public access version of this document, including any changed pages, is available through EPA websites at [Region 7 Subarea Plans](#) and the [OCBSA website](#). The following lists revisions contained in the most recent publication of this plan. Plan revisions made since 2014 are listed in Appendix S.

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date
137	Updated hyper-links throughout plan	Sections I – XII	March 2024
138	Updated subarea climate information	Section III	March 2024
139	Updated State and Federal Natural Resources Trustees contacts (Table B3)	Appendix B	March 2024
140	Updated (additional) state and federal contacts (Table C4)	Appendix C	March 2024
141	Updated local emergency management agency contacts (Table D5)	Appendix D	March 2024
142	Updated specialized response team contacts (Table F8)	Appendix F	March 2024
143	Updated public air support information (Table I14)	Appendix I	March 2024
144	Updated public information sources (Table J17)	Appendix J	March 2024
145	Updated endangered and threatened species	Appendix M	March 2024
146	Updated list of Facility Response Plan (FRP) sites	Appendix N	March 2024
147	Updated list of Risk Management Program (RMP) sites	Appendix O	March 2024

Preamble

The Omaha/Council Bluffs Subarea (OCBSA) Contingency Plan (OCBSACP), 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 Missouri River and its tributaries from river mile marker 659 to 572.

The OCBSACP is not intended to supplant any local, state, regional, or national response or contingency plans. Rather, it should be reviewed in conjunction with the relevant regional, state, and local plans. It was designed as a tool and source of information for first responders facing the unique physical conditions and blend of governmental jurisdictions within the OCBSA. The OCBSA includes the following counties and tribal entities:

Iowa: Mills and Pottawatomie Counties

Nebraska: Cass, Douglas, Sarpy, and Washington Counties

Ponca Tribe of Nebraska: Tribal Service Delivery Areas are maintained in Pottawatomie, Douglas, and Sarpy Counties.

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.

OMAHA / COUNCIL BLUFFS SUBAREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVE

The purpose of the Omaha/Council Bluffs Subarea (OCBSA) Contingency Plan (OCBSACP) 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 OCBSA. The objective of the OCBSACP is to coordinate an expedited response to a substantial discharge or threat of a discharge through integrating actions of the unique alliance of private industry and local, state, and federal entities with jurisdiction within the OCBSA.

B. SUBAREA STATUTORY AUTHORITY

The OCBSACP is intended as a supplement to the [U.S. Environmental Protection Agency \(EPA\) Region 7 Regional Integrated Contingency Plan \(RICP\)](#). The OCBSACP was prepared under 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 OCBSACP—in conjunction with the National Response Framework ([NRF](#)), the NCP, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Regions 5 and 8 Regional Contingency Plans (RCP)/Area Contingency Plans (ACP), 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. The OCBSACP is intended as a supplement to the respective regional EPA RCPs/ACPs.

D. UPDATING

The OCBSACP 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 OCBSACP 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 Q):

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 (DOT) 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. 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 area contingency plan (ACP) or regional contingency plan (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, 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.
- (iv) Undergo periodic updates.
- (v) 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. In Iowa, the [Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship](#) has regulations governing containment of fertilizers and pesticides. Regulations governing containment of liquid fertilizers and pesticides within Nebraska are under authorities of the [Nebraska Department of Agriculture](#). Additionally, Nebraska and Iowa each maintain a State-level emergency operations plan to coordinate roles and responsibilities for State agencies, departments, and offices across a wide range of hazards.

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. Region 7 has opted to integrate these requirements through creation of a Regional ICP (RICP). Region 7 Inland Area is the same as the four-state Federal Region 7, and membership of the AC and the RRT is the same. The RICP also includes 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 the RRT with jurisdiction in the OCBSA.

TABLE 1: REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAMS

Team	OCBSA Jurisdiction	RRT Website
R7 RRT	Iowa and Nebraska	Region 7 RRT

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. Region 7 has included a portion of the NCP as an appendix to its RICP.

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 June 2016, and are available at the [NRF Resource Center](#).

III. DESCRIPTION OF OMAHA / COUNCIL BLUFFS SUBAREA

A. RATIONALE FOR SUBAREA CREATION

Subarea plans represent a collaborative approach to coordinate responses by all levels of government. OPA 90 required that the Federal Government establish ACPs throughout the United States in order 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). EPA Region 7 determined to create only one ACP, with its geography coincident with the four states of Region 7. The Region 7 RRT, whose members also serve on the AC, later decided to consolidate the RCP, the ACP, and applicable elements of the Federal Response Plan (later supplanted by the NRF) into an RICP. The AC determined to create several subarea plans within Region 7, because of a perceived need to upgrade the quality and thoroughness of planning information available in local areas where multiple governmental jurisdictions are involved.

The initial plans undertaken in Region 7 involved metropolitan areas—Omaha/Council Bluffs, Greater St. Louis, and the Quad Cities—where a major river, a shared resource that requires joint stewardship and coordination among local municipalities, separates metropolitan areas. In the cases of the Quad Cities and St. Louis, two states and two federal regions also are involved. Discharges of oil or releases of hazardous substances into the rivers may impact multiple jurisdictions and necessitate prompt notifications and coordinated responses. Later, SACP creation was initiated along the Missouri River between Yankton, South Dakota and the confluence of the Little Sioux and Missouri rivers. Since undertaking the initial plans in major metropolitan areas, the Region 7 RRT has expanded the subarea planning process into areas recognized as environmentally sensitive (Central Kansas Wetlands and South-Central Nebraska Subareas.)

B. GEOGRAPHY OF THE SUBAREA

The OCBSA and the Omaha Metropolitan Area coincide: both include the same four counties in Nebraska, and Mills and Pottawattamie Counties in Iowa. The Omaha Metro Area is at the intersection of Interstates 29 and 80, while the Missouri River separates Iowa from Nebraska. In 2019, the six-county subarea had an estimated population of about 949,442, with more than 478,000 of those living in Omaha. More than 1.3 million people live within a 50-mile radius of Omaha, the 40th largest city in the United States. The Port of Omaha serves the Missouri River Basin, while Omaha is a center of operations for both the Union Pacific and the Burlington Northern – Santa Fe Railroads. The Platte River forms the western boundary of Douglas, Cass, and Sarpy Counties, and separates Cass and Sarpy Counties. The City of La Platte lies upstream of the confluence of the two rivers on the north side of the Platte River, and Plattsmouth is slightly downstream and inland of the confluence, a mile from the bank of the Missouri River. Schilling Wildlife Management Area also lies just downstream of the confluence, a mile from Plattsmouth River.

C. SUBAREA CLIMATE

Located on the plains at 977 feet, Omaha has a continental climate with warm summers and cold and dry winters. Precipitation is highest in April through September and totals 30 inches. The wettest weather is in May when an average of 4.5 inches of rainfall occur. Annual snowfall is 27.2 inches. January is the coldest month, with an average high of 33 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) and an average low of 14.°F. July is the hottest month, with an average high of 87.9 °F and average low of 67 °F.

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 OCBSA 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 (FD) 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 OCBSACP 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 FD 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. Role of Hazmat Responders

In Iowa, the Council Bluffs FD has a specially trained hazmat team capable of immediate response to a hazmat incident. Additional support is available from Iowa Hazmat Task Force (IHMTF) member teams through a mutual request to a FD that maintains an IHMTF member team. In Nebraska, the Cities of Omaha and Bellevue have similar capabilities through hazmat teams within their FDs. Offutt Air Force Base also has a hazmat team. All adjacent FDs are available to support each other, and in most cases, other nearby jurisdictions are also supported.

Any IC or emergency manager in Nebraska can request assistance with a hazmat incident by contacting the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency ([NEMA](#)), which can dispatch a hazmat team from 1 of 10 cities that participate in the [Nebraska Hazardous Materials Assistance Program](#). If NEMA determines that conditions warrant a response and the Governor declares a state emergency, response costs for any of the 10 mutual aid teams responding would be borne by the State. Hazmat teams, while providing special support, will not assume IC for events outside their respective jurisdictions. They will instead report to the IC or the operations officer on scene. The response teams do not perform remedial cleanup associated with hazmat incidents.

3. Roles and Procedures of Local Emergency Management Agencies

LEPCs

LEPCs 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. Local hazmat response plans 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 LEPC's hazmat response plan. 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 local hazmat response plan.

Nebraska SERC consists of 19 members from state and local government, including fire, law, public health, schools, industry, transportation, and the public. Members are appointed by the Governor and are requested to supervise and coordinate activities of LEPCs. In Iowa, responsibilities for implementing federal EPCRA provisions were designated to Iowa HSEMD and Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IDNR).

EMAs

If an incident produces or threatens to escalate into an emergency that could affect large numbers of people or the off-site environment in their respective cities, or otherwise appears beyond the capacity of the local responders, one or more EMAs of the six counties may 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.

Public Health Departments

Each of the four Nebraska counties in the OCBSA is covered by a county or district health department that will respond to incidents according to the county's LEOP. Among the possible public health responsibilities are provision of safe drinking water supplies, sanitary emergency sewage disposal, control of disease vectors, provision of safe food supplies, disease control through immunization and quarantine, and determination when it is safe to re-enter an area previously impacted by a release of hazmat, entry of floodwaters, or weather events that damage structures. Current contacts for local public health departments are maintained by the [Nebraska Department of Health & Human Services](#) and [Iowa Department of Public Health](#).

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 Iowa

The [IDNR](#) is the enforcement agency for environmental laws in Iowa. When an incident threatens public safety, IDNR 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. IDNR will provide a SOSC, as well as support staff from various [IDNR field offices](#), including Field Office # 4 in Atlantic, 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 IDNR.

As the State's natural resource trustee, IDNR 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

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 F.

2. State of Nebraska

The **Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy (NDEE)** personnel are available 24 hours a day for emergency response duties. A member of NDEE's Emergency Response Program will serve as the SOSC during an incident. NDEE personnel will provide technical and regulatory assistance to RPs for spills, leaks, and accidents that pose a hazard to the environment or public health. Like other agencies providing an SOSC, NDEE will also assist first-arriving local response agencies to a hazmat/oil incident. NDEE maintains responsibilities for maintaining a 24-hour emergency on-call system whereby an SOSC and necessary support staff maintain readiness to represent the environmental interests of the State at the scene of a hazmat/petroleum spill or other environmental emergency.

Other Nebraska Agencies

NEMA: In addition to coordinating the State's 10 hazmat teams, NEMA maintains a 24-hour Duty Officer and the SEOC to lead in crisis/consequence management response and operations to notify, activate, deploy, and employ state resources. NEMA takes an active role to prepare communities to handle chemical accidents and oil releases by sponsoring exercise and training events that target local hazards. NEMA also promotes

cooperation among public agencies at all levels of government, private industry, and non-governmental organizations that contribute to hazmat/oil response preparedness throughout the State.

[Nebraska Department of Transportation \(NDOT\)](#): Controls DMS and portable DMS on the state's roadways. If an IC requires DMSs or determines that changing a message on message boards could improve traffic flow, lessen threats to the public, or otherwise facilitate response operations—an appropriate message can be requested. In emergency situations, the IC can make direct contact with the appropriate NDOT district through the local 911 communications center. In non-emergency situations, requests should be routed to NEMA through the county EMA of the affected jurisdiction.

In addition to DMSs in the subarea's vicinity, NDOT has a wide range of trucks and other heavy equipment that could be used to transport resources during an emergency. NDOT provides an element of support to every ESF within Nebraska's emergency response plan because of its capacity to transport resources. Convey resource requests, as well as requests for messages on NDOT DMSs, in the Omaha area to NDOT's District 3 Operations Center. Requests should be made to NDOT's District Operations and Maintenance Supervisor (DOMS) or to the Assistant DOMS. Contact information for those individuals is in Appendix F.

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. EPA

EPA Region 7 Responsibilities

[EPA Region 7](#) is responsible for responses to discharges or releases, or a substantial threat of discharges or releases of a pollutant from a source originating within EPA Region 7—specifically releases occurring in Iowa and Nebraska areas of the SSA. EPA Region 7, based in Lenexa, Kansas, will provide an FOSC for investigating and responding to these 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. EPA will notify IDNR or NDEE, which have responsibility for notifying operators of downstream water intakes of releases that may impact their operations. EPA Region 7 has separate Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) in place with EPA Regions 5 and 6. The purpose of the MOUs is to establish a general working agreement among the three regions' emergency response programs for interregional surge capacity support in the event one region's resources are exhausted, requiring assistance from the other regions.

