

REGION 5
OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN
AND
AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

To Report Spills
Call

National Response Center
(800) 424-8802
(24 Hours)

National Response Center
United States Coast Guard Headquarters
Washington, DC

Regional Response Centers

Emergency Response 24-Hour Emergency Number: (312) 353-2318
United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region 5
Waste Management Division
Office of Superfund
Emergency and Enforcement Response Branch
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604-3590

Emergency Response 24-Hour Emergency Number: (216) 522-3984
United States Coast Guard
Ninth Coast Guard District Office
1240 East Ninth Street
Cleveland, Ohio 44199-2060

Emergency Response 24-Hour Emergency Number: (504) 589-6225
United States Coast Guard
Eighth Coast Guard District Office
Director of Western Rivers Operations
501 Magazine Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130-3396

DRAFT RCP/ACP (September 1996)

REGION 5

i. LETTER OF PROMULGATION

(to be developed)

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iii. DEFINITIONS

Area Committee: As provided for by Sections 311(a)(18) and (j)(4) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), 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 the area designated by the President. The Area Committee may include ex-officio (i.e., non-voting) members (e.g., industry and Local interest groups).

Area Contingency Plan: As provided for by Sections 311(a)(19) and (j)(4) of CWA, means the plan prepared by an Area Committee 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.

Coastal waters: As defined in the NCP, for the purposes of classifying the size of discharges, the waters of the coastal zone except for the Great Lakes and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers. Precise boundaries are identified in U.S. Coast Guard/U.S. Environmental Protection Agency agreements, Federal Regional Contingency Plans and Area Contingency Plans.

Coastal zone: As defined in the NCP, all United States waters subject to the tide, United States waters of the Great Lakes, specified ports and harbors on inland rivers, waters of the contiguous zone, other waters of the high seas subject to the NCP, and the land surface or land substrata, ground waters, and ambient air proximal to those waters. The term coastal zone delineates an area of Federal responsibility for response action. Precise boundaries are determined by EPA/USCG agreements and identified in Federal Regional Contingency Plans.

Discharge: As defined by Section 311(a)(2) of CWA, includes, but is not limited to, any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of oil, but excludes discharges in compliance with a permit under Section 402 of the CWA, 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, or 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.

Drinking water supply: As defined by Section 101(7) of CERCLA, means any raw or finished water source that is or may be used by a public water system (as defined in the Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 U.S.C. et seq.) or as drinking water by one or more individuals.

Economically sensitive areas: Those areas of explicit economic importance to the public that due to their proximity to potential spill sources may require special protection and include, but are not limited to: public water supplies, publicly managed use areas, and Tribal use areas.

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA): Title III of SARA; the legislation that created a system of State and Local planning agencies for chemical emergencies and provided a way for communities to gain information about potential chemical hazards. EPCRA's mandates cover three main

topics: emergency planning, emergency notification requirements, and requirements for reporting hazardous chemical inventories.

Environmentally sensitive areas: Areas identified as a priority for protection and special attention during cleanup in the event of a pollution incident. Designations of types of areas considered to be sensitive can be found in 1) the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Annex (Appendix 9) and 2) the Guidance for Facility and Vessel Response Plans Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments, published by Department of Commerce/National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. In addition to this definition, Area Committees may include any additional areas determined to be "sensitive."

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 the regulation of which under the Solid Waste Disposal Act [42 U.S. C. 6901 et seq.] has been 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 Clean Air Act; and any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture with respect to which the U.S. EPA Administrator has taken action pursuant to section 7 of the Toxic Substances Control Act. This term does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is 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, liquified natural gas, or synthetic gas usable for fuel (or mixtures of natural gas and synthetic gas).

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

Inland zone: As defined in the NCP, means the environment inland of the coastal zone excluding the Great Lakes and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers. The term inland zone delineates an area of Federal responsibility for response action. Precise boundaries are determined by U.S. EPA/USCG agreements and identified in Federal regional contingency plans.

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC): A group of Local representatives appointed by the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) to prepare a comprehensive emergency plan for the Local emergency planning district, as required by the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act (EPCRA).

National Pollution Fund Center (NPFC): As defined by Section 7 of Executive Order 12777, the NPFC is the entity established by the Secretary of the Department of Transportation whose function is the administration of the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF). This includes access to the OSLTF by Federal agencies, States, and designated trustees for removal actions and initiation of natural resource damage assessments, as well as claims for removal costs and damages.

Natural Resource Trustees: Officials representing State, Tribal, Federal, and foreign governments who are authorized to act on behalf of the public when there is injury or threat to natural resources, including land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, ground water, drinking water supplies, and other such resources.

Navigable waters: As defined by 40 CFR 110.1, the term navigable waters includes: (a) 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 that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide; (b) Interstate waters, including interstate wetlands; (c) All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, 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: (1) That are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes; (2) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate commerce; (d) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as navigable waters under this Section; (e) Tributaries of waters identified in (a) through (d) of this definition, including adjacent wetlands; and (f) Wetlands adjacent to waters identified in (a) through (e) 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. Water of the United States do not include prior converted cropland. Notwithstanding the determination of an area's status as prior converted cropland by any other Federal agency, for the purposes of the CWA, the final authority regarding CWA jurisdiction remains with U.S. 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, as defined by Section 1001 of 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 oil, but does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof, which is specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance under paragraphs (A) through (F) of Section 101(14) of CERCLA (42 U.S.C. 9601) and which is subject to the provisions of that Act.

Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF): As defined by the NCP, means the fund established under Section 9509 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. Section 9509).

On-Scene Coordinator (OSC): As defined by the NCP, means the Federal official predesignated by U.S. EPA or USCG to coordinate and direct responses, or the government official designated by the lead agency to coordinate and direct removal actions under the NCP.

Regional Response Team (RRT): The Federal response organization (consisting of a representative from each State in the region and representatives from 15 Federal agencies) which acts as a regional body responsible for overall planning and preparedness for oil and hazardous materials releases and for providing advice to the OSC in the event of a major or substantial spill.

Spill of National Significance (SONS): As defined by the NCP, means a spill that due to its severity, size, location, actual or potential impact on the 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 responsible party resources to contain and clean up the discharge.

State Emergency Response Commission (SERC): An individual or group of officials appointed by the State governor to implement the provisions of EPCRA (see above). The SERC coordinates and supervises the work of the Local Emergency Planning Committees and reviews Local emergency plans annually.

Tribal Emergency Response Commission (TERC): A group of officials appointed by Native American governing bodies to implement the provisions of Title III of SARA.

Used Oil: Any oil that has been refined from crude oil, or any synthetic oil, that has been used and as a result of such use is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities.

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Waste Oil: For the purposes of this Plan waste oil is any oil that has been refined from crude oil, or any synthetic oil, that has been physically or chemically contaminated as a result of a spill.

Wetlands: Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency or duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include playa lakes, swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas such as sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, prairie river overflows, mudflats, and natural ponds (40 CFR 112.2[y]).

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

REGULATIONS CITED

(to be developed)

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iv. NCP--RCP/ACP CROSSWALK

(to be developed)

SECTION I: INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTION

This Region 5 Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (RCP) and Area Contingency Plan (ACP) is intended for use by Local, Tribal, State, and Federal emergency response personnel as a tool for procuring resources to respond to an oil or hazardous materials incident occurs. It outlines the response mechanisms that would be activated among the various levels of the response community in the event of an emergency situation. It is not intended to displace Local emergency response plans, but rather it is intended to coordinate with Local plans and build on the mechanisms set forth in State plans.

The Federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) is the link between Local and State emergency response communities and Federal response efforts.

This RCP/ACP outlines the types of assistance available to Federal OSCs from Regional Response Team (RRT) member agencies during response actions and the cooperative response that should be carried out by OSCs during response actions. The plan also includes resource information from governmental, commercial, and other sources that may be utilized during a response. This plan has been organized to follow the structure of the Incident Command System (ICS), as outlined in the Integrated Contingency Plan guidance developed by the National Response Team (NRT).

This plan combines the response authorities relevant for both oil and hazardous materials. Although these releases and the related contingency planning are regulated separately under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA) and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), there is significant overlap in the type and scope of relevant information. In order to minimize confusion and maximize resources, the two plans are combined herein. In order to meet some of the requirements of OPA, sub-area plans are being developed separately, but will be referenced in this RCP/ACP.

2. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVE OF THIS PLAN

The purpose of this combined RCP/ACP is to fulfill the requirements of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) Section 300.210(b) and Section 311(j)(4) of the Clean Water Act (CWA). The RCP/ACP is designed to coordinate timely and effective response among Local, Tribal, and State officials; private industry; OSCs; Remedial Project Managers (RPMs); various Federal agencies; and other organizations to minimize damage resulting from releases of oil or hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants.

The objective of this plan is to describe response protocols and assist in providing a coordinated response capability in the event of a release or spill which poses a threat to the environment or to human health and welfare. The initial actions taken by the OSC and/or other appropriate personnel should be to determine whether proper response actions have already been initiated. In general, if the party or parties responsible for the release or spill do not take appropriate actions, or if the party or parties responsible for the release or

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spill are unknown, the Local response community or State agencies will become involved. If Federal assistance is requested, the OSC shall respond and implement provisions of the NCP and applicable agency guidance, and coordinate activities as outlined in this RCP/ACP.

3. AUTHORITY FOR THIS PLAN

The RCP is developed pursuant to Section 300.210 of the NCP. The NCP is required by Section 105 of CERCLA, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), by Section 311(d) of CWA, as amended by OPA. The RCP is applicable to response actions taken pursuant to the authorities under CERCLA, Section 311 of CWA, and OPA. The NCP requires establishment of RRTs, which are responsible for regional planning and preparedness activities before response actions, and for providing advice and support to the RRT when activated during a response.

The ACP is required by Section 311(j)(4) of CWA, and is written in conjunction with the NCP and CERCLA.

To accomplish the coordinated planning structure envisioned under OPA, Section 4202(a) requires the President to designate specific Areas for which Area Committees are established. Each Area Committee, under the direction of an OSC, must prepare and submit to the President for approval an ACP that, in conjunction with the NCP, is adequate to remove a worst case discharge from a vessel or facility operating in or near that Area.

Through Executive Order 12777, the President delegated to the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), responsibility for designating the Areas and appointing the committees for the "inland zone." The Administrator further delegated this authority to the Regional Administrators, and designated the ten pre-existing RRT areas as the Areas for OPA planning purposes. U.S. EPA Region 5, which consists of Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin, is one Area. Establishment of the Area Committee was required by Section 311(j)(4) of CWA.

4. SCOPE AND PROVISIONS FOR THIS PLAN

This RCP/ACP expands upon the planning and response requirements set forth in the NCP, augments coordination with Local and State authorities, and integrates existing Local, Tribal, State, and private sector plans for the Area.

The U.S. EPA Region 5 RCP/ACP has been developed in coordination with the NCP and the United States Coast Guard (USCG) area plans. The Ninth Coast Guard District is covered by eight area contingency plans, seven of which are in Region 5. Each plan covers the coastal zone of the corresponding Marine Safety office (MSO); see **Appendix 1** for coastal zone boundaries. Each USCG area contingency plan is developed by an area committee chaired by the respective Coast Guard Captain-of-the-Port. USCG's eight area contingency plans cover, in part, how to respond to an oil or hazardous substance spill in the coastal zone of the Great Lakes and the connecting channels. This includes the identification, prioritization, and cleanup strategies for sensitive areas, and identification of contractors and equipment. The plans also identify strategies for responding to a worst case discharge.

While U.S. EPA has chosen to combine its Area Contingency Plan for Region 5 into the existing Regional Contingency Plan to produce this joint document, the USCG's seven area contingency plans are separate documents which are compatible with, and may be used in conjunction with this RCP/ACP for spills which impact both the inland and coastal zones.

The ACP referred to in this Plan is the U.S. EPA Inland Plan unless otherwise stated. This plan applies to the Region 5 RRT (RRT5) member agencies and covers 1) discharge or threats of discharge of oil into or upon navigable waters of the United States and adjoining shorelines or which may affect natural resources belonging to, appertaining to, or under the exclusive management authority of the United States; 2) releases or substantial threats of releases of hazardous substances into the environment; and 3) releases or substantial threats of releases of pollutants or contaminants which may present an imminent and substantial danger to public health or welfare in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin, and in the lands of the Federally recognized Indian Tribes in Region 5. The RCP/ACP, when implemented in conjunction with other provisions of the NCP, shall be adequate to remove a worst case discharge, and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge.

The RCP portion of this plan covers response for all of Region V. The ACP portion of this plan covers the Inland portion only. Thus, when reading the plan, if the jurisdiction falls in the Coastal zone, the spill will fall under the responsibility of the Coast Guard and will only be subject to the RCP components of this plan. If a jurisdiction is in the Inland zone, both ACP and RCP components of this plan apply. See Appendix 1 for the jurisdictions in Region 5.

Certain groups of counties have been or will be designated as sub areas of the ACP and will be appended to the plan. They are chosen based on criteria for threat (proximity to large bodies of fresh water, number of facilities) and need for greater jurisdictional coordination. They may also contain portions of other adjacent areas to provide for a coordinated plan for spills affecting certain boundary locations.

5. UPDATING

Section 311(j)(4)(C)(viii) requires that the ACP be updated periodically by the Area Committee. For national consistency, it has been determined that the ACP will be updated annually for five years, starting January 1, 1995 and once every five years thereafter. The document may be updated more frequently, as policy changes require.

6. CONSISTENCY WITH STATE, TRIBAL, AND FEDERAL STATUTES

Planning and response protocols and decisions may be subject to existing statutes (e.g., radiological emergencies which involve response by various agencies; disposal restrictions for oiled debris; compliance with the Endangered Species Act; State, Tribal, and Federal authorities to protect cultural and historic resources). The RRT agency representatives will assist the OSC by involving the appropriate regulatory staffs.

SECTION II: COMMAND

1. INTRODUCTION

It is the policy of the RRT that response actions on non-Federal lands should be monitored or implemented by the most immediate level of government with authority and capability to conduct such activities. The first level of response will generally be the responsible party (RP), followed by Local government agencies, followed by State agencies when Local capabilities are exceeded. When incident response is beyond the capability of the State response, U.S. EPA or USCG is authorized to take response measures deemed necessary to protect the public health or welfare or the environment from discharges of oil or releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants. The need for Federal response is based on evaluation by the Federal OSC.

A. RESPONSE TO PUBLIC SAFETY AND PROPERTY THREATS CAUSED BY SPILLS

When a spill poses public safety and property threats via potential fires, explosions, toxic clouds, or other means, Local officials are usually in command of the incident. The party responsible for the incident is required to cooperate with and aid the Local police and fire agencies. At some facilities, the responsible party conducts the response; at other facilities and in transportation incidents, where the responsible party may not have the specialized capability to address an incident, public agencies direct the response. If highly specialized activities such as off-loading of tank cars or repackaging of hazardous chemicals are required, the responsible party may implement the actions under the general direction of the Local public safety commander.

In most States, the role of State agencies in public safety response during the early stages of an incident is to provide technical advice to Local commanders as soon as possible. During major incidents, State and Federal authorities may be able to provide additional assistance to the Local commander at the spill scene by conducting sampling and analysis of chemicals, providing specialized contractors or equipment, or by providing detailed advice or other supporting functions. Seldom will State or Federal authorities assume command from the Local fire or police commander for short-term, on-site, public safety-related issues.

B. RESPONSE TO ENVIRONMENTAL AND HEALTH THREATS CAUSED BY SPILLS

A number of State and Federal programs require parties who are responsible for a spill to investigate and remedy all related environmental and health threats. Often these actions include activities on properties owned by third parties or public agencies. The actions usually begin somewhat later than the public safety protection response, but can continue for a much longer period of time. The actions may include, but are not limited to, the placement of containment and recovery booms and pads, sampling of run-off and rivers, excavating soil, sampling smoke, performing hydrogeological investigations, wildlife rescue and rehabilitation, closing drinking water intakes, and providing an alternate water supply.

Sometimes a responsible party is unable or unwilling to undertake adequately or quickly the environmental and health protection actions required by State or Federal authorities. In those cases, State or Federal authorities can assume a more direct role. Usually this is done through investigation or cleanup contractors using governmental funds, such as State or Federal Superfunds or the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF). The costs of these direct government actions will usually be recovered later from the responsible party. The decision to assume governmental control of environmental and health follow-up of an incident is dependent on the ability and willingness of the responsible party to respond effectively, the severity of the incident, the cost and duration of required actions, and the resources available to the various levels of government.

2. INCIDENT COMMAND PROTOCOL/LIAISON

Federal law requires implementation of a site-specific incident command system at all emergencies involving hazardous substances by the senior emergency response official responding (29 CFR 1910.120 (q) and 40 CFR 311). The specific regulatory language suggests a seniority hierarchy increasing from Local to State to Federal levels. Often the senior Local or State officials assume command because they are most familiar with the resources immediately available. At the same time, it must be recognized that Local, Tribal, State, and Federal responders are charged by law with specific authorities and responsibilities in certain emergency situations that cannot be subsumed. This protocol does not commit any parties adopting it to do anything not already required by Federal law.

An ICS shall be established at all incidents involving spills of oil or hazardous substances¹ by the senior on-scene official of the first response organization to arrive at an incident. The ICS should be based on the organization, terminology, and procedures recommended by the National Fire Academy² and applied in a broad sense to include all hazard control and mitigation response organizations, including responsible parties, private responders, and Local, Tribal, State, and Federal agencies. All such entities participating in a response are required by Federal law to implement an intra-organizational ICS and integrate it with the overall ICS (29 CFR 1910.120 or 40 CFR 311).

A Unified Command System (UCS) consisting of the responsible party and Local, Tribal, State, and Federal senior competent emergency response officials at the site may be the preferred approach to integrating several levels of government into an ICS. A UCS is a type of ICS whereby parties with jurisdiction command by agreeing on objective priorities and response strategies.

A. SINGLE JURISDICTIONAL AREA AFFECTED

When the incident involves and affects only a single geographical jurisdiction (e.g., within the boundaries of a city or county), the organizational structure of the ICS will be determined by the established Local

¹ The definition of hazardous substances used by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) is broader than the CERCLA definition used throughout this document.

² One set of common terminology and procedures is vital to the efficient functioning of an ICS in an emergency. The response management system recommended for use in the NRT's Integrated Contingency Plan (ICP) is the ICS of the National Interagency Incident Management System (NIIMS). NIIMS ICS is a nationally recognized system currently in use by numerous Local, State, and Federal organizations. USCG has adopted the Unified Command System (UCS) protocol.

contingency plan. It may include single or multiple agency involvement. In all situations, one person shall act as either an Incident Commander (IC) in sole charge of an ICS, or as an Operations Chief to implement the action plan of a Unified Command.

In such instances, responding State and Federal officials, who might otherwise be considered the senior competent emergency response official at the site, shall either:

- (1) Identify themselves to the IC and integrate themselves into the established ICS per the IC's direction, usually as a technical specialist to an operations group supervisor or as an operations group supervisor; or
- (2) Join an existing Unified Command or request the IC to establish a Unified Command; or
- (3) Assume the Incident Command 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 used.

B. 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 either:

- (1) Preferably join an existing Incident Command or Unified Command as in A (above); or
- (2) Establish a Unified Command for an encompassing ICS if none exists; or
- (3) Assume Incident Command and establish an ICS incorporating existing Local efforts as operations section branches or as otherwise appropriate.

C. LOCAL, TRIBAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL INTERACTION

When not specifically prescribed, a Unified Command consisting of Local, Tribal, State, and Federal senior competent emergency response officials at the site shall be the preferred approach to integrating several levels of government into an ICS. Where State law specifies incident command assignment, it shall take precedence over this protocol with respect to those State and

Local organizations to which it applies. Federal jurisdiction specified in CERCLA, OPA, or other section of the RCP shall take precedence over this protocol.

D. SENIORITY

Seniority, as discussed in 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(3)(i)³, is ranked according to competency and breadth of responsibility, for purposes of this plan.

Competency will be determined by meeting the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(6)(v).⁴ 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 will be considered to increase from the Local to the State to the Federal level. However, this protocol encourages the establishment of the ICS at the most Local level practicable to assure the earliest implementation of a unified response strategy.

E. 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.

3. LOCAL RESPONSE

The focus of Local responders is usually directed toward abating immediate public safety threats. The degree of Local response will depend upon the training and capabilities of Local responders relative to the needs of

³ 29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(3)(i): "The senior emergency response official responding to an emergency shall become the individual in charge of a site-specific Incident Command System (ICS). All emergency responders and their communications shall be coordinated and controlled through the individual in charge of the ICS assisted by the senior official present for each employer."

NOTE to (q)(3)(i).--"The 'senior official' at an emergency response is the most senior official on the site who has the responsibility for controlling the operations at the site. Initially it is the senior officer on the first-due piece of responding emergency apparatus to arrive on the scene. As more senior officials arrive (e.g. battalion chief, fire chief, State law enforcement official, site coordinator, etc.), the position is passed up the line of authority which has been previously established."

⁴ 29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(6)(v): "On-scene incident commander. Incident commanders, who will assume control of the incident scene beyond the first responder awareness level, shall receive at least 24 hours of training equal to the first responder awareness level and in addition have competency in the following areas and the employer shall so certify:

- (a) Know and be able to implement the employer's incident response system.
- (b) Know how to implement the employer's incident response system.
- (c) Know and understand the hazards and risks associated with employees working in chemical protective clothing.
- (d) Know how to implement the local emergency response plan.
- (e) Know of the State emergency response plan and of the Federal Regional Response Team.
- (f) Know and understand the importance of decontamination procedures."

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the specific emergency. In some cases this may be using hazard awareness training knowledge to identify the nature and scope of the hazard. This information is then passed on to State and Federal responders who are activated to address the situation with specific expertise and/or capabilities. Often Local agencies take mitigating actions of a defensive nature to contain the incident and protect the public. In many instances, Responsible Parties or Local agencies are capable of an aggressive response and quick abatement of immediate hazards. Usually in these cases, Local authorities rely on State and Federal responders to assure that cleanup is complete and remediation is technically sufficient.

A major role of Local organizations during all emergency incidents is to provide security for all on-scene forces and equipment. For large incidents, help is often requested through the State emergency management agencies. This activity includes establishing Local liaison with hospital, emergency services, and police personnel, as well as restricting entrance to hazardous areas to all but essential personnel.

4. STATE RESPONSE

The Governor of each State in Region 5 is requested to designate a lead agency and a representative to represent the State on the RRT. Each State representative may participate fully in all activities of the RRT. The State RRT representatives are expected to coordinate with the State Emergency Response Commissions (SERCs; in Wisconsin, the State Emergency Response Board, or SERB) in their respective States in order to communicate and coordinate preparedness and pre-response planning activities between the State and the RRT. State and Local government agencies are encouraged to coordinate the State contingency planning efforts for oil and response to hazardous material events with this plan and with requirements of SARA Title III.

Each State in Region 5 has a State disaster plan and laws that specify that State's authority and organization for a technical response to environmental emergencies. All States can provide technical expertise to assess environmental and public health threats and damage, as well as to advise Local responders. In specific circumstances, States may provide additional response capabilities in the form of contractors and funding.

The following are summaries of emergency preparedness measures for lead agencies and other State agencies for each State in Region 5.

A. STATE OF ILLINOIS

Emergency Response - Oil Spills And Hazardous Materials Incidents: The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) provides the designated RRT member for the State of Illinois. In order to prevent and abate environmental pollution, IEPA has various responsibilities for responding to environmental emergencies within the State or its adjoining waters. IEPA is the State's lead agency for developing plans and coordinating action before, during, and after certain emergency situations, including: emergencies involving waste management; emergencies involving public water supplies; spills of oil or hazardous materials upon waters or lands of the State; and releases of harmful quantities of toxic substances to the atmosphere.

The Emergency Response Unit (ERU) of the Office of Chemical Safety has the responsibility within IEPA for coordinating the Agency's response and ensuring appropriate cleanup of any subsequent environmental contamination. The ERU collects information about these environmental emergencies and responds directly and/or notifies other divisions within IEPA of any needed action. Technical expertise is provided to first responders and public officials, addressing such issues as the physical, chemical, and toxicological characteristics of the materials involved; effective response and treatment actions; and precautions to be taken to prevent further injury or damage to public health or the environment.

Other Agencies' Responsibilities and Requirements: The Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) is the coordination and communications center for Illinois State agencies and is in overall command of emergency government efforts during major multi-jurisdictional disaster responses. IEMA is also the SERC designated pursuant to SARA Title III. Other State agencies have specific responsibilities to be the primary response agency as follows:

- (a) Illinois Department of Nuclear Safety: incidents involving radioactivity, whether in transport or at nuclear power plants or other facilities.
- (b) Illinois Department of Mines and Minerals: initial investigation of incidents involving crude oil and natural gas production sites, unless waters of the state are being impacted (then IEPA).
- (c) Illinois State Fire Marshal: incidents involving underground storage tanks (USTs); this responsibility is shared with IEPA. Has the authority to require equipment inspection and testing.
- (d) Illinois Commerce Commission: incidents involving railroad transport with respect to authority over the use, movement, and compliance of railroad equipment with U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations.
- (e) Illinois State Police: transportation incidents involving DOT Hazardous Materials, enforcement of DOT shipping regulations, traffic control, and security.
- (f) Illinois Department of Conservation: assessment of natural resource damage in incidents involving serious environmental injury, such as fish kills and oiled waterfowl.

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

B. STATE OF INDIANA

Emergency Response - Oil Spills And Hazardous Materials Incidents: The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) provides the designated member of the RRT for the State of Indiana and is the lead agency for the State in addressing spills, providing a 24-hour response capability. IDEM must provide technical assistance to the responsible party and the responding personnel and ensure compliance with the Indiana spill regulation and other pertinent State and Federal rules and regulations. Technical assistance takes the form of chemical identification, handling, and hazard information; evaluation of the threat to environmental and public safety; personal protection recommendations; containment and cleanup methods; and resource identification and location. On large spills, or where the spiller fails to respond adequately, IDEM staff respond on-site to assist in the response effort, assuming the role of OSC if necessary.

During a response, staff of the Emergency Response Section (ERS) of IDEM assume the role of technical advisors to the responsible party and provide on-scene assistance to that individual, as well as to those individuals or agencies involved in the response. On occasion, ERS staff has assumed a role that would appropriately be called that of an OSC. However, if a structure (e.g. ICS) exists within a Local or county jurisdiction that provides an OSC and that OSC is being utilized, ERS staff will stand ready to provide

assistance to that OSC.

Once the immediate threat to public health and the environment has been relieved, then the incident is further stabilized and cleaned up under ERS supervision. Rule 327 IAC 2-6.1, "Spills: Reporting, Containment, and Response," requires that the spiller report to IDEM and perform a spill response. A spill response means that a spill is contained and free material is removed or neutralized. This new Spill Rule was adopted by the Water Board on July 10, 1996. Disposal of recovered material, which is classified as a waste, is referred by ERS staff to appropriate personnel in the Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste Management. ERS staff may then conduct a follow-up investigation to ensure that the material has been disposed of properly and the cleanup is acceptable.

Other Agencies' Responsibilities and Requirements: The role of liaison between a spiller and the different program areas of IDEM is perhaps the greatest benefit that ERS can provide to those involved in a spill. This role can also extend to other State agencies, as well as other response organizations. State agencies include:

- (1) State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) - SEMA is the lead planning agency for coordinating man-made and natural disasters. SEMA also provides an alternate member for the RRT.
- (2) Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM) - OSFM responds to fire and explosion hazards from hazardous materials incidents.
- (3) Office of the Indiana State Chemist (OISC) - OISC provides technical guidance regarding agricultural chemical incidents including fertilizers and pesticides. They also conduct investigations of improper application of regulated agricultural chemicals.
- (4) Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Fish and Wildlife Division - DNR Conservation Officers conduct investigations to assess damages to natural resources such as fish kills.
- (5) DNR, Oil and Gas Division (O & G) - DNR O & G regulates oil production facilities, including: operation, maintenance, construction, and abandonment of oil wells and associated equipment.
- (6) Indiana State Police (ISP) - ISP investigates transportation incidents involving DOT hazardous materials, enforces DOT shipping regulations, and provides traffic control and site security.
- (7) Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH) - ISDH is the lead agency for releases of radiological and etiological materials. They also provide technical guidance to IDEM regarding health issues and advisories.
- (8) Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT) - INDOT usually provides traffic control for major transportation incidents involving releases of petroleum and hazardous materials. ERS also coordinates with other program areas within IDEM as well as local response agencies such as fire departments, hazardous materials teams, sheriffs' departments, local emergency planning committees (LEPCs), emergency management agencies, county health departments, and county highway departments.

The Governor's Task Force on Emergency Response Coordination has recognized that many State agencies will have roles to play and that coordination among those agencies will be critical. As a result, the Task Force has defined responsibilities and the lines of communication as part of preplanning efforts

for emergencies.

C. STATE OF MICHIGAN

Emergency Response - Oil and Hazardous Materials Incidents: Michigan representation on the RRT5 comes from the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ). MDEQ is the primary environmental emergency response agency in the state in all non-agricultural-related spills. Recent legislation has designated the Michigan Department of Agriculture (MDA) as the primary response organization in spills involving agricultural chemicals in close association with MDEQ.

MDEQ has approximately 19 full-time equivalent field positions available to respond to complaints and environmental emergencies. Most of these positions are located in the nine Field Operations Districts operated by MDEQ which are situated throughout the state. The primary response role of MDEQ is one of technical advisor. These personnel are responsible for complaint investigation and emergency spill response and generally oversee the environmental aspects of spill containment, control, and mitigation. Appropriately trained staff within MDEQ can provide hands-on response with absorbents and skirt boom if the situation requires this type of response. It is anticipated, however, that all "first responder" response will be conducted by local units of government and the various Hazardous Material Response teams located throughout the state, although predominantly in the lower third of the peninsula. Staff of MDEQ can be notified of oil and hazardous materials incidents via the Pollution Emergency Alert System (PEAS) at (800) 292-4706 (in-state) or (517) 373-7660.

Environmental mitigation associated with material spills will generally be conducted by the RP. If the RP cannot be identified or is reluctant to adequately address mitigation needs, the state can hire contractors to perform the mitigation. A limited amount of money is available through funds administered by the MDEQ Environmental Response Division. The state can also access the Federal fund administered under OPA in accordance with Federal guidelines and regulations.

The state of Michigan has a responder immunity act.

MDEQ, in conjunction with the Department of Attorney General, is the designated Natural Resources Trustee for the state.

Other State Agencies' Responsibilities and Requirements:

- 1) Michigan State Police (MSP) - The MSP Emergency Management Division (EMD) serves as the designated emergency/disaster response coordination agency for the state and as the primary state contact point in the event of a declared disaster resulting in the activation of the State Emergency Management Plan.
- 2) MDA - MDA is the lead agency in spill responses involving agricultural chemicals and/or fertilizers.
- 3) Michigan Emergency Response Commission (MERC) - MERC is the primary coordination agency and liaison with the Local Emergency Planning Commissions throughout the state. MERC is co-chaired by MSP-EMD and MDEQ.
- 4) Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) - MDNR is the lead agency for the state in decisions involving fish and wildlife issues during a spill response working cooperatively with the MDEQ State OSC.

D. STATE OF MINNESOTA

Emergency Response - Oil Spills and Hazardous Materials Incidents: The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) provides the designated member of RRT5 for the State of Minnesota. MPCA is the primary state responder to spills and other emergencies involving hazardous materials (with the exception of incidents involving pesticides and fertilizers, which are under the jurisdiction of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture). All of the following information describing State emergency response therefore assumes MPCA actions for general hazardous materials incidents, but applies to the Department of Agriculture for all pesticide and fertilizer incidents.

MPCA's Emergency Response Team (ERT) includes eight full-time ERT members whose primary duty is to monitor the cleanup of spills and other emergency situations which pollute or threaten to pollute surface or ground water. By default, they also respond to reports of other environmental emergencies (e.g., air releases, illegal hazardous waste disposal, tire dump fires). In addition to receiving release reports, the ERT may perform field inspections at spill sites, provide technical assistance to responsible parties, or carry out enforcement actions for violation of State laws and rules.

If necessary, ERT staff will proceed to the site to provide coordination and assistance in handling the emergency. This may include taking charge of the response if the responsible party is unknown or unavailable. In situations where public safety is the primary consideration, the ERT member does not take charge of the incident, but assists the fire chief or other public safety officials at the scene. This assistance may include emergency waiver or suspension of State laws and rules (e.g., allowing emergency wastewater discharges or the burning of a spilled product in order to minimize overall environmental damage). The assistance may also include activation of contractors using State funds.

Minnesota Statute Chapter 115E requires companies handling oil and hazardous substances to act to prevent releases and to be prepared for releases they may have. Chapter 115E requirements are similar to OPA, but cover protection of the public's safety and the environment, and cover pollution of the land, air, and waters of the State. A facility operator is to notify the Emergency Response Commission when its plan is completed, and must supply a copy upon request. MPCA ERT staff actively inspect the prevention capabilities and preparedness of major facilities, and will assist facility owners if requested. They conduct enforcement if the preparedness of a facility is found to be inadequate, especially if it contributed to a release or poor response.

Other Agencies' Responsibilities and Requirements: The Department of Public Safety Division of Emergency Management (DEM) operates the 24-hour-per-day Duty Officer System to take incident reports for all State agencies. DEM also coordinates the actions of State agencies, including MPCA, Natural Resources, Transportation, Public Safety, and Health. DEM conducts training for State and Local responders, and reviews County emergency plans. DEM and the State Fire Marshal contract with a number of Local jurisdictions to provide hazardous materials assessment and response teams to the various regions of the State. The Emergency Response Commission conducts the Right-to-Know programs in the State.

E. STATE OF OHIO

Emergency Response - Oil and Hazardous Materials Incidents: The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) is the designated representative of RRT5 for the State of Ohio. OEPA is also the State Agency charged with investigating releases of oil and hazardous substances from both fixed and mobile facilities. Ohio's spill response program is housed in the Emergency Response Unit which is a part of

the Division of Emergency and Remedial Response. This unit, which is responsible for receiving reports of releases to all environmental media, uses 15 spill responders to aid in chemical identification, containment, cleanup, public safety, and the identification of responsible parties. If a responsible party cannot be identified or is recalcitrant, the ERU can activate a level-of-effort contractor to initiate actions to contain or clean up the spill.

Other Agencies' Responsibilities and Requirements: Several different State agencies have areas of expertise to contribute during a spill, and in the case of such an event, operate under a cooperative agreement that outlines the activities of the signatory agencies when a spill occurs. These agencies are the Ohio Emergency Management Agency, the State Fire Marshal, the Department of Highway Safety, the Public Utilities Commission, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Health, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Natural Resources, and OEPA.

F. STATE OF WISCONSIN

Emergency Response - Oil Spills and Hazardous Materials Incidents: The representative agency on the RRT for the State of Wisconsin is the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR). At the time of this writing, WDNR is undergoing reorganization which should be completed by the fall of 1996. At that time, Wisconsin's emergency response program will be led by WDNR's Remediation and Redevelopment Bureau, which will have a Hazardous Substance Response Team Leader position coordinating hazardous substance spill response activities. In addition, WDNR has regional offices with spill coordinators in each office to help provide technical spill information when incidents occur. WDNR's Bureau of Law Enforcement and Science provides field staff for the purpose of immediate response to hazardous substance discharges, and has an emergency management coordinator participating on the SERB. Immediate responses are those on-site activities performed in the event of a release that has impacted or potentially could impact the air, land, or waters of the State. When responsible parties are not available or do not conduct adequate spill response activities, WDNR spill coordinator may call out the State zone contractor for providing emergency response services.

Other State Agencies' Responsibilities and Requirements: The Department of Military Affairs, Division of Emergency Management, coordinates receipt of spill notifications and facilitates coordination of resources for overall emergency management. The Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection is responsible for responding to incidents that involve agrichemicals.

Section 311(j)(4) of CWA calls for the inclusion of Local, Tribal, and State representatives on the Area Committee. In U.S. EPA Region 5, this has been only partially accomplished through the designation of the RRT as the Area Committee.

5. NATIVE AMERICAN RESPONSE

The Tribe is the designated natural resource trustee for Native American communities. Response capabilities of Tribes in Region 5 vary. Appendix 2 contains a list of contacts for the Federally recognized Tribes in Region 5.

6. FEDERAL RESPONSE

A. STATUTORY AUTHORITY

Section 311 of CWA, 33 U.S.C. 1321, gives the Federal government the authority to respond to a discharge or substantial threat of discharge of oil or a hazardous substance into or upon the navigable

waters of the U.S., adjoining shorelines, or the waters of the contiguous zone. Section 311(c)(1) of CWA gives the President the authority to remove or arrange for removal of a discharge and mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of a discharge at any time; direct or monitor all private, Local, State, and Federal actions to remove a discharge; and if necessary, destroy a vessel discharging, or threatening to discharge, by whatever means are available.

This authority was delegated to the Administrator of U.S. EPA, who delegated it to the Regional Administrators of U.S. EPA, who then delegated that authority to the OSCs. Under Section 311(c)(2) of CWA, if the discharge or a substantial threat of discharge poses a substantial threat to the public health or welfare of the United States, the OSC shall direct all private, Local, State, and Federal actions to remove the discharge or to mitigate or prevent the threat of such a discharge.

Section 311(e) of CWA allows the Division Director of the Superfund Division, to whom this authority is delegated, where he/she has determined that there may be an imminent and substantial threat to the public health and welfare of the United States because of an actual or threatened discharge of oil or hazardous substances from a vessel or facility which violates Section 311(b) of CWA, to require the United States Attorney General to secure any relief from any person as may be necessary to abate such endangerment; or, after notice to the affected State, take any action authorized under Section 311 of CWA that may be necessary to protect the public health and welfare.

(To be written: statutory authority for response to radiological incidents)

B. FEDERAL OSC RESPONSIBILITIES

The Federal OSC directs Federal response efforts and coordinates all other Federal efforts at the scene of a discharge or release. The OSC may monitor Local, Tribal, State, or private actions to remove a discharge, and may provide technical assistance to Local, Tribal, State, or responsible party response personnel.

If a response action is being conducted through Local, Tribal, State, or responsible party efforts, the OSC will ensure adequate oversight of response actions. If Local, Tribal, or State agencies or the responsible party cannot or will not initiate action to eliminate the threat, or if the removal is not being conducted properly, the OSC should advise the government agency or responsible party and take appropriate response actions to mitigate or remove the threat or discharge.

When the OSC has determined that a discharge poses or may present a substantial threat to public health or welfare, he/she is authorized by the NCP to direct all private, State, or Federal actions to remove the discharge or to mitigate or prevent the threat of such a discharge. In addition, the OSC may remove or arrange for the removal of the discharge or mitigate or prevent the substantial threat of the discharge; and may remove and, if necessary, destroy a vessel discharging, or threatening to discharge, by whatever means available, without regard for any other provision of law governing contracting procedures or employment of personnel by the Federal government (40 CFR 300.322).

Upon receipt of notification of a discharge or release, the OSC is responsible for conducting a preliminary assessment to determine:

- (1) Threat to human health and the environment;
- (2) The responsible party and their capability to conduct the removal; and
- (3) Feasibility of a removal or the mitigation of impact.

OSC responsibilities in the event of a discharge or release include the following:

- (a) Coordinate with appropriate Federal agencies.
- (b) Notify the appropriate State and Federal agencies. OSC notification responsibilities are discussed in further detail in Subsection II.10 of this plan.
- (c) Determine whether proper response actions have been initiated. If the party responsible for the release or spill does not act promptly in accordance with the directions of the OSC or does not take appropriate actions, or if the party is unknown, the OSC shall respond in accordance with provisions of the NCP and agency guidance, and coordinate activities as outlined in this RCP/ACP.
- (d) Collect information concerning the discharge or release; its source and cause; the identification of potentially responsible parties; the nature, amount, location, direction, and time of discharge; pathways to human and environmental exposure; potential impact on human health, welfare, and safety, and the environment; possible impact on natural resources and property; priorities for protecting human health and welfare and the environment; and estimated cost for the response.
- (e) Coordinate his/her efforts with other appropriate Federal, State, and Local agencies.
- (f) Consult with and inform the RRT members of reported discharges and releases through Pollution Reports in Message Format (POLREPs; see Section II.10 on POLREPs).
- (g) Consult with the appropriate Regional or District office regarding situations potentially requiring temporary or permanent relocation. In the event of a declared Federal disaster, coordinate with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) as appropriate.
- (h) Implement appropriate community relations activities.
- (i) Address worker health and safety issues prior to and during a response operation, and comply with all worker health and safety regulations.
- (j) Coordinate with the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), as the OSC deems necessary, regarding possible public health threats.
- (k) Coordinate with the U.S. EPA Office of Radiation Programs (ORP) and the Department of Energy (DOE) in emergencies involving radiological hazards.

As requested by the NRT or RRT, the OSC shall submit to the RRT a complete report on the removal operation and the actions taken. The report shall record the situation as it developed, the actions taken, the resources committed, and the problems encountered.

C. REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM (RRT)

The RRT is a Regional advisory group for planning and preparedness activities before response activities occur, as well as for coordination of assistance and advice to the OSC during site-specific incidents. The Co-Chairs of the Region 5 RRT are the Chief of the Emergency Response Branch, U.S. EPA Region 5; and the Chief of the Marine Safety Division, Ninth Coast Guard District. The RRT membership includes representatives appointed by the Governor from each State, and the designated regional representatives of the following federal agencies: the Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Department of Commerce

(DOC), the Department of Defense (DOD), DOE, FEMA, the General Services Administration (GSA), the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the Department of the Interior (DOI), the Department of Justice (DOJ), the Department of Labor (DOL), the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Department of State (DOS), the Department of Transportation (DOT), USCG, and U.S. EPA. Federal RRT member agencies have duties established by Statute or Executive Order which may apply to Federal response actions following or in prevention of a discharge of oil or a release or a threat of release of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. The RRT also functions as the Area Committee for Inland Region 5.

The principal components of the RRT are a standing RRT and incident-specific RRTs. The standing RRT consists of designated representatives from each participating Federal agency listed above and each State. (A list of the current members of the Region 5 standing RRT is provided in **Appendix 3**). Each incident-specific RRT is formed from the standing team when the RRT is activated for a response, and consists of representatives of appropriate Local governments, State agencies, and Federal agencies.

Each member agency should designate one member and at least one alternate member to the standing RRT. Agencies whose regional subdivisions do not correspond to the standard Federal regions may designate additional representatives to the standing RRT to ensure appropriate coverage of the standard Federal region. Federally recognized Indian Tribal governments may arrange for representation on the RRT. Other interested parties may attend and observe RRT meetings. The usual process by which the RRT reaches its decisions is by consensus. However, in instances where a decision is reached by means of a vote, the voting capacity of each Federal member agency and other RRT member organizations is limited to one vote per member agency or organization.

The first Federal official affiliated with an RRT agency to arrive at the scene of a discharge or release, provided they have the proper training, should coordinate activities under the NCP, RCP, and agency guidance until the predesignated OSC is available. That Federal official should consult directly with the predesignated OSC regarding any necessary initial actions. Fund-financed operations must be authorized by the OSC prior to implementation.

(1) Standing RRT

The role of the standing RRT includes communications and procedures planning, coordination, training, evaluation of responses, preparedness, and related activities on a Region- and Area-wide basis. These activities include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Providing resources for response to major discharges or releases inside the Region or outside the Region, upon request;
- (b) Providing technical assistance for preparedness and conducting and participating as necessary in training and exercises to encourage preparedness activities of the response community within the Region (Region 5 will participate in one exercise per year);
- (c) Reviewing and updating the RCP/ACP;
- (d) Discussing, modifying, and adopting procedures to enhance the various aspects of response coordination between Local, Tribal, State, Regional, and Federal response efforts;
- (e) Reviewing and commenting, where practicable, on Local emergency response plans (required by SARA, Title III). Such reviews are conducted upon the request of a LEPC, forwarded to the RRT by a SERC. The standing RRT may also review and comment on other issues concerning the

- preparation or implementation of related response plans;
- (f) Providing guidance to Area Committees, as appropriate, to ensure inter-area consistency and consistency of individual ACPs with the RCP and NCP;
 - (g) Reviewing, evaluating, and commenting on Regional and Local responses to discharges or releases, and recommending improvements, as appropriate;
 - (h) Encouraging the State and Local response community to improve its preparedness for response;
 - (i) Planning for use of dispersants, surface collection agents, burning agents, biological additives, or other chemical agents, as appropriate; and approving chemicals and techniques for response upon request, following established procedures;
 - (j) Meeting three times annually, rotating meetings among the States, to review response actions, address preparedness and pre-response activities, and consider changes to the RCP;
 - (k) Providing reports on RRT activities to the NRT twice a year, no later than January 31 and July 31;
 - (l) Integrating, to the extent possible, ongoing planning and preparedness activities with RRT preparedness initiatives, and all RRT agencies;
 - (m) Recommending revisions of the NCP to the NRT, based on observations of response operations;
 - (n) Evaluating the preparedness of the participating agencies and the effectiveness of Federal response to discharges and releases;
 - (o) Preparing an annual work plan to coordinate emergency response and preparedness activities; and
 - (p) Coordinating planning and preparedness with RRTs in adjacent Regions.

To carry out the preparedness and planning charge of the RRT, a steering committee, with representatives of Co-Chairs and volunteers of member agencies and States, has been established to identify and facilitate implementation of preparedness and pre-response responsibilities. Work groups will be established as projects and particular work efforts are identified. The necessity of the work groups shall be re-evaluated annually.

(2) Incident-Specific RRT

Each incident-specific RRT is formed from the standing team when the RRT is activated for a response, and consists of representatives of Local governments, and the appropriate State and Federal agencies, described in Subsection 1, Standing RRT, above.

An incident-specific RRT has one Chair, the Regional Co-Chair from the agency providing the Federal OSC/RPM for the response to the incident. The Co-Chairs may designate other U.S. EPA and USCG employees to act as the Co-Chair. The role of the incident-specific team is determined by the operational requirements of the response to a specific discharge or release. Participation is relative to the technical nature and geographic location of the discharge or release. The RRT Chair coordinates with the RRT membership and the OSC/RPM for the incident, to determine the appropriate level of RRT member activation. Member agencies and States participating with the RRT must ensure that designated representatives or alternates can function as resource personnel for the OSC/RPM during incident-specific

events.

Appendix 1 contains a discussion of the U.S. EPA and USCG jurisdictions in Region 5.

When activated, members of an incident-specific RRT may be requested to:

- (a) Provide resources and special or technical expertise;
- (b) Provide advice, as requested by the OSC/RPM, recommending courses of action for consideration by the OSC/RPM;
- (c) Advise the OSC/RPM on the duration and extent of Federal response and recommend to the OSC/RPM specific actions to respond to a discharge or release;
- (d) Request other Federal, State, or Local government or private agencies to provide resources under their existing authorities to respond to a discharge or release or to monitor response operations;
- (e) Recommend a change of OSC/RPM to the RRT Co-Chairs, if circumstances warrant (e.g., substantial movement of the pollution into the predesignated area of another OSC lead agency);
- (f) Ensure continual communications with the National Response Center (NRC) as significant developments occur; and
- (g) Monitor and evaluate reports from the OSC/RPM.

(3) Activation of the RRT

An incident-specific RRT may be activated upon request from the OSC, or from any RRT representative, to the Co-Chair of the RRT when a discharge or release:

- (a) Exceeds the response capabilities available to the OSC in the place where it occurs;
- (b) Transects State, Regional and/or international boundaries; or
- (c) Poses a substantial threat to public health, welfare, or to the environment, or to Regionally significant amounts of property.

Requests for RRT activation shall subsequently be confirmed in writing. Local requests for RRT activation must be made through the State RRT member. The various levels of activation can be found in the NCP. An incident-specific RRT activation may take place by telephone or by assembly.

Levels of activation are listed below.

Alert: Notification of RRT members that an incident has occurred.

Standby: Notice to some or all RRT members that their services may be needed and that they are to assume a readiness posture and await further instructions. Notice may be given by phone.

Partial: Notice to selected RRT members that their services are required in response to a pollution incident. The activation notice will specify the services requested and the services that will be required. The initial activation notice may be provided by telephone.

Full: Notice to all RRT members (with the exception of representatives of non-affected States) that their services are requested in response to a pollution incident. The activation notice will specify the services being requested from each RRT member. The services of some members may be limited to advising the OSC on general matters. The initial activation notice may be provided by telephone.

The RRT can be deactivated by the Chair, when the Chair determines that the OSC no longer requires RRT assistance. The time of deactivation shall be included in a POLREP.

D. FEDERAL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

The Federal agencies listed in this section have duties established by statute, executive order, or Presidential directive which may apply to Federal response actions following, or in prevention of, the discharge of oil or release of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Some of these agencies also have duties relating to the rehabilitation, restoration, or replacement of natural resources injured or lost as a result of such discharge or release. It is recognized that Native American response authorities and their communities are entitled to the same cooperation and protection arrangements as the States.

Federal agencies should plan for emergencies and develop procedures for addressing oil discharges and releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants from vessels and facilities under their jurisdiction, custody, or control. Appropriate Federal RRT members or their representatives should provide OSCs/RPMs with assistance from their respective Federal agencies, commensurate with agency responsibilities, resources, and capabilities within the Region. During a response action, the members of the RRT should seek to make available the resources of their agencies to the OSC/RPM. Specifically, Federal member agency responsibilities include:

- (1) Informing the RRT of changes in the availability of their response resources;
- (2) Reporting discharges and releases from facilities or vessels under their jurisdiction or control;
- (3) Making necessary information available to the RRT and OSCs; and
- (4) Providing representatives to the RRT and otherwise assisting RRT and OSCs in formulating RCPs.

Following is a list of Federal agencies and their responsibilities and functions.

Department of Agriculture: The U.S. Forest Service is the designated USDA representative to the RRT. USDA maintains a Regional Emergency Team in each of the ten Standard Federal Regions to provide liaison and coordination with Federal agencies operating on a Regional basis. Regional Emergency Teams are composed of representatives of USDA agencies having essential emergency functions at the Regional level. These agencies are:

Forest Services (FS) - responsible for prevention and control of fires in rural areas, in cooperation with State Foresters and appropriate Federal agencies; and emergency production, availability, and utilization of timber and timber products, in cooperation with the Department of Commerce. The agency has capabilities to provide emergency communications systems, specialized aircraft, and human support facilities for large groups of people, and has specially trained incident management teams.

Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) - through the Food Distribution Program, provides food as emergency assistance to disaster victims. In appropriate emergency situations, FNS will authorize State agencies to issue food stamps based on emergency procedure.

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Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) - tests meat and poultry products for the presence of violative drugs, chemical residues, and other adulterants.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) - in cooperation with the Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, is responsible for emergency plans and preparedness programs for food processing, storage, and distribution through the wholesale level.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) - provides expertise on plant and animal diseases and health.

National Agricultural Statistics Service - serves as a source of data on crops, livestock, poultry, dairy products, and labor. State Statistical Offices collect and publish Local information on these topics.

Department of Commerce: DOC, through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), has three roles within Region 5: 1) Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC), in accordance with the NCP; 2) National Resource Trustee, in accordance with the NCP; and 3) RRT member.

The SSC provides scientific advice to support the Federal OSC in operational decisions that will protect the environment effectively, mitigate collateral harm, and facilitate environmental recovery. The SSC advises on other technical issues (as requested by the OSC) after consulting with the appropriate NOAA hazardous materials (HAZMAT) resources or other Federal, State, or academic networks. This includes considering advice from the trustee agencies (including the NOAA HAZMAT RRT member), and any divergent opinions.

The RRT member, as DOC's representative, has the same primary goal: to support the appropriate RRT Co-Chair who supports the Federal OSC by providing advice and resources that will protect the environment effectively, mitigate collateral harm, and facilitate environmental recovery. The RRT member carries out his goal through two primary roles: 1) as a representative of DOC's policy responsibilities (such as its trusteeship) and 2) as an access point to other DOC resources and expertise, usually outside of NOAA HAZMAT. These two roles are the responsibility of all DOC representatives, whether from NOAA HAZMAT, NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), or NOAA National Weather Service (NWS). In both roles, the RRT member primarily provides an index to other parts of DOC for the RRT Co-Chair who supports the OSC.

It should be emphasized that the RRT member is more than a trustee. He or she

- Is a gateway to other parts of DOC and NOAA that have primary roles in carrying out NOAA's trusteeship role during spills;
- Works through the appropriate RRT Co-Chair to represent DOC and NOAA;
- If needed, helps the NOAA SSC provide technical assistance; and
- If needed, represents NOAA HAZMAT at meetings where the SSC cannot be present.

Under OPA and the NCP, NOAA has specific responsibilities as a natural resource trustee:

- Receiving notification of potential or actual spills threatening NOAA resources;
- Being consulted on the preparation of the fish and wildlife and sensitive environments annex (this includes concurring on specific countermeasures or removal actions during the contingency planning

- phase);
- Being consulted on removal actions during an incident; and
 - Implementing damage assessment activities.

All of these activities are intended to minimize impacts and to restore the environment.

This member can provide scientific expertise on living aquatic resources for which it is responsible; provide current and predicted meteorologic, hydrologic, ice, and limnological conditions; provide charts and maps; and provide communication services to the general public, various levels of government, and the media via its NOAA weather wire and NOAA weather radio systems.

Department of Defense: DOD, consistent with its operational requirements, may provide assistance in critical oil and hazardous materials incidents, in the maintenance of navigation channels, and in removal and salvage of navigation obstructions. The DOD will provide the OSC and RRT Chair for releases occurring on DOD property or facilities.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) - has specialized equipment and personnel for maintaining navigation channels, for removing navigational obstructions, for accomplishing structural repairs, and for performing maintenance to hydropower electric generating equipment. COE can also provide design services, perform construction, and provide contract writing and contract administration services for other Federal agencies.

U.S. Navy Supervisor of Salvage (SUPSALV) - is knowledgeable and experienced in ship salvage, shipboard damage control, and diving, and has equipment for salvage-related and open-sea pollution incidents.

Department of Energy: DOE provides the designated OSC/RPM for responses to releases on or from any facility or vessel under its jurisdiction. DOE administers, implements, and coordinates the Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Plan (FRMAP). Under the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP), DOE provides advice and assistance to the RRT regarding the identification of the source and extent of radioactive contamination, and removal and disposal of radioactive releases.

Federal Emergency Management Agency: FEMA requires the development, evaluation, and exercise of all-hazard contingency plans for all FEMA-funded jurisdictions at the State and Local levels. SARA Title III plans are often annexes of the all-hazard plan. FEMA monitors and provides technical assistance regarding public sector emergency response training and planning for incidents involving hazardous materials. In a response, FEMA provides advice and assistance to the lead agency on coordinating relocation assistance and mitigation efforts with other Federal agencies, State and Local governments, and the private sector.

If the President declares a disaster or emergency, FEMA coordinates all Federal assistance, including temporary housing. The OSC coordinates with the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) in a situation where both authorities are active.

FEMA's national Emergency Support Team and Regional Emergency Response Teams provide coordination of Federal response in extraordinary situations of unique national significance, such as commercial nuclear power plant or nuclear weapons accidents and catastrophic natural disasters.

General Services Administration: GSA upon request provides expedited logistical and

telecommunications support to Federal agencies which are members of the NRT. The support includes, but is not limited to, provision of space, transportation, telecommunications, supplies, and procurement-related services. Services may be furnished through GSA personnel who are located at the scene of the oil or hazardous material release, or at their regular duty stations, depending on the specific requirements of the Federal OSC or the emergency situation. Expenses incurred by GSA in providing requested assistance to other agencies must be reimbursed.

Department of Health and Human Services: HHS assists with the assessment, preservation, and protection of human health and helps ensure the availability of essential human services. HHS provides technical and nontechnical assistance in the form of advice, guidance, and resources to other federal agencies, as well as State and Local governments.

The principal HHS response comes from the U.S. Public Health Service (PHS). Within PHS, the primary response to a hazardous materials emergency comes from ATSDR and the Centers for Disease Control (CDC). Both ATSDR and CDC have a 24-hour emergency response capability wherein scientific and technical personnel are available to provide technical assistance to the lead Federal agency and State and Local response agencies on human health threat assessment and analysis, and exposure prevention and mitigation. Such assistance is used for situations requiring evacuation of affected areas, human exposure to hazardous materials, and technical advice on mitigation and prevention.

Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry - ATSDR is the lead Federal public health agency for hazardous material incidents under CERCLA. Two ATSDR representatives are assigned to each U.S. EPA Region to assist in U.S. EPA/ATSDR communications. Regional representatives can also assist in emergency response events that involve RRT issues by coordinating with ATSDR headquarters Emergency Response and Consultation Branch and with the CDC RRT representative. Under CERCLA Section 104(i), ATSDR is required to:

- (1) Establish appropriate disease/exposure registries;
- (2) Provide medical care and testing of exposed individuals in cases of public emergencies;
- (3) Develop, maintain, and provide information on health effects of toxic substances;
- (4) Conduct research to determine relationships between exposure to toxic substances and illness;
- (5) Together with U.S. EPA, develop guidelines for toxicological profiles for hazardous substances; and
- (6) Develop educational materials related to health effects of toxic substances for health professionals.

Additionally, ATSDR operates a 24-hour number to address public health issues.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention - CDC takes the lead during oil releases regulated under CWA and OPA. PHS has designated the CDC representative to the RRT. This person is responsible for coordinating all public health responses on the Federal level and for coordinating all responses with State and Local health agencies.

Other PHS agencies involved in support during hazardous materials incidents, either directly or through ATSDR/CDC, include the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the Health Resources and Services Administration, the Indian Health Service, and the National Institutes of Health (NIH).

Department of the Interior: DOI can provide information concerning the lands and resources specifically under DOI jurisdiction, as well as offer technical expertise related to geology, hydrology, minerals, fish and wildlife, cultural resources, and recreation resources. Under Executive Order 12580, DOI is designated by the NCP as a Federal Trustee for Natural Resources.

DOI has direct jurisdiction for the protection of resources on its own lands, as well as trustee responsibilities for certain natural resources, regardless of location. The DOI natural resource trusteeship that extends beyond DOI site boundaries includes migratory birds, anadromous fish, and endangered/threatened species and their critical habitat.

The Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance represents DOI on the RRT, and is responsible for coordinating RRT/DOI activities. Within the Department, individual bureaus and offices have specific responsibilities and capabilities as follows:

Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance (OEPC) - operates within the Office of the Secretary, and is responsible for policy development and coordination of the diverse interests of DOI. The Regional Environmental Officer (REO) is DOI's RRT representative and provides a number of services, including the DOI position on chemical countermeasure and in situ burn decisions, liaison for technical assistance requests from the OSC, administrative details to secure response cost reimbursement approval from the OSC, and initial coordination for natural resource damage assessments (NRDAs).

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) - manages, protects, and provides expertise on migratory birds, Federally listed threatened and endangered species and their designated critical habitat, certain anadromous fish, and certain Federal lands (National Wildlife Refuges, Waterfowl Production Areas, and National Fish Hatcheries). It can provide responders with information concerning these resources, as well as technical assistance concerning the effects of oil on these resources. In addition, it will help coordinate wildlife rescue and rehabilitation efforts in conjunction with the State natural resource trustee(s). The Service is responsible for assessing damages to natural resources as a result of releases of oil or hazardous substances into the environment, and issues Federal Migratory Bird Permits to qualified individuals and/or organizations that may be available to conduct wildlife rehabilitation operations related to oil spill incidents.

National Biological Service - performs research in support of biological resource management; inventories, monitors, and reports on the status and trends in the nation's biologic resources; and transfers the information gained in research and monitoring to resource managers and others concerned with the care, use, and conservation of the nation's natural resources. The National Biological Service has laboratory/research facilities.

National Park Service (NPS) - provides expertise on historic, archeological, architectural, and recreational resources and sites on the National Register of Historic Places. The NPS can also provide information on units of the national park system, including national parks, lake shores, monuments, national historic sites, rivers, and recreation areas.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) - provides advice and information concerning geohydrologic, geologic and geochemical data, and ground and surface water data, as well as maps. USGS maintains stream flow gauges in every State and can provide historical stream flow information, assist in predicting the time/travel/trajectory of spills, and can collect and analyze surface and groundwater samples.

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) - has responsibility to protect Native American trust resources and to

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facilitate an active role in planning and response for Tribal governments who wish to do so. BIA coordinates activities affecting Indian Tribal lands, and provides assistance in identifying Indian Tribal government officials.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) - has expertise in minerals, soils, vegetation, archeology, and wildlife habitat.

All bureaus of the Department of the Interior may be contacted through the Regional Environmental Officer, the designated member of the RRT.

Department of Justice: DOJ members of the RRT serve as representatives of the Department of Justice and not as legal counsel to the RRT or its member agencies. Although the DOJ representative to the RRT is not a substitute for member agencies' in-house counsel, the DOJ representative will be able to offer the advice, views, and expertise of the Department with respect to the RRT's long-term planning and incident-specific functions.

Generally speaking, the Department's primary role is to serve as litigation counsel for the Federal government and as legal counsel on enforcement and inter-agency matters. As a consequence, DOJ participation in RRT activities will ordinarily focus on litigation concerns regarding response activities and inter-agency coordination. In this capacity, the role of the DOJ representative might include: general legal advice; review and comment on regional planning and procedural documents; and incident-specific assistance, including assigning staff attorneys when the incident may result in litigation or raise difficult issues of interagency coordination.

Department of Labor: DOL, through the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), conducts safety and health inspections of hazardous waste sites and during emergencies to ensure that employees are being protected and to determine compliance with its regulations. Through OSHA, DOL will also provide the OSC/RPM with advice, guidance, and assistance regarding hazards to persons involved in removal or control of oil or chemical spills and in the precautions necessary to prevent endangerment of their health and safety.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission: The Nuclear Regulatory Commission will respond, as appropriate, to releases of radioactive materials by its licensees, in accordance with the NRC Incident Response Plan to monitor the actions of those licensees and assure that the public health and environment are protected and adequate recovery operations are instituted. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission will keep U.S. EPA informed of any significant actual or potential releases in accordance with procedural agreements. In addition, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission will provide advice to the OSC/RPM when assistance is required in identifying the source and character of other hazardous substance releases where the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has licensing authority for activities utilizing radioactive materials.

Department of State: DOS will lead in developing joint international contingency plans. It will also provide assistance in coordination when a pollution release crosses international boundaries or involves foreign flag vessels. Additionally, this Department will coordinate requests for assistance from the Government of Canada and U.S. proposals for conducting research at incidents that occur in Canadian waters.

Department of Transportation: DOT, through USCG, provides the Co-Chair of RRT5 and pre-designated OSCs for the Great Lakes Coastal Zone and specified ports and harbors in Region 5. DOT also provides expertise regarding transportation of oil or hazardous materials. Through USCG, DOT supplies expertise in the domestic/international fields of port safety and security; marine law enforcement, navigation, and construction; and the manning, operation, and safety of vessels and marine facilities.

USCG maintains continuously manned facilities that are capable of command, control, and surveillance for oil or hazardous substances releases occurring on the waters of the United States, and may provide these services to the OSC. DOT, through the Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA), establishes oil discharge contingency planning requirements for pipelines, transport by rail and containers, or bulk transport of oil.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: U.S. EPA provides the Co-Chair of RRT5 and provides OSCs for all inland areas for which an ACP is required under CWA Section 311(j) and for discharges and releases occurring in the inland zone and RPMs for remedial actions except as otherwise provided; and generally provides the Scientific Support Center for responses in the inland zone. U.S. EPA is responsible for providing expertise regarding environmental effects of pollution releases and environmental pollution control techniques. U.S. EPA will also assist USCG in hazardous materials incidents, will advise the RRT and the OSC of the degree of hazard a particular release poses to the public health and safety, and will coordinate scientific support, including damage assessment, in inland regions.

7. MULTI-REGIONAL RESPONSES

(To be written: paragraph on USCG Areas)

The Federal OSC for a given incident is determined by the point of origin of the release. However, if a discharge or release affects areas covered by two or more RCPs/ACPs, the response mechanisms of both may be affected. In this case, response actions of all regions concerned shall be fully coordinated as detailed in the RCPs.

There shall be only one OSC/RPM at any time during the course of a specific response operation. Should a discharge or release affect two or more areas, U.S. EPA, USCG, DOD, DOE, or other lead agency, as appropriate, shall give prime consideration to the area vulnerable to the greatest threat, in determining which agency should provide the OSC and/or RPM. The RRT shall designate the OSC and/or RPM if the RRT member agencies who have response authority within the affected area are unable to agree on the designation. The RRT shall designate the OSC and/or RPM if members of one RRT or two adjacent RRTs are unable to agree on the designation.

Where USCG has initially provided the OSC for response to a release from hazardous waste management facilities located in the coastal zone, responsibility for response action shall shift to U.S. EPA or another Federal agency, as appropriate.

The OSC/RPM shall be provided by the Region within which the release occurs, or according to preestablished protocols described in the interregional contingency plans and Section C of this RCP/ACP.

Several interregional agencies have been established that have interests within Region 5 and have roles in response and planning. The agencies vary considerably in their concerns and capabilities. The following is a list of these interregional organizations.

A. THE GREAT LAKES COMMISSION

The Great Lakes Commission (GLC) is an interstate compact commission consisting of gubernatorially appointed and legislatively mandated representatives of the eight Great Lakes States (Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York). The Commission was formed to promote the informed use, development, and protection of Great Lakes Basin land and water resources through regional coordination, policy development, and advocacy.

B. OHIO RIVER VALLEY WATER SANITATION COMMISSION

The Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO) is an interstate water pollution control agency established in 1948, with membership consisting of representatives from the eight States in the Ohio River Valley (Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia), and a representative from U.S. EPA. The Commission is responsible for operating several programs: water quality monitoring of the Ohio River and its major tributaries; regulation of wastewater discharge to the Ohio River; and investigation of particular water pollution problems.

In addition, ORSANCO assists State environmental agencies, U.S. EPA, and USCG in emergency spill response and notification. ORSANCO maintains a spill notification database on the Ohio River and its tributaries. Specifically, in the event of a spill on the Ohio River or a major tributary, ORSANCO's role is to serve as an interstate communications center, assisting in emergency notification procedures and to coordinate emergency stream monitoring. ORSANCO has developed a spill notification and response plan and the *ORSANCO Emergency Response Resource Manual*.

C. UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN ASSOCIATION

The Upper Mississippi River Basin Association (UMRBA) is an interstate organization formed by the Governors of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, and Wisconsin to maintain communication and cooperation among the States on matters related to water resources planning and management in the Upper Mississippi Basin. The five States are represented through gubernatorial appointees and five Federal agencies have advisory status. As part of its efforts to facilitate cooperative planning, the Association provides support to an ad-hoc Upper Mississippi Spills Coordination Group, which includes representatives of the five States' response agencies as well as U.S. EPA Regions 5 and 7, USCG, USFWS, NOAA, and COE. The group meets periodically to discuss common problems and coordinate activities to respond to spills on the Upper Mississippi.

UMRBA and the State and Federal agencies that are members of the Upper Mississippi Rivers Hazardous Spills Coordination Group have jointly produced the *Upper Mississippi River Spills Response Plan and Resource Manual*. The manual functions as a working contingency plan, to be used as a supplement to the appropriate State emergency response plans, RCPs, and the NCP. As such, the manual is consistent with the U.S. EPA Region 5 and U.S. EPA Region 7 RCPs and the U.S. EPA Region 5 ACP, and is in compliance with requirements of the NCP.

8. NATIONAL RESPONSE

A. NATIONAL RESPONSE TEAM

The NRT is responsible for oil and hazardous materials spill planning and coordination on a national level. The NRT is made up of representatives of each of 15 Federal agencies, chaired by U.S. EPA and vice-chaired by USCG. The NRT's responsibilities include evaluating methods of responding to discharges, maintaining national preparedness to respond to a major oil discharge, and developing procedures, in coordination with the National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC), to ensure the coordination of Federal, State, and Local governments.

B. FEDERAL RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Response to radiological emergencies is coordinated under the FRERP. This interagency agreement coordinates the response of various agencies, under a variety of statutes, to a large radiological accident. The lead Federal agency, defined by the FRERP, activates the FRERP for any peacetime radiological

emergency which, based upon its professional judgment, is expected to have a significant radiological effect within the United States, its territories, possessions, or territorial waters and that could require a response by several Federal agencies.

C. FEDERAL RESPONSE PLAN

In the event of a declaration of a major disaster by the President, FEMA may activate the Federal Response Plan. An FCO, designated by the President, may implement the Federal Response Plan and coordinate and direct emergency assistance and disaster relief of impacted individuals, businesses, and public services under the Stafford Disaster Relief Act. Catastrophic planning for disasters is coordinated by FEMA under the Federal Response Plan. The RCP is the Emergency Support Function 10 under the Federal Response Plan, along with the FRMAP.

9. INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

A. INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION

The International Joint Commission (IJC) is a binational organization that was created under the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 to advise the governments of the United States and Canada on issues concerning water quality and quantity in the boundary waters between the two nations. The IJC monitors and assesses cleanup progress under the Treaty and advises governments on matters related to the quality of the boundary waters of the Great Lakes system. The Commission consists of six members, three appointed by the President of the United States, and three appointed by the Prime Minister of Canada.

B. JOINT CONTINGENCY PLAN

A Joint Contingency Plan is being developed with Canada for releases of oil and hazardous substances. There will be a plan that covers the Great Lakes and one that covers the inland area.

In the event of releases which may impact or threaten the international border, the following Canadian government agencies should be notified:

Canadian Coast Guard
Environment Canada
Emergency Preparedness Canada

(800) 265-0237
(416) 346-1971
(613) 991-7000

10. COMMUNICATIONS

A. DISCOVERY

It is the spiller's responsibility to report all spills. The spiller or responsible party is required to immediately report all releases of oil and hazardous substances into or on navigable water, adjoining shorelines, or the contiguous zone, to the National Response Center (NRC). Notification should be made to the NRC duty officer at (800) 424-8802 or (202) 267-2675. The NRC will notify the appropriate OSC. If NRC notification is not practicable, the responsible party should notify the U.S. EPA or USCG predesignated OSC and the appropriate State environmental agency. The U.S. EPA Region 5 predesignated OSC can be reached 24 hours a day at (312) 353-2318. The USCG predesignated OSC can be reached at (216) 522-3984 (Ninth District) or (504) 589-6225 (Eighth District).

If U.S. EPA or USCG is the first to be notified of a release or discharge, U.S. EPA or USCG will notify the State and the NRC, the appropriate trustees for natural resources and other RRT members, as stated

in Subsection II.10.B of this plan. OSC notification of trustees is accomplished through protocols developed via trustee-specific agreements. For spills of significance, if the State or other agency is the first to be notified, they shall notify the appropriate Federal agencies.
(Information to be added here concerning notification plans developed by ORSANCO and UMRBA for coordination of responses to spills on the Ohio River and the Upper Mississippi River, respectively.)

B. OSC NOTIFICATION RESPONSIBILITIES

As used in this section, "notification" refers to the actions taken by the pre-designated Federal OSC to immediately alert appropriate Federal and State agencies of a release. The purpose of this notification is to provide the best available summary of OSC observations and operations, and to allow the notified agency an opportunity to perform some on-scene program function. Ordinarily, the OSC will notify agencies by telephone (see **Appendix 3** for the 24-hour telephone numbers of RRT members).

Upon notification from the NRC, the OSC may investigate the report to determine the threat posed to the public health or welfare or the environment. Notifications are based on the actual or potential size of the spill and the threat posed as outlined in the table below:

Table 1: Size Classes of Discharges

TYPE OF SPILL	OIL	HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE	REQUIRED NOTIFICATION ACTIONS
MINOR	< 1,000 gal	< Reportable Quantity	If circumstances warrant, POLREPs to Regional Response Center, the affected State, and appropriate Federal and State natural resources trustees
MEDIUM	1,000 - 10,000 gal	> Reportable Quantity but does not meet criteria for a major or minor release	Same as for minor spills, except when response requirements exceed capabilities of OSC and Local contractors, or when a potential exists for major environmental damage. Under these circumstances, initiate the notifications required for a major spill.
MAJOR	> 10,000 gal	Amount that poses a substantial threat to human health, welfare, or the environment	Notify Regional Response Center by the most rapid means available, providing all known information, even if it has not been confirmed by on-scene personnel. An Incident-Specific RRT will then be activated.
WORST CASE	A worst case involves ANY discharge or threat of a discharge, in significant quantities to impact public health, welfare or the environment, where the parties responsible for the threat or discharge are unwilling or unable to perform the required response actions.		

The designated OSC will make the following notifications:

Minor Releases: OSC will make notifications for minor releases to the affected State, Federal, Native American, and foreign natural resource trustees and to the pollution response agency for the impacted State or States.

Medium and Major Releases: The OSC will notify the following:

- (a) The pollution response agency for the impacted State or States;
- (b) The DOI representative;
- (c) The HHS representative, if a public health emergency exists;
- (d) The Director of the Emergency Response Division (ERD), Headquarters, EPA;
- (e) The DOC RRT representative in the case of a release or threat of a release to the surface waters of the United States;
- (f) All affected State, Federal, Native American, and foreign natural resource trustees;
- (g) The appropriate USCG District office if the spill impacts navigable water; and
- (h) The Fund Manager.

OSCs should also ensure that all appropriate public and private interests are kept informed and their concerns considered.

If radioactive substances are present in a release, the U.S. EPA Radiological Response Coordinator should be notified for evaluation and assistance, either directly or through the National Response Center.

C. POLLUTION REPORT MESSAGES (POLREPS)

When conducting Federal removal actions, the OSC will submit POLREPs to the above mentioned Agencies, and include Local entities as necessary. As changing conditions warrant, POLREP distribution may be expanded to include additional entities. In the case of an oil release, the OSC will submit a POLREP to the National Pollution Fund Center (NPFC).

Except as noted below, the designated OSC prepares POLREPs for each release occurring within the OSC's area of responsibility. The OSC submits POLREPs to the RRT as significant developments occur. For medium and major releases, these submittals will occur on a daily basis until, in the judgment of the OSC, the response operation and the impact of the release have stabilized. The standard POLREP format is presented as **Figure 1**.

2. Special Cases

Fund Manager: In the case of a Federally funded oil cleanup, the OSC will submit a POLREP to the NPFC.

Worker Safety: If the pollutant is a hazardous substance and Federal or private sector personnel are participating in a "hands-on" removal, the OSC will include the Department of Labor RRT representative in the distribution of POLREPs. (Note: this provision does not extend to the activities of State and Local government employees.)