The EPA Region 7 Subarea Coordinator is responsible for maintaining this plan and the [Omaha-Council Bluffs Subarea Web Map Application](#) (login required), a custom geographic information systems (GIS) application developed to assist subarea stakeholders with hazard identification, vulnerability analysis, and risk assessment. The application uses the JAVA Web AppBuilder for ArcGIS platform to support GIS data display and customizable widgets such as Query, Trace Downstream, Situational Awareness, Emergency Response Guidebook, and Incident Report. The application employs numerous datasets from local, state, and federal governments.

3. USCG, Sector Upper Mississippi River (UMR) Responsibilities

Under a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between EPA and USCG signed on November 19, 2016, 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. Contact information for The USCG Cutter (USCGC) Gasconade, homeported in Omaha, Nebraska, is also available to support operations. Contact information for Sector UMR and the USCGC Gasconade's Officer-In-Charge are in Appendix F.

4. Roles and Responsibilities of the FOSC

The FOSC is the federal official predesignated by EPA or the USCG to coordinate and direct oil spill responses (subpart D of the NCP), or the government official designated by the lead agency to coordinate and direct hazardous substance removal actions (subpart E of the NCP). The OSC shall direct response efforts and coordinate all other efforts at the scene of a spill or release required by the 40 CFR § 300.135^a.

The U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) and U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) shall designate an FOSC, according to 40 CFR § 300.120(c) and (d), if their facilities or properties are involved in the spill or release. Other federal agencies are responsible for **non-emergency** removals, as stated in 40 CFR § 300.120(c)(2).

The FOSC will direct federal resources and coordinate all federal containment, removal, and disposal efforts during an incident. The FOSC's efforts shall be coordinated with other appropriate federal, state, local, and private response agencies. The FOSC may work within an established response management structure or develop a response management structure (e.g., Unified Command structure) to direct activities of responding entities in accordance with the NCP.

In extreme circumstances, when it is evident that a 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 applicable fund is opened, costs are incurred, and the response is “federalized”—written notice will be provided to the RP, and efforts will be made to recover costs from the RP. An Incident-Specific RRT (ISRRT) can be convened to provide guidance to the FOSC or to assist coordination activities during a major event. FOSCs, to the extent practicable, should ensure that their on-scene representatives are adequately trained and prepared to carry out actions under the NCP.

The normal sequence of actions a FOSC should take when a discharge of oil is reported are detailed in NCP [§ 300.320](#) as follows:

- (a) When the FOSC 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, the type and quantity of polluting material, and the 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

^a 40 CFR § 300.135 Response Operations: (a) The OSC/RPM, consistent with §§ 300.120 and 300.125, shall direct response efforts and coordinate all other efforts at the scene of a discharge or release.

course of action to be followed to ensure effective and immediate removal, mitigation, or prevention of the discharge. Some discharges that are classified as a substantial threat to the public health or welfare of the United States may be further classified as a spill 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 FOSC shall immediately notify the RRT and the National Response Center ([NRC](#)).
 - (ii) When the investigation shows that an actual or potential medium discharge exists, the FOSC shall recommend activation of the RRT, if appropriate.
 - (iii) When the investigation shows that an actual or potential minor discharge exists, the FOSC shall monitor the situation to ensure that proper removal action is being taken.
- (3) If the FOSC 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 is being done properly when:
 - (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; and
 - (ii) The removal efforts are in accordance with applicable regulations, including the NCP. Even if the FOSC supplements RP resources with government resources, the spill response will not be considered improper unless specifically determined so by the FOSC.
- (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 FOSC may arrange funding to support these actions.
- (5) Ensure prompt notification to 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 they have not been performed, the FOSC 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 FOSC in consultation with the governor or governors of the affected states. When the FOSC considers removal complete, OSLTF removal funding shall end. This determination shall not preclude additional removal actions under applicable state law.

5. FOSC and 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, DOI, and 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 the 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 has been adversely affected by response activities, initiate formal consultation with USFWS pursuant to the ESA, all implementing regulations (e.g., 50 CFR 402.05(b) for emergency consultations), and the ESA MOA. See Annex V of the [Region 7 RICP](#) 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, Pacific, and National)

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. Within the OCBSA, Iowa and Nebraska are covered by the [Atlantic Strike Team](#), based in Lakehurst, New Jersey.

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. The NSFCC offers the following: technical assistance and equipment for spill response, assistance in coordinating resources during oil spill response, ACP or RCP/RICP review, coordination of spill response resources information, and conducting preparedness assessment visits on Oil Spill Removal Organizations (OSRO). 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 FOSC 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 FOSC if a spill exceeds local response capabilities. Additionally, the District Incident Management and Preparedness Advisor (IMPA) is available to assist the FOSC or staff during the pollution planning or response phases. The USCG District IMPA also serves as RRT Co-Chair for their respective RRTs. The District IMPA is available 24/7 via their respective District Command Centers.

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 OCBSA through its office in Valley, Nebraska. The [Omaha/Valley NWS office](#) is responsible for weather information in 30 counties in eastern Nebraska and eight counties in southwestern Iowa, including all of the OCBSA. 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, the NWS has an MOU with both the NEMA and the Iowa HSEMD. Under those MOUs, the state emergency management agencies can contact the NWS, which will immediately notify commercial radio systems through the Emergency Alert System ([EAS](#)). Under these agreements, a state emergency management agency can contact NWS, triggering immediate notifications to commercial radio systems through the EAS to disseminate emergency public information regarding evacuation, sheltering in-place recommendations, and other actions intended to protect the public from hazardous conditions associated with a spill.

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. DOI

DOI can provide information concerning lands and resources specifically under DOI jurisdiction, as well as technical expertise related to natural and cultural resources, and historic properties. DOI can also provide communications equipment and other support during extended incident response activities. The Secretary of the Interior acts as trustee for resources managed or protected by various offices and bureaus within DOI. The Regional Environmental Officer (REO) supports the lead response agency by identifying technical support personnel within DOI to support response operations and assist coordination across the Department's multiple bureaus/offices involved in a response. The REO also supports development of Pollution Removal Funding Authorizations (PRFA) within DOI and supports trustee response activities, as appropriate.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

USGS maintains expertise in water quality characterization, oil fingerprinting, submerged oil and oil-particle formation, transport and resuspension of oil in fresh waters, riverine two-dimensional (2D) particle transport/hydrodynamic simulations, ecotoxicology, time-of-travel studies for freshwater systems, as well as geospatial data collection of visible spill plumes applicable to spill response events in freshwater environments. In addition, USGS can provide biological survey assistance for natural resources and contaminants, and contribute distribution information about sensitive species (e.g., birds, invertebrates). USGS also provides extensive expertise and information for NRDA (e.g., aerial surveys, abundance estimation, remote sensing, etc.).

10. Contractors

Many RPs maintain contracts with Oil Spill Removal Organizations (OSRO) and/or hazmat responders to handle spills that may occur. The NSFCC maintains the Response Resource Inventory ([RRI](#)) database listing OSROs and locally maintained equipment available to RPs. RPs are responsible for NRDA in conjunction with the natural

resource trustee and may retain contractors to conduct such assessments. EPA Region 7 has 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. Both IDNR and NDEE maintain lists of available emergency response contractors.

11. Multi-Agency Response and Planning Groups

RRT and AC

The RRT's origin and reference to the NCP are briefly discussed in Sections II and IV of the OCBSACP. The role of the RRT has two principal components. One component is as the standing team whose duties involve communications systems and procedures, planning, coordination, training, evaluation, preparedness, and related matters on a region-wide basis. 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 second component is RRT responsibility for developing an RCP/RICP and for assisting the FOSC if 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 virtually any federal agency that could provide assistance or resources during such a response. EPA and 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. In addition, members of the RRT serve as the AC, which has responsibility to produce ACPs within its area. Generally within the OCBSA, the area and the region are coincident within each EPA Region. Typically, the AC is more planning oriented and aims to be more inclusive of industry representatives and nongovernmental entities. The RRT is more response oriented. Semiannual meetings of RRT occur in spring and fall of each year.

Subarea Committees

The OCBSA Executive Committee was formed and functions under authority granted by the Region 7 Regional Administrator and Region 7 RRT. The OCBSA committee is composed of an EPA OSC from Region 7, a representative from USFWS, a representative from IDNR, a representative from NDEE, one representative from each emergency management agency within the boundaries of the subarea, and representatives of local FDs.

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. NRDA's 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 ecosystems that support resources (1) within the boundary of the state, and (2) belonging to, managed by, controlled by, or appertaining to the state. The Director of IDNR has been designated the natural resources Trustee for Iowa; in Nebraska, the Director of NDEE serves as the natural resources trustee.

Role of Iowa Natural Resource Trustee: During an environmental emergency, an SOSC from IDNR will act on behalf of the director. The SOSC will coordinate response of the divisions within IDNR 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 IDNR's Environmental Services Division.

The SOSC 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 IDNR whenever practical, and will follow their recommendations regarding mitigation, sampling, and remediation whenever feasible. When an incident threatens public health and safety, the SOSC has final authority to determine appropriate actions.

Role of Nebraska Natural Resource Trustee: The Director of NDEE has been designated as the Nebraska Natural Resource Trustee for the State. During an environmental emergency, the NDEE SOSC will act on behalf of the NDEE Director. This individual will coordinate activities and/or further delegate others to address issues related to preservation, assessment, remediation, recovery, and prioritization of natural resources for which the State of Nebraska is responsible. This includes all land, water, and wildlife not directly owned or managed by federal agencies.

The SOSC will be a member of NDEE's emergency response function. The SOSC will, when feasible, seek assistance of available natural wildlife experts. These include members of the Nebraska "Fish Kill Network," locally situated Nebraska Game and Parks Commission officials, and USFWS representatives. In addition, the SOSC will provide timely reports to the NDEE Director and/or Deputy Director describing ongoing activities.

Where areas and/or resources are under the direct control of a local, state, or federal entity (i.e., parks, wildlife management areas, fisheries, etc.), those organizations will determine, recommend, and/or approve actions to prevent and correct damages to that resource.

Biologists from the NDEE Water Quality Unit and/or the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission can provide initial assessments of natural resource damages. In addition, these agencies can determine monetary penalties due to losses of fish and/or other wildlife. Agency recommendations regarding mitigation measures, sampling, and other response activities will be followed whenever feasible. However, the SOSC will maintain state-level authority for the response while considering all aspects related to the incident, including threats to human health and welfare, relative risks, interruption of commerce, and other factors.

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 secretaries of the following cabinet-level departments to act as Trustees for the natural resources subject to their respective management or control.

U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)

The Secretary of DOE has trusteeship over natural resources under its jurisdiction, custody, or control. DOE's land-holdings include national research and development laboratories, facilities, and offices.

DOD / U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Secretary of the DOD has trusteeship over the natural resources on all lands owned by DOD or the Army (including lands and facilities managed by the Corps of Engineers), Navy, Air Force, and Defense Logistics Agency. These lands include military bases and training facilities, research and development facilities, and munitions plants. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has trusteeship over natural resources under its jurisdiction, custody, or control. USACE land-holdings include national research and development laboratories, facilities, and offices.

DOI USFWS

USFWS, an office within DOI, is responsible for management of migratory birds, federally listed endangered and threatened species, and interjurisdictional fishes within the OCBSA. National Wildlife Refuge lands established in the subarea include the [Boyer Chute National Wildlife Refuge](#) in Washington County, Nebraska, on the west side of the Missouri River between River Miles 638 and 634. Additionally, the [DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge](#) in Washington County, Nebraska and Pottawattamie and Harrison Counties, Iowa lies between Missouri River miles 644 and 641. See Appendix L for more information on wildlife refuges.