DRAFT RCP/ACP (September 1996)

Federal Land Manager: Consistent with the spill notification guidelines, when a release impacts Federal lands, the OSC will include the RRT representative of the managing agency in the distribution of POLREPs.

Intrastate Distribution: The State office designated to receive POLREPs from Federal OSCs will perform any further distribution to other elements of State government within that State.

FIGURE 1
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
POLLUTION REPORT
Model Initial POLREP

I. HEADING

Date:
Subject:
From:
To: E. Watkins, U.S. EPA, OSWER
R. Karl, Chief, U.S. EPA ERB
_____, Chief, U.S. EPA Response Section ____
B. Messenger, Chief, U.S. EPA ESS
T. Lesser, U.S. EPA Office of Public Affairs
_____, U.S. EPA ORC
_____, U.S. EPA Enforcement Specialist
_____, State agency
_____, USCG, District ____
_____, U.S. Fish & Wildlife (State)
_____, County official

FAX: 703-603-9107
FAX: 312-353-9176
FAX: _____
FAX: _____
FAX: _____
FAX: _____
FAX: _____
FAX: _____
FAX: _____
FAX: _____
FAX: _____

POLREP No.:

II. BACKGROUND

Site No.:
Delivery Order No.:
Response Authority:
ERNS No.:
CERCLIS No.:
NPL Status:
State Notification:
Action Memorandum Status:
Start Date:
Demobilization Date:
Completion Date:

III. SITE INFORMATION

- A. Incident Category
- B. Site Description
 - 1. Site location
 - 2. Description of threat
- C. Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection Results

FIGURE 1 (cont.)

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
POLLUTION REPORT

Model Initial POLREP

IV. RESPONSE INFORMATION

A. Situation

1. Current situation
2. Removal activities to date
3. Enforcement

B. Planned Removal Activities

C. Next Steps

D. Key Issues

V. COST INFORMATION

The above accounting of expenditures is an estimate based on figures known to the OSC at the time this report was written. The cost accounting provided in this report does not necessarily represent an exact monetary figure which the government may include in any claim for cost recovery.

VI. DISPOSITION OF WASTES

Wastestream	Medium	Quantity	Containment/ Migration Control	Treatment	Disposal

3. Means of Transmission

Facsimile (FAX) machine is the standard method of transmitting messages between member agencies of RRT5. However, individual agencies and a lead agency may agree to use any other means of communication (e.g., U.S. EPA E-Mail, AUTODIN, TELEX). It is incumbent upon each agency to identify a reliable, 24-hour means of receiving POLREPs. Where this has not been done, distribution will be by regular mail. **Appendix 3** provides communication information (including RRT FAX numbers), for RRT members, OSCs, and other government entities that routinely participate in Federal response activities in Region 5.

(To be written: paragraph about the Internet)

Where an incident generates substantial interest in the response community and the lead agency experiences a demand for POLREPs beyond the normal RRT distribution, the lead agency may elect to post POLREPs on a commonly accessible computer bulletin board in lieu of direct transmission to individual offices. In such an event, the Ninth Coast Guard District will employ the NOAA RRT System discussed in Subsection V.3.A.

D. PUBLIC INFORMATION

In accordance with 40 CFR 300.415(n), the lead agency shall designate a spokesperson who shall inform the community of actions taken, respond to inquiries, and provide information concerning the response action. All news releases or statements made by participating agencies shall be jointly coordinated and funneled through a public information office. The spokesperson shall notify, at a minimum, immediately affected citizens, State and Local officials and, when appropriate, emergency management agencies. OSCs may consider use of the RRT to assist in media relations and other community involvement activities. Also, responsible parties may implement community involvement activities.

For response actions lasting less than 30 days, the following apply:

- (1) The Record file must be maintained at a central location, the U.S. EPA Regional Office;
- (2) The Record must be made available to the public no later than 60 days after initiation of activity at the site, and U.S. EPA must inform the public that it is available for public inspection by placing a notice in a major newspaper;
- (3) No public comment period on the Administrative Record is required when on-site activity lasts less than 30 days.

11. SAFETY

(needs to be written: safety of responders, provision for safety officer, federal/State requirements, safety provisions under ACP)

A. WORKER HEALTH AND SAFETY

The U.S. EPA Worker Protection Standards apply to employers of State and Local governments whose employees are engaged in hazardous waste operations and emergency response. The OSHA regulations apply directly to private and Federal employees and to those State and Local government employees in the States having OSHA-approved plans. The OSHA and U.S. EPA worker protection standards (29 CFR 1910.120 and 40 CFR 11) implement Section 126 of SARA. U.S. EPA's worker protection regulations

cover State and Local government employees without OSHA-approved plans (ref 300.150 of the NCP).

The employer conducting the cleanup must comply with all the requirements in (b)-(o) of the OSHA standard unless the cleanup is done on plant property using plant or workplace employees. The requirements under (b)-(o) of the standard specify a minimum of 24 hours of off-site training. If the cleanup is done on plant property using plant or workplace employees, the employer must comply with the training requirements of 29 CFR 1910.38(a), 1910.134, 1910.120, and other appropriate training made necessary by the tasks they are expected to perform. During emergency responses under 29 CFR 1910.120, the employer must comply with 1910.120 (q).

Based on experience with the standard (29 CFR 1910.120 [q][11][i]) during oil spills off the coasts of Texas, Alaska, and California, the hazards to employees vary widely in severity of potential injury or illness. For job duties and responsibilities with a low magnitude of risk, fewer than 24 hours of training may be appropriate for these post-emergency cleanup workers. It is the expectation of OSHA that though the number of hours of training may vary, a minimum of four hours would be appropriate in most situations. Moreover, petroleum spills are unique in that many people who assist in the cleanup operations may not engage in this activity on a recurring basis. In addition, for maximum protection of the environment, petroleum spills dictate cleanup must be completed as soon as possible. (OSHA Instruction CPL 2-2.251). The OSHA RRT representative is responsible for determining site-specific training requirements.

B. SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH OFFICER

The Ninth and the Eighth Coast Guard District offices each maintain a billet for a Safety and Environmental Health Officer (SEHO; District Industrial Hygienist). Primary responsibility of the incumbent is to provide occupational safety and health support for USCG Marine Safety personnel. This includes pollution response operations. The SEHO can provide USCG OSCs with advice on safety and health matters and can assist, on-scene, in environmental and medical monitoring activities. Outside of normal working hours, OSCs may request the services of the SEHO through the District Operations Center.

C. EMOTIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Emergency workers often experience delayed reactions to the death and destruction caused by explosion, fire, or oil and chemical releases. No one is immune to the tragedy and mental stress. Responders should be debriefed within one week of their return home. It is each member agency's responsibility to ensure that its employees have this type of training. Contact FEMA for materials that address this aspect of emergency response.

SECTION III: OPERATIONS

1. ASSESSMENT/CLASSIFICATION OF DISCHARGE

When the OSC receives a report of a discharge, initial actions include investigating the report to determine the threat posed to human health or welfare of the United States or the environment, the type and quantity of polluting material, and the source of the discharge. The OSC then officially classifies the size (i.e., minor, medium, major) and type (i.e., substantial threat, worst case discharge) of the discharge and determines the course of action to be followed.

A. SPILL OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

A Spill of National Significance (SONS) is a spill that due to its severity, size, location, actual or potential impact on the public health and welfare or the environment, or the necessary response effort, is so complex that it requires extraordinary coordination of Federal, State, Local, Tribal, and responsible party resources to contain and clean up the discharge.

A discharge may be classified as a SONS by the Administrator of U.S. EPA for discharges occurring in the inland zone and the Commandant of the USCG for discharges occurring in the coastal zone. For a SONS in the inland zone, the U.S. EPA Administrator may name a senior Agency official to assist the OSC in communicating with the affected parties and the public and coordinating Federal, State, Local, Tribal, and international resources at the national level. This strategic coordination will involve, as appropriate, the NRT, RRT(s), the Governor(s) of affected State(s), and the mayor(s) or other chief executive(s) of Local government(s).

(This section only addresses U.S. EPA procedures. Need to add USCG procedures.)

B. WORST CASE DISCHARGE

CWA Section 311(d)(2)(J) requires the ACP to include procedures and standards for removing a worst case discharge of oil, and for mitigating or preventing a substantial threat of such a discharge.

A "worst case" discharge for the purposes of this plan will be the catastrophic release as identified in Facility Response Plans (FRPs) submitted to U.S. EPA. Since this is a requirement of OPA, only oil scenarios will be listed. Appendix 4 presents a list of facilities by state, city, and name, and the worst case discharge and the water body threatened. Facilities are also cited on the maps associated with sub-areas.

2. OPERATIONAL RESPONSE OBJECTIVES

The priority response objective is protection of public health and safety, which includes response worker health and safety. Protection of the environment and public welfare (infrastructure) are also important response objectives, but are subordinate to public and worker safety.

3. DISCHARGE OR RELEASE CONTROL

A. ACTIONS TO LESSEN IMPACT

Defensive actions should begin as soon as possible to prevent, minimize, or mitigate the threat to the public health or welfare or to the environment. Actions may include the following:

- (1) Analyzing water samples to determine the source and spread of the contaminants;
- (2) Controlling the source of the discharge;
- (3) Measuring and sampling;
- (4) Source and spread control or salvage operations;
- (5) Placement of physical barriers to deter the spread of the oil or to protect sensitive environmental resources through coordination with resource agency specialists;
- (6) Control of the water discharged from upstream impoundments; and
- (7) If approved, the use of chemicals and other materials to restrain the spread of the oil and mitigate its effects, in accordance with the NCP. Use of chemical agents is not pre-approved in Region 5.

Appropriate actions should be taken to recover the oil or mitigate its effects. Of the numerous chemical or physical methods that may be used, the chosen methods should be the most consistent with protecting the public health and welfare and the environment. Sinking agents shall not be used.

1. General Guidelines for Oil Spills

Shoreline Cleanup Guideline Matrices (included in disk form in Appendix 5) have been developed for the U.S. EPA Region 5 Area by the RRT. These guidelines address the use of specific countermeasures on various shoreline habitats for four oil types. The shoreline types are listed in relative order of sensitivity. Habitat sensitivity is a function of a range of factors, including degree of exposure to natural removal processes, biological productivity and ability to recover following oil exposure, human use of the habitat, and ease of oil removal. These correlate directly with the rankings used in the Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) atlases published for the U.S. Great Lakes by NOAA.

The classifications developed for these matrices indicate the relative environmental impact expected as a result of implementing the response techniques on a specific shoreline. The relative effectiveness of the technique was also incorporated into the matrices, especially where use of the technique would result in longer application and thus greater ecological impacts, or leave higher oil residues in the habitat.

2. Oil Removal Actions

Selection of appropriate oil spill protection, recovery, and cleanup techniques prior to and following an oil spill is a critical element affecting the ultimate environmental impact. To choose those techniques which most effectively prevent or minimize adverse ecological impact, it is important to identify techniques which have minimal intrinsic ecological impacts and are also effective in minimizing the impact of the oil. Furthermore, it is important that these response techniques be pre-planned so that in the event of a spill, minimal time be spent preparing for the response. See *Options for Minimizing Environmental Impacts of Freshwater Spill Response Actions* (American Petroleum Institute [API]/NOAA, 1994), included in disk form in Appendix 6.

Refer to Section IV.8 for details on disposal of recovered oil and contaminated materials.

As stated previously, the OSC directs response efforts and coordinates all other efforts at the scene of a discharge. As part of this effort, and following notifications as described in Section II.10.B., the OSC should:

- (a) Collect information about the discharge including source and cause;
- (b) Identify responsible parties;
- (c) Obtain technical data including amount, exposure pathways, and time of travel;
- (d) Determine potential impact on human health and the environment;
- (e) Determine whether spill poses a substantial threat;
- (f) Assess impact on natural resources and other property;
- (g) Determine protection priorities; and
- (h) Document costs.

OSCs shall consult with the natural resource trustees and appropriate Local, Tribal, State, and Federal response agencies on all removal actions. OSCs may designate capable persons from Local, State, or Federal agencies to act as their on-scene representative. FEMA should be notified of all potential major disaster situations.

Properly trained volunteers can be used for such duties during an incident as beach surveillance, logistical support, and bird and wildlife rehabilitation. Such use of volunteers must, however, be approved by the appropriate State, Federal, and Native American fish and wildlife officials. Unless specifically requested by the OSC, these volunteers generally should not be used for physical removal or mitigative activities. If, in the judgement of the OSC, dangerous conditions exist, these volunteers shall be restricted from on-scene operations.

All response actions shall be conducted in accordance with the NCP. Oil recovered in cleanup operations and contaminated materials shall be disposed of in accordance with this RCP/ACP and Local contingency plans.

B. USE OF CHEMICAL AGENTS

The OSC must choose the best method from the available response tools in any incident. The physical recovery and removal of oil is the preferred cleanup technique. Under certain conditions, however, chemical agents can be an effective tool. There are no pre-approved uses of chemical agents in Region 5. If chemical use is considered, the guidelines below are intended to aid the OSC in making a decision.

U.S. EPA has compiled the NCP Product Schedule, a list of dispersants and other chemicals which the OSC and/or PRP may consider for use during a spill emergency. The Product Schedule does not authorize or pre-approve use of any of the listed products. The OSC may not authorize use of a product that is not listed on the Product Schedule.

Sinking agents shall not be used in U.S. EPA Region 5. U.S. EPA Region 5 does not promote the use

of dispersants or other oil emulsifiers. The use of surface collecting agents, biological additives, burning agents, or miscellaneous oil spill control agents on surface waters, particularly near sensitive wetland or water supplies (fresh water systems) must be approved by State and/or Federal agencies. Such use adds to the potential for serious impact of already released petroleum products. This stance is necessary to protect subsurface water intakes, (potable and non-potable).

The Region does recognize, however, that as a last resort, such agents may have some limited applicability. An example of a situation in which chemical use might be considered for reasons other than protection of human life is during the migratory season, when significant migratory bird or endangered species populations are in danger of becoming oiled.

1. Steps for Application for Use of Chemical Spill Control Agent

The OSC may authorize or is authorized to use any chemical product without requesting permission if its use is necessary to prevent or substantially reduce a hazard to human life. The RRT should be notified as soon as practicable. In situations where a human hazard is not present, the OSC must receive the concurrence of (1) the RRT Co-Chair and (2) the RRT representative(s) of the affected State(s), in consultation with (3) the DOI RRT member and, where the Great Lakes are affected, the DOC RRT member, where practicable, before authorizing use of a listed product.

The OSC may consult with the NOAA SSC prior to chemical agent application in U.S. EPA Region 5. The NOAA SSC provides oil spill modelling results, interpretation of Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) maps, location of sensitive areas, chemical effects, and environmental risks.

The OSC will request approval from the RRT to use chemicals on behalf of the spiller. Use of chemicals on a Regional boundary should include the appropriate RRT members of the bordering Region. The RRT shall be notified of any chemical use as soon as practicable.

2. Chemical Use Checklist

The OSC/RPM will supply the appropriate members of the RRT with the information contained in the checklist. The checklist provides information concerning the circumstances of the spill, trajectories, environmental resources at risk, and available decision makers with the information necessary to make a decision on the use of chemical agents. Reference **Appendix 7** for the Chemical Use Checklist.

C. USE OF IN-SITU BURNING IN U.S. EPA REGION 5

In order to minimize the environmental impacts and facilitate effective cleanup of an oil spill, responders have a limited number of techniques available to them. These include mechanical methods, the use of certain chemical countermeasures, and in situ burning. Under certain specific conditions, in situ burning may offer a logistically simple, rapid, inexpensive, and relatively safe means for reducing the shoreline impacts of an oil spill. Moreover, because a large portion of the oil is converted to gaseous combustion products, the need for collection, storage, transport, and disposal of recovered material can be substantially reduced. In situ burning may be able to remove a large amount of spilled oil before spreading and drifting of the spill fouls shorelines and threatens wildlife. In certain circumstances, such as oil spilled in ice conditions, burning may be the only viable response technique. For these and other reasons, in situ burning is gaining attention and favor as a potential oil spill response technique.

The complete text of "In Situ Burning of Oil as a Response Tool in Region 5 - Part I" (January 1996) is

presented as **Appendix 8** of this Plan.

4. DECONTAMINATION

(needs to be written)

5. NON-RESPONDER MEDICAL NEEDS

A. POPULATION PROTECTIVE ACTIONS

Protective actions for human populations are either shelter in place, evacuation, or some combination of the two (e.g. evacuate the general population but shelter bedridden patients, jail populations, etc.). Guidance is currently being developed by FEMA in conjunction with other Federal agencies on the decision-making process between evacuation and in-place sheltering. Until that guidance is out, it should be noted that if no decision is made, people will, by default, be sheltered in place, albeit not as effectively.

B. RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCIES

The first priority of response personnel is to assess the health and welfare of individuals involved in the emergency incident. Immediate medical attention is given to seriously injured persons; the hospital is alerted and transportation is requested as necessary.

An initial survey of the area should be performed to determine radiologically contaminated areas and, if possible, to identify an uncontaminated area to which any injured persons can be removed. Contamination monitoring of all injured persons should be performed in the clean area and appropriate decontamination performed, if necessary. Seriously injured individuals who cannot be completely decontaminated should be wrapped in blankets to prevent the spread of contamination during transport. These individuals should also be tagged to alert medical personnel to their contaminated status. Each tag should include the name of the individual, the injuries identified, the date and time of the incident, suspected contaminants, and the locations and levels of contamination.

Provisions for bioassay and nasal smears should be made in all cases of suspected internal contamination of affected individuals or response personnel.

6. WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

The draft U.S. EPA Region 5 Area Contingency Plan, Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments, appears as **Appendix 9** of this plan.

The contamination of wildlife by oil has a high public impact which must be recognized by the OSC and members of the RRT. Public interest, inquiries, criticism, and demands for the cleaning of affected wildlife can seriously hamper the OSC's ability to proceed with mitigation of the spill. Early inspection of impacted or potentially impacted areas known to be wildlife habitat should be made by the OSC, and at the first sign of wildlife involvement, the OSC/RPM should contact the DOI representative to the RRT5 to request organization and supervision of the wildlife protection efforts. Funding will be required either from a responsible party or the pollution fund for these efforts. The following brief synopsis outlines the three elements of a wildlife conservation program:

- (a) **Protection:** Hazing devices and removal of dead impacted wildlife may be helpful in keeping other wildlife from impacted areas. Baiting clean areas is another method of protecting unimpacted wildlife.

(b) **Collection:** Only trained collectors should be allowed to participate, due to safety considerations such as (1) the potential for contact with pollutants; (2) physical hazards involved in the handling of wildlife; and (3) the potential for additional stress placed on the wildlife involved. Federal and State permits are required for collection of most wildlife.

(c) **Rehabilitation:** This medical procedure should be done only by trained and permitted supervision. In addition to trained and permitted rehabilitators, considerable additional resources--including trained volunteers, supplies, and facilities--are critical to a timely and effective rehabilitation effort.

Tri-State Bird Rescue and Research, Inc., of Wilmington, Delaware, and International Bird Research and Rehabilitation Center of Berkeley, California, are the two nationally recognized centers that can assist in planned or emergency training and organization of wildlife conservation efforts. Several regional centers have experience with oiled wildlife. USFWS Regional Pollution Response Coordinators are sources of these and other contacts in the Region. (See **Appendix 9**). A reference manual, *Oiled Bird Rehabilitation: A Guide for Establishing and Operating a Treatment Facility for Oiled Birds*, has been prepared by Tri-State Bird Rescue and Research, Inc., and is a valuable resource for learning more about all aspects of wildlife conservation. Contact Tri-State Bird Rescue and Research, Inc., at 302-737-7241.

7. EVIDENCE FOR COST RECOVERY ACTIONS

A. SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The OSC must observe precautions when collecting and handling liquid samples for analyses, as the character of the sample may be affected by a number of common conditions. Standard agency protocol are to be followed in the collection and shipment of all samples. Reports of laboratory analyses will be forwarded to the appropriate RRT Co-Chair for transmittal to counsel.

B. PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

Photographs should be taken to show the source and the extent of oil or hazardous material, if possible using both color and black-and-white film. The following information should be recorded on the back of each photographic print: (a) name and location of vessel or facility; (b) date and time the photo was taken; (c) names of the photographer and witnesses; (d) shutter speed and lens opening; and (e) type of film used and details of film processing.

C. CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY RECORD

All samples and other tangible evidence must be maintained in proper custody until orders have been received from competent authority directing their disposition. Precautions should be taken to protect the samples from breakage, fire, altering, and tampering. It is important that a chain-of-custody of the samples be properly maintained and recorded from the time the samples are collected until ultimate use at the trial of the case. In this regard, a record of time, place, and name and title of the person collecting the sample, and each person handling same thereafter, must be maintained and forwarded with the sample. Form No. 1-EPA-3500-5-1 may be used. U.S. EPA Regional procedures for sample collection, transport and custody are to be used for all samples submitted to the Central Regional Laboratory, U.S. EPA Region 5, 536 South Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois 60605.

8. WASTE MANAGEMENT

A. STATE DISPOSAL AND MANAGEMENT

Although the 1992 40 CFR Part 279 rules are not all immediately applicable Region-wide, individual States can enforce the rules as a matter of State law. Illinois, for example, has already promulgated equivalent regulations to 40 CFR Part 279. In addition, some States (e.g., Wisconsin) may prohibit the land disposal of oils.

(1) Illinois

IEPA expedites spill residue disposal permitting through its Emergency Action Center in Springfield. Permits are required for open burning and may be prescribed in some cases. Spill residues are considered Special Wastes in Illinois and require permit authorization numbers from IEPA for acceptance for disposal in a landfill. The procedural aspects of such permits can be expedited by IEPA but the technical requirements must be met (i.e., characterizations of the waste and its suitability for acceptance by a particular facility). IEPA maintains a current list of hazardous materials remediation contractors and disposal/treatment facilities, as well as a list of licensed waste haulers.

During office hours, IEPA can issue emergency generator identification numbers (both State and Federal). During non-office hours, IEPA may issue exemptions for procedural requirements when necessary to prevent additional damage to the environment. Out-of-state wastes may require additional review time. Contact the Duty Officer at 217-782-3637 (office) or through 217-782-7860 (after hours).

(2) Indiana

IDEM's ERS facilitates issues related to waste management and disposal. The Indiana Code under Title 13 and Indiana Administrative Code includes laws related to these issues.

(a) Treatment and Disposal of Solid and Hazardous Waste: The Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste Management (OSHW) is responsible for approving disposal of wastes from spill cleanups. Approval for disposal depends on the material spilled and the contaminated media. Disposal of non-hazardous wastes in Indiana landfills requires prior approval by submitting an application to the Special Waste Section of OSHWM. Several landfills have been pre-approved to receive soil, debris, booms, etc., contaminated with virgin petroleum products. Approval must be obtained from the landfill. Disposal of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)-hazardous wastes is subject to State and Federal requirements. IDEM has no specific laws regarding bioremediation or land-farming of contaminated soil. The Underground Storage Tank Guidance manual does contain guidance. Generally, decisions are made on a case-by-case basis. For questions regarding treatment, disposal, or permit issues related to cleanups, call (800) 451-6027 from within Indiana or (317) 232-8603 from outside Indiana.

(b) Explosives: ERS Responder is authorized to approve emergency detonation of explosives. RCRA Subpart X Permits for detonation of explosives must be obtained from U.S. EPA Region 5.

(c) Open Burning: ERS Responder is authorized to approve open burning of spilled petroleum products when all reasonable efforts to recover the spilled material have been made and failure to burn would result in an imminent fire hazard or water pollution problem. General information regarding open burning can be obtained from the Office of Air Management at (317) 232-5672.

(d) Hazardous Waste Generator Identification Numbers: Emergency identification numbers are obtained from OSHWM during normal business hours at (317) 232-8925. ERS Responders are

authorized to approve transport of hazardous waste during a spill when the waste cannot be left on site.

(e) Hazardous Materials Transporters: The Indiana State Police Motor Carrier Division inspects and regulates U.S. DOT regarding transport of DOT hazardous materials. General information can be obtained during normal business hours at (317) 233-6026.

(f) Treatment and Disposal of Wastewater: Wastewater from a spill can be discharged into a sanitary sewer with the approval of the wastewater treatment facility. To discharge treated water to surface water, the responsible party must obtain a permit from the Office of Water Management. General information can be obtained during normal business hours at (317) 232-8760.

(3) Michigan - To be developed.

(4) Minnesota

In Minnesota, disposal options for waste generated from a spill vary, depending on the contaminant and waste media. The MPCA Emergency Response Team members can assist the PRP and expedite the necessary approvals for disposal of wastes generated from spills. In some emergency situations, the Team members may grant approval directly. Waste generated from oil spills can be disposed as follows:

Oil-contaminated water: After removal of free oil, the contaminated water can be stored for later treatment or disposed by discharge with approval to a Local wastewater treatment plant, surface water, or on land. In some cases, the water may require carbon filtration and/or air stripping before discharge.

Oil-contaminated soil: There are several options--land applying or land farming, composting, and thermal treatment. The MPCA has developed guidance for these options.

Oil-contaminated debris: Possible options are co-incineration with municipal or industrial solid waste, open burning (permit required), or landfill deposition, depending on the volume, level of contamination, and location of the waste.

Oil-contaminated sorbent: For heavily saturated sorbent, incineration of these materials at a permitted solid waste facility is the only option. In some cases where little waste is generated and the sorbent has little contamination, the material can be wrung out, dried, and landfilled.

Burning oil spills: The MPCA ERT is authorized to approve the burning of oil spills with the concurrence of Local authorities and the Department of Natural Resources.

All disposal options must be approved by MPCA staff prior to disposal.

(5) Ohio

OEPA's Division of Emergency and Remedial Response OSCs facilitate arrangements for disposal of soils, spilled product, and contaminated water with the appropriate staff of other OEPA divisions. The Ohio Revised Code and Administrative Code provides emergency permitting for open burning, recovery/injection wells, explosives and hazardous waste emergency generator identification numbers assignment.

- (a) Explosives: Under emergency conditions, the OEPA Emergency Response Duty Officer or OSC may grant verbal approval to Local officials to detonate explosives. During business hours the responsible party must complete an application with the Central Office Division of Hazardous Waste Management (contact: 614-644-2917).
- (b) Open Burning: The OSC may authorize open burning of hydrocarbons and associated debris if the material and spill site meet established criteria. Any open burning is coordinated with the fire department, air Local, and the OEPA Division of Air Pollution Control through the district offices. Requests are handled on a case-by-case basis.
- (c) Hazardous Waste Generator Identification Numbers: Emergency Hazardous Waste Generator Identification Numbers are now assigned by the OEPA Division of Hazardous Waste Management during business hours (contact: 614-644-2941). The Duty Officer and OSC may facilitate this process and help identify possible sites for waste storage and disposal.
- (d) Hazardous Material Transporters: The Public Utilities Commission of Ohio (PUCO) registers Hazardous Material Transporters for OEPA. Over 500 companies are registered by the State of Ohio. The PUCO Transportation Division also enforces U.S. DOT's motor carrier safety laws (contact: 614-466-3191).
- (e) Groundwater/Wastewater Discharges: The Division of Public Drinking Water oversees the construction standards for well construction. Enhanced recovery, involving shallow injection wells, requires a permit. Recovery wells, which result in a discharge to waters of the State, requires best available treatment standards to be met. Recovery systems may require the owner/operator to apply for a permit to install. Typically, activated carbon is used on oil/water separation recovery systems before discharge to waters of the State is allowed. Permit applications are handled by the district office staff.
- (f) Other: Treatment options such as on-site treatment or vapor recovery are handled on a case-by-case basis by the OSC.

(6) Wisconsin

Wisconsin has recently adopted a rule series titled "Investigation and Remediation of Environmental Contamination" which includes specific rules on immediate and interim actions (NR 708), management of solid wastes excavated during response actions (NR 718), soil cleanup standards (NR 720), standards for selecting remedial actions (NR 722), remedial and interim action design, implementation, operation, maintenance and monitoring requirements (NR 724), and case closure (NR 726). The clean-up program is a decentralized program, and as such, staff are available in the five regional offices for technical assistance. Each regional office has a Spill Coordinator to assist in spill-related technical questions.

With respect to hazardous waste disposal, in 1991 Wisconsin issued an "Interim Policy for Promoting the In-State and On-Site Management of Hazardous Wastes in the State of Wisconsin," a policy designed to promote the recycling of hazardous wastes and the on-site and in-state treatment and disposal of hazardous wastes resulting from cleanup actions.

B. FEDERAL DISPOSAL - HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

In order to ensure proper treatment and disposal of hazardous substances recovered from CERCLA emergency response or removal sites, Section 300.65 of the NCP requires that off-site transport of

hazardous substances use only facilities operating under appropriate Federal or State permits or authorization. Hazardous substances removed from such sites may be transferred only to facilities that are operating in compliance with RCRA, the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), and all applicable State requirements. These requirements also preclude the use of disposal units that have releases of hazardous wastes or hazardous constituents, and of disposal facilities that have releases which have not been addressed by corrective action.

U.S. EPA issued policies and procedures related to these requirements on November 13, 1987, entitled "Revised Procedures for Implementing Off-site Response Actions" (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response [OSWER] Directive 9834.11). Specific OSC roles and responsibilities for implementing the requirements can be found in Section IV of the *Superfund Removal Procedures Manual*, dated February 1988 (OSWER Directive 9360.03B).

The OSC should coordinate closely with the Regional RCRA Off-site Coordinator (RROC), and/or TSCA personnel and the State as appropriate.

C. FEDERAL MANAGEMENT - OIL

The NCP, Appendix E to Part 300, Oil Spill Response, Section 5.4, states that oil recovered in cleanup operations shall be disposed of in accordance with the RCP, ACP, and any applicable laws, regulations, or requirements. RRT and ACP guidelines may identify the disposal plans to be followed during an oil spill response and may address: the sampling, testing, and classifying of recovered oil and oiled debris; the segregation and stockpiling of recovered oil and oiled debris; prior State disposal approvals and permits; and the routes, methods (e.g. recycle/reuse, on-site burning, incineration, landfilling, etc.), and sites for the disposal of collected oil, oiled debris, and animal carcasses.

The Solid Waste Disposal Act as amended by the Used Oil Recycling Act (1980) and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (1984) provide the statutory authority for RCRA, as amended regulations applying to recovered oils and oily wastes. In 1992, U.S. EPA promulgated new used oil regulations at 40 CFR Part 279; these regulations incorporate the old used oil fuel requirements formerly codified at 40 CFR 266, Subpart E (1986 - 1992 CFRs). The new used oil management standards at 40 CFR Part 279 apply **only** to "used oil", defined as any oil that has been refined from crude oil, used, and, as a result of such use, contaminated by physical and chemical impurities. If used oil is destined for disposal, the 40 CFR Part 279 regulations reference the RCRA hazardous waste management standards. Mixtures of waste oil (i.e., spilled, unused product oils) and used oil are regulated as used oil. Waste oil and oily wastes are subject to the hazardous waste management regulations at 40 CFR Parts 124, 260-266, 268, and 270. Non-hazardous used oil may be disposed of in an industrial or a municipal solid waste landfill (each State may have additional, more stringent requirements), in accordance with 40 CFR 257 and 258.

It is Federal policy to recycle waste and used oils rather than dispose of them. Under the pre-1992 used oil regulations, used oil destined for recycling (in any way other than burning for energy recovery) is exempt from regulation as a hazardous waste. The 1992 used oil management standards do address all recycling activities. Recycling of waste oils and oily wastes is addressed by applicable hazardous waste management regulations.

Determining which used oil regulations apply to a particular spill is complicated by EPA's use of different statutory authority for the pre-1992 used oil fuel regulations than for the September 10, 1992 used oil management standards. The pre-1992 used oil regulations are Federally enforceable requirements in all EPA Region 5 states. The 1992 used oil management standards will become Federally enforceable requirements as the individual States promulgate the regulations and become authorized for them. The relationship between 40 CFR 266 Subpart E and 40 CFR Part 279 was clarified in a May 3, 1993 *Federal*

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Register final rule (58 FR 26420-26426).

Call the RCRA Hotline at (800) 424-9346 for answers to spill cleanup questions.

SECTION IV: PLANNING

Needs to be written. ICP Guidance lists the following elements for this section:

- (1) Hazard assessment, including facility hazards identification, vulnerability analysis, prioritization of potential risks.*
- (2) Protection.*
- (3) Coordination with Natural Resource Trustees during a spill response.*
- (4) Waste Management.*

1. RESOURCE PROTECTION

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

Sources of resource information are provided in this section. Planning is the preferred means to identify protection strategies, as it reduces time required to implement effective protective measures and improves coordination through prior personal contact between responsible agencies. Where planning has not been completed, early notification and coordination with the appropriate agencies is critical. This section identifies types of resources to be considered for protection. Additional contacts for resource information are provided in Appendix 9.

A. DRINKING WATER INTAKES

One of the major differences between coastal marine spills and freshwater spills (to Great Lakes and inland surface waters) is the potential impact on drinking water supplies. In many cases users of surface waters do not have an alternate source of supply, nor do they have treatment or monitoring facilities for oil or chemical contamination.

Identification of drinking water authorities responsible for the water intakes in surface waters may be found in USCG Local Contingency Plans, State Health Departments, and Locally in Emergency Management Plans listed in Appendix ___.

B. CULTURAL SITES

Identification of culturally sensitive sites in the vicinity of a spill can be accomplished by contacting the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). This individual is generally associated with the State Historical Preservation Office or Society, which may or may not be within a department of State government. Additionally, DOI's NPS has responsibility for sites located on Federal lands within the Region, and can serve as a liaison too request NPS assistance concerning these resources. A list of these

contacts for U.S. EPA Region 5 is provided in **Appendix 10**. These contacts are generally available during business hours only.

Appendix 10 also contains the text of the proposed Programmatic Agreement on the protection of historic properties during emergency response under the NCP.

C. ENVIRONMENTALLY AND ECONOMICALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

Sensitive areas include, but are not limited to, Federal- and State-managed natural resource areas, endangered species habitats, potable water intakes, marinas, and archeological and Tribal use areas. Owners/operators, in the preparation of their FRPs, should also incorporate Locally managed environmentally and economically sensitive area information for inclusion in the FRP.

Currently under development by U.S. EPA Region 5, in association with NOAA, USFWS, UMRBA, and GLC is a Fish and Wildlife appendix to this ACP that:

- (a) Identifies and establishes priorities for fish and wildlife resources and their habitats and other important sensitive areas requiring protection from any direct or indirect effects from discharges;
- (b) Provides a mechanism to be used during a spill response for timely identification of protection priorities;
- (c) Identifies potential environmental effects on fish and wildlife, their habitat, and other sensitive environments resulting from removal actions or countermeasures;
- (d) Provides for pre-approval of application of specific countermeasures or removal actions that, if expeditiously applied, will minimize adverse spill-induced impacts to fish and wildlife resources;
- (e) Provides monitoring for the development of plan(s) to evaluate the effectiveness of different countermeasures or removal actions in protecting the environment;
- (f) Identifies and provides for the acquisition and utilization of necessary response capabilities for protection, rescue, and rehabilitation of fish and wildlife resources and habitat;
- (g) Identifies appropriate Federal and State agency contacts and alternates responsible for coordination of fish and wildlife rescue and rehabilitation;
- (h) Identifies and secures the means for providing the minimum required OSHA training for volunteers; and
- (i) Evaluates the compatibility between the NCP, ACP, and non-Federal response plans on issues affecting fish and wildlife, their habitat, and sensitive environments.

1. Fish, Wildlife, and Plants

USFWS Field Response Coordinators are the primary Federal contact for information about migratory birds, endangered and threatened species, and fish and wildlife at risk as a result of spills in the inland and coastal zones. The list of current USFWS personnel and their geographic areas of expertise and/or responsibility is provided in **Appendix 9**.

Each State has Fisheries and Wildlife Biologists who may be assigned to a Department of Natural

Resources or other State agencies. These personnel are assigned to geographic areas within a State (district or region) and are listed in Appendix 9. They can also be identified through State emergency response agencies or USFWS Pollution Response Coordinators.

Each State has a Natural Heritage or Natural Features Inventory. These databases were initiated by The Nature Conservancy and have been turned over to States for management. These inventories incorporate observations of endangered, threatened, and otherwise specially designated species of fish, wildlife, and plants. The Inventory is generally housed in the State Department of Natural Resources. Telephone numbers for U.S. EPA Region 5 Inventories are listed in Appendix 13. This information is generally available during business hours only.

The Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission (GLIFWC) is an organization that can be a source of technical assistance in understanding Native American fish and wildlife management and cultural values.

Sea Grant Universities and Extension Agents may be a source of Local knowledge outside the public sector. These agents have contact with Local scientists, fishermen, environmental groups, and other sources that may supplement information provided by regulatory agencies. They may be contacted through the NOAA SSC.

2. Protected Habitat

Updated information on protected habitat and economically and environmentally sensitive environments is provided in this Plan in three separate appendices, one for each of the three drainage basins in Region 5: the Great Lakes Basin and the Mississippi and Ohio River Basins (Appendix 11). Each appendix contains detailed information, in digital format, regarding the environmentally and economically sensitive areas, and Tribal interests. Descriptive information, maps, and emergency contact lists are also included. The text in the appendices provides further instructions on accessing the data available on the disks.

A variety of protected areas such as forests, parks, preserves, reserves, management areas, etc., are managed by public or private organizations such as The Nature Conservancy/Heritage Foundation (see Appendix 9 for listings of protected areas). Additional sources of this information include Federal or State land management agencies, which include the Departments of the Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce at the Federal level and their counterpart agencies at the State and Local levels.