When a spill occurs, the appropriate USFWS office—in [Moline](#), Illinois or [Wood River](#), Nebraska—will provide timely advice on measures necessary to protect wildlife from exposure, as well as priority and timing of such measures. Protective measures may include preventing the oil from reaching areas where migratory birds and other wildlife are located, or deterring birds or other wildlife from entering areas by using wildlife hazing devices or other methods.

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, USFWS would serve as the lead administrative trustee, coordinating with other trustees and providing oversight by 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](#).

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

USDA maintains trusteeship of national forest, wilderness areas, and wildlife within USDA-controlled forests, archaeological sites, range and farm lands, fisheries, and lands enrolled in the [Wetlands Reserve Program](#).

Tribal Natural Resource Trustees

Tribal Chairmen (or heads of the governing bodies of Indian Tribes), or persons designated by Tribal officials, shall act as Tribal Trustees for natural resources belonging to, managed by, controlled by, or appertaining to the Indian Tribe, or held in trust for the benefit of such Indian Tribe, or belonging to a member of an Indian Tribe, if such resources are subject to a trust restriction on alienation (40 CFR §300.610). The Secretary of the Interior may act as Trustee on behalf of a Tribe at the Tribe's request. Indian Tribe Trustees act on behalf of the Indian Tribe for natural resources, including their supporting ecosystems that fall under one or more of the following categories:

- Belong to, are managed by, are controlled by, or appertain to such Tribe
- Are held in trust for the benefit of the Tribe
- Belong to a member of the Tribe, if such resources are subject to a trust restriction on alienation.
- Examples of resources under the trusteeship of Tribal groups include:
 - Tribal-owned minerals
 - Groundwater and surface water resources on Tribal lands
 - Any other natural resources found on Tribal land.

13. Tribal Historic Preservation Officers

In 1992 the U.S. Congress adopted amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act (P.L. 102-575) that allow federally recognized Indian tribes to take on more formal responsibility for the preservation of significant historic properties on tribal lands. Specifically, [Section 101\(d\)\(2\)](#) allows tribes to assume any or all of the functions of a SHPO with respect to tribal land. The decision to participate or not participate in the program rests with the tribe. In accordance with Section 101(d)(2), the tribes on the [National Park Services \(NPS\) list](#) have formally assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO for purposes of Section 106 compliance on their tribal lands. They have designated Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO) whom federal agencies consult in lieu of the SHPO for undertakings occurring on, or affecting historic properties on, tribal lands. Contact information for THPOs is available at the [National Association of THPOs website](#).

14. State Historic Preservation Office/Officers

[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. Section 106 specifies procedures federal agencies are to implement to meet these statutory responsibilities, to include coordination with State Historical Preservation Offices (SHPO) of affected and

potentially affected states. 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 [Programmatic Agreement on Protection](#), and contact information regarding SHPOs is available at [SHPO Contacts](#).

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.

Certain RPs (i.e., liquid petroleum pipeline operators and FRP facilities) are required to maintain authorized and Qualified Individuals available 24 hours a day to respond to a spill. 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. Specifically, the owner, operator, or person-in-charge of a vessel or facility shall notify the NRC immediately of the spill/discharge. 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 OCBSA.

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 be made 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 OCBSA has indicated its intent 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. Although another agency might not be affected or requested to provide assistance, the agency will be notified out of courtesy if it is likely to receive inquiries about the incident from other sources such as citizens, private companies, or the news media.

B. OCBSA NOTIFICATIONS AND EMERGENCY CONTACTS LISTS

Considering the number of agencies participating in the OCBSA 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 Notification Flowchart in Appendix A describes typical notifications during an incident in the OCBSA.

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 9-1-1 during an emergency. Comprehensive notification lists by jurisdiction and function are included in Appendices B through J of this plan. Administrative numbers, fax numbers, email addresses, and other pertinent contact information are also listed in the appendices.

C. NOTIFICATION TO 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, state- or federally-listed threatened or endangered species, or designated critical habitat. SOSCs will notify the DOI RRT representative and USFWS, and the other federal Trustees if their lands and resources have been or may be affected. Natural Resource Trustee contact information is in Appendix B.

VIII. OMAHA/COUNCIL BLUFFS RESPONSE PROTOCOL

A. INCIDENT COMMAND AND JURISDICTION

When warranted by the scope and complexity of the incident, the first responding local agency will establish an initial command post and an IC in accordance with NIMS/ICS. If the magnitude of the incident is such that an SOSC and/or FOSC respond, unified command will be established or a transition of command will take place from the local IC to the SOSC or FOSC, based on the size and complexity of the event.

The NCP gives an FOSC authority to direct all response efforts at the scene of a spill or release. Typically, an FOSC will support actions of local and state governments. Any response actions an FOSC may initiate due to response, oversight authorities, and obligations shall be coordinated with other appropriate federal, state, local, and private response organizations.

Under any of the following circumstances, however, the FOSC may 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” (e.g., 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, ill-advised, or inconsistent with the NCP.
- 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 spills or releases.

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. RESPONSE 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 the

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. RESPONSE 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 modified ICS forms can be downloaded at [dcms.uscg.mil ICS forms](https://dcms.uscg.mil/ICS-forms) or [response.epa.gov ICS forms](https://response.epa.gov/ICS-forms). The [USCG Incident Management Handbook](#) and [EPA Incident Management Handbook](#) have been developed to assist ICS implementation during incident response operations and planned events.

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 a responding state or federal official who might otherwise be considered a senior competent emergency response official will be appropriate:

- Identify himself/herself to the IC and integrate himself/herself into the established ICS per the IC’s direction, usually as 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 IC 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.

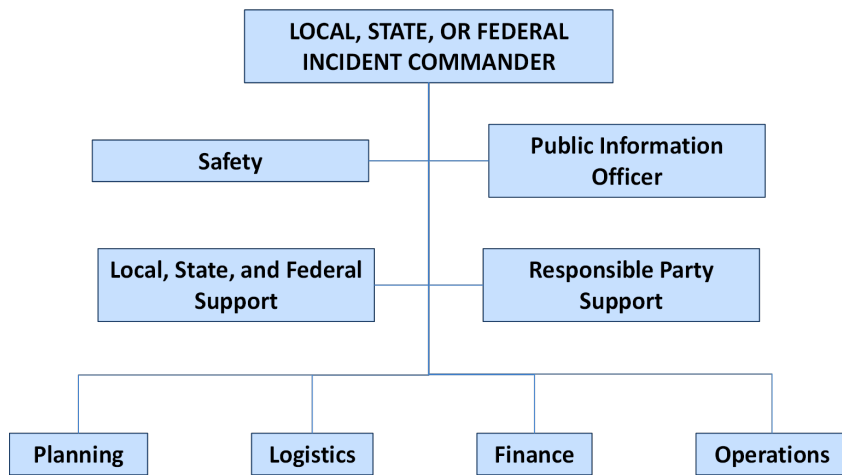
5. Post-Emergency Operations

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

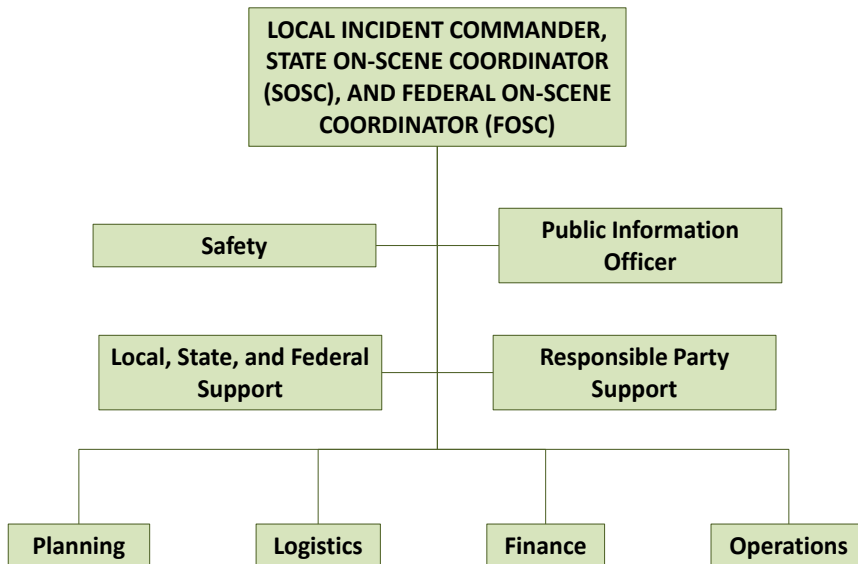
6. UC Structure

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-1 on the next page.

FIGURE IX-1: 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, SOS, 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-2 below.

FIGURE IX-2: 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. 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 a site-specific safety plan. The required categories of an SSP are as follows:

- A. 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])
- B. 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])
- C. 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])
- D. Medical Surveillance Requirements:** Baseline monitoring and site-specific medical monitoring required for all personnel entering the scene. (29 CFR 1910.120[f])
- E. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):** PPE to be used for each task. (29 CFR 1910.120[g])
- F. 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])

- G. 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])
- H. Spill Containment Procedures:** Procedures to contain and isolate entire volume of any hazardous substance spilled during site activities. (29 CFR 1910.120[j])
- I. 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])
- J. 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])
- K. 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. 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. While an incident-specific RRT can facilitate the process, requests to access the OSLTF through a claim are coordinated through the FOSC. 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 spilled or potentially spilled; what navigable water was impacted or potentially impacted; what response actions were taken to prevent, minimize, or mitigate the spill, 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](#).

C. STATE ACCESS TO THE OSLTF

In cases not covered under a [Pollution Removal Funding Authorization \(PRFA\)](#) issued to the state by the FOSC, states may seek reimbursement of allowable removal costs through another mechanism. 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. Requests for access to the OSLTF under this provision must be made to the FOSC. The individual requesting access to 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 [NPFC TOP](#).

D. 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 Part 310.20). 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](#) or 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 2 below overviews material disposal requirements in OCBSA states.

TABLE 2: OVERVIEW OF STATE DISPOSAL REGULATIONS

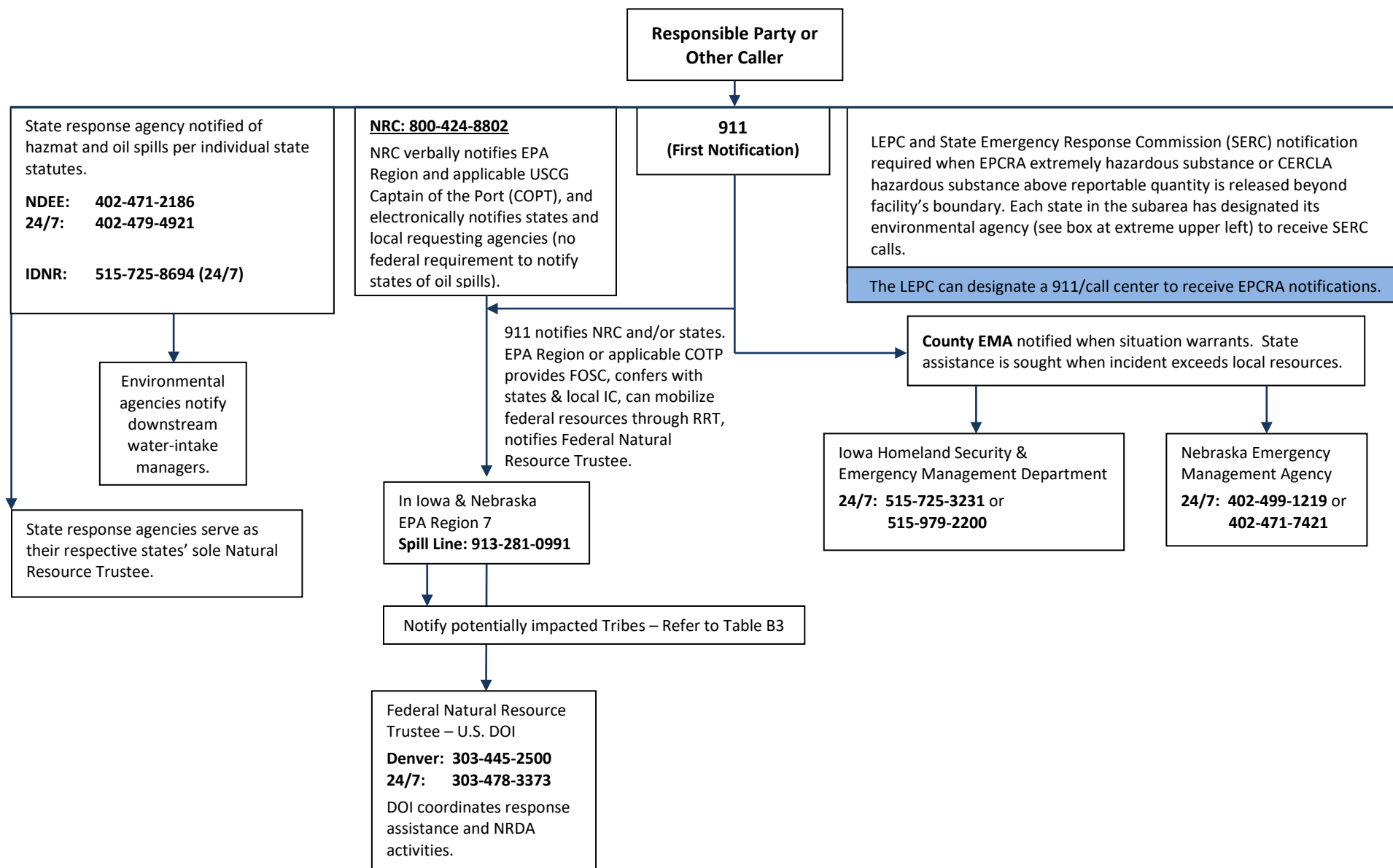
Material or Disposal Method	IOWA	NEBRASKA
Non-Hazardous Debris and Soil	Must go to permitted sanitary landfill. IDNR prior approval is required before disposal.	Disposal can occur at a municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill. If debris meets demolition debris criteria, disposal at a permitted demolition landfill is allowed. May be used as beneficial fill for land improvement projects with state approval.
RCRA Hazardous Debris and Soil	Iowa does not have a RCRA program—consult EPA Region 7. No RCRA disposal facilities in Iowa.	Must be managed as a hazardous waste in accordance with NDEE regulation (Title 128).
Open Burning	Allowed in certain cases. Consult Open Burning regulations for specific exemptions and requirements.	Generally prohibited. Variance possible through NDEE.
Emergency Response Contractors	Available from IDNR.	Available from NDEE.
Petroleum-Contaminated Water	Can discharge to storm or sanitary sewer if below allowable levels with approval from IDNR and municipal officials.	Can discharge to a storm or sanitary sewer provided notice of intent is submitted to NDEE prior to discharging and the discharge is below allowable levels. Permission from the local authority is also needed for discharges to sanitary sewers.
Land Farming	Allowed if IDNR criteria are followed.	One-time land farming of special wastes can be performed in accordance with NDEE soils protocol. Repeated land farming of special wastes of a parcel of land requires a permit from NDEE.
Pesticides and Fertilizers	Recovered liquids and solids may be applied to agricultural land at normal rates with IDNR approval.	Recovered liquids and solids may be applied to agricultural land at normal rates if consistent with label and material safety data sheet requirements.

Material or Disposal Method	IOWA	NEBRASKA
Petroleum-Contaminated Soils	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 IDNR criteria are followed.	Can be land-applied in accordance with NDEE soils protocol or must be disposed of at a sanitary landfill.

XIII. WORST-CASE SCENARIOS

This section excluded from public-access version of this plan.

APPENDIX A: OMAHA/COUNCIL BLUFFS SUBAREA SPILL NOTIFICATION FLOWCHART



APPENDIX B: NATURAL RESOURCE TRUSTEE CONTACTS

Table B3: STATE AND FEDERAL NATURAL RESOURCE TRUSTEES

Federal Natural Resource Trustee - U.S. Department of the Interior		
Migratory birds, threatened and endangered species, archaeological/historical sites in park and wildlife refuge system units, public lands, Native American Indian allotments/trust lands, national parks and preserves, national historic sites, national monuments, national wildlife refuges, public lands, national recreation areas, national fish hatcheries, and Bureau of Reclamation reservoirs and dams.		
Primary	Courtney Hoover, DOI Regional Environmental Officer – Denver Region	courtney_hoover@ios.doi.gov 303-478-3373 (cell)
Alternate	John Nelson, Regional Environmental Protection Specialist – Denver Region	john_nelson@ios.doi.gov 720-402-8357 (cell)
U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Forest Service		
National forest, wilderness areas, wildlife within USDA-controlled forests, archaeological sites, etc.		
Primary	Mark Nelson	303-275-5457 mark.r.nelson@usda.gov
Alternate	Sam Knopka	573-341-7478 samuel.knopka@usda.gov
Department of Defense		
Military bases and reservations, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) reservoirs and dams		
Primary	Marvin Boyer	816-389-2381 marvin.g.boyer@usace.army.mil
U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)		
DOE facilities and surrounding lands		
Primary	Leland Grooms, Primary	816-488-5880 lgrooms@kcncsc.doe.gov
Alternate	Sybil Chandler, Alternate	816-488-3417 schandler@kcncsc.doe.gov
Tribal Trustees		
Primary	Ponca Tribe of Nebraska, Environmental Manager Misha Mazurkewycz	402-438-9222 mmazurkewycz@poncatribes-ne.org
Alternate	Ponca Tribe of Nebraska, Emergency Services Coordinator, Victoria Champaign	402-315-2760 vchampaign@poncatribes-ne.org
Iowa Natural Resource Trustee		
Agency	Iowa Department of Natural Resources	515-725-8694
24-hour	Iowa Department of Natural Resources	515-725-8694
Business Hours	Adam Broughton	515-204-3352 / 515-725-0386 adam.broughton@dnr.iowa.gov
Local Office	Regional Office # 4, Atlantic Jessica Montana, Supervisor	712-243-1934 jessica.montana@dnr.iowa.gov
Other	Homeland Security and Emergency Management Department 24-hour Numbers	515-725-3231

Nebraska Natural Resource Trustee		
Agency	Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy	402-471-2186
24-hour	Nebraska State Patrol Dispatch	402-479-4921
Business Hours	Kirk Morrow	402-471-8584 kirk.morrow@nebraska.gov
Local Office	Omaha Regional Field Office	402-679-1429
Other	Nebraska Emergency Management Agency	402-499-1219 / 402-471-7421
Other	Nebraska Game and Parks Commission	402-471-1111 / 402-595-2144

Notes: Contact information for USFWS offices is available at the [USFWS website](#). These contacts 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.

Contact information for Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO) is available at the [National Association of THPOs website](#).

Contact information for State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO) is available at the [National Conference of SHPOs website](#).

APPENDIX C: ADDITIONAL STATE AND FEDERAL CONTACTS

TABLE C4: ADDITIONAL STATE AND FEDERAL CONTACTS

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	Sean Counihan	573-522-9279 sean.counihan@dnr.mo.gov
State EMA	Missouri State Emergency Management Agency	573-526-9100
Kansas Department of Health and Environment – Topeka, KS		
Agency	Kansas Department of Health and Environment	785-291-3333 / 785-368-7301 kdhe.spillhotline@ks.gov
Email	Delbert Smith	785-368-7301 delbert.smith@ks.gov
State EMA	Kansas Division of Emergency Management	800-905-7521 785-291-3333
National Pollution Funds Center – Arlington, VA		
Business Hours	National Pollution Funds Center	202-795-6003
24-hour	NPFC Command Duty Officer	202-494-9118
Business Hours	Team 1 (includes IA and NE)	202-795-6092/6076
U.S. Coast Guard, 8th Coast Guard District – New Orleans, LA		
Coordinating Office	Response Division	504-671-2230
24-hour	Command Center	855-485-3727
U.S. Coast Guard – Sector Upper Mississippi River - St. Louis, MO		
Business Hours	Sector Upper Mississippi River	314-269-2500
24-hour	Sector Upper Mississippi River	866-360-3386 314-269-2332
Marine Safety Detachment - St. Paul, MN		
Business Hours	Marine Safety Detachment, St. Paul	952-806-0021
24-hour	Marine Safety Detachment, St. Paul	612-670-5094
U.S. Coast Guard, Atlantic Strike Team - Fort Dix, NJ		
Business Hours	Atlantic Strike Team	609-724-0008, ext. 203
24-hour	Atlantic Strike Team	609-724-0008
U.S. Coast Guard, National Strike Force - Elizabeth City, NC		
Business Hours	National Strike Force	252-331-4400
24-hour	National Strike Force	252-331-4400
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers		
24-hour	Omaha District Office, Public Affairs	402-995-2417
24-hour	Omaha District Office, Missouri River Project Office	402-996-3747
National Park Service (NPS)		
Business Hours	NPS Midwest Regional Office	402-661-1708
24-hour	NPS Emergency Incident Coordination Center	866-436-4667 888-246-4335

APPENDIX D: LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY CONTACTS**TABLE D5: LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY CONTACTS**

Agency	Emergency Manager	24/7	Office Number	Email	Fax
Iowa – Local Emergency Management Agencies					
Mills County Emergency Management County Courthouse 418 Sharp Street, Glenwood, IA 51534	Travis Hitchcock	712-527-4871 or 712-527-4844	712-527-3643	thitchcock@millscountyiowa.gov	712-527-4962
Pottawattamie County Emergency Management Emergency Operations Center 205 South Main Street, Council Bluffs, IA 51503	Doug Reed	712-328-5737 or 712-328-5738	712-328-5777	dreed@pcema-ia.org	712-328-5819
Nebraska – Local Emergency Management Agencies					
Cass County Emergency Management 8400 144 th Street Suite 200, PO Box C, Weeping Water, NE 68463	Sandy Weyers	402-296-9370	402-267-6765	cassneema@hotmail.com	402-267-7945
Douglas County Emergency Management DC West Campus Bldg., Ste 202 15335 W. Maple Road, Omaha, NE 68116	Paul Johnson	401-444-5800	402-444-5040	paul.johnson@douglascounty-ne.gov	402-345-2060
Sarpy County Emergency Management 1210 Golden Gate Drive, Ste. 1310 Papillion, NE 68046	Jesse Eret	402-593-4111	402-593-5785	ema@sarpy.gov	402-593-2319
Washington County Emergency Management P.O. Box 466, Blair, NE 68008	Dan Douglas	402-237-7471	402-237-7471	emergencymgr@washingtoncountyne.org	402-727-2840
Offutt AFB Emergency Manager 106 Peacekeeper Drive, Suite 2N3, Offutt AFB, NE 68113	Horace Spiller	402-619-1577	402-294-3642	horace.spiller.2@us.af.mil	N/A

APPENDIX E: OMAHA / COUNCIL BLUFFS SUBAREA FIRE DEPARTMENTS

TABLE E6: OMAHA / COUNCIL BLUFFS SUBAREA FIRE DEPARTMENTS – NEBRASKA

Cass County	24/7	Administrative
Avoca Volunteer Fire Department	402-296-9370	402-275-3345
Cedar Creek Volunteer Fire Department	402-396-9370	402-234-7856
Eagle Fire & Rescue Department	402-441-6000	402-781-2745
Elmwood Fire Station	402-296-9370	402-994-2015
Greenwood Fire Department	402-441-6000	402-789-3360
Louisville Fire House	402-296-9370	402-234-3295
Murdock Volunteer Fire Department	402-296-9370	402-867-3401
Murray Fire Station	402-296-9370	402-235-2492
Nehawka Rural Fire District	402-296-9370	402-227-2030
Plattsmouth Fire Station	402-296-9370	402-296-6041
Union Volunteer Fire Department	402-296-9370	402-263-3830
Weeping Water Volunteer Fire Department	402-296-9370	402-267-3615
Douglas County	24/7	Administrative
Omaha Fire Department	402-444-5702/5700/6636	402-444-5700
Bennington Fire & Rescue	402-444-6636	402-238-2727
Boy's Town Fire Department	402-444-6636	402-498-1115
Elkhorn Fire Department (Omaha Fire Station #71)	402-444-6636	402-289-4422
Eppley Fire Department	402-444-6636	402-661-8040
Irvington Volunteer Fire Department	402-444-6636	402-571-0451
Ponca Hills Fire Department	402-444-6636	402-453-6656
Ralston Volunteer Fire Department	402-444-6636	402-331-5369
Valley Volunteer Fire Department	402-444-6636	402-359-5552
Waterloo Volunteer Fire Department	402-444-6636	402-779-4250
Sarpy County	24/7	Administrative
Bellevue Fire Department	402-593-4111	402-293-3153
Gretna Fire Department	402-593-4111	402-332-3336 ext. 352
La Vista Fire Department	402-593-4111	402-339-8617
Offutt Air Force Base	402-294-5434	402-294-3778
Papillion Fire Department	402-593-4111	402-339-8617
Springfield Fire Department	402-593-4111	402-253-2600
Washington County	24/7	Administrative
Arlington Fire Department	402-426-6866	402-478-4163
Blair Fire Department	402-426-6866	402-426-4262
Ft. Calhoun Fire & Rescue	402-426-6866	402-468-5861
Herman Fire Department	402-426-6866	402-658-4680
Kennard Fire Hall	402-426-6866	402-427-7313