2. NATURAL RESOURCES DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

As natural resource(s) trustees, agencies are responsible for assessing damages to resources under their jurisdiction occurring as a result of oil spills or the release of hazardous substances. Additionally, agencies are responsible for seeking recovery for losses from the responsible person(s) and for devising and carrying out rehabilitation, restoration, and replacement of injured natural resources. Where more than one natural resource(s) trustee has jurisdiction over a resource, these agencies will coordinate and cooperate in carrying out the activities described above (reference NCP 300.600). Damage assessment is controlled by the designated natural resource(s) trustees and not response; however, it is important for natural resource(s) trustees to work with the OSC/RPM to coordinate activities as necessary.

DOI is the Federal natural resource(s) trustee for migratory birds, certain anadromous fish, endangered species, and DOI managed lands such as National Parks and Recreation Areas and Wildlife Refuges. The DOI Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance manages the Department's natural resources trust and response programs for natural and technological incidents, such as oil spills, hazardous substance releases, radiological accidents, floods, hurricanes, and earthquakes, that may affect natural resources or Departmental

lands or facilities. This includes supervision of DOI's participation in contingency planning, response activities, technical assistance, and training exercises. In this regard it represents the Department in the NCP, the FRERP, the National Plan for Federal Response to a Catastrophic Earthquake, and other Federal response plans for natural and technological hazards on national and regional response teams.

The DOI Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance is the initial contact for notification and for overall coordination of its trustee activities. USFWS is the program manager for endangered species, anadromous fish, and the lands in the National Wildlife Refuge system and will be among those involved for DOI in spill incidents because of their responsibility for these resources. Those agencies such as DOD, DOE, the Department of Agriculture, U.S. National Forest Service, and NOAA may serve as co-trustees with DOI. At the time of a spill, the trustees of affected State and Tribal communities and Federal trustees will meet and select one agency to act as Lead Administrative Trustee (LAT) and will convene a trustee group to ensure the best possible coordination of natural resource trustee activities such as data gathering, damage assessment, and negotiations with responsible parties (see Appendix 9). DOI and DOC (NOAA) can also provide technical assistance to those agencies for the initiation of damage assessment procedures. The Federal damage assessment regulations for oil discharges mandated under OPA were developed by NOAA and are now final. The regulations developed by DOI under CERCLA and CWA authorities apply to releases of hazardous substances and are in effect and available for trustee guidance and use.

Specific natural resource trustee activities which may be expected to begin during a response include but are not limited to, convening the trustee group, developing and implementing initial sampling plans, establishing the lead administrative trustee, developing initiation requests to OSLTF, selecting appropriate assessment strategies, and implementing longer-term assessment studies. The NOAA SSC can serve as the liaison between the OSC and the Trustee conducting damage assessment data collection efforts.

In EPA Region 5, the DOI Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance contact is located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at (215) 597-5378.

3. FIELD SURVEY TECHNIQUES

A. REMOTE SENSING

A variety of land-based remote sensing methods exist which have been successfully used and are commercially available through contractors. Contact U.S. EPA and their Superfund Technical Assessment Team (START) or Emergency Response Cleanup Services (ERCS) contractors for details and access to these resources.

Aerial remote sensing, primarily used for locating pollutants in water, is in its early stages of development. Technologies are similar to land-based systems; however, data acquisition and interpretation are costly and of limited value. The agencies listed below have capabilities and experts that can be consulted regarding the use of these techniques.

EPA Environmental Photographic Center (EPIC), Warrenton, Virginia

(703) 349-8970

NOAA Satellite Services Division

(301) 763-8051
(business hours)

William Tseng (301) 763-8142, x 124

(613) 998-9622

Environment Canada

B. UNDERWATER RESPONSE

1. **Underwater Survey Equipment:** The following underwater survey equipment is available to the Region through the ERT. Contact Dr. David Charters (business hours 908-906-6825; residence 908-321-6660).

Remote-Operated Vehicle (ROV): For use in observing underwater objects from shore or boat (1,000-foot depth limit).

Mesotech Sonar: Mounted on ROV to locate any object above bottom sediments. ROV directed to potential drums by sonar.

Proton Magnetometer: Locates metal objects underwater. Towed behind a boat.

Sediment and Water Sampling Equipment: Ability to sample water and sediments at any depth. Analyses performed at ERT's laboratory facilities, Edison, New Jersey.

Twenty-foot Boston Whaler: Trailerable boat specially designed for underwater electronic surveys and diving operations.

Side-Scan Sonar Survey Equipment: Accurately maps bottom.

2. Diving Capabilities

ERT Diving Team: Three U.S. EPA-certified divers with Level B-equivalent diving gear. Contact Dr. David Charters, ERT's Unit Dive Officer (business hours: 908-906-6825; residence 201-321-6660).

Commercial (Contract) Divers: For long-term underwater removals, Region 5 uses private diving firms which comply with U.S. EPA's Chapter 10 Diving Safety Regulations. Contact Walter Nied, Unit Dive Officer, U.S. EPA Region 5 (312-886-4466), for a list of qualified diving contractors and required equipment modifications.

Various Diving Equipment: Available from any of U.S. EPA's five diving units.

C. TECHNICAL SUPPORT SECTION

The Technical Support Section, Office of Superfund, Region 5, has the ability to perform limited field surveys at hazardous waste sites. The Section has staff and equipment to perform four broad categories of surveys using various techniques and field equipment:

- (1) Surface Geophysical Surveys - using ground-penetrating radar, electromagnetic surveys, magnetometers, seismic refraction, and resistivity measures.
- (2) Subsurface geophysical surveys - using seismic tomography, electromagnetic surveys, natural gamma detection, single-point resistivity, spontaneous potential measures, fluid resistivity, and various borehole measures.
- (3) Hydrogeological surveys - including water sampling, pump tests, and slug tests.
- (4) Ecological surveys - including ecological assessments and wetland delineations.

The Section also has equipment to conduct x-ray fluorescence surveys to detect metals in soil.

4. WEATHER INFORMATION

NOAA's NWS forecast offices are operated 24 hours a day and primarily provide weather forecasts and warnings. In addition, many can provide hydrological information.

The NWS Forecast Office in Cleveland houses a computer weather product database called DMAWDS. A password that can be obtained through the Cleveland office allows access to forecasts for all the Great Lakes and raw data (e.g., wind speed and direction) from many reporting stations, including NOAA data buoys throughout the Great Lakes. The NWS offices on the Inland Rivers provide river velocity information, as well as weather forecasts, warnings, and observations.

The offices listed below are Forecast Offices, at which forecasts are prepared. Other NWS offices located throughout the region have access to the same data and can be useful resources.

Cleveland, Ohio
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania
Charleston, West Virginia

Rosemont, Illinois
Detroit/Pontiac, Michigan
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Indianapolis, Indiana
Marquette, Michigan
Duluth, Minnesota
Green Bay, Wisconsin

(216) 265-2374
(412) 262-1988
(304) 746-0188
(304) 746-0189
(815) 834-0651
(810) 625-4139
(612) 361-6671
(414) 965-5063
(317) 856-0360
(906) 475-5213
(218) 729-6572
(414) 497-9177

5. MODELS

A. WATER

(1) NOAA Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory (Great Lakes open water) (313) 668-2120

Surface water models exist for the Great Lakes and interconnecting channels. The open water model for all of the Lakes was produced by NOAA's Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory (GLERL) and is housed on their VAX, accessible to anyone with a modem by contacting the number above.

Models of near-shore areas and tributaries to the Great Lakes have various levels of detail. Contact with Sea Grant Institutions or USGS is suggested.

A model for the Mississippi River or Illinois Waterway was developed for U.S. EPA by Versar, Inc., in 1986. The model is called ReachScan, and is also on PC GEMS, a widely used U.S. EPA modelling program. Contact SSC for 24-hour information on pollutant movement in surface waters.

(2) NOAA HAZMAT Modeling and Simulation Studies (MASS) Branch

(206) 526-6317

Contact MASS via the NOAA SSC for the Great Lakes and Inland Rivers ([216] 522-7760). MASS can provide spill trajectories and information on weather, currents, water levels, and oil fate and behavior. MASS maintains and operates the On-Scene Spill Model (OSSM) for marine spills and can run other

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available models (such as GLERL's) for the Great Lakes and Inland Rivers.

- (3) **COE CRREL (Rivers-General, and St. Mary's, Detroit--St. Clair, Ohio Rivers specifically)** (603) 646-4287

SLSDC

Interconnecting channel models have been produced by the COE Cold Regions Research Engineering Laboratory (COE CRREL). The St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation (SLSDC) also has a model for the St. Lawrence River. These models are available through COE and operate on an MS-DOS PC. Non-computerized hydraulic information which may be used to calculate travel times along the Great Lakes interconnecting channels is provided in CANUSLAK. (315) 764-3265

- (3) **ORSANCO (Ohio River, main stem only)** (513) 231-7719

Time-of-travel estimations for the main stem of the Ohio River have been modelled by ORSANCO (model does not include the Monongahela and Allegheny tributaries). The model can be run on a MS-DOS PC and is available through ORSANCO.

(4) U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS DISTRICTS

COE Districts are a source of information concerning water levels and velocities on the interconnecting channels to the Great Lakes and on the Inland rivers.

- (a) COE's Detroit office is capable of running trajectory models for the St. Mary's and the Detroit-St. Clair River Systems. (313) 226-6413

Detroit (Detroit River/Lake St. Clair/St. Mary's River)

- (b) COE's Buffalo office houses the St. Lawrence River model. (716) 879-4200

Buffalo (St. Lawrence River)

- (c) The Rock Island District and the St. Louis District can provide projections of flow on the Upper Mississippi River and the Illinois Waterway.

Rock Island (Mississippi River from Minneapolis to St. Louis and the Illinois River) (309) 788-6361

St. Louis (St. Louis to Cairo and lower Illinois) (314) 331-8000

- (d) The Pittsburgh Office and the Cincinnati Division can provide river flow data and river stage data for the Ohio River. (412) 644-6802

Pittsburgh (Pittsburgh area to Wheeling, West Virginia)
Cincinnati (entire Ohio River) (513) 684-3002

- (e) The Chicago Office can provide river flow information for waterways in the Chicago Metropolitan area: the Chicago, Fox, DuPage, Little Calumet, and Kankakee Rivers.

(312) 353-8884

Chicago (Illinois River, defer to Rock Island)

- (f) The St. Paul District's Riverine Emergency Management Model (REMM) can compute travel time between any two points on a river system and optionally can compute the fate of a chemical spill on the system. REMM is a generic program whose data set has been modelled on the Mississippi River headwaters.

(612) 290-5402

REMM

(5) RIVER FLOW INFORMATION - NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE (NWS) FORECAST OFFICES

These are secondary sources of river flow information. They can convert flows to velocities at select locations along rivers.

Ohio River--Cincinnati, Ohio

(513) 383-0527

Lower Mississippi River--Slidell, Louisiana

(504) 641-4343

North Central--Minneapolis, Minnesota

(612) 361-6660

National Ocean Service (NOS), Silver Spring, Maryland (Water Levels)

(301) 713-2902

(301) 713-2902 (business hours)

B. AIR DISPERSION

A variety of air dispersion models are available, some PC based and some requiring a mainframe computer. Computer-based models are quite useful in response planning; however, their results should be applied with caution. Discussion of output with experts is critical to correct interpretation and limitations. ARCHIE (developed by FEMA, U.S. EPA, and DOT), and NOAA's ALOHA (part of CAMEO), are examples of simple computer-based planning models.

Listed below are agencies that can run air dispersion models, interpret the output, and provide expert advice during a response.

NOAA MASS

(206) 526-6317

U.S. EPA ERT

(201) 321-6740

ATSDR

(404) 639-0615

Environment Canada

(416) 346-1971

Ontario Ministry of the Environment--Spills Action Center

(416) 325-3000

SECTION V: LOGISTICS

1. SITE SECURITY

(needs to be written)

2. COMMUNICATIONS

A. COMPUTER BULLETIN BOARDS

Access by other staff to the computer bulletin boards listed below may be arranged through the appropriate RRT member.

(1) FIRST CLASS (NOAA RRT System)

NOAA's FirstClass E-mail system is an electronic communication network. Through this system, electronic mail (e-mail) can be sent or received between RRT and NRT members, contractors, State and Federal spill response agencies with accounts on the system. Although the capability exists, the effort has been directed at establishing support for the NRT members and the RRT Co-chairs. NRT members and RRT Co-chairs can contact the NRT FirstClass Administrator for information on obtaining an account. For further information, see "The NOAA HAZMAT FirstClass® User's Manual," dated June 1994, or contact CDR Gerry Wheaton at (202) 267-4497.

(2) ORSANCO

ORSANCO operates an electronic bulletin board which is available to provide water quality information during spill events in the Ohio River basin. The system is resident on a PC and employs Mustang's Wildcat Bulletin Board software. In addition to spill-related information, ORSANCO posts daily flow data and seasonal water quality data on the Board. There is no charge or formal registration procedure to use the system. Anyone can call and obtain immediate access to whatever is on file. Contact ORSANCO at (513) 231-7719 for information concerning procedures for logging onto the system and for reading reports.

(3) Hazardous Materials Information Exchange (HMIX)

HMIX is a computerized bulletin board designed especially for the distribution and exchange of hazardous materials information. HMIX provides a centralized database for sharing information regarding hazardous materials emergency management, training, resources, technical assistance, and regulations. With HMIX, information can be retrieved, provided to other users, or shared with peers. HMIX can be accessed by calling 1-800-PLANFOR/752-6367 (E-mail).

B. NRC TELECONFERENCE SERVICE

The National Response Center is capable of establishing a teleconference of up to 60 participants. The system is intended for use in support of emergency response operations, but can be made available on a

limited basis for routine matters.

Federal OSCs and RRT chairmen may request establishment of a teleconference by contacting the NRC Duty Officer. They may request emergency conferences at any time, but should provide one-day advance notice whenever possible.

In addition, FEMA has a dedicated teleconference system capable of handling ten participants.

3. TRANSPORTATION (AIR, LAND, WATER)

(needs to be written)

4. SPECIAL TEAMS AND OTHER ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE TO OSCS/RPMS

Different Federal agencies can provide special forces that an OSC/RPM may call upon for assistance during an oil spill or hazardous substance release. These special forces are described below. They may be requested through the agency's RRT member.

A. NATIONAL STRIKE TEAM

The National Strike Team consists of the two USCG Strike Teams, the Public Information Assist Team (PIAT), and the NSFCC, and is available to assist OSCs in both preparedness and response. The Strike Teams provide trained personnel and specialized equipment to assist the OSC in training, spill stabilization and containment, and monitoring or directing response actions. The NSFCC can provide coordination support to the OSC and assist in locating spill response resources.

(609) 724-0008

Atlantic Strike Team

The Atlantic Strike Team (AST) is a pollution control team equipped and trained to assist in the response to oil or chemical incidents. The AST has personnel on standby to respond to incidents occurring in the Great Lakes and eastern United States. Services available from the AST include:

- (1) technical expertise;
- (2) supervisory assistance;
- (3) cost documentation;
- (4) deployment of salvage and pollution control equipment; and
- (5) training in pollution response techniques.

(telephone)

NSFCC

B. SCIENTIFIC SUPPORT CENTER

U.S. EPA ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE TEAM (ERT)

(908) 321-6740

The U.S. EPA Environmental Response Team (ERT) provides access to special response equipment, including decontamination, sampling, and air monitoring equipment. The ERT can provide advice to the OSC in hazard evaluation, safety, cleanup techniques and priorities, dispersant application, and training.

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The ERT has expertise in treatment technology, biology, chemistry, hydrology, geology, and engineering. ERT can provide access to special decontamination equipment for chemical releases. It can also advise the OSC in the following areas:

- (1) hazard evaluation and risk assessment;
- (2) multimedia sampling and analysis;
- (3) water supply decontamination and protection;
- (4) degree of cleanup required.

RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM (RERT)

(telephone #)

Radiological Emergency Response Teams (RERTs) have been established by U.S. EPA ORP to provide response and support for incidents or 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 radiochemical sampling and analysis. Requests for support may be made 24 hours a day via the National Response Center or directly to the U.S. EPA Radiological Response Coordinator in the ORP. Assistance is also available from DOE and other Federal agencies.

C. ATSDR/CDC

(404) 639-0615

ATSDR/CDC

ATSDR, the lead Federal agency for hazardous materials incidents, can provide the following experts for consultation and advice:

- (1) Within 10 minutes - an emergency response coordinator;
- (2) Within 20 minutes - a preliminary assessment team consisting of a toxicologist, chemist, environmental health scientist, physician, and other health personnel as required;
- (3) Within 8 hours - an on-site response team (if the incident warrants).

D. NAVY SUPERVISOR OF SALVAGE

(703) 602-7527
(703) 607-2578

SUPSALV Emergency Activation (24 hr.)

The Navy Supervisor of Salvage and Diving, Office of the Director of Ocean Engineering (SUPSALV), maintains special equipment and trained teams for response to salvage-related oil and hazardous substance incidents. SUPSALV maintains an extensive inventory of oil pollution abatement equipment located primarily at Williamsburg, Virginia, and Stockton, California, which is containerized for immediate deployment by air or truck.

E. NOAA SCIENTIFIC SUPPORT COORDINATOR

The NOAA SSC provides scientific support in environmental chemistry, oil spill trajectories, natural resources at risk, environmental tradeoffs of countermeasures and cleanup, and information management.

OSC requests for SSC support can be made directly to the SSC assigned to the area, to the NOAA HAZMAT program office in Seattle at (206) 526-6317, or to the DOC RRT representative.

The SSC serves on the Federal OSC's staff, and may, at the request of the OSC, lead the scientific team and be responsible for providing scientific support for operational decisions and for coordinating on-scene scientific activity. The SSC may also facilitate the OSC's work with the lead administrative trustee for natural resources to ensure coordination between damage assessment data collection efforts and data collected in support of response operations. The SSC can also support the RRTs and Area Committees in preparing regional and area contingency plans and in conducting spill training.

**NOAA SSC - 24 hr.
Business hours
FAX**

**(206) 526-6317
(216) 522-7760
(216) 522-7759**

The NOAA SSC serving the Ninth Coast Guard District is located at USCG District 9 Headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio. The NOAA SSC can provide the following information:

- Weather forecasts, water levels, and currents;
- Spill trajectory forecasts;
- Oil observations and overflight maps;
- Information management;
- Natural resources at risk;
- Consensus from the natural resource trustee agencies;
- Environmental tradeoffs of countermeasures and cleanup;
- Environmental chemistry, including oil fingerprinting;
- Health and safety;
- Support to RRTs and Area Committees in preparing regional and area contingency plans and in conducting spill training and exercises. safety and health recommendations;

F. USCG DISTRICT RESPONSE GROUP

The USCG District Response Groups provide the OSC with technical assistance, personnel and equipment. The DRG comprises USCG personnel and equipment in the district, and an advisory team which coordinates movement of USCG resources.

District 9 Marine Operations Group

(216) 522-3968

District 8 Marine Safety Division

(504) 589-6225

G. OFFICE OF PIPELINE SAFETY

John Hess, DOT Office of Pipeline Safety

(202) 366-4579

5. EQUIPMENT

A. GREAT LAKES AREA COMPUTERIZED INVENTORY FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE (GLACIER)

GLACIER will be housed on HMIX. There are seventeen equipment categories of information in the inventory: 1) Aviation/Aerial Photography; 2) Boats; 3) Communications; 4) Containment Booms; 5) Emergency Operations Centers; 6) Marine Salvors; 7) Oil Spill Chemical Agents; 8) On-Site Treatment

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Systems; 9) Personal Protective Equipment/Emergency Supplies; 10) Railroad Salvors; 11) Sampling and Analytical Services Inventory; 12) Skimmers; 13) Sorbents; 14) Transfer/Lighting Systems; 15) Underwater Recovery and Exploratory Equipment; 16) Vacuum Trucks; and 17) Wildlife Rehabilitators. GLACIER can be accessed on HMIX by calling 1-708-252-3275.

(telephone)

B. OFFICE OF RADIATION PROGRAMS (ORP)

(Needs to be written)

6. NON-FEDERAL CHEMICAL EXPERTISE

The technical and scientific information generated by the Local community, along with information from Federal, State, and Local governments, should be used to assist the OSC in devising response strategies where effective standard techniques are unavailable. Additional support is available from the following organizations:

A. CHEMICAL TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY CENTER

(800) 424-9300

CHEMTREC 24-hour emergency number

The Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC), a service of the Chemical Manufacturers' Association, provides technical data, coordination of chemical manufacturers, and emergency response information on chemical spills through 1-800-424-9300 (24-hour emergency number); for planning purposes, information is available at (202) 887-1255 during business hours.

B. AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE

(202) 682-8000

API (business hours only)

The American Petroleum Institute (API), 2100 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037, is an organization consisting of representatives of the petroleum industry. Technical and operational expertise is available.

C. NATIONAL PESTICIDE TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK

(800) 858-7378

National Pesticide Telecommunication Network

The National Pesticide Telecommunication Network provides information on pesticide-related health/toxicity/minor cleanup to physicians, veterinarians, fire departments, government agency personnel, and the general public.

D. CANADIAN TRANSPORT EMERGENCY CENTER

(613) 996-6666

CANUTEC (24-hour number)

The Canadian Transport Emergency Center (CANUTEC) has technical experts on duty 24 hours for chemical guidance, Canadian shipments only.

E. ASSOCIATION OF RAILROADS, BUREAU OF EXPLOSIVES

Bureau of Explosives (business hours)
CHEMTREC/Bureau of Explosives (24 hr.)

(202) 639-2222
(800) 424-9300

The Bureau of Explosives of the Association of Railroads, Washington, DC, can provide assistance in the area of accident assessment, classification of materials, environmental impacts, methods of cleanup, and mechanical evaluations for incidents involving railroad trains.

F. STATE ORGANIZATIONS

For services listed in this section, contact the appropriate State representative to the RRT.

Illinois: IEPA has six chemists on its emergency response staff and immediate access to four toxicologists and one certified industrial hygienist. Explosive disposal expertise is available commercially in the Chicago area or through the Illinois Secretary of State's Police Bomb Squad, based in Springfield.

IEPA and the Indiana Department of Public Health (IDPH) have human and environmental toxicologists. The University of Illinois supports a 24-hour veterinary toxicology hotline. Computer databases for physical, chemical, toxicological, and environmental data are available through government and commercial sources to both IEPA and IDPH.

Indiana: IDEM has access to the Chemistry Section Chief 24 hours per day for technical advice about hazardous materials releases. In addition, IDEM has access to ISDH staff toxicologists to provide toxicological information and to assess the impact of spills on ingestion, inhalation, or direct contact, and to make recommendations on human health advisories 24 hours per day.

Michigan: To be developed.

Minnesota: The on-call staff of MPCA are trained in chemical emergency hazards. The MPCA toxicologist and Health Risk Assessment staff of the Department of Health can consult on hazards, but are not on call. The State's Duty Officer can reach and activate several Local-based bomb squads throughout the State. MPCA's emergency contractor has staff trained in chemical hazards and industrial hygiene.

Ohio: In consultation with the Ohio Department of Health Epidemiology Section, toxicological information can be provided and recommendations can be made on human health advisories concerning spills which may impact water supplies, the food chain, or exposure victims.

Wisconsin: The Department of Health and Family Services provides coordination of emergency public health and human services. Emergency public health activities includes technical assistance for hazardous material releases, disease outbreaks, radiological monitoring, natural disasters, and other health emergencies. The Division of Health employs a large number of environmental health professionals, including physicians, toxicologists, environmental health specialists, epidemiologists, public health nurses and public health educators who can be involved as a situation and their expertise warrants.

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G. BASIC ORDERING AGREEMENT (BOA) CONTRACTORS

Applied Fabric Technologies
227 Thorn Avenue
P.O. Box 575
Orchard Park, NY 14127

Contact: Peter Lane
(716) 662-0632

E & K Hazardous Waste Services *
P.O. Box 1249
Sheboygan, MI 53082-1249

Contact: Chris Hohol
(414) 458-6030

Erie Geological Contractors
455 West 2nd Street
Waterford, PA 16441

Contact: Dave Birchard
(814) 796-2607

Inland Waters Pollution Control, Inc.
2021 S. Schaefer Highway
Detroit, MI 48217

Contact: Robert Williams
(313) 841-5800

OHM Remediation Services
16406 U.S. Route 224 East
Findlay, OH 44113

Contact: James Walker
(419) 423-3526

Samsel Rope & Marine Supply Co.
1285 Old River Road
Cleveland, OH 44113

Contact: Robert Lehman
(216) 861-3949

National Industrial Maintenance
4530 Baring Avenue
East Chicago, IN 46312-0209

Contact: Darrell Hager
(219) 398-6660

Clean Harbors *
1200 Crown Colony Drive
Quincy, MA 02269

Contact: Paul Hickman
(800) 645-8265

ENMACO, Inc.
P.O. Box 239
Utica, MI 48087

Contact: James Barnum
(313) 731-3130

Marine Pollution Control *
8631 W. Jefferson
Detroit, MI 48209

Contact: Dave Usher
(313) 849-2333

O.S.I. Environmental
104 15th Avenue South
Virginia, MN 55792

Contact: Daniel Rogers
(218) 749-3060

Riedel Environmental
18207 Edison Avenue
Chesterfield, MO 63005

Contact: Ken Schlemmer
(314) 532-7660

Stenberg Bros.
P.O. Box 1865
Bark River, MI 49807

Contact: Carl Stenberg
(906) 466-9908

Petroclean, Inc.
P.O. Box 1865
Warren, PA 16365

Contact: William Porter
(814) 726-1751

* Denotes Oil Spill Response Organization (OSRO) contractors. Other OSRO contractors:

Heritage Remediation, Inc.
1319 Marquette Drive
Romeoville, IL 60446

Contact: Geoff Langley
(708) 378-1600

Environmental Products & Services
P.O. Box 315
Syracuse, NY 13209

Contact: Kenneth Freer
(315) 471-0503

SECTION VI: FINANCE

1. GENERAL

The person or persons responsible for discharges or releases are liable for costs of cleanup. The OSC shall attempt to have the party responsible for the discharge or release voluntarily assume responsibility for containment, removal, and disposal operations. If the OSC determines that the responsible party has caused the discharge of oil or release of hazardous substances, he/she may initiate appropriate response actions established by OPA, CWA, or CERCLA. Action will be initiated by the agency administering the funding mechanism to recover such expenditures from the party responsible for the discharge, if known. The OSC may also issue an Administrative Order, either by consent or unilaterally, to require financially viable responsible parties to conduct the removal action.

Until new guidance is published, all incidents requiring funding must be screened by category: CWA Section 311(k) for oil only, and CERCLA for any release or threat of release of a hazardous material as defined by CERCLA. A U.S. EPA and USCG Headquarters agreement states that response to any potentially hazardous material that is an oil and hazardous materials mixture shall be CERCLA-funded. This section addresses U.S. EPA and State access to OPA and CERCLA funding. USCG procedures can be found in the USCG's ACPs.

2. CERCLA-FUNDED RESPONSES

Two mechanisms exist for funding a response and response-related activities of another Federal agency other than U.S. EPA: an agency's Superfund budget, and an interagency agreement (IAG) authorizing access to the CERCLA Superfund account. Response operations for hazardous substances or mixture of hazardous materials and oil may be funded from the CERCLA Superfund account. Removal actions shall not continue after \$2 million has been obligated or twelve months have elapsed from the date of the initial response, unless U.S. EPA grants an exemption in accordance with Section 104(c)(1) CERCLA, as amended. Additionally, CERCLA-funded action may not be taken in response to a release or threat of a release:

- (a) Of a naturally occurring substance in its unaltered form or altered solely through naturally occurring processes or phenomena, from a location where it is naturally found;
- (b) From products which are part of the structure of, and result in exposure within, residential buildings or business or community structures;
- (c) Into public or private drinking water supplies as a result of deterioration of the system through ordinary use.

However, U.S. EPA may respond to any release or threat of release if it is determined that it constitutes a public health or environmental emergency and no other person with the authority and capability to respond to the emergency will do so in a timely manner.

The U.S. EPA Waste Management Division Director has been delegated the authority to approve actions costing up to \$2 million. State and Local governments are not authorized to take actions that involve expenditures of CERCLA funds, unless an appropriate contract or cooperative agreement has been established.

The OSC is responsible for identifying whether technical assistance from another agency is necessary, and for making arrangements for that assistance. In addition, OSCs are responsible for initiating and processing any site-specific IAGs necessary for reimbursing Federal agency participation.

U.S. EPA OSCs may develop, negotiate terms, and award IAGs for site-specific, U.S. EPA-led actions. For these IAGs, the OSC:

- (a) Defines the scope of work to be performed; outlines the responsibilities of each agency; determines the performance period; identifies primary contacts in each agency; names contractors and the dollar amounts of any contracts, if applicable; and determines the overall reporting, invoicing, and amendment requirements.
- (b) Prepares four copies of the Interagency Agreement/Amendment (EPA Form 1610-1), and prepares the commitment notice and the transmittal/decision memorandum.

The OSC then monitors accomplishment of work in accordance with the IAG scope of work.

(Need reference to incidents involving radiological contamination)

3. OPA-FUNDED RESPONSES

A. NATIONAL POLLUTION FUND CENTER

OPA established the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF) to pay for oil spill cleanups and damages in cases where the responsible party cannot or will not pay for the cleanup. The NPFC currently administers the disbursement of the OSLTF money. The NPFC has several responsibilities, including:

- (a) Providing funding to permit timely removal actions;
- (b) Initiating Natural Resource Damage Assessments for oil spills;
- (c) Compensating claimants for damages caused by oil pollution;
- (d) Recovering costs owed by the responsible parties for oil pollution damages; and
- (e) Certifying the financial responsibility of vessel owners and operators.

OPA effectively permits other Federal agencies, the States and Indian Tribes access to the OSLTF for a variety of purposes. The OSLTF can be used following an incident for removal actions and actions necessary to minimize or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare and natural resources. Access to the OSLTF is partially governed by Section 6002 of OPA, 33 U.S.C. Section 2753. Federal, State, Local, or Tribal agencies may get funding for removal costs through the OSC or by submitting a claim to the NPFC.

(703) 235-4700

NPFC
4200 Wilson Blvd., Ste. 1000
Arlington, VA 22203-1804

B. U.S. EPA ACCESS TO OSLTF

Following spill notification, the OSC should:

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- (1) Contact the appropriate USCG District Office to obtain a Federal Project Number (FPN) for the response;
- (2) Obtain approval for the project expenditure ceiling from USCG;
- (3) Contact U.S. EPA Region 5 Budget Office in Cincinnati and obtain an account number;
- (4) If necessary, initiate proper contracting mechanisms (such as ERCS, BOA, START) to assist in the cleanup effort; and
- (5) If necessary, utilize Federal support structure as defined in the NCP. An OSC may obtain assistance from USCG/Strike Teams, NOAA, ERT, etc.

During the actual response, the OSC should:

- (1) Document progress through POLREPs, including costs (copies to NPFC, MLG, District); and
- (2) Track costs using U.S. EPA Removal Cost Management System or USCG paperwork.

In the case of a cleanup which lasts 30 days or less, the OSC must submit a cost documentation package within 30 days of cleanup completion. For cleanups that extend beyond 30 days, the OSC must submit a cost documentation package every 45 days. The documents to be included in cost documentation package are listed below:

- Summary letter
- Personnel costs
- Personnel travel costs
- Other U.S. EPA costs, including U.S. EPA vehicles and other equipment
- U.S. EPA contractor costs
- USCG Basic Ordering Agreements (BOAs)
- Other government agency costs (Local, State, or Federal)

When the cleanup has been completed, the OSC should write a completion report, which should be sent to the NPFC and to the ERD Division Director. The report should be similar to the OSC report developed at the end of a CERCLA response. The final POLREP for the response can serve as the completion report, unless the RRT requests a formal report. The report should include:

- (1) A summary of the response events, including spill location, cause, responsible party actions, and beginning and ending dates;
- (2) An appraisal of the effectiveness of the removal actions taken by the responsible parties, Federal agencies, contractors, private groups, and volunteers; and
- (3) Recommendations for prevention of future incidents.

Procedures for U.S. EPA access to the OSLTF are currently undergoing revision and will be included in future updates of this RCP/ACP.

C. STATE ACCESS TO OSLTF

In accordance with regulations promulgated under Section 1012(d)(1) of OPA, the President, upon the request of a Governor of a State, or the individual designated by the Governor, may obligate the OSLTF through the NPFC for payment in an amount not to exceed \$250,000 for removal costs consistent with the NCP required for the immediate removal of a discharge, or the mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of a discharge, of oil. Requests for access to the OSLTF must be made by telephone or other rapid means to the OSC.

In making a request to access the OSLTF, the person making the request must do the following:

- (1) Indicate that the request is a State access request under 33 CFR Part 133;
- (2) Give their name, title, department, and State;
- (3) Describe the incident in sufficient detail to allow a determination of jurisdiction, including at a minimum the date of the occurrence, type of product discharged, estimated quantity of the discharge, body of water involved, and proposed removal actions for which funds are being requested under this part; and
- (4) Indicate the amount of funds being requested.

To date, U.S. EPA Region 5 has received designation notices from the Governors of the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin as follows:

Illinois James P. O'Brien, Manager, Office of Chemical Safety
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Indiana Greta Hawvermale, Commissioner
Indiana Department of Environmental Management

John Rose, Assistant Commissioner
Indiana Department of Environmental Management

Michigan Paul Blakeslee, Chief of Field Operations
Michigan Department of Natural Resources

Minnesota Steve Lee, Supervisor
Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

Ohio Timothy Hickin, Manager, Emergency Response Section
Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

Wisconsin Steven Bass, Division of Energy and Intergovernmental Affairs

For further information, refer to the USCG Technical Operating Procedures (TOPs) for State Access Under Section 1012 (d)(1) of OPA (NPFC Instruction 16451.1, November 1992), and **Figure 2** for the Flow Chart, State Access to OSLTF under Section 1012(d)(1) of OPA, 33 U.S.C. Section 2712. These documents are available either through the NPFC.

D. TRUSTEE ACCESS TO OSLTF

Pursuant to Executive Order 12777, dated October 22, 1991, the authority to obligate funds from the OSLTF to initiate NRDA is delegated to the Secretary of the Department of Transportation. This authority has been delegated to the NPFC. Federal trustees must obtain OSC approval prior to obtaining reimbursement of removal costs incurred while responding to an oil and/or hazardous substance discharge under the direction of the OSC. If a trustee believes that a Federal response action is necessary to protect natural resources, whether or not the response action has been Federalized, the trustee must notify the OSC in order to assure that any response action taken is authorized and in accordance with the requirements of the NCP, located at 40 CFR Part 300. If a natural resource trustee wishes to access the OSLTF in order to undertake natural resource damages assessment, the trustee must work directly with the NPFC.

E. REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES

OPA 90 authorizes payment of "Removal Costs, including the costs of monitoring removal actions, consistent with the National Contingency Plan." This allows payment of incident-specific costs authorized by a Federal OSC, including costs of monitoring a responsible party's cleanup, as well as actual Federal cleanup activities. The fund may pay:

- (1) Costs of containment and removal of oil from water and shorelines;
- (2) Costs to prevent, minimize, or mitigate oil pollution where there is a substantial threat of discharge of oil; and
- (3) Costs of taking other related actions necessary to minimize or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare, including, but not limited to, damage to fish, shellfish, wildlife, public and private property, shorelines, and beaches.

Examples of incident-specific Federal removal costs payable from the fund include out-of-pocket expenses (e.g. per diem, travel, vehicle mileage costs; replication, transmission, and delivery of reports; rental cars, and field consumable costs), contracted costs, costs of U.S. EPA technical assistance teams, specific salary costs for temporary government employees hired or activated for the duration of the spill response, and specific salary costs for Federal employees not ordinarily available for oil spill response.

F. PROCEDURES FOR REIMBURSEMENT

To seek reimbursement from the Federal Pollution Fund, Federal agencies must submit their reimbursable expenses on Form SF 1080, "Voucher for Transfer between Appropriations and/or Funds," to the OSC for certification. The OSC will submit certified requests for reimbursements to NPFC within 60 days after completion of the cleanup action (33 CFR 153.417). The USCG will effect transfer of funds to the agency requesting reimbursement, and prepare a billing for the discharger from information on recoverable expenditures on the USCG form, "Personnel Vehicle and Miscellaneous Cost Accounting Sheet" (available from USCG). State agencies that do not have a formal agreement must submit a letter to the OSC requesting reimbursement. This letter must include

Figure 2, State Access to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund

(to be added from ACP)

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a detailed itemized statement of reimbursable expenditures. Please refer to the USCG Marine Safety Manual for additional information.

G. COST RECOVERY ACTION

All agencies participating in a Federal response must submit an itemized account of all recoverable costs to the OSC within 60 days of the completion of a cleanup operation.

H. RECOVERABLE COSTS

The discharger incurs liability, up to the discharger's legal limit of liability, for all actual costs associated with the Federal removal following the Federal assumption of response activities. Recoverable costs include:

- (1) Direct expenditures from the fund (i.e., payment of contractors or vendors);
- (2) All reimbursable agency expenses;
- (3) All personnel costs, including salaries of response personnel;
- (4) Equipment costs, including depreciation and maintenance;
- (5) Administrative overhead; and
- (6) Pollution removal damage claims.

I. LIABILITY LIMITS

OPA sets limits of liability which apply to all removal costs and damages sought under the Act. The limits may be adjusted for inflation every 3 years based upon the consumer price index. The limits set by OPA are:

- (a) Tank vessels: \$1,200 per gross ton; \$10 million if 3,000 gross tons or greater; \$2 million if less than 3,000 gross tons;
- (b) Any other vessel: \$600 per gross ton or \$500,000;
- (c) Offshore facility except Deep Water Ports: \$75,000,000; and
- (d) Onshore facility and Deep Water Port: \$350,000,000.

There are certain exceptions to these limits of liability. The limits do not apply:

- (a) If the incident was caused by gross negligence or willful misconduct;
- (b) If the incident was a result of a violation of applicable Federal safety, construction, or operating regulations; or
- (c) If the responsible party fails to report the incident, provide all reasonable cooperation and assistance required by a response official or comply with an order issued by the Federal OSC.

In addition, OPA does not preempt State laws regarding liability, so in areas where State law places a higher limit, compensation for damages up to the liability limit established by the State law may be

pursued.

4. REIMBURSEMENT TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE, SUBSTANCE RELEASES

Section 123 of CERCLA and Section 105 of OPA authorize U.S. EPA to reimburse Local governments for some and (in rare cases) possibly all of the expenses incurred in carrying out temporary emergency measures in response to hazardous substance threats or releases. These measures or operations are necessary to prevent or mitigate injury to human health or the environment. The regulations are found in 40 CFR Parts 310.05 through 310.10 and ____.

The intent of this provision is to reduce any significant financial burden that may have been incurred by a Local government (city, county, municipality, parish, township, town, Federally recognized Indian Tribe, or other official political subdivisions designated by a particular State) that takes the above measures in response to hazardous substance threats. Traditional Local responsibilities, such as routine fire fighting, are not eligible for reimbursement. States are not eligible for this program and may not request reimbursement on their own behalf or on the behalf of a political subdivision within a given State (40 CFR Parts 310.20 and 310.30).

The following criteria must be met before a request for reimbursement is to be considered:

- (a) Local government must have had a Title III plan by October 1, 1988.
- (b) Response occurred after the effective date of this rule (October 17, 1986).
- (c) Local government informed U.S. EPA or the NRC as soon as possible, but not more than 24 hours after initiating response.
- (d) Response actions were consistent with CERCLA, the NCP, and EPCRA.
- (e) The request contains assurances that the response reimbursement does not supplant Local funds normally provided for such activities.
- (f) The applicant must have first attempted to recover the costs from all known potentially responsible parties (PRPs) and any other possible sources of reimbursement (State funds, insurance companies, etc.). Sixty (60) days must be allowed for the above PRP to respond by making payment, expressing an intent to pay, or demonstrating willingness to negotiate payment.

CERCLA limits the amount of 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. Any request must be received by U.S. EPA within six months of the related response action.

Some of the allowable costs may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) Disposable materials and supplies acquired and used specifically for the related response.
- (b) Employee compensation for response work that is not provided in the applicant's operating budget.
- (c) Rental or leasing of equipment.
- (d) Replacement costs of equipment contaminated to the extent that it is beyond reuse or repair.

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- (e) Decontamination of equipment.
- (f) Special technical services needed for the response, such as those provided by experts or specialists.
- (g) Other special services, such as utilities.
- (h) Laboratory analysis costs related to the response.
- (i) Costs associated with supplies, services, and equipment procured for a specific evaluation.

A review panel will evaluate each request and will rank the requests on the basis of 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, the U.S. EPA reimbursement official has the discretion to hold the request open for a one-year reconsideration.

An application package can be obtained by contacting the RCRA/Superfund Hotline at U.S. EPA Headquarters at 800-262-7037. The toll-free telephone number for the hotline is (800) 424-9346. The application package contains detailed, line-by-line instructions for completing the application.

(Need information on State reimbursement schemes, Local ordinances)

5. FEDERAL RESPONSE PLAN/EMERGENCY SUPPORT FUNCTION #10

The Federal Response Plan was developed under the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, as amended by the Stafford Disaster Relief Act of 1988. The Federal Response Plan established a foundation for coordinating Federal assistance to supplement State and Local response efforts to save lives, protect public health and safety, and protect property in the event of a natural disaster, catastrophic earthquake, or other incident declared a major disaster by the President.

The delivery of Federal assistance is facilitated through twelve annexes, or Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), which describe a single functional area of response activity: Transportation, Communications, Public Works and Engineering, Fire Fighting, Information and Planning, Mass Care, Resource Support, Health and Medical Services, Urban Search and Rescue, Hazardous Materials, Food, and Energy. The Hazardous Materials annex, ESF #10, addresses releases of oil and hazardous substances that occur as a result of a natural disaster or catastrophic event and incorporates preparedness and response actions carried out under the NCP. U.S. EPA serves as the Chair of ESF #10 and is responsible for oversight of all preparedness and response actions associated with ESF #10 activities, only if assigned it by FEMA. All NRT/RRT departments and agencies serve as support agencies to ESF #10.

6. DOCUMENTATION FOR ENFORCEMENT AND COST RECOVERY

A. INTRODUCTION

The OSC in charge at the scene of a release may be from any one of several agencies. It is necessary, therefore, to establish uniform procedures for notification of counsel and for collection of samples and information consistent with the several phases in Federal response situations. Necessary information and sample collection must be performed at the proper times during Federal involvement in a spill for the purpose of later use in identifying the party responsible for cost recovery. Time is of great importance, as wind, tide, and current may disperse or remove the evidence and witnesses may no longer be available. Thus, during the response phases, the OSC must take the necessary action to ensure that information, records, and samples adequate for legal and research purposes are obtained and safeguarded for future

use. Detailed guidance on preferred procedures can be found in "Enforcement Considerations for Evaluations of Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites by Contractors," U.S. EPA, National Enforcement Investigation Center, April 1980.

Section 300.335 of the NCP outlines the types of funds which may be available to address certain oil and hazardous substances discharges. For releases of oil or a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant, the following provisions apply:

- (a) During all phases of response, the lead agency shall complete and maintain documentation to support all actions taken under the ACP and to form the basis for cost recovery. In general, documentation shall be sufficient to provide the source and circumstances of the release; the identity of responsible parties; the response action taken; accurate accounting of Federal, State, or private party costs incurred for response actions; and impacts and potential impacts to the public health and welfare and the environment. Where applicable, documentation shall state when the NRC received notification of a release of a reportable quantity.
- (b) The information and reports obtained by the lead agency for OSLTF-financed response actions shall, as appropriate, be transmitted to the NPFC. Copies can then be forwarded to the RRT, members of the RRT, and others as appropriate.

B. NOTIFICATION

The OSC is responsible for coordinating with counsel in his/her agency. Counsel for the RRT member furnishing the OSC is responsible for notifying other RRT member counsel, as appropriate, of potential enforcement or cost recovery matters related to an incident. The OSC and his/her counsel are responsible, following review and consultation with other RRT members involved in an incident, for notifying a responsible party of any determination under the CWA or CERCLA that the party is not properly accomplishing any response action.

The information and reports obtained by the OSC are to be transmitted to the applicable RRT Y. Copies will then be forwarded to members of the RRT and others, as appropriate. The representative of the agency on the RRT having cost recovery authority will then refer copies of the oil or hazardous materials reports to that agency's respective counsel.

C. LEGAL NOTICE TO SUSPECTED RELEASER

The owner, operator, or other appropriate responsible person shall be notified of Federal interest and potential action in an oil or hazardous materials release by the agency furnishing the OSC. This notice shall include advice of the owner or operator's potential liability for proper response to the release; the need to perform removal in accordance with existing Federal and State statutes and regulations, this Plan, and the NCP; and identification of the OSC.

D. OIL OR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RELEASE REPORT

The appropriate information for each oil or hazardous material release should be obtained by the OSC and reported in the appropriate format established by the Emergency Response Division, Washington, DC. Statements of witnesses, photographs, analyses of samples, and related documentation will be retained by the OSC for possible use in enforcement actions. In all major spills, the oil or hazardous material incident report should be completed and forwarded to the RRT Chairman.

APPENDIX 1: JURISDICTIONS IN REGION 5

1. REGIONAL AREAS

Region 5 has been divided into two operational areas, inland and coastal, which correspond to the areas in which U.S. EPA and USCG are responsible respectively for providing OSCs. The coastal operational area consists of the open waters of the Great Lakes, including Lake St. Clair, the interconnecting rivers, major bays, ports, and harbors of the Region 5 States; and the land surface, land substrata, ground water, and ambient air proximal to those waters. The inland operational area includes all other land territory of the six states of Region 5, including each State's inland lakes and rivers. Numerous Native American community reservations and treaty rights areas are also delineated within Region 5. **Appendix** _ includes maps of these areas.

Two Coast Guard Districts share Federal Region 5. The Ninth Coast Guard District, headquartered in Cleveland, serves the Great Lakes drainage basin. The Eighth Coast Guard District, headquartered in New Orleans, serves the drainage basins of the upper Mississippi and the Ohio Rivers.

Within the Great Lakes coastal zone, the appropriate Captain of the Port (COTP) functions as the predesignated OSC for all oil and hazardous substance releases, subject to a DOT/U.S. EPA redelegation of certain CERCLA response authorities. U.S. EPA performs the following two categories of response actions within the coastal zone: 1) remedial actions for releases originating from facilities, and 2) all response actions for releases originating from hazardous waste management facilities.

The scope of the Eighth Coast Guard District response role is defined by a revised Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), between that District and U.S. EPA Region 5, signed by the Regional Administrator on April 12, 1993. The revised MOU assigned U.S. EPA as the predesignated OSC for the entire inland zone, including the inland river system within the Eighth Coast Guard District for responding to all discharges of oil and hazardous substances.

DOD or DOE provides OSCs for all response actions for releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants which originate on any facility or vessel under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of DOD or DOE. In the case of a Federal agency other than U.S. EPA, USCG, DOD, or DOE, such agency shall provide OSCs for all removal actions necessitated by releases originating on any facility or vessel under its jurisdiction that are not emergencies.

U.S. EPA or USCG OSCs may be requested to provide technical assistance to the lead agency OSC who is responding to the release or threatened release. In the event of an emergency on Federal agency property, other than DOD or DOE, U.S. EPA or USCG retains response authority and U.S. EPA OSCs may respond and later initiate cost recovery actions against the potentially responsible party (PRP).

Definitions of the boundaries of OSC jurisdictions for Region 5 are provided in the following subsections. Where highways are used to delineate the boundary, the roadbed right-of-ways of the highway are included in the inland (U.S. EPA) zone. A regional map is included at the end of this section (Figure 3).

2. UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY OSC BOUNDARIES

A. U.S. EPA REGION 3 OSC BOUNDARIES

U.S. EPA Region 3 will provide OSCs for investigating and responding to releases to the main stem of the Ohio River from the Ohio-Pennsylvania boundary, mile 40.1, to the Kentucky-West Virginia boundary, mile 317.2. All releases in the above-named stretch of the Ohio River emanating from sources in West Virginia will be handled by U.S. EPA Region 3 personnel; those from sources in Region 5 will be handled by personnel from Region 5.

If either RRT is activated, the Eighth USCG District would be involved along the entire stretch of the Ohio River.

B. U.S. EPA REGION 4 OSC BOUNDARIES

U.S. EPA Region 4 will provide OSCs for investigating and responding to releases of oil or hazardous materials to the main stem of the Ohio River from the Kentucky-West Virginia boundary, mile 317.2, to its junction with the Mississippi River, mile 981.2. Releases in the above-named stretch of the Ohio River emanating from shoreline sources in U.S. EPA Region 4 will be handled by personnel of Region 4; those spills from shoreline sources in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois will be handled by personnel from Region 5. Region 4 will have the responsibility for ensuring notification of water users downstream of the location of the release, including coordination with ORSANCO, the USCG Eighth District, and COE when a release occurs on the south shoreline or in the main stream of the Ohio River; Region 5 has a like responsibility, including coordination with ORSANCO, the USCG Eighth District, and COE when a release occurs on the north shoreline of the river.

Either Region, when requested by the other, may assume the functional OSC role for a particular incident. The decision to accept this responsibility will rest with the Region being requested on an incident-specific basis. Boundary lines do not preclude mutual assistance between the two agencies.

C. U.S. EPA REGION 7 OSC BOUNDARIES

U.S. EPA Region 7 will provide OSCs for investigating and responding to releases to the main stem of the Upper Mississippi River (UMR) when either Iowa or Missouri is the principal first responding State. U.S. EPA Region 5 will have jurisdiction for such releases within the State of Minnesota and where Minnesota, Wisconsin, or Illinois is the first principal responding State. When releases to the UMR main stem will result in significant response by more than one State, or when there is uncertainty as to the responding States, Region 7 will provide OSCs for such releases occurring between Cairo, Illinois, and Keokuk, Iowa (miles 0.0 to 354.5), and Region 5 above that point.

For spills from shore facilities and non-waterborne sources, OSCs will be provided by the Region in which the source is located.

D. U.S. EPA REGION 8 OSC BOUNDARIES

U.S. EPA Region 5 will provide OSCs for investigating and responding to releases to the main stem of the Red River of the North from its origin in Lake Traverse near Browns Valley, Minnesota, to the Canadian border. All spills to the above-named stretch of the Red River emanating from sources in North Dakota and South Dakota will be handled by Region 8 personnel.

South of the Browns Valley area, the boundary between South Dakota and Minnesota involves the headwaters of the Minnesota River flowing southward. Region 5 Spill Response personnel will respond to releases to the main stem of the Little Minnesota River and Big Stone Lake southward to Ortonville, Minnesota. All releases to the above-named headwaters of the Minnesota River emanating from sources in South Dakota will be handled by Region 8 personnel; releases from sources in Minnesota will be handled by Region 5 personnel.

U.S. EPA Region 8 will provide communications as necessary with the Canadian Province of Manitoba concerning all releases occurring in waters flowing into Canada, including those emanating from Region 5.

3. NINTH COAST GUARD DISTRICT OSC BOUNDARIES

Eight USCG units provide OSCs for releases occurring within the coastal zone, each serving a specific geographic area. These geographic areas are defined as: the international boundary with Canada, the boundaries between the units (described at 33 CFR 3.45), and the boundary between the inland zone and the coastal zone. In most locations, the boundary between inland and coastal zones follows the near shore areas adjoining the Great Lakes and the interconnecting rivers.

The following subsections detail, for each of the eight units, which tributaries fall within the coastal zone and where a geographic feature, such as a highway, serves as the boundary.

(New boundaries to be added for each of the following MSOs)

A. MARINE SAFETY OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

B. MARINE SAFETY OFFICE, CLEVELAND, OHIO

C. MARINE SAFETY OFFICE, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

D. MARINE SAFETY OFFICE, DULUTH, MINNESOTA

E. CAPTAIN OF THE PORT, GRAND HAVEN, MICHIGAN

F. MARINE SAFETY OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

H. MARINE SAFETY OFFICE, TOLEDO, OHIO

I. NINTH COAST GUARD DISTRICT RESPONSES IN THE INLAND ZONE

Ordinarily, the Ninth Coast Guard District will not provide the OSC for a release occurring in the inland zone. However, where a Marine Safety Officer responds in the inland zone to a marine casualty or other incident pursuant to USCG port safety and commercial vessel safety responsibilities, that officer will serve as the First Federal Official On Scene, pending arrival of the predesignated U.S. EPA OSC. In this

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capacity, that officer will manage any cleanup actions performed by the responsible party and, if necessary, will initiate a Federal removal.

The U.S. EPA Region 5 office may request that the Ninth Coast Guard District provide the OSC for a release in the inland zone, regardless of source, because of the particular circumstances of the incident.

4. EIGHTH COAST GUARD DISTRICT OSC BOUNDARIES

Agency responsibilities have been reassigned to more clearly reflect the inland and coastal zone delineation. The revised MOU assigns the U.S. EPA as the pre-designated OSC for the entire inland zone, including the inland river system within the Eighth District. The previous agreement designating specified ports and harbors as portions of the Coastal Zone is no longer applicable.

The Eighth District will assist the pre-designated U.S. EPA OSC where there is a discharge or release of oil or hazardous substances, or a threat of such a discharge or release, into or on navigable waters. Upon request by the U.S. EPA OSC, the USCG may act on behalf of U.S. EPA, assuming the functional role and responsibilities of the OSC. If the USCG is the first Federal official on-scene, the USCG will notify the U.S. EPA OSC and act as the OSC until such time as the U.S. EPA OSC arrives. If the incident involves a commercial vessel, a transfer operation, or a marine transportation related facility, the USCG will provide the OSC.

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Figure 3, U.S. EPA Region 5

(to be developed)

APPENDIX 2: FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED INDIAN TRIBES IN REGION 5

MICHIGAN TRIBAL CONTACTS

Bay Mills Executive Council

Jeff Parker, Chairman
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Bay Mills Indian Community

Ken Gebhardt, Fisheries Biologist
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Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa & Chippewa

Joseph Raphael, Chairman
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Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa & Chippewa

Christine Mitchell, Biological Services Director
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Hannahville Indian Community

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Keweenaw Bay Tribal Council

Fred Dakota, President
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Lac Vieux Desert Tribal Council

John McGeshick, Chairman
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Lake Superior Chippewa, Lac Vieux Desert Band

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Little River Band of Ottawa Indians

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Little Traverse Band of Odawa Indians

Frank Ettawageshik, Chairman
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Pokaogon Band of Potawatomi

Joseph Winchester, Chairman
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Nottawaseppi Huron Potawatomi Band

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Saginaw Chippewa Tribal Council

Phil Peters, Chairman
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Sault Ste. Marie Tribe

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Fond du Lac Band of Chippewa

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Grand Portage Band of Chippewa

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Leech Lake Band of Chippewa

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Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe

Mike Moilenan, Environmental Specialist
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Prairie Island Community Council

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Prior Lake, MN 55372

Shakopee Mdewakanton Community

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White Earth Tribe

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White Earth Band of Chippewa

Jeffrey Wark
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WISCONSIN TRIBAL CONTACTS

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Ho-Chunk Nation

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Ho-Chunk Nation

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Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Chippewa

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Red Cliff Band of Chippewa Indians

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St. Croix Band of Chippewa

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Sokaogon Chippewa Community

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Stockbridge-Munsee Community

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Stockbridge-Munsee Community

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TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS

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OEPA
1800 Watermark Drive
Columbus, OH 43215

Phone: 614-644-2083
24 hr: 800-282-9378
FAX: 614-644-3250
NOAA Mail: R5OH
TWX/TELEX: None

DRAFT RCP/ACP (September 1996)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE (NRT REPRESENTATIVE)

Primary

Robert Blumberg, Marine Pollution Officer
Department of State
Attn: OES/OA, Room 5801
Main State Building
2201 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20520

Phone: 202-647-4970
24 hr: 202-647-1512
FAX: 202-647-1106
NOAA Mail: None
TELEX: 892461

PLAD: SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC//OES/OLP, RM. 5801// Routing: RUEHC

Alternate

Tucker Scully, Director
Office of Oceans Affairs
Department of State
Attn: OES/OA, Room 5801
2201 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20520

Phone: 202-647-3262
24 hr: 202-647-1512
FAX: 202-647-1106
NOAA Mail: None
TWX/TELEX: 892461

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Primary/RRT Co-Chair

Captain Robert W. Mason
Chief, Marine Safety Division
Commander (m)
Ninth Coast Guard District
1240 East Ninth Street
Cleveland, OH 44199-2060

Phone: 216-522-3994
24 hr: 216-522-3984
FAX: 216-522-3261
NOAA Mail: CGD9
TWX/TELEX: 980145

PLAD: CCGDNINE CLEVELAND OH//M// Routing: RUCIABA

Alternate

CDR Dennis W. Cleaveland, Chief
Marine Port and Environmental Safety Branch
Ninth Coast Guard District
1240 E. Ninth Street
Cleveland, OH 44199-2060

Phone: 216-522-3994
24 hr: 216-522-3984
FAX: 216-522-3261
NOAA Mail: CGD9
TWX/TELEX: 980145

Support

Department of Transportation (cont.)

Primary

Eighth Coast Guard District
501 Magazine Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130-3396

Phone:
24 hr.:
FAX:
NOAA Mail:
TWX/TELEX:

PLAD: CCGDTWO ST LOUIS MO//MEP// Routing: RUWTBRA

Alternate

Eighth Coast Guard District

Phone:
24 hr.:
FAX:
NOAA Mail:
TWX/TELEX:

Support

Eighth Coast Guard District

Phone:
24 hr.:
FAX:
NOAA Mail:
TWX:

Primary

James G. Roling, Manager
Regional Hazardous Materials Program
U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration
Office of Motor Carriers
18209 Dixie Highway
Homewood, IL 60430

Phone: 708-206-3178
24 hr.: None
FAX: 708-206-3207
NOAA Mail: None
TWX/TELEX: None

Alternate

Jose Sepulveda, Representative
Regional Emergency Preparedness (RETCO)
U. S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration
Office of Motor Carriers
18209 Dixie Highway
Homewood, IL 60430

Phone: 708-206-3192
24 hr.: None
FAX: 708-206-3207
NOAA Mail: None
TWX/TELEX: None

DRAFT RCP/ACP (September 1996)

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Primary/RRT Co-Chair

Robert J. Bowden, Chief
Emergency and Enforcement Response Branch
U.S. EPA
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60604

Phone: 312-886-6236
24 hr.: 312-353-2318
FAX: 312-353-9176
NOAA Mail: EPA5
TWX/TELEX: None

Alternate

Mark Horwitz, Chief
Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program
U.S. EPA (5HS-26)
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60604

Phone: 312-353-9045
24 hr.: 312-353-2318
FAX: 312-886-6064
NOAA Mail: EPA5
TWX/TELEX: None

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Primary

Mark Giesfeldt, Director
Bureau for Remediation and Development
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707

Phone: (608) 267-7562
FAX: (608) 267-2768
E-mail: Giesfm@DNR.STATE.WI.US

Alternate

Brenda Hagman, Director
Office Environmental Enforcement
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707

Phone: (608) 266-5883
E-mail: Hagmab@DNR.STATE.WI.US

APPENDIX 4: WORST-CASE DISCHARGES IN REGION 5

SITS listing for WCD

Facility	City	WORST CASE DISCHARGE	Distance (miles)	WATER BODY
** IL				
ARCHER DANIELS MIDLAND	ALTON	398160	0.00	
GATX - ARGO TERMINAL	ARGO	5880000	0.00	
CITGO - MT PROSPECT TERMINAL	ARLINGTON HEIGHTS	3655113	0.50	UNNAMED TRIBUTARY AND STREAM
MARATHON OIL - MT PROSPECT TERMINAL	ARLINGTON HEIGHTS	2275980	0.00	
MOBIL - DESPLAINES TERMINAL	ARLINGTON HEIGHTS	2867634	1.50	
SHELL OIL - DESPLAINES PLANT	ARLINGTON HEIGHTS	5677980	0.20	
CLARK OIL - PEORIA TERMINAL	BARTONVILLE	2310000	0.00	
SHELL OIL - ARGO FACILITY	BEDFORD PARK	4943400	0.00	
BTL SPECIALTY RESINS CORP.	BLUE ISLAND	850000	0.00	
CLARK OIL - BLUE ISLAND REFINERY	BLUE ISLAND	0	0.00	
MARTIN OIL MARKETING	BLUE ISLAND	5270000	0.00	ILLINOIS RIVER
PHILLIPS PETROLEUM - EAST ST. LOUIS TERM	CAHOKIA	8232000	0.00	MISSISSIPPI RIVER
BUNGE CORPORATION CA CANAL BARGE CO. - CHANNAHON FACILITY	CAIRO CHANNAHON	500500 1617000	0.00 0.00	
EXXON - MIDWEST PLANT	CHANNAHON	175500	0.00	DES PLAINES RIVER
AMEROPAN TANK TERMINAL	CHICAGO	2340110	0.00	
APEX - MOTOR FUEL CO.	CHICAGO	61152	0.00	
BELL OIL TERMINAL	CHICAGO	2289569	0.00	
CARGILL, INC. - OILSEEDS DIV - CHICAGO	CHICAGO	1500	0.50	
GREAT LAKES TERMINAL	CHICAGO	1155000	0.00	
J.M. SWEENEY CO.	CHICAGO	0	0.00	LOCAL STORM SEWER
KOCH FUELS - CHICAGO MARINE OIL TERMINAL	CHICAGO	4423360	0.00	
STOLT-NIELSEN - CHICAGO TERMINAL	CHICAGO	99624	0.00	
S.T. SERVICES - CHILLICOTHE TERMINAL	CHILLICOTHE	2540340	0.00	
CHEMICAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE, INC.	CICERO	393750	0.00	CHGO SANITARY & SHIPPING CANAL
CITGO - CICERO COMPOUND PLANT	CICERO	462000	0.00	CHICAGO RIVER
KOPPERS IND., INC.	CICERO	0	0.00	CHGO SANITARY & SHIP CANAL

MOBIL - CICERO LUBE PLANT	CICERO	50400	0.00	
OLYMPIC OIL, INC.	CICERO	444400	0.00	
AMOCO - PEORIA TERMINAL	CREVE COEUR	1450000	0.00	
HICKS OIL AND HICKS GAS	CREVE COEUR	2322000	0.00	
LAUHOFF GRAIN COMPANY	DANVILLE	5510631	0.00	
NORFOLK SOUTHERN - DECATUR YARD	DECATUR	1527000	1.50	
AMOCO - O'HARE TERMINAL	DES PLAINES	4536000	0.00	HIGGINS CREEK
APEX - PETROLEUM FUEL & TERMINAL CO.	EAST ST LOUIS	106181	0.00	
PEOPLE GAS LIGHT & COKE CO. - SNG	ELWOOD	6613992	0.25	
AMOCO - CHICAGO TERMINAL	FOREST VIEW	1540476	0.00	SEWER SYSTEM TO MSD
APEX - PETROLEUM FUEL & TERMINAL CO.	FOREST VIEW	3696000	0.50	
PHILLIPS PETROLEUM - DECATUR TERMINAL	FORSYTH	3360000	0.50	
WILLIAMS PIPELINE - CHICAGO TERM #206	FRANKLIN PARK	152040	0.00	
BURLINGTON NORTHERN - GALESBURG FACILITY	GALESBURG	2622000	1.00	
APEX - GRANITE CITY TERMINAL	GRANITE CITY	6930000	0.00	
NATIONAL STEEL - GRANITE CITY DIV.	GRANITE CITY	750000	0.20	
GREAT LAKES NAVAL TRAINING CENTER	GREAT LAKES	1000000	0.00	LAKE MICHIGAN
CLARK OIL - HARTFORD REFINERY	HARTFORD	5018244	0.50	MISSISSIPPI RIVER
CONOCO - WOOD RIVER PRODUCTS TERMINAL	HARTFORD	0	0.00	CAHOKIA CANAL/MISSI SSIPPI RIV
CONOCO LUBRICANTS - HARTFORD	HARTFORD	0	0.00	
WILLIAMS PIPELINE - N.E. - HEYWORTH TERM	HEYWORTH	168000	0.50	
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RR - WOODCREST SHOP	HOMESTEAD	1500000	0.00	
MEREDOSIA TERMINAL, INC.	JACKSONVILLE	1262976	0.25	
MOBIL - JOLIET REFINERY	JLOIET	33390000	0.00	
VAN DEN BERGH FOODS - JOLIET PLANT	JOLIET	25000	0.00	
INDIAN REFINING - LAWRENCEVILLE REFINERY	LAWRENCEVILLE	7602000	0.75	EMBARRASS RIVER
BODIE-HOOVER PETROLEUM CORP.	LEMONT	61600	0.20	CHICAGO SANITARY SHIP CANAL
POWELL DUFFRYN TERMINALS, INC.	LEMONT	2442000	0.00	SANITARY AND SHIP CANAL
UNO-VEN - LEMONT REFINERY	LEMONT	12474000	0.00	IL/MICHIGAN CANAL
ASHLAND - VALVOLINE PKGING WILLOW SPR	LEXINGTON	2499966	0.00	
LOUIS DREYFUS CORP -	MAPLETON	29436	0.70	

SHEREX CHEMICAL CO	MAPLETON	4000000	0.00	
CIPS - MEREDOSIA POWER STATION	MEREDOSIA	20000	0.00	
COMMED - COLLINS GENERATING STATION	MORRIS	23100000	0.00	
ARCO - DES PLAINES TERMINAL	MT PROSPECT	2310000	3.90	
UNO-VEN - DESPLAINES TERMINAL	MT PROSPECT	3359160	1.50	
CROWN - LA GLORIA NORRIS CITY TERMINAL	NORRIS CITY	3095400	0.20	
SHELL OIL - PEKIN ASPHALT PLANT	PEKIN	2711940	0.00	
S.T. SERVICES - PERU TERMINAL	PERU	2538000	0.00	
WILLIAMS PIPELINE - MENARD COUNTY TERM	PETERSBURG	170352	0.50	
QUINCY SOYBEAN CO	QUINCY	2211000	1.50	
PM AG PRODUCTS - RIVERDALE TERMINAL	RIVERDALE	1320000	0.00	
MARATHON OIL - ROBINSON REFINERY	ROBINSON	10271268	0.50	WABASH RIVER
AMOCO - ROCHELLE TERMINAL	ROCHELLE	1323000	0.20	
CLARK OIL - ROCKFORD TERMINAL	ROCKFORD	1470000	0.00	
MARATHON OIL - ROCKFORD TERMINAL	ROCKFORD	3790206	0.00	ROCK RIVER
SHELL OIL - WOOD RIVER MFTG. COMPLEX	ROXANAIVER	12239430	0.00	MISSISSIPPI RIVER
ASHLAND - ST ELMO ASPHALT TERMINAL	ST ELMO	1984891	1.00	
OWENS-CORNING, TRUMBULL ASPHALT DIV.	SUMMIT	2300000	0.00	
EMULSICOAT, INC. - URBANA	URBANA	1015000	0.00	
UTICA TERMINAL	UTICA	4370018	0.50	
UNION ELECTRIC - VENICE POWER PLANT	VENICE	2767441	0.25	
PHILLIPS PIPELINE - KANKAKEE TERMINAL	WEST KANKAKEE	2310000	0.00	
MARATHON OIL - WILLOW SPRINGS TERMINAL	WILLOW SPRINGS	3360000	0.00	
AMOCO - WOOD RIVER TERMINAL	WOOD RIVER	31122000	0.25	MISSISSIPPI RIVER

** IN			
AMOCO - BROOKSTON TERMINAL	BROOKSTON	756000	1.50
ASHLAND - CLARKSVILLE TERMINAL	CLARKSVILLE	79254	0.50
CLARK OIL - CLERMONT TERMINAL	CLERMONT	3360000	0.00 MARIO CREEK
PHILLIPS PIPELINE - INDIANAPOLIS TERM.	CLERMONT	0	0.00 MARIO CREEK
CITGO - EAST CHICAGO TERMINAL	EAST CHICAGO	6172274	0.50
INLAND STEEL/INDIANA HARBOR WORKS	EAST CHICAGO	1505960	0.25
LTV STEEL COMPANY - INDIANA HARBOR WORKS	EAST CHICAGO	7100	0.00
MOBIL - EAST CHICAGO TERMINAL	EAST CHICAGO	626472	0.00 LAKE MICHIGAN
PHILLIPS PIPELINE - E. CHICAGO TERMINAL	EAST CHICAGO	11004000	0.00 LAKE MICHIGAN
SAFETY-KLEEN OIL RECOVERY COMPANY	EAST CHICAGO	2693502	0.00
CONRAIL - ELKHART LOCOMOTIVE TERMINAL	ELKHART	0	0.00
ASHLAND - EVANSVILLE TERMINAL	EVANSVILLE	1108800	0.00 OHIO RIVER
ITAPCO - EVANSVILLE TERMINAL	EVANSVILLE	1386000	0.00
GLADIEUX REFINERY, INC. U.S. STEEL - GARY WORKS	FORT WAYNE	3147210	0.50
AMOCO - GRANGER TERMINAL	GARY	4590600	0.00
CLARK OIL - HAMMOND TERMINAL	GRANGER	2782000	1.00
MARATHON OIL - HAMMOND TERMINAL	HAMMOND	7900000	0.00 LAKE GEORGE
MOBIL - HAMMOND TERMINAL	HAMMOND	9517200	0.00 LAKE GEORGE
WOLF LAKE TERMINALS, INC.	HAMMOND	615384	0.30
		420000	0.00 UNNAMED LAKE
ASHLAND - HUNTINGTON TERMINAL	HUNTINGTON	1799532	0.00
CITGO - HUNTINGTON TERMINAL	HUNTINGTON	2959850	0.20
SUN CO. - FORT WAYNE TERMINAL	HUNTINGTON	1617000	0.00
AMOCO - INDIANAPOLIS TERMINAL #00215	INDIANAPOLIS	1470000	0.00
ASHLAND - INDIANAPOLIS ASPHALT TERMINAL	INDIANAPOLIS	1108800	1.50
ASPHALT MATERIALS - INDIANAPOLIS	INDIANAPOLIS	4092993	0.00
CENTER TERMINAL CO. - INDIANAPOLIS	INDIANAPOLIS	2310000	0.50
MARATHON OIL - INDIANAPOLIS REFINERY	INDIANAPOLIS	0	0.00
S.T. SERVICES - INDIANAPOLIS TERMINAL	INDIANAPOLIS	1687900	0.00
SHELL OIL - ZIONSVILLE PLANT	INDIANAPOLIS	5052000	1.00
COLGATE PALMOLIVE	JEFFERSONVILLE	368500	1.50

CHRYLSEY CORP. KOKOMO COMPLEX	KOKOMO	320000	0.25	KOKOMO CREEK
CARGILL SOYBEAN PROC LAKETON REFINING CORPORATION	LAFAYETTE LAKETON	900000 4520000	0.00 0.00	ROUND LAKE/EEL RIVER
COUNTRYMARK - MT VERNON REFINERY	MT VERNON	5040000	0.20	
INDIAN REFINING - MT VERNON TERMINAL	MT VERNON	3360000	0.00	
MARATHON OIL - MT. VERNON TERMINAL	MT. VERNON	2301361	0.00	
SHELL OIL - MUNCIE PLANT	MUNCIE	5082000	1.10	
ITAPCO - KENTUCKIANA TERMINAL	NEW ALBANY	1155000	0.30	
ALCOA - WARRICK OPERATIONS	NEWBURGH	6600000	0.00	OHIO RIVER
CONRAIL - BIG FOUR YARD	PLAINFIELD	1000000	0.50	
TANCO TERMINALS, INC.	PORTAGE	2730000	0.25	
INDIANA MICHIGAN POWER - ROCKPORT	ROCKPORT	2200000	0.00	
CROWN - LA GLORIA SEYMOUR TERMINAL	SEYMOUR	462000	0.25	
MARATHON OIL - SPEEDWAY TERMINAL	SPEEDWAY	3525199	0.00	
AMOCO - WHITING REFINERY	WHITING	23418780	0.25	MICHIGAN/GE ORGE BRANCH LAKES

** MI

TOTAL PETROLEUM, INC., ALMA REFINERY	ALMA	5460546	0.30	
KOCH MATERIALS - BAY CITY FACILITY	BAY CITY	13403000	0.30	
TOTAL PETROLEUM - BAY CITY TERMINAL	BAY CITY	4068540	0.00	
UNO-VEN - BAY CITY TERMINAL	BAY CITY	2320080	0.50	
AMOCO - CHEBOYGAN TERMINAL	CHEBOYGAN	1986600	0.00	
WATERFRONT PETROLEUM-DEARBORN TERMINAL	DEARBORN	0	0.00	
ALLIED SIGNAL - DETROIT TAR PLANT	DETROIT	1000000	0.00	
EDWARDS OIL SERVICE	DETROIT	1700000	0.50	
MARATHON OIL - MICHIGAN REFINING DIV.	DETROIT	10025400	0.00	
OWENS-CORNING - TRUMBALL ASPHALT DIV.	DETROIT	33310	0.00	
SHELL OIL - DETROIT PRODUCTS DISTR.	DETROIT	5313000	0.00	
SUN CO. - RIVER ROUGE TERMINAL	DETROIT	1386000	0.25	
DETROIT EDISON - ST CLAIR POWER PLANT	EAST CHINA	6283200	0.00	
NATIONAL STEEL - GREAT LAKES DIV.	ECORSE	2555000	0.00	
KOCH MATERIALS - ELBERTA FACILITY	ELBERTA	4389000	0.00	
MEAD PUBLISHING PAPER DIV.	ESCANABA	1000000	0.25	
CONSUMER POWER CO., D E KARN 3 & 4 PLANT	ESSEXVILLE	518400	0.00	
CITGO - FERRYSBURG TERMINAL	FERRYSBURG	2086207	0.50	
KOCH PIPELINES - FERRYSBURG TERMINAL	FERRYSBURG	806400	0.50	
LOCKHART CHEMICAL COMPANY	FLINT	1800000	0.50	
MOBIL - FLINT TERMINAL	FLINT	2500000	1.50	
CONSTRUCTION RESOURCE MGMT. GLADSTONE	GLADSTONE	2340300	0.00	LAKE
DOD - DEFENSE FUEL SUPPORT PT ESCANABA	GLADSTONE	3360000	0.00	LAKE
SHELL OIL - GRAND HAVEN PLANT	GRAND HAVEN	3774540	0.00	MICHIGAN
NATL PARK SERVICE - ISLE ROYALE NATL PAR	HOUGHTON	0	0.00	
CITGO - JACKSON TERMINAL	JACKSON	2494800	0.30	
SHELL OIL - JACKSON PLANT	JACKSON	1386000	0.00	
TOTAL PETROLEUM, INC., LANSING TERMINAL	LANSING	1073604	0.70	
CLARK OIL - MARSHALL TERMINAL	MARSHALL	3360000	0.00	
DETROIT EDISON - MARYSVILLE TERMINAL	MARYSVILLE	18700000	0.00	
THOMPSON-MCCULLY OIL COMPANY	MONROE	88750	0.00	