TABLE E7: OMAHA / COUNCIL BLUFFS SUBAREA FIRE DEPARTMENTS – IOWA

Mills County	24/7	Administrative
Glenwood Volunteer Fire Department	712-527-4871	712-527-2093 / 3019
Pacific Junction Fire Department	712-527-4871	712-622-8177
Silver City Volunteer Fire Department	712-527-4871	712-525-1034
Malvern Volunteer Fire Department	712-527-4871	712-624-8890
Mineola Volunteer Fire Department	712-527-4871	712-526-2474
Hastings Fire & Rescue	712-527-4871	712-624-8405
Emerson Volunteer Fire Department	712-527-4871	712-824-7475
Henderson Volunteer Fire Department	712-527-4871	712-825-3621
Tabor Volunteer Fire Department	712-527-4871	712-629-2295
Pottawattamie County	24/7	Administrative
Council Bluffs Fire Department	712-328-5654	712-328-4646
Carter Lake Volunteer Fire Department	712-328-5654	712-347-5900
Crescent Volunteer Fire Department	712-328-5654	712-545-3730
Lewis Township Volunteer Fire Department	712-328-5654	712-323-1093
Missouri Valley Volunteer Fire Department	712-328-5654	712-642-2731

APPENDIX F: SPECIALIZED TEAMS & SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT**TABLE F8: SPECIALIZED RESPONSE TEAMS**

Hazmat Teams	24/7 Number	Team Contact
Omaha Fire Department Hazardous Materials Team	402-444-5716	Admin: 402-444-5702 Special Operations: 402-444-5700
Nebraska Hazardous Incident Team	402-471-4921	Sergeant Brad Wagner, NE State Patrol 402-540-4675 brad.wagner@nebraska.gov
Council Bluffs Fire Department Hazardous Materials Team	712-328-4730	Admin: 712-328-4646 Director: 712-328-5385
Bellevue Fire Department Hazardous Materials Team	402-593-4111	Admin: 402-293-3153 Perry Guido, Chief: 402-293-3052 perry.guido@bellevue.net
State Duty Officers	24/7 Number	Day Phone
Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management Department	515-725-3231	515-979-2200
Nebraska Emergency Management	402-499-1219	402-471-7421
Dive Teams and Rescue Teams	24/7 Number	Team Contact
Omaha / Council Bluffs Dive Rescue	712-279-6960	Lorraine Groves: 712-898-3499
Marine Emergency Response Team *	712-279-6960	Doug Potts: 712-253-2150
USCG Vessel (WLR-75401)	24/7 Number	Day Phone
USCG Cutter Gasconade Operates between mile markers 226/ 732	402-657-9235	402-451-7681 (Omaha, NE)
Civil Support Teams	24/7 Number	Location
Iowa 71 st Civil Support Team	515-201-8998 / 8996	Camp Dodge, IA (near Des Moines)
Nebraska 72 nd Civil Support Team	402-326-1422 / 1423	Lincoln, NE
USACE	24/7 Number	Other Information
Omaha District Office	402-995-2417 402-996-3747	Public Affairs Missouri River Project Office
National Weather Service	24/7 Number	Other Information
Omaha Office	402-359-2130 402-359-2875	Brian E. Smith: 402-359-5166 Ext. 726 brian.e.smith@noaa.gov

TABLE F9: STATE HIGHWAY/ROAD DEPARTMENTS

State Highway Departments	Primary Number	Contact
Iowa Dept. of Transportation (DOT)	515-239-1101	Brian Pribyl, Emergency Management 515-233-7850
Iowa DOT – District 4	800-284-4368 Fax: 712-243-6788	Scott Schram, District Engineer (712-243-3355) Steve Mefford, Maintenance (712-388-6889)
Nebraska DOT – District 2 (Washington, Douglas, and Sarpy Counties)	402-595-2534 Fax: 402-595-1720	Timothy Weander, District Engineer (402-595-2534)
Nebraska DOT – District 1 (Cass County)	402-471-0850 Fax: 402-471-3401	Brandon Varilek, District Engineer (402-471-0850)

APPENDIX G: LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES**TABLE G10: STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES**

Iowa State Patrol (ISP)	Administrative	24-Hour Phone
ISP Headquarters / Dispatch	515-725-6090	515-323-4360 800-525-5555
ISP Council Bluffs, District 3 2025 Hunt Ave, Council Bluffs, IA	712-328-8001	800-525-5555
ISP Dennison, District 4 3710 Hwy 30 East, Dennison, IA	712-263-4621	800-525-5555
Nebraska State Patrol (NSP)	Administrative	24-Hour Phone
NSP Lincoln Dispatch, Troop H – Lincoln (south half Cass County) 4130 NW 37 th Street, Lincoln, NE 68524	402-471-0105	402-471-4545
NSP Omaha Dispatch, Troop A – Omaha (majority of subarea) 4411 S. 108 th Street, Omaha, NE 68137	402-331-3333	402-331-3333
NSP Norfolk Dispatch, Troop B – Norfolk (north Washington County) 1401 Eisenhower, Norfolk, NE 68701	402-370-3456	402-370-3456

TABLE G11: LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICES

Iowa	24-Hour Phone	Admin Phone
Mills County Sheriff	712-527-4871	712-527-4337
Glenwood Police Department	712-527-4844	712-527-9920
Pottawattamie County Sheriff	712-328-5737	712-890-2200
Council Bluffs Police Department	712-328-4715	712-328-4701
Nebraska	24-Hour Phone	Admin Phone
Cass County Sheriff	402-296-9370	402-296-9370
Plattsmouth Police Department	402-296-3311	402-296-3311
Douglas County Sheriff	402-444-7976	402-444-6636
Omaha Police Department	402-444-5600	402-444-5600
Sarpy County Sheriff	402-593-4111	402-593-2288
Bellevue Police Department	402-593-4111	402-293-3100
La Vista Police Department	402-331-1353	402-331-1582
Papillion Police Department	402-339-3196	402-597-2035
Washington County Sheriff	402-426-6866	402-426-6866
Blair Police Department	402-426-4747	402-426-4747

APPENDIX H: HOSPITALS AND AIR AMBULANCE SERVICE PROVIDERS

TABLE H12: HOSPITALS IN THE OMAHA / COUNCIL BLUFFS SUBAREA

Iowa Hospitals	Telephone	County
CHI Mercy Council Bluffs 800 Mercy Drive Council Bluffs, IA 51503-3128	712-328-5000	Pottawattamie
Methodist Jennie Edmundson 933 Pierce Street Council Bluffs, IA 51503-6288	712-396-6000	Pottawattamie
Nebraska Hospitals	Telephone	County
Boys Town National Research Hospital – Downtown Clinic 555 North 30 th Street Omaha, NE 68131	531-355-6363	Douglas
CHI Health Immanuel 6901 N. 72 nd Street Omaha, NE 68122	402-572-2121 ER: 402-572-2225	Douglas
CHI Health Lakeside 16901 Lakeside Hills Court Omaha, NE 68130	402-717-8000 ER: 402-717-8111	Douglas
Children’s Hospital & Medical Center 8200 Dodge Street Omaha, NE 68114	402-955-5400	Douglas
Creighton University Medical Center 601 North 30 th Street Omaha, NE 68131	402-449-5021 ER: 402-449-4590	Douglas
CHI Health Creighton University - Bergen Mercy 7500 Mercy Road Omaha, NE 68124	402-398-6060 ER: 402-398-6161	Douglas
The Nebraska Methodist Hospital 8303 Dodge Street Omaha, NE 68114	402-354-4000	Douglas
Methodist Women’s Hospital 707 North 190 th Plaza Omaha, NE 68022	402-815-4000	Douglas
The Nebraska Medical Center 600 South 42 nd Street Omaha, NE 68105	402-559-4000 ER: 402-559-4020	Douglas
CHI Health Midlands Community Hospital 11111 South 84 th Street Papillion, NE 68046	402-593-3000	Sarpy
Memorial Community Hospitals & Health System 810 North 22 nd Blair, NE 68008	402-426-2182 ER: 402-426-1150	Washington

TABLE H13: AIR AMBULANCE PROVIDERS IN/NEAR THE OMAHA / COUNCIL BLUFFS SUBAREA

Air Ambulances/Medevac Provider	Telephone	City/State
Life Net, The Nebraska Medical Center	844-359-9111 800-461-9330	Omaha, NE
Life Net, Children's Hospital	1-888-592-7955 844-491-1247	Omaha, NE
Trinity Air Ambulance, The Nebraska Medical Center	954-771-7911	Omaha, NE
Midwest Medical Transport Company	800-562-3396	Council Bluffs, IA & Omaha, NE

APPENDIX I: AIR SUPPORT AND AIRPORTS

TABLE I14: PUBLIC AIR SUPPORT

Organization	24-Hour Telephone	Contact
Iowa State Patrol	515-323-4360	Division of Communications
Iowa Department of Transportation	515-239-1101	Statewide Emergency Operations
Nebraska State Patrol	402-471-4545	State Dispatcher
Nebraska Civil Air Patrol (CAP)	402-309-7665, Ext. 100	Patrol Administration
CAP – U.S. Air Force	877-227-9142 888-211-1812	CAP National Operations Center

TABLE I15: COMMERCIAL & GENERAL AVIATION AIRPORTS IN THE OCBSA

Iowa Airports	Runways	Telephone	Location
Council Bluffs Municipal FAA Identifier: CBF	Two runways 5,500 x 100 and 3,650 x 60, attended during daylight hours	712-332-2284	101 McCandless Lane Council Bluffs, IA
Iowa Department of Transportation List of Public Use Airports: https://iowadot.gov/aviation/airport-information			
Nebraska Airports	Runways	Telephone	Location
Eppley Airfield (Omaha Airport Authority) FAA Identifier: OMA	6 runways ranging from 8,154 x 150 to 9,502 x 150	402-661-8000	4501 Abbott Drive Omaha, NE
North Omaha Airport FAA Identifier: 91NE	1 runway 2,480 x 40 attended dawn to dusk	402-571-7585	12001 N 72nd Omaha, NE
Eagle Field (Blair Airport Authority) FAA Identifier: BTA	1 runway 4,200 x 100 unattended	402-426-4195	Southeast of Route 75 & North Creek Road Blair, NE
Millard Airport (Omaha Airport Authority) FAA Identifier: MLE	1 runway 3,800 x 75 attended 06:00 – 21:00	402-661-8000	12916 Millard Airport Plaza Omaha, NE
Plattsmouth Airport FAA Identifier: PMV	1 runway 5,500 x 100 attended during daylight hours	402-298-8468	411 Church Road Plattsmouth, NE
Brown's Airport (Weeping Water) FAA Identifier: NE69	2 runways 1,400 x 50 and 2,200 x 60 attended dawn to dusk	402-267-9933 402-326-8470	12617 Weeping Water Rd Weeping Water, NE
Nebraska Department of Transportation List of Public Use Airports: http://www.aero.nebraska.gov/CONTACTS.html			