MARATHON OIL - FLINT TERMINAL	MT. MORRIS	2322054	0.00	
AMOCO - NAPOLEON TERMINAL	NAPOLEON	201600	1.50	RAISEN RIVER LAKE ERIE
DETROIT EDISON - ENRICO FERMI 2	NEWPORT	900000	0.00	
CITGO - NILES TERMINAL	NILES	5275809	0.50	
MARATHON OIL - NILES TERMINALS	NILES	4023936	0.50	
SHELL OIL - NILES PLANT	NILES	3548160	0.50	
MARATHON OIL - NORTH MUSKEGON TERMINAL	NORTH MUSKEGON	3423000	0.00	
DELTA FUELS OF MICHIGAN - NOVI FACILITY	NOVI	2756922	1.10	
SUN CO. - OWOSSO TERMINAL	OWOSSO	1848000	0.50	
JAMES RIVER PAPER CORP.	PARCHMENT	1100000	0.50	
AMOCO - RIVER ROUGE TERMINAL	RIVER ROUGE	1663536	0.00	
RIVERFRONT TERMINAL	RIVER ROUGE	6000000	0.00	
TEXACO - RIVER ROUGE PLANT	RIVER ROUGE	2000000	0.50	
SHELL OIL - DETROIT PLANT	ROMULUS	3095400	0.00	GODFREY DRAIN TO ECORSE RIVER
TOTAL PETROLEUM, INC., ROMULUS TERMINAL	ROMULUS	2449860	0.70	
UNO-VEN - ROMULUS TERMINAL	ROMULUS	5055582	1.00	
AMOCO - DEARBORN TERMINAL	TAYLOR	333900	1.50	
BP - TAYLOR TERMINAL	TAYLOR	2259600	1.00	
CLARK OIL - DEARBORN TERMINAL	TAYLOR	3150000	0.00	
KOCH REFINING CO - TAYLOR TERMINAL	TAYLOR	5027000	1.50	
TOTAL PETROLEUM - TRAVERSE CITY TERMINAL	TRAVERSE CITY	2512020	0.00	
MOBIL - WOODHAVEN FACILITY	WOODHAVEN	156821	0.00	
GM POWERTRAIN-WILLOW RUN PLANT	YPSILANTI	1645250	0.25	

** MN				
WILLIAMS PIPELINE -	ALEXANDRIA	110040	0.50	
ALEXANDRIA TERMINAL				
NSP - GRANITE CITY	BECKER	1000000	1.50	
GENERATING PLANT				
BONGARDS CREAMERIES	BONGARDS	2418600	1.20	
MURPHY OIL	ESKO	2268000	1.50	
EVELETH MINES	EVELETH	1193975	0.50	
NSP - INVER HILLS PLANT	INVER GROVE	10000000	1.50	
	HEIGHTS			
HONEYMEAD PRODUCTS CO. -	MANKATO	4629000	0.00	
MANKATO				
NSP - WILMARTH GENERATING	MANKATO	1000000	0.30	
PLANT				
WILLIAMS PIPELINE -	MANKATO	85050	0.30	
MANKATO TERMINAL				
WILLIAMS PIPELINE -	MARSHALL	63210	0.30	
MARSHALL E214				
BURLINGTON NORTHERN -	MINNEAPOLIS	2000000	0.00	
NORTHTOWN YARD				
KOCH INDUSTRIES -	MINNEAPOLIS	446754	0.00	
MINNEAPOLIS FACILITY				
AMOCO - MOORHEAD TERMINAL	MOORHEAD	1892100	1.00	
U.S. STEEL - MINNESOTA	MOUNTAIN IRON	1512795	0.70	
ORE OPERATION				
BARTON ENTERPRISES, INC.	NEWPORT	20000	0.00	
NEWPORT TERMINAL CORP.	NEWPORT	31500	0.00	
ARCHER DANIELS MIDLAND	RED WING	2051282	0.00	
AMOCO - TWIN CITIES	ROSEVILLE	1974000	0.20	
TERMINAL				
AMOCO - SAUK CENTRE	SAUK CENTRE	674100	0.30	
TERMINAL				
RICHARDS ASPHALT CO.	SAVAGE	1000000	0.50	MINNESOTA RIVER
NSP - BLUE LAKE PEAKING	SHAKOPEE	2500000	1.50	MINNESOTA RIVER
PLANT				
FOX LAKE POWER STATION	SHERBURN	2585000	0.25	
KOCH FUELS - MARINE	SILVER BAY	14322	0.00	
FUELING, SILVER BAY				
AMOCO - SPRING VALLEY	SPRING VALLEY	1281000	0.75	
TERMINAL				
KOCH MATERIALS - ST PAUL	ST. PAUL	243894	0.00	
FACILITY				
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL	ST. PAUL	2270000	0.25	
INT'L AIRPORT				
WESTWAY TERMINAL COMPANY	ST. PAUL	1500000	0.00	
WESTWAY TRADING CORP -	ST. PAUL	848400	0.25	
ST. PAUL FACILIT				
WILLIAMS PIPELINE -	ST. PAUL	170520	0.00	
MINNEAPOLIS 210				
ASHLAND - ST. PAUL PARK	ST. PAUL PARK	220000	0.00	
REFINERY				
KOCH FUELS - TACONITE	TACONITE HARBOR	372288	0.00	
HARBOR TERMINAL				
KOCH FUELS - TWO HARBORS	TWO HARBORS	46200	0.00	
BAY TERMINAL				
CONOCO - WRENSHALL	WRENSHALL	4200000	0.75	
TERMINAL				

** OH				
MONSANTO PORT PLASTICS FACILITY	ADDYSTON	1000000		0.30
SUN CO. - AKRON TERMINAL	AKRON	1386000		0.00
UNO-VEN - COLUMBUS TERMINAL	AMLIN	6639486		0.00
AMOCO - AURORA TERMINAL	AURORA	1241190		0.00
AURORA TERMINAL & TRANSPORT	AURORA	2225593		0.00
CLEVELAND ELECTRIC - AVON LAKE	AVON LAKE	3300500		0.00
DEGUSSA CORP. - BELPRE PLANT	BELPRE	3150000		0.00
SHELL OIL - BELPRE CHEMICAL PLANT	BELPRE	1100000		0.00
OHIO POWER - MUSKINGUM RIVER PLANT	BEVERLY	1000000		0.50
CLARK OIL - BRECKSVILLE TERMINAL	BRECKSVILLE	3244542		1.00
OHIO POWER - CARDINAL OPERATING CO.	BRILLIANT	840000		0.00
COZ TERMINALING, INC. - BRYAN TERMINAL	BRYAN	840000		15.00
ASHLAND - CANTON REFINERY	CANTON	14208390		0.00
BP - CANTON TERMINAL	CANTON	999600		1.00
OHIO POWER - GAVIN PLANT	CHESHIRE	4400000		0.00
ASHLAND - CINCINNATI TERMINAL	CINCINNATI	3819816		0.00
ASHLAND - VALVOLINE PACKAGING FACILITY	CINCINNATI	2436000		0.00
BOSWELL OIL - RIVER TRANSPORTATION	CINCINNATI	2224973		0.00
BP - CINCINNATI TERMINAL	CINCINNATI	840000		1.00
DOD - DEFENSE FUEL SUPPORT PT	CINCINNATI	4435200		0.00
EMERY GROUP - CINCINNATI PLANT	CINCINNATI	635000		1.10
QUEEN CITY TERMINALS	CINCINNATI	1800000		0.00
SHELL OIL - CINCINNATI ASPHALT	CINCINNATI	1663200		0.00
SOUTHSIDE RIVER RAIL CORP.	CINCINNATI	70		0.00
UNO-VEN - CINCINNATI TERMINAL	CINCINNATI	1369137		0.00
BP - CLEVELAND TERMINAL	CLEVELAND	1718640		0.25
CLEVELAND ELECTRIC - LAKE SHORE PLANT	CLEVELAND	5500000		0.25
FLEET SUPPLIES BULK PETROLEUM TERMINAL	CLEVELAND	4400000		0.00
LTV STEEL - CLEVELAND WORKS	CLEVELAND	10100000		0.00
MARATHON OIL - CLEVELAND TERMINAL	CLEVELAND	2310000		0.25
REILLY INDUSTRIES	CLEVELAND	100000		0.50
SHELL OIL - CLEVELAND PLANT	CLEVELAND	1492260		0.00
SUN CO. - CLEVELAND TERMINAL	CLEVELAND	1857240		0.50

SUN CO. CLEVELAND INTNL. AIRPORT	CLEVELAND	693000	1.50	ROCKY RIVER
UNO-VEN - CLEVELAND TERMINAL	CLEVELAND	4645074	1.20	
ABITEC CORPORATION	COLUMBUS	272000	0.00	
ASHLAND - BUCKEYE EMULSION TERMINAL	COLUMBUS	585677	1.50	
ASHLAND - COLUMBUS TERMINAL	COLUMBUS	2173626	0.00	
BP - COLUMBUS TERMINAL	COLUMBUS	2011800	1.00	
CERTIFIED OIL - MIDWEST TERMINAL	COLUMBUS	200	1.50	
CLARK OIL - COLUMBUS TERMINAL	COLUMBUS	3263862	0.00	
CONRAIL - COLUMBUS CAR SHOP	COLUMBUS	1000000	0.50	
EOTT - COLUMBUS TERMINAL	COLUMBUS	2200000	1.50	
MARATHON OIL - COLUMBUS TERMINAL	COLUMBUS	3575250	0.00	
SHELL OIL - COLUMBUS PLANT	COLUMBUS	2457840	0.00	
BP - DAYTON TERMINAL	DAYTON	2948400	0.75	
SHELL OIL - DAYTON PLANT	DAYTON	2462460	0.50	
SUN CO. - DAYTON TERMINAL	DAYTON	2079000	0.75	
WEST UNO-VEN - DAYTON TERMINAL	DAYTON	2421888	1.50	
HAYS OIL CO. - EAST LIVERPOOL FACILITY	EAST LIVERPOOL	30000	0.00	
ITAPCO - OHIO TERMINAL	EAST LIVERPOOL	693000	0.00	
CLEVELAND ELECTRIC - EASTLAKE PLANT	EASTLAKE	2220000	0.25	
ASHLAND - FINDLAY TERMINAL	FINDLAY	2696232	1.50	
BP - LORAIN TERMINAL	GRAFTON	1615740	1.00	
KOCH MATERIALS - HEATH FACILITY	HEATH	2167200	0.50	
ACTION TERMINALS	IRONTON	1712357	0.00	
ALLIED SIGNAL - IRONTON PLANT	IRONTON	1575000	0.00	
BP - LIMA REFINERY	LIMA	7720692	0.25	
BP - LIMA TERMINAL	LIMA	403200	0.50	
EOTT - LIMA TERMINAL	LIMA	3350000	1.50	
MARATHON OIL - LIMA TERMINAL	LIMA	10794000	0.00	
SUN CO. - YOUNGSTOWN TERMINAL	MAHONING	462000	0.00	
DAYTON POWER & LIGHT - KILLEN STATION	MANCHESTER	2788445	0.00	
ASHLAND - MARIETTA TERMINAL	MARIETTA	104202	0.00	
ASPHALT MATERIALS - MARIETTA	MARIETTA	630000	0.00	
ASPHALT MATERIALS - MARIETTA FACILITY	MARIETTA	84000	0.00	
ASPHALT MATERIALS - WARREN TOWNSHIP	MARIETTA	1025000	0.00	
ITAPCO - MARIETTA	MARIETTA	993300	0.00	
SHELL OIL - MOGADORE	MOGADORE	1986600	0.00	

** WI

WISCONSIN POWER - ROCK RIVER STATION	BELOIT	698000	0.00	
FARMERS UNION CENTRAL - CHIPPEWA FALLS	CHIPPEWA FALLS	2293326	1.50	
WISCONSIN POWER - S. FOND DU LAC	FOND DU LAC	825000	0.30	
AMOCO - GREEN BAY TERMINAL	GREEN BAY	1746822	0.00	FOX RIVER
CITGO - GREEN BAY TERMINAL	GREEN BAY	3488100	0.50	LAKE MICHIGAN/FOX RIVER
CLARK OIL - GREEN BAY TERMINAL	GREEN BAY	2310000	0.00	LAKE MICHIGAN
CONSTR. RESOURCE FOX RIVER TANK FARM	GREEN BAY	2300000	0.00	FOX RIVER
KOCH REFINING - GREEN BAY FACILITY	GREEN BAY	646296	0.00	LAKE MICHIGAN/FOX RIVER
MARATHON OIL - GREEN BAY TERMINAL	GREEN BAY	3591000	0.25	GREEN BAY
MOBIL - GREEN BAY TERMINAL	GREEN BAY	4760112	0.00	FOX RIVER/LAKE MICHIGAN
U.S. OIL - GREEN BAY PETROLEUM	GREEN BAY	2659734	0.50	
U.S. OIL CO. - QUINCY ST. TERMINAL	GREEN BAY	4425667	0.50	LAKE MICHIGAN
KOCH REFINING - JUNCTION CITY TERMINAL	JUNCTION CITY	1554000	0.70	
KOHLER COMPANY	KOHLER	50000	0.25	
MIDWEST FUELS TERMINAL	LA CROSSE	18270	0.00	
NSP - FRENCH ISLAND	LACROSSE	2000000	0.20	
WESTWAY TRADING CORP - LACROSSE FACILITY	LACROSSE	1650000	0.30	
TERMINAL OIL GROUP LTD	MADISON	1848000	1.00	
CENEX - MCFARLAND TERMINAL	MCFARLAND	3688650	0.25	
CENTER TERMINAL CO. - MADISON FACILITY	MCFARLAND	2310000	0.70	
CITGO - MADISON TERMINAL	MCFARLAND	2411501	1.00	
MOBIL - MADISON TERMINAL	MCFARLAND	2179842	0.25	
U.S. OIL-MADISON PETROLEUM PRODUCTS TER	MCFARLAND	3487730	0.50	
UNO-VEN - MADISON TERMINAL	MCFARLAND	3582012	0.50	
AMOCO - MILWAUKEE TERMINAL	MILWAUKEE	1917300	0.20	MENOMONEE RIVER
CITGO - MILWAUKEE TERMINAL	MILWAUKEE	3603600	1.00	LITTLE MENOMONEE RIVER
CLARK OIL - GRANVILLE TERMINAL	MILWAUKEE	3360000	0.00	LITTLE MENOMONEE RIVER
CONSTR. RESOURCES MARINE CENTER ASPHALT	MILWAUKEE	3053635	0.00	KINNICKINNI C RIVER
JACOBUS PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, INC.	MILWAUKEE	2956000	0.00	LAKE MICHIGAN

CG & E - ZIMMER STATION	MOSCOW	1510000	0.00
CG & E - NEW RICHMOND FACILITY	NEW RICHMOND	2115750	0.00
OHIO OIL GATHERING CORP.,	NEWPORT	2100000	0.00
BELLS RUN TERM			
BP - NILES TERMINAL	NILES	1428000	1.00
KOCH MATERIALS - NORTH FACILITY	NORTH BEND	420000	0.25
ASHLAND - CINCINNATI	NORTH BEND	7983360	0.00
ASPHALT TERMINAL			
CG & E - MIAMI FORT STATION	NORTH BEND	3116000	0.00
ASPHALT MATERIALS - OREGON	OREGON	2000000	0.00
BP - TOLEDO REFINERY	OREGON	7555800	0.00
SUN CO. - TOLEDO REFINERY & MARINE TERM	OREGON	429030	0.00
UNO-VEN - TOLEDO TERMINAL	OREGON	9240000	0.70
LUBRIZOL PETROLEUM CHEMICALS CO.	PAINSVILLE TOWNSHIP	1000000	0.30
NORFOLK SOUTHERN - PORTSMOUTH YARD	PORTSMOUTH	2200000	0.25
TRI-STATE ASPHALT CORP - WARRENTON TERM	RAYLAND	715000	0.00
EOTT - BRECKSVILLE TERM.	RICHFIELD	2530000	1.50
BP - SCIOTOVILLE TERMINAL	SCIOTOVILLE	5171	0.00
CARGILL OILSEEDS PROCESSING	SIDNEY	800000	0.25
MARATHON OIL - STEUBENVILLE TERMINAL	STEUBENVILLE	1869000	0.00
UNO-VEN - TALLMADGE TERMINAL	TALLMADGE	1422876	1.50
BP - TIFFIN TERMINAL	TIFFIN	1096200	0.75
BP - TOLEDO TERMINAL	TOLEDO	756000	1.00
CLARK OIL - TOLEDO TERMINAL	TOLEDO	2204790	0.00
DELTA FUELS OF OHIO - TOLEDO	TOLEDO	1800000	0.00
SENECA PETROLEUM CO.	TOLEDO	6600000	0.00
STONECO - TOLEDO EMULSION PLANT	TOLEDO	4620000	0.00
SUN CO. - TOLEDO TERMINAL	TOLEDO	693000	0.00
WESTWAY TERMINAL CO.	TOLEDO	3500000	0.50
EMERY AIR FREIGHT CORPORATION	VANDALIA	4000000	0.25
ASHLAND - WELLSVILLE TERMINAL	WELLSVILLE	4435200	0.00
WELLSVILLE STORAGE AND TRANSPORT, INC.	WELLSVILLE	12600	0.25
DOD - WRIGHT - PATTERSON AIR FORCE	WRIGHT-PATTERSON	5265000	0.25
MARATHON OIL - YOUNGSTOWN TERMINAL	YOUNGSTOWN	2293200	0.00

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APPENDIX 5: SHORELINE CLEANUP GUIDELINE MATRICES

(TO BE INCLUDED ON DISK)

DRAFT RCP/ACP (September 1996)

**APPENDIX 6: OPTIONS FOR MINIMIZING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF FRESHWATER
SPILL RESPONSE ACTIONS**

(TO BE INCLUDED ON DISK)

APPENDIX 7: CHEMICAL USE CHECKLIST

A. COMPILE DATA	RESPONSIBILITY
1. Spill Data	OSC
-circumstances - time/date of incident -location -type of oil product -volume of product released -total potential of release -type of release (instantaneous, continuous, etc.)	OSC
2. Characteristics of Spilled Oils	SSC
-specific gravity -viscosity	
3. Weather and Water Conditions/Forecasts	SSC
-air temperature, wind speed, direction -water conditions -water temperature -water depth	
4. Oil Trajectory Information	
-48-hour surface oil trajectory forecast -surface area of slick -expected conditions of landfall -48-hour dispersed or chemically treated oil trajectory forecast -oil movement in water column -surface oil movement and expected landfall -concentration of the dispersant/oil mixture in the water column	

5. Chemical Characteristics and Application Equipment

CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS			
	Product 1	Product 2	Product 3
Chemical Name Trade Name Manufacturer When Available Location Characteristics: --toxicity --effectiveness --reactions --applicability --flash point Amount Available Type of Containers Application Methods Benefits to Problem (e.g. reduce vapor, increase viscosity)			

TRANSPORTATION AND EQUIPMENT			
	Company 1	Company 2	Company 3
Name Location Equipment Available Transportation of Equipment			

6. Comparison of the Effectiveness of Conventional Clean Methods vs. Use of Chemicals

U.S. EPA, USCG OSC
 SSC, STATE(S)

- containment at the source
- burning
- shoreline protection strategies
- shoreline cleanup strategies
- time necessary to execute response

OSC, SSC

- 7. Habitats and Resources at Risk
 - shoreline habitat type and area of impact
 - resources
 - endangered/threatened species
 - critical habitat for the above species
 - waterfowl use
 - shellfish
 - finfish
 - commercial use
 - public use areas
 - other resources of significance

OSC

- 8. Other Users of the Water: Nearby and Downstream

- water supply, potable
- water supply, industrial

U.S. EPA, USCG OSC
SSC, STATE(S)

B. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1. Possible Options
 - do not use chemicals
 - use chemicals on a trial basis
 - disperse or chemically treat in limited defined areas
 - disperse or chemically treat to maximum extent possible with accepted methods and available equipment
- 2. Other Recommendations/Rationale

U.S. EPA, USCG OSC
SSC, STATE(S)

C. EVALUATION OF DECISION

- 1. Will application remove a significant amount of the slick from the surface water?
- 2. Can the extent or location of shoreline impacts be altered in a positive manner?
- 3. Can the damage to endangered/threatened species, mammals, and waterfowl be lessened?
- 4. Will the damage to habitats and resources resulting from the chemical use be less than those resulting without the use?
- 5. If recreational, economic, and aesthetic considerations are a higher priority than natural resource considerations, what is the most effective means of their protection?

D. MONITORING OF CHEMICAL USE

1. Records

- chemical brand
- Equipment and methods used in application
- dilution of chemical prior to application, if any
- rate of application
- times and area of application
- wind and wave conditions during application

2. Effectiveness - visual and photographic documentation

- oil before and after chemical application
- resurfacing of dispersed or chemically treated oil
- sampling of the water beneath the oil slick and the oil/chemical combination to determine the level of petroleum hydrocarbons in the water

3. Environmental Impacts - visual and photographic surveys

- the extent of shoreline impact by chemically treated and untreated oil
- mortality or abnormal behavior of fish, birds, or mammals
- comparison of shoreline areas impacted by oil and oil/chemical mixtures
- analysis of oil concentrations in sediments under chemically treated oil
- investigation of water column organisms for signs of adverse impact due to chemically treated oil
- collection and analysis of birds affected by chemicals or oil/chemical mixture

4. Public Health

- Sampling water supplies for petroleum and chemical constituents

DRAFT RCP/ACP (September 1996)

APPENDIX 8: IN SITU BURNING OF OIL AS A RESPONSE TOOL IN REGION 5

**In Situ Burning of Oil as a Response Tool in Region 5:
Guidance for Approving Proposals to Burn Oil**

Part I

**Prepared for
Region 5 Regional Response Team
by
Countermeasures Workgroup, Region 5 Regional Response Team
January 1996**

INTRODUCTION

In order to minimize the environmental impacts and facilitate effective cleanup of an oil spill, responders have a limited number of techniques available to them. These include mechanical methods, the use of certain chemical countermeasures, and in situ burning. Under certain specific conditions, in situ burning may offer a logistically simple, rapid, inexpensive, and relatively safe means for reducing the shoreline impacts of an oil spill. Moreover, because a large portion of the oil is converted to gaseous combustion products, the need for collection, storage, transport, and disposal of recovered material can be substantially reduced. In situ burning may be able to remove large amounts of spilled oil before spreading and drifting of the spill fouls shorelines and threatens wildlife. In certain circumstances, such as oil spilled in ice conditions, burning may be the only viable response technique. For these and other reasons, in situ burning is gaining attention and favor as a potential oil spill response technique.

In situ burning must be evaluated in conjunction with other containment and cleanup alternatives. Specific spill conditions will often dictate the response techniques used and selection always involves tradeoffs. For example, a potentially ecologically damaging, but efficient, cleanup technique could be used to meet site-specific response goals. Also, techniques may be used early in response simply because they can be implemented immediately, rather than waiting until ones with lower impact can be mobilized. In situ burning, which might have a significant short-term impact, may actually produce the lowest long-term impact because it removes the oil quickly.

This policy document contains the background information and guidance necessary to aid the Federal and State OSC, the appropriate RRT members, and Area Committees in their consideration of whether to allow the use of in situ burning as an oil spill countermeasure.

Section I RRT 5 Policy for Using In Situ Burning as an Oil Spill Response Tool

RRT5 strongly recommends that in situ oil burning be considered as a means to avert potential oil spill impacts to the region's beaches, wetland environments, and Great Lakes and inland resources. In situ burning should augment, not replace, other oil spill response techniques such as mechanical removal or chemical countermeasures. Where and when appropriate, in situ burning can be used as a first-strike option for defensive purposes (e.g. open water burning and burning in ice conditions), and as a cleanup technique (e.g. burning of wetlands to remove spilled oil).

Since the use of in situ burning is being encouraged, education of the public and the response community is also necessary to reduce misconceptions and anxieties. This should be accomplished by outreach to public forums and in the area planning/committee process.

The RRT has adopted this policy applicable to spill responses under the direct oversight of a Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC). This policy authorizes the FOSC to use in situ burning as a response countermeasure to an oil discharge when he or she believes it is appropriate after key members of the RRT have been consulted and concur. In some circumstances this policy is overridden by State laws and in the case of the use of burning agents during in situ burning by the NCP (40 CFR 300.910). To the extent that this policy applies, the following summarizes the appropriate situations where concurrence and consultation should take place:

- 1) **The requirements of this policy apply only to responses under the direct oversight of an FOSC, but its general application is strongly encouraged.**
- 2) **The appropriate State's approval is always required.** In Region 5, the use of in situ burning as a response tool will always be within State waters and inland areas and consequently be subject to State law and policy. When burning agents are used this is a requirement of the law (the NCP).
- 3) **The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) must concur** with the Federal OSC's recommendation to authorize the use of in situ burning. When burning agents are used this is a requirement of the law (the NCP).
- 4) **The Region 5 RRT has determined that the U.S. Department of Interior (DOI) must also concur with the decision to burn during a spill response overseen by a Federal OSC.** The responsibility of concurrence is given to DOI because of its authorities, and potential assistance to the Federal OSC, regarding the Endangered Species Act and potential representation of Federally recognized Native American communities. Furthermore, DOI has significant responsibilities as a Federal natural resource trustee. **Special Note on Notification:** Once notified by the RRT Co-Chairs, DOI must develop its position on the burn in a limited time frame consistent with the incident-specific conditions and response limitations. Typically this would be on the order of hours. Significant efforts will be made to contact DOI; however, if no contact can be made within a reasonable time frame, a decision to burn will be made without DOI concurrence. The Co-Chairs will establish this incident-specific time frame and provide DOI with the spill information and Federal OSC justification for conducting the burn.
- 5) **As a natural resource trustee, the Department of Commerce (DOC/National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) should be consulted when considering an in situ burn.** Notification should be from the RRT Co-Chairs via the DOC RRT member.
- 6) **Native American community official(s) must be consulted** on any decision to use in situ burning when a burn would reasonably be expected to impact those designated areas of Native American interests.
- 7) **Finally, this approval must also be in concert with Canadian Federal Government officials, adjoining States and/or provinces, and Local officials with approving jurisdictions, where deemed appropriate or necessary.**

Additionally, the NOAA Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) should be contact to assist in the decision-making process.

The use of in situ burning for response will follow the Region 5 approved guidelines and procedures established to allow the State and Federal On-Scene Coordinator the safe and effective use of this response tool. This includes, but is not limited to, the RRT 5 Cleanup Guidelines. An additional source of information about applicable habitats in which to conduct in situ burning can be found in the joint NOAA/American Petroleum Institute document, *Options for Minimizing Environmental Impacts of Freshwater Spill Response*.

Authority

Section 300.115 of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) states that the RRT is responsible for regional planning and coordinating preparedness and response actions. The NCP further states, "...[The RRT] provides the appropriate regional mechanism for development and coordination of preparedness activities before a response action is taken and for coordination and advice to the OSC/RPM during such response actions..."

Section 4201 of the Oil Pollution Act (OPA; P.L. 101-380) amended the Clean Water Act, which gives the general removal authority to "...ensure effective and immediate removal of a discharge, and mitigation ...of oil..." This same section requires the contents of the NCP to contain "...procedures and techniques to be employed in identifying, containing, dispersing, and removing oil..."

Finally Section 7001 of OPA supports the concept of developing innovative technologies that are effective "...in preventing or mitigating oil discharges and which protect the environment..."

Section II In Situ Burning as a Response Tool - An Overview

Definition

In situ burning, for the purposes of this guidance, is defined as the use of an ignition source to initiate the combustion of spilled oil that will burn due to its intrinsic properties and does not include the adding of a burning agent to sustain the burn.

The use of in situ burning in these guidelines is not for disposal purposes; rather, it is a response technique to be employed when an oil slick is virtually uncontrolled with the potential to spread and contaminate additional areas. It is also considered as a cleanup technique for oiled shoreline habitats such as wetlands, where it is used in conjunction with other cleanup methods.

Potential Effectiveness

Although in situ burning is a relatively simple technique, its effectiveness can be limited by spill circumstances. Whether and how oil burns is the result of the interplay among a number of physical factors related to the oil itself and the extent to which the oil has been exposed to the environment. Critical factors--such as oil thickness, degree of weathering, and extent of emulsification--generally change with the passage of time, and the changes that occur make it more difficult to burn the oil. As a consequence, in situ burning is most easily and effectively implemented during the early stages of a spill.

The efficiency of in situ burning is highly dependent on a number of physical factors. Test burns and actual spill situations suggest it can be very effective in removing large quantities of oil from the water. Burn efficiencies of 50 to 90 percent can be expected, making this response method more efficient than other methods. In comparison, mechanical removal (such as skimming) typically has an efficiency of 10 to 20 percent.

In situ burning is most considered and tested with crude oil spills. However, its feasibility with other types of refined oil products (e.g., diesel and Bunker C fuel oil) has been demonstrated. Difficulties with establishing and maintaining necessary slick thicknesses (in the case of lighter oils) and ignition (for heavier oils) make in situ combustion a slightly less viable alternative for those materials than for crude oils. Additional information about effectiveness can be found in *Part II - Technical and Informational Appendices*.

Relationship to Mechanical and Other Response Methods

Spill prevention is the first line of defense in spill response planning; however, acceptance of the probability that a spill can and will occur is essential to successful preparedness. Burning will be considered as a possible response option only when mechanical containment and recovery response methods are incapable of controlling the spill alone.

While physical containment and mechanical removal of spilled oil is the primary objective of any response, prudent planning dictates the consideration of alternative countermeasures.

By-products of In Situ Burning

By-products of in situ burning exist because no combustion is completely efficient in oxidizing a given source material. Besides the normal results of burning, CO₂, H₂O, and an assortment of other sulfur and nitrogen residues, a wide range of intermediate combustion products are generated. Although the exact mix of burn residues varies, by-products can be categorized into three groups: unburned oil, airborne components, and combustion residues. Each of these is discussed in greater detail in Part II of this guidance document.

Section III Safety and Human Health Considerations of In Situ Burning

Safety of Response Personnel

The safety of personnel during both ignition and burn phases of large amounts of combustible liquids on the surface of the water presents some unique safety concerns for workers and response personnel. Many of these concerns are addressed in greater detail in operationally oriented references and include, but are not limited to, the following:

Fire Hazard - Care must be taken that the burn be controlled at all times to ensure the safety of personnel and property. This precludes burning at sources such as tankers, ships, or tank farms unless means are taken to ensure that the flame cannot propagate from the burn location to the source.

Ignition Hazard - Personnel and equipment involved in ignition of the oil slick must be well coordinated. Weather and sea conditions need to be kept in mind and adequate safety distances be kept at all times. Specialized ignition equipment, unknown fire behavior, and uncertain flash points introduce safety risks.

Vessel Safety - Burning at sea may involve the use of several vessels operating in close proximity, perhaps at night or in conditions of poor visibility. These conditions are hazardous by nature and generally require training and close coordination. Maneuverability while towing boom or positioning other containment equipment will require skilled personnel.

Training - Training of personnel to operate equipment for in situ burning should be developed to minimize the risk of injury and accident. Training should meet all applicable OSHA regulations and guidelines.

Response personnel working in close proximity to the burn may be exposed to levels of gases and particulates that may require the use of personal protective equipment. Training for burn personnel should include proper use of personnel protective equipment which may be used to minimize inhalation of, and skin contact with, combustion by-products. Exposure limits such as OSHA's Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are applicable to this group of typically healthy adults.

Other hazards can include the exposure of personnel to extreme heat conditions, smoke, and fumes; and working under time constraints or for extended periods of time. Personnel involved with burning operations must be well briefed on the plan of operations, with safety stressed, and must be notified of all changes from

the approved burn plan. The need for burning must be constantly evaluated and should be reconsidered if conditions (e.g., weather, operations, equipment) pose a threat or danger to human health and safety, or facilities. As more knowledge is gained from burning, it is most likely that additional safety concerns will be identified.

General Public Health Considerations

Burning oil produces a visible smoke plume containing smoke particulates, combustion gases, unburned hydrocarbons, residue left at the burn site, and other products of combustion. It also results in the evaporation and release of volatile compounds from the oil. Public health concerns relate to the chemical content of the smoke plume and the downwind deposition of particulates. It should be noted that not burning an oil spill also introduces its own air quality concerns. Analysis of the physical behavior of spilled oil has shown that 50 percent of a light crude oil spill can evaporate fairly readily, and it is the acutely toxic lighter fractions of a crude oil mix that quickly move into the atmosphere.

Results of recent burn tests indicate that in situ burning does not yield significant emissions above those expected for similar types of combustion such as forest fires. Many human health experts believe that the most significant human health risk resulting from in situ burning is inhalation of the fine particulate material that is a major constituent of the smoke produced. An early assessment of health concerns attributable to the Kuwaiti oil fires identified the less than 10-micron particulate matter as representing the greatest health hazard in that situation. The extent to which these particles present a health risk during an in situ burn depends on the concentration and duration of the exposure. It is important to remember that particulates in these concentrations are so small that they do not settle readily. They will be carried by the prevailing wind over large distances, over which their concentrations will rapidly decline.

Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are a group of hydrocarbons produced during in situ burning. They are found in oil and oil smoke, where their relative concentration in the latter tend to be higher than in the oil itself. Possible carcinogenicity of some members make this group a serious health concern, although it is generally long-term exposure to the higher molecular-weight PAHs that is the basis for concern. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) are eye and respiratory tract irritants that are produced by oil combustion. Concentrations of PAHs decline downwind as smoke from the fire is diluted by clean air. The concentrations of other by-products of burning oil (i.e., combustible gases) also decline downwind.

Burning should not be allowed if downwind human populations are at risk. The downwind extent of human risk has not been empirically determined, although it is an area of very active research. There are no exposure standards for respirable particles generated by a burn that could be applied directly to determine safe downwind distances. Atmospheric dispersion models, if available for the specific area, could be utilized to help refine potential downwind exposures. If models are not available, whenever possible, a small pilot burn could be conducted before a larger burn in order to gauge the effectiveness of the ambient conditions to disperse the smoke and gases resultant from the burned material. Because wind direction meanders under most circumstances, no population should be within a 45-degree arc to either side of the wind direction. Local wind and weather events (air stability class, lake breezes, and frontal passages, for example) must be considered when determining downwind directions. Additional information about worker and general public health and safety can be found in *Part II - Technical and Informational Appendices*.

Public Notification

Notification of the public of an impending burn is critical to the overall success of an in situ burn effort. The notification, coordinated through the joint information center, should focus on conveying the following messages:

- Burning is a simple, well understood, and controlled practice;
- Strict health and environmental criteria are being used in deciding whether or not to burn;
- Burning is being conducted because it presents the opportunity for greater health and environmental protection than could be achieved by other spill response methods or no response;
- Health and environmental precautions will accompany burning;
- The burns will be carried out by specially trained personnel and will be closely monitored;
- The public will be notified of each burn before or as it begins.

Public notification can be initiated through radio/TV broadcasts and broadcasts to mariners. If necessary, Local government and State emergency service personnel with access to established public warning systems and authority to use them can facilitate this notification.

Materials to educate the public and media about burning, its risks, and tradeoffs with other countermeasures, should be developed ahead of time and available for dissemination during the burn. This material would cover the tradeoffs involved in choosing response countermeasures, and relate the risks of in situ burning to better known risks (e.g., forest fires). Distribution of this information can be through the agencies' public affairs offices prior to a spill and through a joint information center established during a spill.

Section IV Ecological Considerations of In Situ Burning

Open Water In Situ Burning

Potential ecological impacts of open water in situ burning have not been extensively discussed or studied. Conclusions are based on documented physical effects observed in the laboratory and at limited test burns.

The surface area affected by in situ burning is likely to be small relative to the total surface area and depth of a given body of water. This does not necessarily preclude adverse ecological impacts, particularly if rare or sensitive species use the waters in question. Organisms that may be affected by in situ burning include those that use the uppermost layers of the water column, those that might come into contact with residual material, and possibly some benthic (bottom-dwelling) plants and animals.

Direct Temperature Effects

Burning oil on the surface of the water could adversely affect those organisms at or near the interface between oil and water, although the area affected would presumably be relatively small. Observations during large-scale burns using towed containment boom did not indicate a temperature impact on surface waters. Thermocouple probes known to be in the water during the Newfoundland burn showed no increase in water temperatures during the burn (NOBE Facts, January 1994). It appears that the length of time the burning layer resides over a given water surface may be too brief to change the temperature due to the fact that the ambient-temperature water is continually being supplied below the oil layer as the boom is towed.