APPENDIX J: PUBLIC INFORMATION SOURCES

TABLE J16: PUBLIC INFORMATION SOURCES – IOWA

Radio Station	Telephone	Fax	Other Contact Information
KIWR 89.7 FM 2700 College Road Council Bluffs, IA 51503	712-325-3254	712-325-3391	24/7 contact: 712-328-8970 (request line) reilyhiles@897theriver.com https://897theriver.com/ View Coverage Map
KMA 960 AM 209 N. Elm Shenandoah, IA 51601	712-246-5270 1-800-234-5622	712-246-5275	Cass, Mills, and Pottawattamie Counties kmaradio@kmland.com https://www.kmland.com/ View Coverage Map
KCSI 95.3 FM KOAK 1080 AM 1991 Ironwood Avenue Red Oak, IA 51566	712-623-2584 1-800-766-5274	712-623-2583	kcsi@kcsifm.com https://kcsifm.com/ View Coverage Map
Television Station	Telephone	Fax	Other Contact Information
KBIN Channel 32 PBS Iowa Public Television Council Bluffs, IA	515-725-9700 1-800-532-1290	N/A	tonya@iptv.org http://www.iptv.org/
KHIN Channel 36 PBS Iowa Public Television Red Oak, IA	515-725-9700 1-800-532-1290	N/A	tonya@iptv.org http://www.iptv.org/
Newspaper	Telephone	Fax	Other Contact Information
The Daily Nonpareil 300 W. Broadway, Ste. 108 Council Bluffs, IA 51503	712-328-1811 1-800-283-1882	712-325-5776	editorial@nonpareilonline.com
The Opinion Tribune 116 S. Walnut Street Glenwood, IA 51534	712-527-3191	712-527-3193	news@opinion-tribune.com
Malvern Leader 108 W. 4 th St Malvern, IA 51551	712-624-8512	712-624-9250	leaderbeacon@qwestoffice.net

TABLE J17: PUBLIC INFORMATION SOURCES – NEBRASKA

Radio Station	Telephone	Fax	Other Contact Information
KCRO 660 AM 3615 Dodge Street Omaha, NE 68131	402-422-1600	402-422-1602	public@kcro.com patrick@walnutmediausa.com View Daytime Coverage Map View Nighttime Coverage Map
KFAB 1100 AM KGOR 99.9 FM KXKT 103.7 FM KISO 96.1 FM 5010 Underwood Avenue Omaha, NE 68132	402-558-1110 402-551-5467 402-962-1037 402-558-9696 402-556-8000	402-566-8937	24/7 contact: 402-556-5060 Tom Stanton View AM Daytime Coverage Map View AM Nighttime Coverage Map View FM Coverage Map
KOIL 1290 AM KQKQ 98.5 FM KOOO 101.9 FM 1001 Farnam on the Mall Omaha, NE 68102	402-342-2000	402-342-7041	24/7 contact: 402-342-1290 Contact: David Adams View AM Daytime Coverage Map View AM Nighttime Coverage Map View FM Coverage Map
KKCD 105.9 FM KSRZ 104.5 FM KEZO 92.3 FM KQCH 94.1 FM KXSP 590 AM 10714 Mockingbird Drive Omaha, NE 68127	531-710-1170	402-573-0139	News Desk: 402-573-6397 Contact: Bill Jensen View AM Daytime Coverage Map View AM Nighttime Coverage Map View FM Coverage Map
KGBI 100.7 FM 11717 Burt St #202 Omaha, NE 68154	402-346-1007	402-449-2825	24/7 contact: 402-449-2900 View Coverage Map
KVNO 90.7 FM 6001 Dodge St. CPAS 200 Omaha, NE 68182	402-554-5866	402-554-2440	24/7 contact: 402-554-2716 Contact: Mike Hagstrom View Coverage Map
Television Station	Telephone	Fax	Other Contact Information
KETV ABC 1001 S. 10 th St Omaha, NE 68108	402-345-7777	402-978-8931	Vonn Jones, News Director
KMTV 10714 Mockingbird Dr Omaha, NE 68127	402-592-3333	402-593-2737	Brian Hellman, General Manager brian.hellman@scripps.com
KPTM FOX 4625 Farnam St Omaha, NE 68132	402-554-4282	402-554-4290	Kristen Whitman, News Manager news42@kptm.com
WOWT NBC 3501 Farnam St Omaha, NE 68131	402-346-6666	402-233-7888	Amy Adams, News Director sixonline@wowt.com

TABLE J17: PUBLIC INFORMATION SOURCES – NEBRASKA

KXVO Channel 15 4625 Farman Street Omaha, NE 681312	402-554-4282	402-554-4290	cw15-contact@sbgvtv.com
KYNE Channel 26 University of Nebraska 60 th and Dodge Omaha, NE 68132	402-554-2516	402-554-2440	tdugas@netad.unl.edu
Cox Cable of Omaha 5011 Capital Avenue Omaha, NE 68132	402-934-0226	N/A	Multiple locations throughout the greater metropolitan area.
Newspaper	Telephone	Fax	Other Contact Information
Omaha-World Herald 1314 Douglas St. Suite 1500 Omaha, NE 68102	402-444-1000	402-444-1299	Randy Essex, Executive Editor randy.essex@owh.com
Bellevue Leader 604 Fort Crook Road N P.O. Box 1219 Bellevue, NE 68005	402-733-7500	402-733-9116	news@bellevueleader.com
CassGram P.O. Box 237 Plattsmouth, NE 68048	402-298-8001	N/A	M-F daily paper Contact: Steve Warga
Gretna Guide and News 620 N. Hwy 6 Gretna, NE 68028	402-332-3232	402-332-4733	Antone Oseka, Managing Editor editor@gretnaguide.com
Plattsmouth Journal 410 Main Street Plattsmouth, NE 68048	402-296-2141	402-296-3401	Weekly
Omaha Daily Record 3323 Leavenworth Omaha, NE 68105	402-345-1303	402-345-2351	Daily
Associated Press 926 P Street Lincoln, NE 68505	402-476-2525	N/A	gschulte@ap.org Omaha Office: 402-391-0031

APPENDIX K: MISSOURI RIVER FEATURES

This section excluded from public-access version of this plan.

APPENDIX L: ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS**TABLE L18: ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS – IOWA**

County	Agency	Type	Name	Notes
Pottawattamie	IDNR	State Park	Wilson Island Rec. Area	5 Miles West of Loveland Iowa 362
Pottawattamie	IDNR	State Park	Lake Manawa	1 Mile South of Council Bluffs Iowa 92
Pottawattamie	USFWS	National Wildlife Refuge	DeSoto NWR	Along the Missouri River in both Iowa & Nebraska. Located 25 miles north of Omaha, NE.
Various Counties	National Parks Service (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

TABLE L19: ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS – NEBRASKA

County	Agency	Type	Name	Notes
Cass	USFWS	Piping Plover Critical Habitat	Platte River	Platte River from Lexington to mouth at Missouri River
Cass	Nebraska Game and Parks Commission (NGPC)	State Recreation Area	Louisville Lakes SRA	South bank of Platte River in Louisville
Cass	NGPC	State Park	Platte River State Park	Located 3 miles west of Louisville on the southern bluffs above the Platte River.
Cass	NGPC	State Park	Eugene T. Mahoney SP	Located just off I-80 near Ashland, on Platte River.
Cass	NGPC	Wildlife Management Area	Randall W. Schilling WMA	Contact Information: 402-296-0041
Cass	NGPC	Wildlife Management Area	Cedar Creek Island	River Access NE of Cedar
Cass	NGPC	Wildlife Management Area	Rakes Creek WMA	8 miles East and 1 mile South of Murray
Cass	NGPC	Wildlife Management Area	Rhoden WMA	NE of Plattsmouth
Cass	NGPC	Wildlife Management Area	William Gilmour (Tobacco Island)	3 miles South, 0.5 East of Plattsmouth
Douglas	USFWS	Piping Plover Critical Habitat	Platte River	Platte River from Lexington to mouth at Missouri River
Douglas	NGPC	State Recreation Area	Two Rivers SRA	Southwest of Venice; several sandpit lakes

TABLE L19: ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS – NEBRASKA

County	Agency	Type	Name	Notes
Douglas	NGPC	Wildlife Management Area	Two Rivers WMA	Southwest of Venice; several sandpit lakes
Sarpy	USFWS	Piping Plover Critical Habitat	Platte River	Platte River from Lexington to mouth at Missouri River
Sarpy	NGPC	State Recreation Area	Schramm Park SRA	North side of Platte River, near Gretna
Sarpy	NGPC	Wildlife Management Area	Louisville WMA	0.5 mile NW of Louisville
Sarpy	NPS	Natural Landmark	Fontenelle Forest	1 Mile South of Omaha
Washington	USFWS	Piping Plover Critical Habitat	Platte River	Platte River from Lexington to mouth at Missouri River
Washington	USFWS	National Wildlife Refuge	Boyer Chute NWR	Near Fort Calhoun, NE
Washington	USFWS	National Wildlife Refuge	DeSoto NWR	Along the Missouri River in both Iowa & Nebraska. Located 25 miles north of Omaha, NE.
Washington	NGPC	State Historical Park	Fort Atkinson SHP	Fort Calhoun
Washington	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	Project Area	Cuming City Cemetery	1/2 mile west of U.S. #75 on County Rd. #P14
Various Counties	NPS	National Historic Trail	Pony Express National Historic Trail	Trail started in Independence, MO, and went generally westward to San Francisco, CA, following the Platte River.
Various Counties	NPS	National Historic Trail	California National Historic Trail	General route began in MO, and headed westward following the routes of the Oregon and Santa Fe Trails through KS and the Platte River through NE.
Various Counties	NPS	National Historic Trail	Oregon National Historic Trail	Enters southeast Nebraska west of Odell, and generally follows the Blue River to Ayr. Then the trail cuts northwest toward Kearney and the Platte River.

APPENDIX M: ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES

For an indexed inventory of Federally-listed Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, and Candidate Species, see the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) listing for the applicable state. Listings for all OCBSA counties, as well as specific locations within counties, can also be obtained through USFWS's [Information for Planning and Consultation \(IPaC\)](#) tool.

Iowa: [State List with County Distribution](#)

Nebraska: [State and County Listing \(IPaC\)](#)

Note: For state-listed species in Nebraska, see: <https://outdoornebraska.gov/environmentalreview/>

Federally Designated Critical Habitats Within the SSA. Protected domains have been delineated by [Critical Habitat Final Rule](#) for the following species and locations:

- **Piping Plover (*charadrius melodus*):** A threatened species known to occur on/along both bank of the Platte River from Lexington to the mouth of the Missouri River, which includes parts of Cass, Douglas, Sarpy, and Washington Counties.