Surface Microlayer

Role and importance of the surface microlayer - The surface of the water represents a unique ecological niche called the "surface microlayer," which has been the subject of many recent biological and chemical

studies. Although most studies of the microlayer have been conducted in the marine environment, the results can also be applied to the freshwater environment. The microlayer, variously defined but often considered to be the upper millimeter or less of the water surface, is a habitat for many sensitive life stages of aquatic organisms, including eggs and larval stages of fish and crustaceans, and reproductive stages of other plants and animals. The microlayer also is a substrate for microorganisms and, as such, is often an area of elevated microbial population levels and metabolic activity.

Potential effects of burning on the surface microlayer - The ecological importance of the surface microlayer and the potential impacts to it from burning activities have been discussed in the different, but related, context of ocean incineration. The Office of Technology Assessment (1986) noted in an evaluation of the technique,

... given the intermittent nature of ocean incineration, the relatively small size of the affected area, and the high renewal rate of the surface microlayer resulting from new growth and replenishment from adjacent areas, the long-term net loss of biomass would probably be small or non-existent.

Despite the obvious differences between shipboard incineration of hazardous wastes and surface burning of spilled oil, the above rationale is applicable to in situ burning. Accordingly, potential impacts to the ecologically important surface microlayer are, to some extent, offset by the presumably short-lived nature of the burn and its associated residual material.

In Situ Burning in Wetland Habitats

There are few studies on the relative effects of burning oiled wetlands compared to other techniques or natural recovery and most of the experience is derived from estuarine habitats. However, in situ burning in wetlands can be effective since it can remove a large quantity of oil with a minimum of physical disturbance. The type of wetland vegetation and the season of the year, along with many other factors, will dictate whether burning is feasible in a particular wetland.

Refuge managers have historically conducted prescribed burns of wetlands to rejuvenate wetlands that have accumulated high litter loads, generate green vegetation or open spaces to attract wildlife, release nutrients for recycling, and to restore habitats in areas that were historically subject to frequent wildfires to their natural conditions. The presence of oil in a wetland may have two important effects: the high Btu of the oil may increase the temperature and heat penetration of the burn, and there is often an oil residue which can cause toxicity. However, the experiences of fire ecologists and practitioners can greatly contribute to the development of guidelines for burning wetlands as a spill response strategy. Guidance is being developed for specific types of wetlands such as:

- Wooded swamps
- Fresh-to-brackish impoundment marshes
- Great Lakes coastal marshes
- Upper Mississippi River marshes (lock and dam pools)
- Riparian wetlands
- Inland freshwater marshes
- Potholes

For now, based on discussions with refuge staff with fire management duties, the following general considerations for use were developed:

Pros

- Where access is limited or mechanical/manual removal has the potential to cause more damage by

- equipment and trampling, burning can rapidly remove oil from sensitive areas.
- It provides a response option when no others are acceptable, or where likely oil residues will be unacceptably high with other options, including natural recovery.
- It rapidly removes oil from the habitat when there is a time-critical element, such as a short-term change in the physical conditions which will likely cause loss of containment and further spreading, or a seasonal increase in wildlife use, such as arrival of large numbers of migratory waterfowl.

Cons

- Burning can cause substantial initial plant damage because the aboveground vegetation is removed.
- Burning can cause long-term impacts to vegetation, especially if the fire is so hot that the below-ground plant parts are killed.
- There is a potential for burning to increase oil penetration into the substrate, when there is no standing water.
- Any animals present and unable to escape (such as gastropods on clean vegetation above the oiled area) will be killed.

A summary of published case studies, where the burning of marshes was used as a response tool, is in Part II of this document.

Environmental Toxicological Considerations

Although many studies to define the physical and chemical characteristics that result from in situ burning have been performed, there has been little research on potential ecological effects. To address some of these information shortfalls, Environment Canada coordinated a series of studies to determine if in situ burning resulted in water column toxicity beyond that attributable to allowing the slick to remain on the surface of the water. While these studies centered on the Newfoundland in situ burn field trials conducted in August 1993, they also included laboratory tests to investigate potential effects in a more controlled environment.

Toxic effects were evaluated using three standard marine test organisms: sand dollar, oyster, and fish. In both the laboratory and the field experiments, sensitive toxic endpoints in these organisms were studied in the three situations of no oil, no burning; oil on water, no burning; and oil on water, burned. Results from the laboratory and field studies indicated that although toxicity increased in water samples collected below burning oil on water, this increase was generally no greater than that caused by the presence of an unburned slick on water. Chemical analyses performed in conjunction with the biological tests reflected low hydrocarbon levels in the water samples. In addition to water column samples, the residues remaining after the laboratory and Newfoundland field burns will be subjected to aquatic toxicity testing.

Beyond the direct impacts caused by high temperatures, the by-products of in situ burning may be toxicologically significant. Although analysis of water samples collected from the upper 20 cm of the water column immediately following a burn of crude oil yielded relatively low concentrations of total petroleum hydrocarbons (1.5 ppm), compounds that have low water solubility or that associate with floatable particulate material tend to concentrate at the air-water interface (U.S. EPA 1986). Strand and Andren (1980) noted that aromatic hydrocarbons in aerosols originate from combustion associated with human activities, and that these compounds accumulate in the surface microlayer until absorption and sedimentation remove them.

Burn residues could be ingested by fish, birds, mammals, and other organisms, and may also be a source for fouling of gills, feathers, and fur. However, these impacts would be expected to be much less severe than those manifested through exposure to a large, uncontained oil spill. Contamination is likely to be local in scale, affecting certain unique populations and organisms that use surface layers of the water column at certain times to spawn or feed. In crafting an effective and protective response strategy, these effects should be weighed against effects resulting from alternative actions.

Section V Operational Considerations for Conducting In Situ Burning

Open Water Burning

An open-water in situ burning technique most likely to be used would involve the use of boats towing fire-resistant booms that could be used to contain the spilled oil and keep it from spreading. The boom, attached to the boats by towing lines, would be towed such that it forms a "U" shape. The open end of the U is maneuvered through the oil slick, and a "boomfull" of oil is collected. The boom is towed away from the main slick and the oil is ignited. During the burning, the boom is pulled in such a way as to slowly advance ahead to ensure that the oil is concentrated at the back end of the boom and to maintain maximum thickness. A burn can be terminated by letting the oil layer thin out by releasing one end of the boom. After the oil is consumed, the process is repeated. Other techniques may include containing the oil continuously spilling from a burning oil rig, or placing fire boom around a tanker that caught fire.

Burning in Other Inland Environments

Although it is widely held that in situ burning does take place in the inland zone, little technical information exists on techniques and impacts of burning in environments other than open water. In most cases, these involve burning in ice conditions and in wetlands and the results are varied and anecdotal.

In Situ Burning in Ice/Winter Conditions - Containment is almost always required to maintain the minimum 2- to 3-cm thickness necessary to burn oil. Ice edges can act as natural barriers, and as long as the oil is of sufficient thickness, combustion is possible. However, wind and/or low currents may be necessary to herd the oil into sufficient thickness along the edge. Oil trapped under the ice may also accumulate in sufficient thicknesses along leads in broken ice, resulting in favorable conditions for burning. Test burns in a 1986 Esso wave basin showed burning efficiencies of up to 90% where moderate winds herded the oil into long narrow leads. Burning in other lead geometries and along brash ice resulted in less efficient burns. Arctic studies have also shown that it is possible to ignite and burn fresh, weathered, and emulsified oil at temperatures as low as -35 degrees Celsius. It is important to note that an in situ burn in broken ice is not easily extinguished once ignited.

Burning oil in snow conditions is similar to burning oil on water since as the snow melts during the burn it can form a meltwater pool upon which the oil continues to burn. Certain conditions such as wind, snow properties, and concentration of the oil in the snow all can impact the success of the burn. Burn efficiencies of 90 to 99% have been shown during field studies and actual spills. Oil/snow mixtures of up to 75% can be ignited with a diesel or gasoline-soaked rag (from *Detection of oil in Ice and Burning Oil Spills in Winter Conditions*, PROSCARAC, Inc., March 1992).

In Situ Burning in Wetlands and Marshes - Based on very limited data on effectiveness and effects of burning on oiled marshes, the following guidelines are suggested:

- Make sure that it is possible to contain and control the fire; it is not as easy to put out a fire in vegetation as it is with oil contained in a fireproof boom.
- Impacts to below-ground vegetation are likely to be lower if there is a water layer between the oil and the substrate.
- A standing water layer of just a few inches may get hot enough to kill the roots anyway; however, little information is available regarding this effect.
- Burning of oiled woody wetland vegetation (compared to grasses and sedges) should not be considered.
- Not enough is known about seasonal effects on the ability of burned, oiled vegetation to recover, yet burning in late fall to early spring, when the vegetation is dormant and before production of new

- growth, seems to be the best time.
- If it can be done with minimal impacts, heavy accumulations of oil should be removed using other methods, to reduce the amount of burn residues which may cause long-term impacts to both vegetation and animals returning to the habitat.
- Light fuels oils and crudes burn more efficiently and generate less residues, which should reduce the potential for long-term impacts.
- Burning of oil trapped in ice appears to have the least environmental impact because the burn area is contained, the plants are dormant, and the above-ground vegetation is dead.
- There is some concern that burning of muddy substrate could alter their physical properties (i.e., make them hard), thus degrading their biological productivity.
- Every wetland is different in terms of the type of wetland, the species growing there, the condition (optimal or marginal for species use), and the known or estimated tolerances of that type of system to physical and chemical disturbances. Biologists or botanists should be consulted prior to the use of burning as a cleanup technique in a wetland.

Fire Resistant Boom

The application of in situ burning requires the physical collection and containment of oil to maximize the efficiency of the burning process and to provide a means to control the burn. Generally, this is accomplished by the use of a fire boom or some type of fire resistant containment. If fire boom or other fire containment device is not available and/or the equipment to deploy the boom is unavailable or inadequate, approval for use of in situ burning may be denied. Further information on the efficacy of fire-resistant boom can be found in *Part II - Technical and Informational Appendices*.

Ignition

Heavy oils require longer heating times and a hotter flame to ignite compared to lighter oils. Many ignition sources can supply sufficient heat. These include pyrotechnic igniters, laser ignition systems, and aerial ignition systems. Pyrotechnic devices have been successfully used to ignite floating oil slicks under a range of environmental conditions. Disadvantages to their use are associated with safety, shelf life, availability, speed of deployment, and cost (Spiltec, 1987). Laser ignition, while a promising technique, remains experimental in nature with drawbacks associated with difficulties in beam focusing from the air, wind effects during oil preheating, energy requirements, and cost. Aerial ignition systems using gelled gasoline dropped from helicopters appear to be a more viable technique applicable in a range of environmental conditions. Whichever method is used, considerations of safety and efficiency must enter into the decision process. Further information on burn ignition can be found in *Part II - Technical and Informational Appendices*.

Oil Thickness

In general, oil slicks can be effectively burned if they are consistently 2 to 3 mm thick. This number can vary with oil viscosity and degree of weathering with more viscous and more weathered oils requiring a considerably thicker layer of oil (estimated to be nearly 10 mm). Also, burn efficiencies increase as thickness of the slick increases. This consideration, therefore, implies that spilled oil must be contained by some means (fire resistant boom, ice, etc.) in order to prevent oil spreading and the resultant thinning of surface layers.

Effects of Weathering

Weathered oil requires a longer ignition time and higher ignition temperatures. However, igniting weathered oil is generally not a problem with most ignition sources because they have sufficient temperature and burn time to ignite most oils. Weathering, as it affects the ability to burn oil, is currently under study in laboratory and field experiments.

Effects of Emulsification

The effect of water content on oil ignition is believed to be similar to that of weathering, in that it decreases ignitability and combustibility. However, oil containing some water can be ignited and burned. The controlling factor in the combustion of emulsions is the removal of water, which is accomplished either through the boiling of the water out of the emulsion, or by breaking the emulsion thermally or chemically. The effect of emulsions on the ability to burn oil is currently under study in laboratory and field experiments.

Unburned Oil and Solid Burn Residues

Although in situ burning has the potential for removing a large proportion of the mass of an oil spill from the water surface, some of the source material will not be consumed and will remain as a concern. Similarly, combustion residues, described as stiff, taffy-like material, will remain after the burn. Provisions for the removal of these materials must be made as the potential exists for undefined levels of shoreline impacts even with a successful burn.

Although sinking of burn residues has seldom been observed in test burns, a slight increase in density relative to the original oil has been observed. In the 1991 explosion and burning of the tanker *Haven* off Genoa, Italy, burn residues were thought to have sunk. Reliable estimates of the amount of oil actually burned were not possible, but the tanker was laden with 141,000 tons of Iranian heavy crude, and very little remained in the wreck following the accident and fire. It was reported that several surveys during 1991 confirmed that there was sunken oil offshore and along the coast. The sunken oil is now thought to have resulted from the extraordinary heating of the contained product inside the cargo holds of the vessel. This oil basically underwent a crude distillation, in which lighter components were driven off and a denser--and in this case, heavier than sea water--material remained.

It should be emphasized that the circumstance specific to this situation should not be used as the basis for generalization in all burning scenarios.

Section VI Summary of Potential Tradeoffs Relevant to Burning

As is the case with all response methods, the environmental tradeoffs associated with in situ burning are situation dependent and cannot be considered independently from operational tradeoffs. In situ burning can offer important advantages over other response methods in specific cases, and may not be advisable in others, depending on the overall mix of circumstances.

Advantages

- In certain areas where other techniques may not be possible or advisable due to the physical environment (e.g., ice conditions or wetlands) or the remoteness of the region, burning may represent one of the few viable response choices besides no action;
- In situ burning may prevent or significantly reduce the extent of shoreline impacts, including exposure of sensitive biological resources, wildlife habitats, and the oiling of high value recreational or commercial beaches;
- The magnitude of a spill may overwhelm the containment and storage equipment deployed or available for a region, necessitating the consideration of other methods in an overall response strategy;
- Burning can rapidly remove a large volume of oil from the surface of the water, reducing the

magnitude of subsequent environmental impacts of stranded oil.

Disadvantages

- Large quantities of highly visible black smoke are generated that may adversely affect human and other exposed populations downwind;
- There may be the potential for mortalities and other adverse biological impacts from localized temperature elevations at the water surface. Although these could be expected to occur in a relatively small area, in specific bodies of water at specific times of the year, affected populations may be large enough or important enough to present reasons for not considering burning as a cleanup technique;
- The longer-term effects of burn residues on exposed biological populations have not been investigated. It is not known whether these materials represent a significant source of toxicity;
- In situ burning must be carefully controlled in order to maintain worker safety and to prevent unintended environmental impacts;
- There is a relatively short window of opportunity to use burning after a spill occurs prior to the oil weathering and losing its flammable characteristics.

Section VII Monitoring

The primary operational purpose in monitoring the burning of spilled oil is to determine whether burning requirements and objectives are met. Although the current body of knowledge about burning is limited, each operational use provides an opportunity to gather further information. Operational monitoring must occur during a response involving the use of in situ burning and must be accompanied by a detailed monitoring plan. More information regarding specific monitoring procedures and standards can be found in the Technical Appendices.

Operational monitoring should include such parameters as:

- Type and amount of oil spilled;
- Weather and sea conditions;
- Trajectory of the slick and smoke plume;
- Estimated volume of oil to be burned;
- Estimated volume of oil burned and remaining;
- Observation of the effectiveness of residual material collection;
- Observations of adverse effects to natural resources (e.g., number of dead organisms).

In an effort to gather more data about in situ burning, spill-of-opportunity research possibilities involving a broad range of physical, biological, and chemical issues, are encouraged. Research monitoring might involve:

- Collection of oil sample prior to burning for analysis;

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- Observations of residual material behavior and fate;
- Collection of residual material for analysis;
- Upwind and downwind air sampling;
- Number and location of sampling stations;
- Determination of compounds (PAHs, particulates) to be monitored;
- Species and numbers of biota (e.g. waterfowl, aquatic organisms, vegetation) in the area.

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APPENDIX 9: FISH AND WILDLIFE ANNEX TO THE U.S. EPA REGION 5 ACP

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FISH AND WILDLIFE ANNEX
TO THE U.S. EPA REGION 5 AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

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PART II. EMERGENCY SPILL RESPONSE GUIDANCE

1.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF NATURAL RESOURCE TRUSTEES (NCP sec. 300.210(c)(4)(i) and 300.615)

1.1 Overview

When a spill occurs, damage to the ecosystem is unavoidable. However, impacts can be minimized through proper planning and coordination with State and Federal natural resource trustees both before and during a spill. Consultation and coordination with natural resource managers during the pre-spill planning phase is essential in identifying and understanding potential natural resource concerns and issues as a result of a spill. Consultation and coordination during a spill is also essential to ensure that site-specific resource concerns are addressed.

1.2 Spill Response

During a spill response, natural resource trustees and managers can provide the responder with **technical assistance and expertise** on potential effects of oil on fish and wildlife and their habitats affected (for Notification numbers, see Part II, Section 3). They are familiar with the area of habitat affected and can provide recommendations on the best locations for staging areas, access points, or anchor locations. They will recommend specific habitats where protective measures should be taken and provide advice on response actions to be taken. They can assist in the development of a monitoring plan and subsequent collection of data. Finally, the USFWS and State natural resource agencies will direct or provide oversight for the protection, rescue, and rehabilitation of fisheries and wildlife.

When a spill occurs, natural resource trustees or managers will provide timely advice on the **measures necessary to protect wildlife** from exposure to oil, as well as the priority and timing of such measures. Protective measures may include one or more of the following:

- preventing the oil from reaching areas where migratory birds and other wildlife are located by either containing or recovering the oil, or
- deterring birds or other wildlife from entering areas affected by oil by using wildlife hazing devices or other methods.

If exposure of birds and other wildlife to oil cannot be prevented, an immediate decision will need to be made, regarding whether to **rescue and rehabilitate** oiled birds and other wildlife. The DOI has statutory responsibilities for protecting migratory birds and Federally-listed threatened and endangered species. These responsibilities are delegated to the USFWS. In these cases, the USFWS should serve as the lead agency for trustee response, coordinating with other trustees and providing oversight for a qualified wildlife responder (QWR).

If animals other than migratory birds or Federally-listed threatened or endangered species are found injured, the responsible agency would typically be the State wildlife agency.

The decision to rescue and rehabilitate oiled wildlife must be made in consultation with the applicable Federal (USFWS) and State natural resource management agencies, since State and Federal permits are required by law (please refer to Part I, Section 9). Care for contaminated wildlife can be contracted for by the Responsible Party, the OSC, or other Federal and State agencies, as authorized. However, full authority regarding protection, rescue and rehabilitation of wildlife and fish should remain with the trustees.

Following a spill, natural resource trustees may have the additional responsibility of assessing injury to the environment as a result of the spill. **Natural Resource Damage Assessment** (NRDA) is the process (refer to Part I, Section 12) by which trustees collect, compile, and evaluate data, information and statistics to determine the extent of injury to natural resources. This information is used to assess damages, the dollar amount necessary to restore injured trust resources and compensate for lost use as a result of injury, and then to seek recovery of these damages from the responsible party. The initiation of a NRDA is typically begun while response activities are still going on.

1.2.1 Specific Responsibilities of Federal Natural Resource Trustees During a Spill Response

1.2.1.1 U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

The USFWS is the lead agency for the DOI in the management of migratory birds (co-trustee with State natural resource agencies), Federally-listed endangered and threatened species, and USFWS lands (such as National Wildlife Refuges, Waterfowl Production Areas, and fish hatcheries) within this ACP area. During a response, USFWS personnel (biologists, law enforcement officers, refuge and fisheries managers) have the following responsibilities:

(a) ensure notification of all necessary USFWS personnel, and establish a response protocol delineating roles of each USFWS office. Coordination protocol with the State natural resource agency and other trustees will also be established.

(b) provide the responder with specific fish and wildlife habitat information within USFWS lands. USFWS will also provide recommendations for preventing or minimizing spill impacts to USFWS lands, as well as consult on the best locations for response staging areas and access points within these important areas.

(c) provide the responder with critical habitat information for Federally-listed threatened and endangered species. USFWS will also provide recommendations for preventing or minimizing spill impacts to these species, as well as advise on the best locations for response staging areas and access points in the vicinity of endangered species critical habitat.

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(d) provide the responder with important fish and wildlife habitat information in other locations (other than Federal lands) within the Region (in coordination with the State natural resource agencies and other trustees).

(e) provide the responder with technical assistance and expertise on potential effects of oil on fish and wildlife and their habitats or other sensitive environments that can be found in the impacted area.

(f) provide the responder with assistance for coordination of wildlife rescue and rehabilitation efforts (in conjunction with the State natural resource agency and other trustees). NOTE: It is critical that properly licensed and adequately qualified rehabilitators be contacted as soon as it is determined that such services are necessary. The USFWS and State natural resource agencies have joint responsibility for overseeing any activity that involves the handling of wildlife. Further, such activity may significantly contribute to the Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) responsibilities of the trustees. Therefore, any decisions to rescue and rehabilitate oiled and injured wildlife during a spill response must be made in coordination with the USFWS and state natural resource agency.

(g) initiate a Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) (in conjunction with other natural resource trustee agencies), if applicable. Such activity usually involves acquiring data both during and after a spill event to document: (1) evidence of the oil in water, sediments, soil, and organisms; (2) effects on fish, wildlife, and/or their habitat; (3) exposure pathways, and; (4) the potential need to undertake emergency restoration efforts to prevent or reduce the immediate migration of oil onto or into a trust resource. Because initiation of NRDA activities may be identical to those conducted as part of the response, all sampling and field work conducted by the natural resource trustees should be coordinated with the lead response agency.

[1.2.1.2 Department of Interior, National Park Service

[1.2.1.3 Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs

[1.2.1.4 Department of Commerce, NOAA

1.2.2 Specific Responsibilities of State Natural Resource Trustees During a Spill Response

[States participating on RRT, please provide comments and/or additional information for this segment]

The State natural resource agencies are trustees for the natural resources of the state and co-trustee with the USFWS concerning the management of migratory birds and some Federally threatened and endangered species. The State natural resource trustee is charged with control of all public lands, parks, timber, waters,

minerals, and wildlife of the state. This includes the protection, preservation, and propagation of the fish and wildlife of the state. In response to a spill event, the State natural resource trustee personnel (biologists, conservation officers, managers) have the following responsibilities:

- (a) notify all necessary State natural resource agency personnel and establish a response protocol describing the role of responders;
- (b) coordinate effort with other responding trustees, such as the USFWS.
- (c) provide responders with specific fish and wildlife habitat information within the area concerning all lakes, streams, wetlands, and rivers. The State agency will also consult with the responders as to the best locations for staging and recovery areas as well as access points.
- (d) provide responders with critical habitat information for State-listed threatened and endangered species as well as information on sensitive natural communities and special concern species found in the area.
- (e) provide the responder with technical assistance and expertise on potential effects of oil and hazardous substances on fish and wildlife and their habitats.
- (f) provide the responder with assistance for coordination of wildlife rescue and rehabilitation efforts in cooperation with the USFWS.
- (g) assess damages to natural resources during (as circumstances allow) and after a spill. Data acquired would be used to determine the extent of injury to natural resources, to develop restoration or replacement strategies, and to develop and submit a claim for damages to the Responsible Party.

2.0 IDENTIFICATION AND PRIORITIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES REQUIRING PROTECTION (NCP sec. 300.210(c)(4)(ii)(A)&(B))

Sensitive environments and species are identified in order to provide for coordinated, immediate, and effective protection of fish, wildlife, and their habitats that may be affected by a discharge of oil or hazardous material. Identification of sensitive natural resources allows priority to be placed on protection of these resources prior to a discharge (through pre-spill planning of appropriate countermeasures and pre-staging of response equipment), as well as during a spill event (by focusing attention and response resources on the most critical areas).

2.1 Identification

Because natural systems are dynamic, the best available information on the identification and distribution of sensitive resources will be obtained through the Federal and State natural resource biologists/managers. The experience of these professionals, as well as their ability to provide the most up-to-date information, cannot effectively be utilized without the event-specific conditions

of a discharge, such as the location, season, weather, type and amount of material involved. Because of the importance of coordinating with natural resource biologists and managers at the time of a spill, a list of Federal and State agency personnel most familiar with the resources has been assembled (see Part II, Section 3.). Once alerted, these personnel will provide event-specific technical assistance to the Federal or State OSC.

Clearly, there is a need for prior identification of sensitive natural resources to guide those responding to discharges during initial phases of response (i.e., before the consensus opinions of natural resource managers can be obtained). Therefore, a list of high priority natural resources is provided in this Area Contingency Plan.

2.2 Prioritization

Because of the diversity and extent of sensitive natural resources in the ACP region, it is important to reach a consensus, to the extent possible, on the highest resource priorities in order to provide for time-sensitive, coordinated, and effective protection, rescue, and restoration.

Although prioritization is difficult, several criteria that may be used in making this determination have been identified:

- relative abundance or scarcity of a particular resource;
- relative diversity and abundance of resources at a particular site;
- fecundity of biological resources;
- vulnerability to spills;
- sensitivity to the product discharged;
- amenability to restoration or remediation;
- protection by Federal and State laws;
- economic importance.

2.3 Categories for Resource Protection Prioritization

In general, natural resources are most at risk from oil spills when:

- (1) large numbers of individuals are concentrated in a relatively small area, such as bays where rafts of waterfowl concentrate during migration and overwintering;
- (2) areas important to specific life stages or migration patterns, such as foraging and overwintering sites, are impacted by oil;
- (3) the species are threatened or endangered;
- (4) early life stages are present in somewhat restricted areas for anadromous fish, bird rookeries, and other nesting areas;
- (5) specific areas are known to be vital sources for propagation, such as shellfish beds;
- (6) a significant percentage of the population is likely to be exposed to oil; and
- (7) wildlife come ashore for resting, molting, or birthing.

After considering all of the above factors, the following indicate the categories

of resources to be used by natural resource managers and the response community as criteria for protection prioritization:

[Facility owners, operators and responders should contact the responsible Federal agency(s)* for area boundaries, information on proposed new areas, and applicable regulations.]

[***** RRT members, please review the information below and provide your comments, additions, deletions, etc. regarding State natural resource priorities*****]

a. Tier 1

- Federally listed or proposed Endangered and Threatened Species and their Designated Critical Habitat (DOI/FWS/NPS)

b. Tier 2

- Migratory birds (waterfowl, wading birds, shorebirds, raptors, diving birds, songbirds) (DOI/FWS)
- Breeding, Spawning, Nursery, Migratory, and Overwintering Areas of Natural Resources:

- Migratory Bird Nesting Sites (DOI/FWS)
- Colonial Waterbird Nesting Sites (DOI/FWS)
- Migratory Bird Concentration Sites (DOI/FWS)
- Shellfish Producing Habitats (DOI/FWS/NPS)
- Anadromous Fish Spawning Areas (DOI/FWS, DOC/NOAA)
- Migratory Concentration Areas for Migratory Birds (DOI/FWS)
- Overwintering Concentration Areas for Migratory Birds (DOI/FWS)
- Riverine backwaters

- Anadromous fish

- National and State Protected Areas:

- National Wildlife Refuges and National Waterfowl Areas (DOI/FWS)
- National Wilderness Areas (DOI/FWS/NPS; USDA/FS)
- National Parks (DOI/NPS)
- National Preserves (DOI/NPS)
- National Forests (USDA/FS)
- National Fish Hatcheries (DOI/FWS; NOAA/NMFS)
- Clean Lakes Program Critical Areas (EPA)
- Tribal Lands (appropriate Tribal Contact)
- State Parks
- State Refuges
- State Wildlife Management Areas
- State Forests

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- State-listed or proposed Endangered and Threatened Species
- High quality priority freshwater wetlands (other than included above) identified by local, State, regional, or Federal levels of Government (EPA; COE; DOI/FWS/NPS;USDA/FS)
- Federal and State Species of Concern (DOI/FWS/NPS)
- Outstanding National Resource Waters/Outstanding Resource Value Waters (if not listed above):

National Wild and Scenic Rivers (DOI/NPS;USDA\FS)
Critical areas under the Clean Lakes Program (EPA/states)
Sites within Joint Venture Project Areas under the
North American Management Plan (DOI/FWS)
Sites under the RAMSAR Treaty on Wetlands of International Importance
(DOI/FWS; ??)

State Scientific and Natural Areas
Calcareous Fens
State Wild and Scenic Rivers
Trout streams

c. Tier 3 - Drinking Water and Sensitive Recreation Areas

- Drinking Water
- Heritage Program Sites
- Cultural Sites (Archeological, Historical, Monuments)
- Recreational Areas (Boating, Fishing, Swimming)

*Where U.S. EPA is designated as the responsible agency, the information may be provided by the appropriate Regional office. Please contact State or local agencies for information on resources they manage.

Acronyms:

COE - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers;
DOI - Department of Interior;
EPA - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency;
FS - U.S. Forest Service;
FWS - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service;
NOAA - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration;
NPS - National Park Service;
USDA - U.S. Department of Agriculture.

PLEASE NOTE: Fish and wildlife agency concerns are intensified with the above species and specified areas at specific times of the year (i.e., breeding and migration season). Should an oil spill occur within these designated areas, the USFWS and State(s) natural resource agencies should be contacted immediately to assist in determining the routing direction of the spill as well as other aspects of the clean-up effort.

3.0 STATE-BY-STATE NOTIFICATION NUMBERS AND INFORMATION RESOURCES OF FISH AND WILDLIFE TRUSTEES

When an oil spill impacts wildlife, or has the significant potential for impact, in addition to contacting the NRC (1-800-424-8802) the State or Federal OSC should immediately contact the State natural resource agency and the appropriate USFWS Field Office in each state. Primary contact points for the agencies are listed under the appropriate state heading. Only one contact per agency is necessary because the person initially contacted will notify other personnel in their agency, such as Law Enforcement staff and Refuge managers. The OSC may also contact any natural resource agency for help with fish and wildlife issues.

The USFWS is responsible for the management and protection of migratory birds, Federally listed threatened and endangered species (and their critical habitat), and for USFWS lands, including National Wildlife Refuges, Waterfowl Production Areas, and National Fish Hatcheries. The USFWS will provide responders with information concerning these resources, as well as technical assistance concerning the effects of oil on these resources. The USFWS will help coordinate wildlife recovery and rehabilitation efforts in conjunction with the State natural resource trustee.

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3.1 Information for Spills that Occur in Illinois

3.1.1 Appropriate Staff Contacts for the Designated Officials for Fish and Wildlife Trustees

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Regional Office - Region 3 - Minneapolis, MN

Regional Pollution Response Coordinator

Bishop Henry Whipple Federal Building

Fort Snelling, MN 55111-4056

Office hours: (612) 725-3536

24-hours: (612) 725-3536 (press "7" for after hours numbers)

Fax: (612) 725-3526

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Illinois (Mississippi River - left and right banks)

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Ecological Services

Rock Island Illinois Field Office

4469 48th Avenue Court

Rock Island, Illinois 61201

Richard C. Nelson (Primary - 24 hours)

Phone: 309-793-5800 (office)

Phone: 319-359-7815 (home)

Fax: 309-793-5804

cc:mail nelson,richard

Internet: richard_c_nelson@mail.fws.gov.

Jody Millar (Primary - Duty Hrs.)

Phone: 309-793-5800 (office)

Fax: 309-793-5804

cc:mail millar,jody

Internet: jody_g_millar@mail.fws.gov.

Illinois (Greater Chicago Metropolitan Area)

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Ecological Services

Barrington Illinois Field Office

1000 Hart Road, Suite 180

Barrington, Illinois 60010

Benjamin Tuggle (Primary - 24 hours)

Phone: 847-381-2253 (office)

Phone: 815-455-9767 (home)

Fax: 847-381-2285

cc:mail tuggle,benjamin

Internet: benjamin_tuggle@mail.fws.gov.

Edward Kareki (Primary - Duty Hrs.)
Phone: 847-381-2253
Fax: 847-381-2285

STATE OF ILLINOIS
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Primary
James O'Brien, Manager Phone:217-782-3637
Office of Chemical Safety (29) 24 hr 217-782-7860 (IEMA)
Illinois EPA FAX: 217-782-1431
2200 Churchill Road NOAA Mail: None
P.O. Box 19276 TWX/TELEX: None
Springfield, IL 62794-9276

Alternate
Dennis Ahlberg, Manager Phone:217-782-3637
Emergency Response Unit 24 hr. 217-782-7860 (IEMA)
Illinois EPA FAX: 217-782-1431
2200 Churchill Road NOAA Mail: None
P.O. Box 19276 TWX/TELEX: None
Springfield, IL 62794-9276

3.1.2 Federally Threatened and Endangered Species that Occur in Illinois

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERALLY
THREATENED (T), ENDANGERED (E), AND PROPOSED (P) SPECIES
IN ILLINOIS (revised July 12, 1995)

SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	CURRENT DISTRIBUTION
BIRDS			
Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)	E	Breeding	Cook
Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	T	Breeding	Adams, Alexander, Bond, Calhoun, Carroll, Fayette, Green, Jo Daviess, Mason, Pike, Pope, Randolph, St. Clair, Union, Winnebago, Williamson
Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	T	Wintering	Adams, Alexander, Brown, Bureau, Calhoun, Carroll, *Cass, Christian, Clinton, De Witt, Fayette, Franklin, *Fulton, Greene, Grundy, Hancock, *Henderson, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, *Jersey, Jo Daviess, Johnson, LaSalle, Madison, Marshall, Mason, McHenry, Menard, *Mercer, Monroe, *Morgan, Moultrie, Ogle, Peoria, Pike, Pulaski, *Putnam, Randolph, *Rock Island, Sangamon, *Schuyler, Scott, Shelby, St. Clair, Tazewell, Union, Wabash, White, *Whiteside, Will, Winnebago, Williamson, Woodford * Counties with night roosts
Least Tern (<i>Sterna antillarum</i>)	E	Bare aluvial and dredged spoil islands	Alexander, Jackson (Mississippi River)
Piping Plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>)	E	Lakeshore beaches (Great Lakes drainage)	EXTIRPATED
FISH			

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SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	CURRENT DISTRIBUTION
Pallid sturgeon (<i>Scaphirynchus albus</i>)	E	Rivers	Randolph (Mississippi River)
MAMMALS			
Gray bat (<i>Myotis grisescens</i>)	E	Caves	Alexander, Hardin, Johnson, Pike, Pope, Pulaski
Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>)	E	Hibernacula = Caves and mines; Maternity and foraging habitat = small stream corridors with well developed riparian woods; upland forests	Adams, *Alexander, Bond, Ford, Hardin, Henderson, *Jackson, Jersey, Johnson, *LaSalle, Macoupin, McDonough, *Monroe, Pike, *Pope, Pulaski, Saline, Schuyler, Scott, *Union critical Habitat: Blackball Mine, Lasalle County * Counties with hibernacula

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SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	CURRENT DISTRIBUTION
REPTILES			
Copperbelly watersnake (<i>Nerodia erythgaster neglecta</i>)	PT	Wooded and permanently wet areas such as oxbows, sloughs, brushy ditches and floodplain woods	Edwards, Gallatin, Hardin, Johnson, Lawrence, Massac, Pope, Richland, Saline, Wabash, White
INVERTEBRATES			
Iowa pleistocene snail (<i>Discus macclintocki</i>)	E	North-facing algific talus slopes	Jo Daviess
Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>)	E	Pine barrens and oak savannas on sandy soils and containing wild lupines (<i>Lupinus perennis</i>), the only known food plant of larvae.	Lake
Hines emerald dragonfly (<i>Somatochlora hineana</i>)	PE	Spring fed wetlands, wet meadows and marshes	Cook, Will, Dupage (Des Plaines River drainage)
MUSSELS			
Fanshell mussel (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) (= <i>C. irrorata</i>)	E	Rivers	White (Wabash River)
Fat pocketbook pearly mussel (<i>Potamilus capax</i>)	E	Rivers	*Hancock, *Pike (Mississippi River); White, Gallatin (Wabash River) * Transplanted populations
Higgins' eye pearly mussel (<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>)	E	Rivers Essential Habitat: Rock Island (Sylvan Slough)	Jo Daviess, Rock Island, Mercer, Henderson (Mississippi River); Rock River below Steel Dam at Milan
Pink mucket pearly mussel (<i>Lampsilis orbiculata</i>) (= <i>P. abrupta</i>)	E	Rivers	Massac (Ohio River)
Tuberculed-blossom pearly mussel (<i>Epioblasma torulosa</i>)	E	Rivers	EXTIRPATED
Orange-footed pearly mussel (<i>Plethobasis cooperianus</i>) (= <i>P. striatus</i>)	E	Rivers	Pulaski (Ohio River)

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SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	CURRENT DISTRIBUTION
White warty-back pearly mussel (<i>Plethobasis cicatricosus</i>)	E	Rivers	EXTIRPATED
Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>)	E	Rivers	EXTIRPATED
Rough pigtoe (<i>Pleurobema plenum</i>)	E	Rivers	EXTIRPATED
Ring pink (<i>Obovaria retusa</i>)	E	Rivers	EXTIRPATED