APPENDIX N: FACILITY RESPONSE PLAN SITES

TABLE N20: FACILITY RESPONSE PLAN (FRP) SITES

Source: U.S. EPA Region 7 FRP Database (November 2023)

FRP Number	Facility Name	Address	City	County	State	Zip Code	Latitude	Longitude
07A0176	Bunge Soybean Processing Division (Council Bluffs)	19560 Bunge Ave	Council Bluffs	Mills	IA	51502	41.155189	-95.811173
07A0039	Buckeye Terminals - Council Bluffs	829 E South Omaha Bridge Rd	Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie	IA	51503	41.217804	-95.832249
07A0118	Council Bluffs Energy Center - MidAmercian Energy	2115 Navajo St	Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie	IA	51501	41.186781	-95.841216
07A0314	Gable Corp. - SLN Facility	10410 Bunge Ave	Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie	IA	51503	41.176411	-95.802975
07A0307	Growmark, Inc. - Council Bluffs Lubricants	2200 South Avenue	Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie	IA	51503	42.241369	-95.844158
07A0131	NuStar (formerly NCRA Council Bluffs Terminal)	825 E South Omaha Bridge Rd	Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie	IA	51503	41.217139	-95.833983
07A0316	Red Giant Oil Company	1701 South 3rd Street	Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie	IA	51503	41.245460	-95.848330
07A0252	Southwest Iowa Renewable Energy (SIRE)	10868 189th St	Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie	IA	51503	41.171506	-95.828653
07A0123	Warren Performance Packaging	2850 River Rd	Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie	IA	51501	41.233142	-95.906846
07A0153	AGP - Omaha	6501 North 9th St	Omaha	Douglas	NE	68112	41.319306	-95.925771
07A0015	Magellan Pipeline Company - Omaha Terminal	2205 North 11th St	Omaha	Douglas	NE	68110	41.276900	-95.921100
07A0125	Offutt Air Force Base (AFB)	55 Videmus Omnia View	Offutt AFB	Sarpy	NE	68113	41.11561	-95.87047
07A0163	Magellan Pipeline Company - Capehart Terminal	13029 S 13th St	Bellevue	Sarpy	NE	68123	41.115800	-95.931400
07A0290	Cargill Blair	650 Industrial Park Drive	Blair	Washington	NE	68008	41.537222	-96.102500

APPENDIX O: RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM SITES**TABLE O21: RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (RMP) SITES**

Source: EPA Region 7 - RMP (December 2023)

Company Name	Street Address	City	County	State	Latitude	Longitude
Agriland FS, Inc. - Malvern	500 W. 5th	Malvern	Mills	IA	41.002525	-95.592121
Heartland Co-op Glenwood	59134 Hwy 275	Glenwood	Mills	IA	41.025893	-95.671313
Heartland Co-op Henderson	301 South East Street	Henderson	Mills	IA	41.139444	-95.433611
Heartland Co-op Malvern	306 West 6th Street	Malvern	Mills	IA	41.003965	-95.588983
Winfield United - Pacific Junction IA	60597 195th St.	Pacific Junction	Mills	IA	41.008333	-95.802778
Agriland FS, Inc. - Avoca	110 E. Ellsworth	Avoca	Pottawattamie	IA	41.474146	-95.335112
Agriland FS, Inc. - Underwood	701 Railroad Hwy.	Underwood	Pottawattamie	IA	41.379660	-95.682408
ConAgra Brands - Council Bluffs	1023 4th Street	Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie	IA	41.251430	-95.850545
Council Bluffs Water Works	2000 North 25th Street	Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie	IA	41.278361	-95.882556
Farm Service Coop - Oakland	41938 Industrial Road	Oakland	Pottawattamie	IA	41.349220	-95.385625
Farm Service Coop - Shelby	32216 385th Street	Shelby	Pottawattamie	IA	41.480044	-95.452904
Future Foam, Inc	400 North 10th Street	Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie	IA	41.265971	-95.859273
Hancock, IA 447	317 West Kimball	Hancock	Pottawattamie	IA	41.389178	-95.366068
Heartland Co-op Neola	501 Front Street	Neola	Pottawattamie	IA	41.447222	-95.617500
Heartland Co-op Treynor	Highway 92 East	Treynor	Pottawattamie	IA	41.233889	-95.584167
Oakland Foods a Division of OSI Industries, LLC	21876 North Highway 59	Oakland	Pottawattamie	IA	41.330556	-95.386667
Plumrose USA, Inc. – Plant #2	3210 21st Avenue	Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie	IA	41.243525	-95.895603
Plumrose USA, Inc. - Plant #1	2650 23rd Avenue	Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie	IA	41.241700	-95.884300
Southwest Iowa Renewable Energy	10868 189th St	Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie	IA	41.173014	-95.828398
Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc. (Council Bluffs, IA)	2700 23rd Avenue	Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie	IA	41.243128	-95.888617
Underwood Farm Supply L.L.C.	26201 Magnolia RD	Underwood	Pottawattamie	IA	41.375817	-95.685953
Underwood Farm Supply L.L.C.	26530 Idlewood Rd	McClelland	Pottawattamie	IA	41.333200	-95.678651
Walnut Creek Fertilizer	405 Pearl St.	Walnut	Pottawattamie	IA	41.475438	-95.225405
Warren Distribution-WDII	2849 River Road	Council Bluffs	Pottawattamie	IA	41.232895	-95.905246
Frontier Coop - Elmwood	29510 Fletcher Ave	Elmwood	Cass	NE	40.871000	-96.297800
Frontier Cooperative - Greenwood	1 Mile South on U.S. Highway 6	Greenwood	Cass	NE	40.946848	-96.460670
Midwest Farmers Coop - Nehawka	5420 Anderson Drive	Nehawka	Cass	NE	40.836036	-95.996071
Plattsmouth Terminal	13909 Chicago Avenue	Plattsmouth	Cass	NE	40.981525	-95.891937
BHJ USA Inc.	2516 Edward Babe Gomez Ave.	Omaha	Douglas	NE	41.199698	-95.949195
D&D Foods, Inc	9425 N. 48th Street	Omaha	Douglas	NE	41.345700	-95.983719
BRD One, LLC	12608 State St	Omaha	Douglas	NE	41.34108	-96.11776

Company Name	Street Address	City	County	State	Latitude	Longitude
Florence Water Treatment Plant	2710 Grebe Street	Omaha	Douglas	NE	41.336667	-95.955833
Greater Omaha Packing Co., Inc.	3001 L Street	Omaha	Douglas	NE	41.212111	-95.958611
JBS USA - Omaha Beef Processing Facility	3435 Edward Babe Gomez Ave	Omaha	Douglas	NE	41.209528	-95.965667
LALA U.S.	7122 J Street	Omaha	Douglas	NE	41.215947	-96.022786
Lineage Logistics South Omaha	2523 Gomez Avenue	Omaha	Douglas	NE	41.199593	-95.950889
Lineage Logistics West Omaha	13039 Renfro Circle	Omaha	Douglas	NE	41.202252	-96.118236
SpartanNash Omaha	4228 South 72nd Street	Omaha	Douglas	NE	41.216667	-96.024445
Nebraska Beef, Ltd.	4501 South 36th Street	Omaha	Douglas	NE	41.214970	-95.965980
Omaha Steaks "F" Street Plant	9203 "F" Street	Omaha	Douglas	NE	41.217602	-96.055991
Platte West Water Treatment plant	21212 West Q Street	Omaha	Douglas	NE	41.207778	-96.249167
Quality Pork International, Inc.	10404 F Plaza	Omaha	Douglas	NE	41.22052	-96.07761
Quality Refrigerated Services	3301 G Street	Omaha	Douglas	NE	41.218733	-95.963639
Skylark Meats LLC	4430 South 110th Street	Omaha	Douglas	NE	41.214931	-96.084648
Smithfield Packaged Meats Corp. - Omaha, NE	5015 South 33rd Street	Omaha	Douglas	NE	41.208056	-95.961944
Tyson Processing Services, Inc (Omaha, NE. Plant)*	13076 Renfro Circle	Omaha	Douglas	NE	41.203056	-96.116943
City of Papillion Water Treatment Plant	15406 South 87th Street	Papillion	Sarpy	NE	41.086055	-96.048247
DPC Industries, Inc.	11202 South 25th Street	Bellevue	Sarpy	NE	41.147222	-95.954167
Farmers Union Co-op - Gretna	810 Burns Place	Gretna	Sarpy	NE	41.143011	-96.249463
Papillion Foods, LLC	10808 S 132nd ST	Papillion	Sarpy	NE	41.1536	-96.12409
Platte South Water Treatment Plant	4001 LaPlatte Road	Bellevue	Sarpy	NE	41.072500	-95.973333
SalonCentric NE	11720 Peel Circle	LaVista	Sarpy	NE	41.184536	-96.091896
Vertical Cold Storage, Omaha Oakdale	10711 Olive Street	LaVista	Sarpy	NE	41.184362	-96.078822
Arlington, NE 2607 Satellite	7098 County Road 15	Arlington	Washington	NE	41.480947	-96.308775
Blair Water Treatment Facility	742 East Fairview Drive	Blair	Washington	NE	41.552500	-96.101944
CF Industries Dist. Facilities, LLC - Blair	250 Industrial Park Drive	Blair	Washington	NE	41.543056	-96.099444
Farmers Union - Elk City	1366 County Road 19	Bennington	Washington	NE	41.398875	-96.270605
Novozymes Blair, Inc	600 S. 1st Street	Blair	Washington	NE	41.536820	-96.110630

APPENDIX P: MISSOURI RIVER INTAKES IN AND DOWNSTREAM OF THE OCBSA

TABLE P22: MISSOURI RIVER INTAKES

This section excluded from public-access version of this plan.

APPENDIX Q: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

§	Article
°F	Degrees Fahrenheit

A

AC	Area Committee
ACP	Area Contingency Plan
AFB	Air Force Base
AOR	Area of responsibility

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	<i>Code of Federal Regulations</i>
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
DOMS	District Operations and Maintenance Supervisor
DOT	Department of Transportation
DRAT	District Response Advisory Team
DRG	District Response Group

E

EAS	Emergency Alert System
EMA	Emergency Management Agency
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
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
HSEMD	Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management Department
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive

I

IA	Iowa
IC	Incident Command or Incident Commander
ICP	Integrated Contingency Plan
ICS	Incident Command System
IDALS	Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship
IDNR	Iowa Department of Natural Resources
IDOT	Iowa Department of Transportation
IMPA	Incident Management and Preparedness Advisor (USCG)
IPaC	Information for Planning and Consultation
ISP	Iowa State Patrol

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

MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSW	Municipal solid waste
MTR	Marine Transportation-Related

N

NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NDA	Nebraska Department of Agriculture
NDEE	Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy
NDOT	Nebraska Department of Transportation
NE	Nebraska
NEMA	Nebraska Emergency Management Agency
NGPC	Nebraska Game and Parks Commission
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
NSP	Nebraska State Patrol
NWS	National Weather Service

O

OCBSA	Omaha/Council Bluffs Subarea
OCBSACP	Omaha/Council Bluffs Subarea Contingency Plan
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

R

RCP	Regional Contingency Plan
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

RDB	Right descending bank
RERT	Radiological Emergency Response Team
RICP	Regional Integrated Contingency Plan
RP	Responsible party
RPM	Remedial Project Manager
RRT	Regional Response Team

S

SACP	Subarea Contingency Plan
SARA Title III	Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
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

UC	Unified Command
UMR	Upper Mississippi River
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
U.S.C.	<i>United States Code</i>
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USCGC	USCG Cutter
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey

V

VFD	Volunteer fire department
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W

WCD	Worst-case discharge
WMA	Wildlife management area

APPENDIX R: 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.

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 (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 OSC and the other natural resource trustees conducting activities

associated with damage assessment, and is responsible for applying to the OSC 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.
- (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 S: RECORD OF CHANGE (COMPLETE)

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date
1	Added new subarea map	Cover	December 2015
2	Added agency logos and updated Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) spill line number	page i	December 2015
3	Combined “Dedication” and “Special Notice” sections; and revised and moved “Preamble”	pages ii and v	December 2015
4	Added Megan Schuette as OCB SA Coordinator	pages i and ii	December 2015
5	Added web address for new site where subarea plans will be posted	pages i and ii	December 2015
6	Moved “Corrections and Updates Form” from last page to front of plan	page ii	December 2015
7	Added “Record of Change” page	page iv	December 2015
8	Added hyperlinks to key terms on first use throughout document	Base Plan and preceding sections	December 2015
9	Hyperlinked “Table of Contents” to corresponding headings	Table of Contents	December 2015
10	Reformatted (changed font and styles)	Entire document	December 2015
11	Removed references to US Department of Transportation’s (DOT) Research and Special Programs Administration, and U.S. Department of Interior’s (DOI) Minerals Management Service	Base Plan, Section II	December 2015
12	Removed references to the National Response Plan (NRP) and replaced with the National Response Framework (NRF), except in Section II where relationship between NRP/NRF is explained	Multiple sections	December 2015
13	Revised “Description of the Subarea,” to include 2014 census projections and local data; revised river miles marking subarea boundaries; and revised annual precipitation totals	Base Plan, Section III	December 2015
14	Removed old subarea map	Base Plan, Section III	December 2015
15	Revised description of hazardous materials (hazmat) teams and state-level deployment procedures	Base Plan, Section IV	December 2015
16	Removed references to local public health departments in the subarea	Base Plan, Section IV	December 2015
17	Removed references to U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) Marine Safety Detachment Quad Cities, and replaced with Sector Upper Mississippi River (UMR) and USCG Omaha information	Base Plan, Section IV and Appendix I	December 2015
18	Revised language to reference most recent USCG/EPA Memorandum of Agreement (MOU)	Base Plan, Section IV	December 2015
19	Revised descriptions of EPA and USCG roles during a response to include information the Regional Integrated Contingency Plan (RICP)	Base Plan, Section IV	December 2015
20	Revised Section V to include state and federal organizations/functions comprising “Technical Support Available to the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC)” (i.e., State Historic Preservation Officers [SHPO]), Scientific Support Coordinators [SSC])	Base Plan, Section V	December 2015
21	Revised “Natural Resource Trustees” sub-section to include references to Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) and Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) directives	Base Plan, Section V	December 2015

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date
22	Added language describing role and responsibilities of the responsible party (RP) (i.e., maintain a Qualified Individual, provide representative to Unified Command [UC], etc.)	Base Plan, Section VI	December 2015
23	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
24	Amended “Incident Command” section to include National Incident Management System (NIMS) protocols and descriptions of Incident Command (IC) structures for various incident situations	Base Plan, Section IX	December 2015
25	Removed radio systems/channels formally used by local agencies in the “Communications” section	Base Plan, Section X	December 2015
26	Updated acronyms list	Appendix A	December 2015
27	Revised definition list to include description of non-conventional oils, and removed terms not used in the document	Appendix B	December 2015
28	Updated federal agency contacts and added USCG, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and National Park Service (NPS) contact information	Appendix D	December 2015
29	Added list of “Additional State and Federal Contacts” to include downstream state resource trustees	Appendix E	December 2015
30	Updated list of “Local Emergency Management Agency Contacts”	Appendix F	December 2015
31	Updated lists of contact information	Appendices G and H	December 2015
32	Added list of “Specialized Teams & Spill Response Support” resources	Appendix I	December 2015
33	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 information	Appendix F through K	December 2015
34	Updated “Missouri River Reference Table”	Appendix L	December 2015
35	Updated “Environmentally Sensitive Areas” lists	Appendix M	December 2015
36	Updated “Threatened & Endangered Species” lists	Appendix N	December 2015
37	Removed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) regarding response support between EPA Regions 6 and 7, and removed technical notice describing CERCLA authorities	Former Appendix O	December 2015
38	Removed list of “URLs” used in the document	Former Appendix P	December 2015
39	Added “Regulated Facilities” to include Facility Response Plan (FRP), Risk Management Plan (RMP), and Marine Transportation-Related (MTR) facilities	Appendices Q and R	December 2015
40	Updated list of “Missouri River Water Intakes”	Appendix S	December 2015
41	Added John Frey as OCBSA Coordinator	pages i and ii	July 2018
42	Added description of local health department responsibilities and link to state’s website	Base Plan	July 2018
43	Updated hyperlinks throughout plan	Base Plan / Appendices	July 2018
44	Moved “Spill Notification Flowchart” to Appendix A	Appendix A	July 2018
45	Updated “Federal Agency” contacts	Appendix D	July 2018
46	Updated “Additional Federal and State” contacts	Appendix E	July 2018
47	Updated “Local Emergency Management” contacts	Appendix F	July 2018

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date
48	Updated “Natural Resource Trustee” contacts	Appendix G	July 2018
49	Updated “Fire Department” contacts	Appendix H	July 2018
50	Updated “Specialized Teams and Spill Support” contacts	Appendix I	July 2018
51	Updated “Law Enforcement” contacts	Appendix J	July 2018
52	Updated “Hospital” contacts	Appendix K	July 2018
53	Updated “Air Support/Airport” locations/contacts	Appendix L	July 2018
54	Updated “Public Information Source” contacts	Appendix M	July 2018
55	Updated lists of “Environmentally Sensitive Areas”	Appendix O	July 2018
56	Updated lists of “Threatened and Endangered Species”	Appendix P	July 2018
57	Updated lists of regulated facilities	Appendices Q and R	July 2018
58	Added Ponca Tribe of Nebraska to plan	To Report a Spill, Preamble, and Appendix B	September 2019
59	Replaced “Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ)” with “Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy (NDEE)” ; revised descriptions of response-related activities; and updated agency contacts	All applicable sections	September 2019
60	Replaced “sub-area” with “subarea” for consistency across Region 7 plans	All sections	September 2019
61	Updated hyperlinks to supporting materials and websites	All sections	September 2019
62	Added reference to Iowa and Nebraska’s State Emergency Operations Plans	Section II, Subpart C	September 2019
63	Updated population subarea statistics	Section III	September 2019
64	Updated signatory data of USCG/EPA Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)	Section IV	September 2019
65	Amended description of a “federalized” response to include that the “applicable fund” be opened	Section IV	September 2019
66	Revised description of NDEE personnel and role during a discharge/release	Sections IV and V	September 2019
67	Replaced “Nebraska Department of Roads (NDOR)” with “Nebraska Department of Transportation (NDOT)”	Section IV	September 2019
68	Added description of Nebraska State Emergency Response Commission (SERC); and reference to Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) and Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management Department’s (HSEMD) responsibilities to implement EPCRA in Iowa (SERC disbanded)	Section IV, Part B	September 2019
69	Revised description of technical expertise available through U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)	Section V, Subpart 9	September 2019
70	Added description of technical expertise available through U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)	Section V, Subpart 9	September 2019
71	Moved and expanded description of Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) under Natural Resource Trustees heading/section	Section V, Subpart 13	September 2019
72	Added description and role of Department of Defense (DOD) and U.S. Department of Agriculture as natural resource trustees	Section V, Subpart 13	September 2019
73	Added description and role of Tribal Resource Trustees	Section V, Subpart 13	September 2019
74	Added description and role of Tribal Historic Preservation Offices	Section V, Subpart 14	September 2019

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date
75	Reordered appendices and moved Omaha / Council Bluffs Subarea (OCBSA) Spill Notification Flowchart to Appendix A; and updated contact information	Appendix A	September 2019
76	Updated contacts and contact information; added descriptions of various resources under federal resource trustees' jurisdictions; and added USDA and DOD (USACE) contacts	Appendix B	September 2019
77	Updated state and federal contacts and contact information	Appendix C	September 2019
78	Updated emergency management (EM) contacts and contact information, including Offutt Air Force Base EM	Appendix D	September 2019
79	Updated fire department contacts and contact information	Appendix E	September 2019
80	Updated specialized team contacts, spill support contacts, and contact information	Appendix F	September 2019
81	Updated law enforcement contacts and contact information	Appendix G	September 2019
82	Updated hospital and air ambulance contacts	Appendix H	September 2019
83	Updated air support and airport information	Appendix I	September 2019
84	Updated public information sources and contacts	Appendix J	September 2019
85	Updated list of Missouri River features	Appendix K	September 2019
86	Updated threatened and endangered species lists	Appendix M	September 2019
87	Updated list of Facility Response Plan (FRP) sites	Appendix N	September 2019
88	Updated list of Risk Management Plan (RMP) sites	Appendix O	September 2019
89	Updated Missouri River water intakes and contact information	Appendix P	September 2019
90	Moved acronyms list, definitions, and complete Record of Change (new) to end of plan	Appendices Q, R, & S	September 2019
91	Updated hyperlinks to supporting materials and websites	All sections	September 2020
92	Updated population subarea statistics	Section III	September 2020
93	Expanded description of EPA Region 7 responsibilities to include maintenance of the subarea plan and web map application	Section IV.D	September 2020
94	Revised language describing role/responsibilities of Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSC) to be consistent with in 40 CFR § 300.135, Response Operations	Section IV.D	September 2020
95	Removed outdated information describing the role of the National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC)	Section V	September 2020
96	Revised description of U.S. Coast Guard's (USCG) District Response Group (DRG) and added role of USCG District Incident Management and Preparedness Advisors (IMPA)	Section V	September 2020
97	Removed outdated information describing the role of the National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC)	Section V	September 2020
98	Added description of U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) Regional Environmental Officer's (REO) role during a response	Section V	September 2020
99	Moved subsection on Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO) to immediately follow Tribal Natural Resource Trustee subsection	Section V	September 2020
100	Revised roles of responsible parties (RP) to clarify types of RPs that must maintain a Qualified Individual and maintain other preparedness measures	Section VI	September 2020

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date
101	Clarified that the owner, operator, or person-in-charge of a vessel or facility <i>shall</i> notify the NRC immediately of a spill/discharge	Section VII	September 2020
102	Amended notification of Natural Resource Trustees to include threats or impacts to designated critical habitats	Section VII.C	September 2020
103	Added links to USCG Incident Management Handbook and EPA Incident Management Handbook	Section IX.A	September 2020
104	Removed description of “Oversight Command” Incident Command System (ICS) structure as EPA/USCG has not implemented, and would not likely utilize, this structure	Section IX.B	September 2020
105	Added list of circumstances under which the FOSC may use preemptive authority	Section IX.C	September 2020
106	Revised process description of federal access to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF)	Section XI.C	September 2020
107	Revised summary of Iowa State disposal regulations regarding open burning	Section XIII	September 2020
108	Added Nebraska Emergency Management Agency’s (NEMA) Duty Officer (24/7) phone contact; and note that EPA contacts potentially impacted tribes	Appendix A	September 2020
109	Updated state and federal contact information; added notes/links for U.S. Fish and Wildlife (USFWS) Offices, State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO), and THPOs	Appendix B	September 2020
110	Updated state and federal contacts and contact information	Appendix C	September 2020
111	Updated emergency management (EM) contacts and contact information, including Offutt Air Force Base EM	Appendix D	September 2020
112	Updated fire department contacts and contact information	Appendix E	September 2020
113	Updated specialized team contacts, spill support contacts, and contact information	Appendix F	September 2020
114	Updated law enforcement contacts and contact information	Appendix G	September 2020
115	Updated hospital and air ambulance contacts	Appendix H	September 2020
116	Updated air support and airport information	Appendix I	September 2020
117	Updated public information sources and contacts	Appendix J	September 2020
118	Added missing water intakes and corrected inaccurate mile marker references	Appendix K	September 2020
119	Replaced lists of federally-listed threatened and endangered species with links to USFWS websites; added reference/link to USFWS’s Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) tool.	Appendix M	September 2020
120	Updated list of Facility Response Plan (FRP) sites	Appendix N	September 2020
121	Updated list of Risk Management Plan (RMP) sites	Appendix O	September 2020
122	Updated Appendix A	Appendix A	October 2021
123	Updated state and federal natural resources trustees (Table B3)	Appendix B	October 2021
124	Updated additional state and federal contacts (Table C4)	Appendix C	October 2021
125	Updated Omaha/Council Bluffs subarea fire departments (Table E6)	Appendix E	October 2021
126	Updated specialized response teams (Table F8)	Appendix F	October 2021
127	Updated state law enforcement agencies (Table G10)	Appendix G	October 2021
128	Updated local law enforcement agencies (Table G11)	Appendix G	October 2021

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date
129	Updated Hospitals and Air Ambulance providers in the Omaha/Council Bluffs subarea (Table H12 and Table H13)	Appendix H	October 2021
130	Updated public air support (Table I14)	Appendix I	October 2021
131	Updated commercial & general aviation airports in the OSBSA (Table I15)	Appendix I	October 2021
132	Updated public information sources (Table J17)	Appendix J	October 2021
133	Updated Section XI Access to Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund and CERCLA Reimbursement	Section XI	October 2021
134	Updated list of Facility Response Plan (FRP) sites	Appendix N	February 2022
135	Updated list of Risk Management Plan (RMP) sites	Appendix O	February 2022
136	Updated Record of Change (complete)	Appendix R	February 2022
137	Updated hyper-links throughout plan	Sections I – XII	March 2024
138	Updated subarea climate information	Section III	March 2024
139	Updated State and Federal Natural Resources Trustees contacts (Table B3)	Appendix B	March 2024
140	Updated (additional) state and federal contacts (Table C4)	Appendix C	March 2024
141	Updated local emergency management agency contacts (Table D5)	Appendix D	March 2024
142	Updated specialized response team contacts (Table F8)	Appendix F	March 2024
143	Updated public air support information (Table I14)	Appendix I	March 2024
144	Updated public information sources (Table J17)	Appendix J	March 2024
145	Updated endangered and threatened species	Appendix M	March 2024
146	Updated list of FRP sites	Appendix N	March 2024
147	Updated list of RMP sites	Appendix O	March 2024