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SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	CURRENT DISTRIBUTION
PLANTS			
Small whorled pogonia (<i>Isotria medeoloides</i>)	T	Dry woodland	Randolph
Prairie bush-clover (<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>)	T	Dry to mesic prairies with gravelly soils	Cook, DuPage, Lee, Ogle, McHenry, *Winnebago [search for this species whenever prairie remnants are found] *=introduced
Running buffalo (<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>)	E	Disturbed bottomland meadows	NONE
Lakside daisy (<i>Hymenoxis herbacea</i>)	T	Dry rocky prairies	*Tazewell, *Will * = introduced
Mead's milkweed (<i>Asclepias meadii</i>)	T	Virgin prairies	*Ford, Saline, *Will [search for this species whenever prairie remnants are found] * = introduced
Decurrent false aster (<i>Boltonia decurrens</i>)	T	Disturbed alluvial soils	St. Clair (Mississippi River floodplain); Bureau, Fulton, Jersey, Madison, Marshall, Mason, Morgan, Peoria, Pike, Putnam, Schuyler, Scott, Tazewell, Woodford (Illinois River floodplain)
Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>)	T	Mesic to wet prairies	Cook, DuPage, Grundy, Henry, Iriquois, Kane, Lake, McHenry [search for this species whenever prairie remnants are found]
Price's potato bean (<i>Apios priceana</i>)	T	Wet floodplain forests, shrubby swamps	EXTIRPATED (Union)
Leafy prairie clover (<i>Dalea foliosa</i>)	E	Prairie remnants on thin soil over limestone	Will (Des Plaines River floodplain)
Dune thistle (<i>Cirsium pitcheri</i>)	T	Lakeshore dunes	Lake [introduced]

3.1.3 County Occurrences of Federally Threatened and Endangered Species

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERALLY
THREATENED (T), ENDANGERED (E), AND PROPOSED (P) SPECIES
IN ILLINOIS (revised July 12, 1995)

COUNTY	SPECIES
Adams	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Alexander	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Lest tern (<i>Sterna antillarum</i>) E Gray bat (<i>Myotis grisescens</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Bond	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Brown	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering
Bureau	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Decurrent false aster (<i>Boltonia decurrens</i>) T
Calhoun	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering
Carroll	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering
Cass	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering [night roost]
Christian	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering
Clinton	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering
Cook	Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E Prairie bush-clover (<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>) T Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) Hines emerald dragonfly (<i>Somatochlora hineana</i>) PE
DeWitt	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering
DuPage	Hines emerald dragonfly (<i>Somatochlora hineana</i>) PE Prairie bush-clover (<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>) T Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Edwards	Copperbelly watersnake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) PT
Fayette	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering

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Ford	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Mead's milkweed (<i>Asclepias meadii</i>) T
Franklin	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering
Fulton	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering [night roost] Decurrent false aster (<i>Boltonia decurrens</i>) T
Gallatin	Fat pocketbook pearly mussel (<i>Potamilus capax</i>) E; Wabash River Copperbelly watersnake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) PT
Greene	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering
Grundy	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Hancock	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Fat pocketbook pearly mussel (<i>Potamilus capax</i>) E; [transplanted in Mississippi River]
Hardin	Gray bat (<i>Myotis grisescens</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Copperbelly watersnake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) PT
Henderson	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering [night roost] Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Higgins' eye pearly mussel (<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>) E; Mississippi River
Henry	Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Iriquois	Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Jackson	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Least tern (<i>Sterna antillarum</i>) E; Mississippi River Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Jasper	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering
Jefferson	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering
Jersey	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering [night roost] Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Decurrent false aster (<i>Boltonia decurrens</i>) T

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Jo Daviess	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Iowa pleistocene snail (<i>Discus macclintocki</i>) E Higgins' eye pearly mussel (<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>) E; Mississippi River
Johnson	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Gray bat (<i>Myotis grisescens</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Copperbelly watersnake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) PT
Kane	Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Lake	Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T Dune thistle (<i>Cirsium pitcheri</i>) T [introduced]
LaSalle	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E; Critical Habitat = Blackball Mine
Lawrence	Copperbelly watersnake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) PT
Lee	Prairie bush-clover (<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>) T
Macoupin	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Madison	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Decurrent false aster (<i>Boltonia decurrens</i>) T
Marshall	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Decurrent false aster (<i>Boltonia decurrens</i>) T
Mason	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Decurrent false aster (<i>Boltonia decurrens</i>) T
Massac	Pink mucket pearly mussel (<i>Lampsilis orbiculata</i>) (=P. abrupta) E; Ohio River Copperbelly watersnake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) PT
McDonough	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
McHenry	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Prairie bush-clover (<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>) T Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Menard	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering
Mercer	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering [night roost] Higgins' eye pearly mussel (<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>) E; Mississippi River

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Monroe	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Morgan	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering [night roost] Decurrent false aster (<i>Boltonia decurrens</i>) T
Moultrie	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering
Ogle	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Prairie bush-clover (<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>) T
Peoria	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Decurrent false aster (<i>Boltonia decurrens</i>) T
Pike	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Gray bat (<i>Myotis grisescens</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Fat pocketbook pearly mussel (<i>Potamilus capax</i>) E; [transplanted in Mississippi River] Higgins' eye pearly mussel (<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>) E; Mississippi River Decurrent false aster (<i>Boltonia decurrens</i>) T
Pope	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding Gray bat (<i>Myotis grisescens</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Copperbelly watersnake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) PT
Pulaski	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Gray bat (<i>Myotis grisescens</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Copperbelly watersnake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) PT Orange-footed pearly mussel (<i>Plethobasis cooperianus</i>) (=P striatus) E; Ohio River
Putnam	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering [night roost] Decurrent false aster (<i>Boltonia decurrens</i>) T
Randolph	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Pallid sturgeon (<i>Scaphirynchus albus</i>) E; Mississippi River Small whorled pogonia (<i>Isotria medeoloides</i>) T
Richland	Copperbelly watersnake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) PT
Rock Island	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering [night roost] Higgins' eye pearly mussel (<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>) E; Essential Habitat = Sylvan Slough

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Saline	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Copperbelly watersnake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) PT Mead's milkweed (<i>Asclepias meadii</i>) T
Sangamon	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering
Schuyler	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering [night roost] Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Decurrent false aster (<i>Boltonia decurrens</i>) T
Scott	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Decurrent false aster (<i>Boltonia decurrens</i>) T
Shelby	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering
St. Clair	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Decurrent false aster (<i>Boltonia decurrens</i>) T; Mississippi River floodplain
Tazewell	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Lakeside daisy (<i>Hymenoxis herbacea</i>) T [introduced] Decurrent false aster (<i>Boltonia decurrens</i>) T
Union	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Wabash	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Copperbelly watersnake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) PT
White	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Copperbelly watersnake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) PT Fanshell mussel (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) (=C. <i>irrorata</i>) E; Wabash River Fat pocketbook pearly mussel (<i>Potamilus capax</i>) E; Wabash River
Whiteside	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering [night roost]
Will	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Hines emerald dragonfly (<i>Somatochlora hineana</i>) PE Lakeside daisy (<i>Hymenoxis herbacea</i>) T [introduced] Leafy prairie clover (<i>Dalea foliosa</i>) E; Des Plaines River floodplain Mead's milkweed (<i>Asclepias meadii</i>) T
Winnebago	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Prairie bush-clover (<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>) T [introduced]

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Williamson	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering
Woodford	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Decurrent false aster (<i>Boltonia decurrens</i>) T; Illinois River floodplain

3.2 Information for Spills that Occur in Indiana

3.2.1 Appropriate Staff Contacts for the Designated Officials for Fish and Wildlife Trustees

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Regional Office - Region 3 - Minneapolis, MN

Regional Pollution Response Coordinator

Bishop Henry Whipple Federal Building

Fort Snelling, MN 55111-4056

Office hours: (612) 725-3536

24-hours: (612) 725-3536 (press "7" for after hours numbers)

Fax: (612) 725-3526

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Indiana

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Ecological Services

Bloomington Indiana Field Office

620 South Walker Street

Bloomington, Indiana 47403-2121

Daniel Sparks (Primary - 24 hrs.)

Phone: 812-334-4261 (office)

Phone: 812-336-4341 (home)

Fax: 812-334-4273

cc:mail sparks,daniel

Internet: Daniel_Sparks@mail.fws.gov.

Cindy Chaffee (Primary - 24 hrs.)

Phone: 812-334-4261 (office)

Phone: 812-384-9671 (home)

Fax: 812-334-4273

cc:mail chaffee,cindy

Internet: Cindy_Chaffee@mail.fws.gov.

Dave Hudak (Secondary - duty hrs.)

Phone: 812-334-4261 (office)

Fax: 812-334-4273

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Internet: Dave_Hudak@mail.fws.gov.

STATE OF INDIANA

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Dave Herbst, Deputy Director Phone:317-232-4020

Indiana Department of Natural 24 hr (not available)

Resources FAX: 317-232-8150

402 West Washington St. NOAA Mail: 0000

DRAFT RCP/ACP (September 1996)

Room W256 TWX/TELEX: 0000
Indianapolis, Indiana 46203

John Rose, Assistant Commissioner Phone:317-232-8603
Indiana Department of 24 hr 317-233-7745
 Environmental Management FAX: 317-233-6358
Office of Environmental Response NOAA Mail: 0000
100 North Senate Avenue TWX/TELEX: 0000
P.O. Box 6015
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015

3.2.2 Federally Threatened and Endangered Species that Occur in Indiana

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERALLY
THREATENED (T), ENDANGERED (E), AND PROPOSED (P) SPECIES
IN INDIANA (revised June 1995)

SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	CURRENT DISTRIBUTION
MAMMALS			
Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>)	Endangered	Hibernaria = Caves and mines; Maternity and foraging habitat = small stream corridors with well developed riparian woods; upland forests	Recent: Clark, Crawford (critical habitat), Delaware, Greene (critical habitat), Hancock, Harrison, Henry, Jasper, Jay, Knox, La Porte, Lawrence, Marion, Martin, Monroe, Montgomery, Orange, Owen, Randolph, Rush, Starke, Wabash, Washington, Wayne, Wells New additions: Tippecanoe, Clinton, Hendricks, Parke, Vermillion, Fountain, Huntington, Fulton, Putnam, Ripley, Jefferson, St Joseph, Stueben, Historic: Parke, Kosciusko, LaGrange, Clay, Pulaski Probable Occurrence: Statewide
Gray bat (<i>Myotis grisescens</i>)	Endangered	Caves	Recent: Clark (nursery), Crawford, Harrison, Jennings Historic: Lawrence
BIRDS			

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SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	CURRENT DISTRIBUTION
Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	Threatened	Recent: Wintering	Allen, Bartholomew, Brown, Carroll, Clark, Crawford, Daviess, DuBois, Elkhart, Franklin, Foulton, Fountain, Gibson, Grant, Greene, Harrison, Henry, Huntington, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jennings, Johnson, Knox, Kosciusko, LaGrange, LaPorte, Lawrence, Marion, Marshall, Martin, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Newton, Orange, Owen, Parke, Perry, Pike, Posey, Pulaski, Putnam, Ripley, Scott, Spencer, Starke, Steuben, Sullivan, Tippecanoe, Union, Vanderburgh, Vermillion, Vigo, Wabash, Warren, White
Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	Threatened	Recent: Nesting & Wintering	Brown, DuBois, Greene, Martin, Monroe, Morgan, Orange, Owen, Parke
Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)	Endangered	Breeding	Lake
Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)	Endangered	Hacking Site	Allen and Marion
Least Tern (<i>Sterna antillarum</i>)	Endangered	Breeding	Gibson
REPTILES			
Copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>)	Threatened	Wooded and permanently wet areas such as oxbows, sloughs, brushy ditches and floodplain woods	DuBois, Gibson, Jackson, Jennings, Pike, Posey, St Joseph, Scott, Spencer, Steuben, Warrick, Washington
MUSSELS			
Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>)	Endangered	Rivers	Dekalb, Fulton, Kosciusko
Cracking pearl mussel (<i>Hemistena lata</i>)	Endangered	Rivers	EXTIRPATED

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SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	CURRENT DISTRIBUTION
Fanshell (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>)	Endangered	Rivers	Martin, Sullivan, Tippecanoe, Wabash, White
Fat pocketbook (<i>Potamilus capax</i>)	Endangered	Rivers	Gibson and Posey
Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>)	Endangered	Rivers	Pulaski
Orange-footed pearly mussel (<i>Plethobasus cooperianus</i>)	Endangered	Rivers	EXTIRPATED
Pink mucket pearly mussel (<i>Lampsilis orbiculata</i>) (=P. abrupta)	E	Rivers	Posey
Ring pink (<i>Obovaria retusa</i>)	E	Rivers	EXTIRPATED
Rough pigtoe (<i>Pleurobema plenum</i>)	Endangered	Rivers	Martin
Tuberculed-blossom pearly mussel (<i>Epioblasma torulosa</i>)	E	Rivers	EXTIRPATED
White cat's paw pearly mussel (<i>Epioblasma obliquata perobliqua</i>)	Rivers	Rivers	EXTIRPATED
White warty-back pearly mussel (<i>Plethobasis cicatricosus</i>)	E	Rivers	EXTIRPATED
INSECTS			
Mitchell's satyr (<i>Neonympha mitchellii</i>)	Endangered	fens	LaGrange, LaPorte
Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>)	Endangered	Pine barrens and oak savannas on sandy soils and containing wild lupines (<i>Lupinus perennis</i>), the only known food plant of larvae.	Lake, Porter
PLANTS			
Pitcher's thistle (<i>Cirsium pitcheri</i>)	Threatened	Lakeshores; stabilized dunes and blowout areas	Lake, Porter
Running buffalo clover (<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>)	Endangered	Disturbed bottomland meadows	Ohio

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3.2.3 County Occurrences of Federally Threatened and Endangered Species

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERALLY
THREATENED (T), ENDANGERED (E), AND PROPOSED (P) SPECIES
IN INDIANA (revised June 1995)

COUNTY	SPECIES
Allen	Eastern fanshell pearly mussel (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) E Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E
Bartholomew	Eastern fanshell pearly mussel (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) E
Blackford	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Boone	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Brown	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) E
Carroll	Eastern fanshell pearly mussel (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) E; Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>) E; Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Rough pigtoe (<i>Pleurobema plenum</i>) E Fat pocketbook (<i>Potamilus capax</i>) E
Cass	Eastern fanshell pearly mussel (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) E; Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E
Clark	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Gray bat (<i>Myotis grisescens</i>) E Fat pocketbook (<i>Potamilus capax</i>) E Running buffalo clover (<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>) E
Clay	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) Proposed Threatened
Clinton	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Crawford	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Gray bat (<i>Myotis grisescens</i>) E

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De Kalb	Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>) E; White cat's paw pearly mussel (<i>Epioblasma obliquata perobliqua</i>); E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E
Dearborn	Running buffalo clover (<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>) E
Delaware	Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>) E; Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Running buffalo clover (<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>) E
Dubois	Eastern fanshell pearly mussel (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T Copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) Proposed Threatened
Elkhart	Prairie white-fringed orchid (<i>Plantanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Fountain	Eastern fanshell pearly mussel (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E
Fulton	Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Rough pigtoe (<i>Pleurobema plenum</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E
Gibson	Eastern fanshell pearly mussel (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Fat pocketbook (<i>Potamilus capax</i>) E Copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) Proposed Threatened Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Least Tern; interior population (<i>Sterna antillarum athalassos</i>) E
Greene	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T
Hamilton	Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Prairie white-fringed orchid (<i>Plantanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Hancock	Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E

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Harrison	Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Gray bat (<i>Myotis grisescens</i>) E
Hendricks	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Henry	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Howard	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Huntington	Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Jackson	Eastern fanshell pearly mussel (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) Proposed Threatened
Jasper	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Jay	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Jefferson	Running buffalo clover (<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>) E
Jennings	Gray bat (<i>Myotis grisescens</i>) E
Johnson	Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E
Knox	Eastern fanshell pearly mussel (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) E ; Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Rough pigtoe (<i>Pleurobema plenum</i>) E Fat pocketbook (<i>Potamilus capax</i>) E Copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) Proposed Threatened
Kosciusko	Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>) E; Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) Proposed Threatened
La Porte	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Prairie white-fringed orchid (<i>Plantanthera leucophaea</i>) T Mitchell's satyr butterfly (<i>Neonympha mitchellii</i>) E

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Lagrange	<p>Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) Proposed Threatened Prairie white-fringed orchid (<i>Plantanthera leucophaea</i>) T Mitchell's satyr butterfly (<i>Neonympha mitchellii</i>) E Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E</p>
Lake	<p>Prairie white-fringed orchid (<i>Plantanthera leucophaea</i>) T Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E Mead's milkweed (<i>Asclepias meadii</i>) T Dune Thistle (<i>Cirsium pitcheri</i>) T</p>
Lawrence	<p>Eastern fanshell pearly mussel (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Gray bat (<i>Myotis grisescens</i>) E</p>
Madison	<p>Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E</p>
Marion	<p>Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Running buffalo clover (<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>) E</p>
Marshall	<p>Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E</p>
Martin	<p>Eastern fanshell pearly mussel (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T Rough pigtoe (<i>Pleurobema plenum</i>) E</p>
Miami	<p>Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E</p>
Monroe	<p>Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T</p>
Montgomery	<p>Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E</p>
Morgan	<p>Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T</p>
Noble	<p>Prairie white-fringed orchid (<i>Plantanthera leucophaea</i>) T</p>

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Ohio	Running buffalo clover (<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>) E
Orange	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T
Owen	Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T Fat pocketbook (<i>Potamilus capax</i>) E
Parke	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T
Pike	Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) Proposed Threatened
Porter	Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E Pitcher's thistle (<i>Cirsium pitcheri</i>) T
Posey	Eastern fanshell pearly mussel (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Rough pigtoe (<i>Pleurobema plenum</i>) E Fat pocketbook (<i>Potamilus capax</i>) E Copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) Proposed Threatened Pink mucket (<i>Lampsilis abrupta</i>) E
Pulaski	Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E
Putnam	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Randolph	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Rush	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Shelby	Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E
Spencer	Copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) Proposed Threatened
St. Joseph	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) Proposed Threatened Prairie white-fringed orchid (<i>Plantanthera leucophaea</i>) T

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Starke	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Prairie white-fringed orchid (<i>Plantanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Steuben	Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) Proposed Threatened Prairie white-fringed orchid (<i>Plantanthera leucophaea</i>) T Mitchell's satyr butterfly (<i>Neonympha mitchellii</i>) E
Sullivan	Eastern fanshell pearly mussel (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Rough pigtoe (<i>Pleurobema plenum</i>) E
Tippecanoe	Eastern fanshell pearly mussel (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) E ; Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Rough pigtoe (<i>Pleurobema plenum</i>) E Ring pink (<i>Obovaria retusa</i>) E
Vanderburgh	Copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) Proposed Threatened
Vermillion	Eastern fanshell pearly mussel (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Vigo	Eastern fanshell pearly mussel (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) E ; Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Rough pigtoe (<i>Pleurobema plenum</i>) E
Wabash	Eastern fanshell pearly mussel (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Warren	Eastern fanshell pearly mussel (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) E; White cat's paw pearly mussel (<i>Epioblasma obliquata perobliqua</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Rough pigtoe (<i>Pleurobema plenum</i>) E

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Warrick	Copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) Proposed Threatened
Washington	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) Proposed Threatened
Wayne	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Wells	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) Proposed Threatened
White	Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Prairie white-fringed orchid (<i>Plantanthera leucophaea</i>) T

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3.3 Information for Spills that Occur in Michigan

3.3.1 Appropriate Staff Contacts for the Designated Officials for Fish and Wildlife Trustees

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Fish and Wildlife Service
Regional Office - Region 3 - Minneapolis, MN
Regional Pollution Response Coordinator
Bishop Henry Whipple Federal Building
Fort Snelling, MN 55111-4056
Office hours: (612) 725-3536
24-hours: (612) 725-3536 (press "7" for after hours numbers)
Fax: (612) 725-3526

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Fish and Wildlife Service
Michigan
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Ecological Services
East Lansing Field Office
2651 Coolidge Road
East Lansing, Michigan 48823

Charles M. Wooley (Primary - 24 hrs.)
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Lisa L. Williams (Primary - duty hrs.)
Phone: 517-351-8324
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Internet: lisa_williams@mail.fws.gov.

Dave Best (Secondary - duty hrs.)
Phone: 517-351-6263
Fax: 517-351-1443

STATE OF MICHIGAN
Michigan Department of Natural Resources
(no contacts as of yet)

Michigan Department of Environmental Quality
(no contacts as of yet)

3.2.3 Federally Threatened and Endangered Species that Occur in Michigan

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERALLY
THREATENED (T), ENDANGERED (E), AND PROPOSED (P) SPECIES
IN MICHIGAN (revised December 12, 1994)

SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	CURRENT DISTRIBUTION
MAMMALS			
Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>)	Endangered		Alger, Baraga, Chippewa, Delta, Dickinson, Gogebic, Houghton, Iron, Keweenaw, Luce, Mackinac, Marquette, Menominee, Ontonagon, Schoolcraft
Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>)	Endangered	Hibernaria = Caves and mines; Maternity and foraging habitat = small stream corridors with well developed riparian woods; upland forests	Barry, Branch, Calhoun, Eaton, Ingham, Hillsdale, Livingston, St. Joseph, Washtenaw
EASTERN COUGAR (<i>Felis concolor cougar</i>)	Endangered		
BIRDS			
Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	Threatened		Alcona, Alger, Allegan, Alpena, Arenac, Baraga, Bay, Benzie, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Clare, Clinton, Crawford, Delta, Dickinson, Emmet, Gogebic, Grand Traverse, Houghton, Iosco, Iron, Kalkaska, Keweenaw, Leelanau, Luce, Mackinac, Manistee, Marquette, Mason, Mecosta, Menominee, Missaukee, Monroe, Montmorency, Muskegon, Newaygo, Ogenaw, Ontonagon, Oscoda, Otsego, Presque Isle, Roscommon, Saginaw, Schoolcraft, St. Clair
Kirtland's warbler (<i>Dendroica kirtlandii</i>)	Endangered		Alcona, Crawford, Iosco, Kalkaska, Marquette, Montmorency, Ogemaw, Oscoda, Otsego, Roscommon

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SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	CURRENT DISTRIBUTION
Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)	Endangered		Marquette
Piping plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>)			Alger, Berrien, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Emmet, Huron, Leelanau, Luce, Mackinac, Muskegon, Schoolcraft
REPTILES			
Northern copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>)	Proposed Threatened	Wooded and permanently wet areas such as oxbows, sloughs, brushy ditches and floodplain woods	Branch, Cass, Hillsdale
MUSSELS			
Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>)	Endangered	Rivers	Hillsdale
Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>)	Endangered	Rivers	Monroe, Sanilac, Wayne
INSECTS			
Mitchell's satyr (<i>Neonympha mitchellii</i>)	Endangered		Barry, Berrien, Branch, Cass, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Lenawee, St. Joseph, Van Buren, Washtenaw
Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>)	Endangered	Pine barrens and oak savannas on sandy soils and containing wild lupines (<i>Lupinus perennis</i>), the only known food plant of larvae.	Allegan, Ionia, Lake, Monroe, Montcalm, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oceana
American burying beetle (<i>Nicrophorus americanus</i>)	Endangered		Alger, Arenac, Berrien, Kalamazoo, Menominee, Oakland, Washtenaw
Hungerford's crawling water beetle	Endangered		Emmet, Montmorency
PLANTS			

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SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	CURRENT DISTRIBUTION
Pitcher's thistle (<i>Cirsium pitcheri</i>)	Threatened		Alger, Allegan, Alpena, Antrim, Arenac, Benzie, Berrien, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Delta, Emmet, Grand Traverse, Iosco, Leelanau, Mackinac, Manistee, Mason, Muskegon, Oceana, Ottawa, Presque Isle, Schoolcraft, Van Buren
Michigan monkey-flower (<i>Mimulus glabratus</i> var. <i>michiganensis</i>)	Endangered		Benzie, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Emmet, Leelanau, Mackinac
Dwarf lake iris (<i>Iris lacustris</i>)	Threatened		Alpena, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Delta, Emmet, Mackinac, Menominee, Presque Isle, Schoolcraft
Hart's tongue fern (<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i> var. <i>americana</i>)	Threatened		Chippewa, Mackinac
Houghton's goldenrod (<i>Solidago houghtonii</i>)	Threatened		Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Crawford, Delta, Emmet, Mackinac, Presque Isle, Schoolcraft
Small whorled pogonia (<i>Isotria medeoloides</i>)	Threatened		Berrien
Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Plantathera leucophaea</i>)	Threatened		Bay, Huron, Livingston, Monroe, Saginaw, St. Clair, St. Joseph, Tuscola, Washtenaw, Wayne

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3.4 Information for Spills that Occur in Minnesota

3.4.1 Appropriate Staff Contacts for the Designated Officials for Fish and Wildlife Trustees

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Regional Office - Region 3 - Minneapolis, MN

Regional Pollution Response Coordinator
Bishop Henry Whipple Federal Building

Fort Snelling, MN 55111-4056

Office hours: (612) 725-3536

24-hours: (612) 725-3536 (press "7" for after hours numbers)

Fax: (612) 725-3526

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Minnesota

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Ecological Services

Twin Cities Field Office

4101 East 80th Street

Bloomington, Minnesota 55425-1665

Dave Warburton (Primary - 24 hrs.)

Phone: 612-725-3548 (office)

Phone: 612-437-6105 (home)

Fax: 612-437-6105

cc:mail warburton, dave

Internet: warburton_dave@mail.fws.gov.

STATE OF MINNESOTA

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources

Ecological Services

500 Lafayette Road

St. Paul, MN 55155

State Duty Officer (Primary - 24 hrs.)

Phone: 612-296-2835 (office)

Phone: 612-649-5451 (24-hours)

Fax: 612-296-1811

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

520 Lafayette Road

St. Paul, MN 55155

State Duty Officer (Primary - 24 hrs.)

Phone: 612-296-6300 (office)

Phone: 612-649-5451 (24-hours)

Fax: 612-297-8676

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3.4.2 Federally Threatened and Endangered Species that Occur in Minnesota

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERALLY
THREATENED (T), ENDANGERED (E), AND PROPOSED (P) SPECIES
IN MINNESOTA (revised August 11, 1994)

Species	Status	Habitat	Distribution
MAMMALS			
Gray wolf (T) (<u>Canis lupus</u>) MN DNR Threatened; R3 lead	Threatened	Northern forested areas	<u>Primary Range</u> (CRITICAL HABITAT) - Beltrami, Cook, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake, Lake of the Woods, Roseau, St. Louis Cos. <u>Peripheral Range</u> - Aitkin, NE Becker, Carlton, Cass, Clearwater, n. Crow Wing, Hubbard, e. Kittson, Mahnomen, e. Marshall, e. Pennington, Pine, e. Polk, e. Red Lake, e. Wadena Cos.
BIRDS			
Peregrine falcon (<u>Falco peregrinus</u>); R5 lead	Endangered MN DNR Endangered		Blue Earth, 1994; Dakota, 1993; Hennepin, 1993; Lake, 1993; Olmsted, 1993; Ramsey, 1993; St. Louis, 1993; Washington, 1993;

<p>Bald eagle (<u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u>); R3 lead</p>	<p>Threatened; MN DNR Threatened</p>	<p>Breeding</p>	<p>Aitkin, Anoka, Becker, Beltrami, Benton, Blue Earth, Brown, Carlton, Cass, Chippewa, Chisago Dakota, Douglas, Goodhue, Grant, Hennepin, Houston, Hubbard, Isanti, Itasca, Kanabec, Kandiyohi, Kittson, Koochiching, Lake, Mahnomen, Marshall, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Nicollet, Otter Tail, Pennington, Pine, Polk, Ramsey, Redwood, Roseau, St. Louis, Sherburne, Sibley, Stearns, Swift, Todd, Wabasha, Wadena, Washington, Winona, & Yellow Medicine Cos. Aitkin, 1994; Anoka, 1994; Becker, 1994; Beltrami, 1994; Benton, 1994; Brown, 1994; Carlton, 1989; Cass, 1994; Chippewa, 1993; Chisago, 1994; Clearwater, 1994; Cook, 1993; Crow Wing, 1994; Dakota, 1994; Douglas, 1988; Goodhue, 1994; Grant, 1993; Hennepin, 1994; Houston, 1994; Hubbard, 1994; Isanti, 1990; Itasca, 1993; Kanabec, 1994; Kandiyohi, 1994; Kittson, 1992; Koochiching, 1993; Lake, 1993; Lake of the Woods, 1994; LeSueur, 1994; Mahnomen, 1994; Marshall, 1992; Mille Lacs, 1993; Morrison, 1994; Nicollet, 1994; Otter Tail, 1994; Pennington, 1994; Pine, 1994; Polk, 1993; Ramsey, 1994; Redwood, 1994; Roseau, 1994; St. Louis, 1994; Sherburne, 1994; Sibley, 1994; Stearns, 1994; Swift, 1994; Todd, 1994; Wabasha, 1992; Wadena, 1992; Washington, 1993; Winona, 1992; Yellow Medicine, 1994;</p>
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		Bald eagle wintering	Blue Earth, Brown, Carver, Chippewa, Dakota, Goodhue, Houston, Lac qui Parle, LeSueur, Nicollet, Redwood, Renville, Scott, Sherburne, Sibley, Swift, Wabasha, Washington, Winona, & Yellow Medicine Cos.
Piping plover (<u>Charadrius melodius</u>) R6 lead * Endangered in the Great Lakes drainage, threatened in rest of range, including Lake of the Woods.	Endangered & Threatened MN DNR Endangered	Sandy beaches islands	Lake of the Woods Co. bare alluvial (Pine & Currie Is.) & dredge spoil Potential nesting: Traverse Co. (Lk. Traverse) St. Louis Co. (Duluth Hbr.) Marshall Co. (Agassiz NWR & Thief Lk. WMA) Lk. of the Woods, 1993; Marshall, 1980, St. Louis, 1979; Traverse, 1946;
MUSSELS			
Higgins' eye pearly mussel (<u>Lampsilis higginsii</u>); R3 lead	Endangered; MN DNR Endangered	Rivers	Mississippi R. downstream from Twin Cities (Houston & Winona Cos. St. Croix R. (Chisago & Washington Cos.) Potential: All MN Miss. R. Cos. Carver, 1989; Houston, 1977
Winged mapleleaf <u>Quadrula fragosa</u> ; R3 lead	Endangered; MN DNR Unlisted	Rivers	St. Croix R. (Chisago Co.) Chisago, 1993
INSECTS			
Karner blue butterfly <u>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</u> ; R3 lead	Endangered; MN unlisted	Savannas with wild lupine (<u>Lupinus perennis</u>)	Winona Co. (Whitewater WMA) Anoka, 1984; Winona, 1994;
PLANTS			
Leedy's roseroot (<u>Sedum integrifolium</u> var. <u>leedyi</u>)	Threatened; MN DNR Endangered	Cool, wet groundwater-fed limestone cliffs	Fillmore & Olmstead Cos. (also in Yeates & Schuyler Cos., NY)
Minnesota Trout Lily (<u>Erythronium propullans</u>); R3 lead	Endangered MN DNR Endangered	N. facing slopes & floodplains in deciduous forests.	Goodhue, Rice, & Steele Cos. A MN endemic. Goodhue, 1993; Rice, 1992; Steele, 1992;

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<p>Prairie bush clover (<u>Lespedeza leptostachya</u>); R3 lead</p>	<p>Threatened MN DNR Endangered</p>	<p>gravelly soil Dry to mesic prairies.</p>	<p>Brown, Cottonwood, Goodhue, Jackson, Redwood, Renville, & Rice Cos. Also in IA, IL, & WI. Brown, 1992, Goodhue, 1991; Houston, 1993; Jackson, 1991; Redwood, 1990; Renville, 1977; Rice, 1990;</p>
<p>Western prairie fringed orchid, <u>Platanthera praeclara</u>; R? lead</p>	<p>Threatened; MN DNR Endangered</p>	<p>Wet prairies & sedge meadows.</p>	<p>Clay, Dodge, Kandiyohi, Kittson, Mower, Nobles, Norman, Pennington, Pipestone, Polk, & Rock Cos. Also in IA, KS, MO, ND, NE, & OK. Clay, 1993; Dodge, 1982; Freeborn, 1939; Kittson, 1993; Mower, 1980; Norman, 1993; Pennington, 1992; Pipestone, 1984; Polk, 1993; Rock, 1985.</p>

3.4.3 County Occurrences of Federally Threatened and Endangered Species

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERALLY
THREATENED (T), ENDANGERED (E), AND PROPOSED (P) SPECIES
IN MINNESOTA (revised August 11, 1994)

COUNTY	SPECIES
Aitken	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> , Threatened (T). A peripheral range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Anoka	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Becker	Gray wolf (NE portion of the county), <i>Canis lupus</i> , T. A peripheral range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Beltrami	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> , T, a primary range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Benton	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Big Stone	None.
Blue Earth	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Wintering. Peregrine falcon, <i>Falco peregrinus</i> , E. Breeding.
Brown	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Wintering & breeding. Prairie bush clover, <i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i> , T. Gravelly soil, dry to mesic prairie.
Carlton	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> , T. A peripheral range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Carver	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Wintering.
Cass	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> , T. A peripheral range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.

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COUNTY	SPECIES
Chippewa	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding & wintering.
Chisago	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding. Higgins' eye pearly mussel, <i>Lampsilis higginsi</i> , Endangered (E). St. Croix R. Winged mapleleaf mussel, <i>Quadrula fragosa</i> , E. St. Croix R.
Clay	Western prairie fringed orchid, <i>Platanthera praeclara</i> , T. Wet prairies & sedge meadow.
Clearwater	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> , T. A peripheral range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Cook	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> , T. A primary range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Cottonwood	Prairie bush clover, <i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i> , T. Gravelly soil, dry to mesic prairie.
Crow Wing	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> , T. A peripheral range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Dakota	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding. Peregrine falcon, <i>Falco peregrinus</i> , E. Breeding.
Dodge	Western prairie fringed orchid, <i>Platanthera praeclara</i> , T. Wet prairie & sedge meadow.
Douglas	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Faribault	None.
Fillmore	Leedy's roseroot, <i>Sedum integrifolium</i> var. <i>leedyi</i> , T. Wet limestone cliffs.
Freeborn	None.

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COUNTY	SPECIES
Goodhue	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding & wintering. Minnesota trout lily, <i>Erythronium propullans</i> , E. N. facing slopes & floodplains in deciduous woods. Prairie bush clover, <i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i> , T. Gravelly soil, dry to mesic prairie.
Grant	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Hennepin	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding. Peregrine falcon, <i>Falco peregrinus</i> , E. Breeding.
Houston	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding & wintering. Higgins' eye pearly mussel, <i>Lampsilis</i> <i>higginsii</i> , E. Mississippi R.
Hubbard	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> , T. A peripheral range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Isanti	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Itasca	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> , T. A primary range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Jackson	Prairie bush clover, <i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i> , T. Gravelly soil, dry to mesic prairie.
Kanabec	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Kandiyohi	Western prairie fringed orchid, <i>Platanthera</i> <i>praeclara</i> , T. Wet prairie, sedge meadow. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.

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COUNTY	SPECIES
Kittson	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> , T. A peripheral range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding. Western prairie fringed orchid, <i>Platanthera praeclara</i> , T. Wet prairie, sedge meadow.
Koochiching	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> , T. A primary range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Lac Qui Parle	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Wintering.
Lake	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> , T. A primary range county Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding. Peregrine falcon, <i>Falco peregrinus</i> , E. Breeding.
Lake of the Woods	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> , T. A primary range county Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding. Piping plover, <i>Charadrius melodus</i> , T. Breeding on Pine and Curry Islands in Lake of the Woods
LeSueur	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding and wintering.
Lincoln	None.
Lyon	None.
Mahnomen	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> , T. A peripheral range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Marshall	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> , T. A peripheral range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Martin	None.
McLeod	None.
Meeker	None.

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COUNTY	SPECIES
Mille Lacs	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Morrison	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Mower	Western prairie fringed orchid, <i>Platanthera praeclara</i> , T. Wet prairie, sedge meadow.
Murray	None.
Nicollet	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding and wintering.
Nobles	Western prairie fringed orchid, <i>Platanthera praeclara</i> , T. Wet prairie, sedge meadow.
Norman	Western prairie fringed orchid, <i>Platanthera praeclara</i> , T. Wet prairie, sedge meadow.
Olmsted	Peregrine falcon, <i>Falco peregrinus</i> , E. Breeding. Leedy's roseroot, <i>Sedum integrifolium</i> var. <i>leedyi</i> , T.; Wet limestone cliffs.
Otter Tail	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Pennington	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> , T. A peripheral range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding. Western prairie fringed orchid, <i>Platanthera praeclara</i> , T. Wet prairie, sedge meadow.
Pine	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> , T. A peripheral range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Pipestone	Western prairie fringed orchid, <i>Platanthera praeclara</i> , T. Wet prairie, sedge meadow.
Polk	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> , T. A peripheral range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding. Western prairie fringed orchid, <i>Platanthera praeclara</i> , T. Wet prairie, sedge meadow.
Pope	None.

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COUNTY	SPECIES
Ramsey	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding. Peregrine falcon, <i>Falco peregrinus</i> , E. Breeding.
Red Lake	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> , T. A peripheral range county.
Redwood	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding and wintering. Prairie bush clover, <i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i> , T.; gravelly soil, dry to mesic prairie.
Renville	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Wintering. Prairie bush clover, <i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i> , T.; gravelly soil, dry to mesic prairie.
Rice	Minnesota trout lily, <i>Erythronium propullans</i> , E. North-facing slopes and floodplains in deciduous woods. Prairie bush clover, <i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i> , T.; gravelly soil, dry to mesic prairie.
Rock	Western prairie fringed orchid, <i>Platanthera praeclara</i> , T. Wet prairie, sedge meadow.
Roseau	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> , T. A primary range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
St. Louis	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> , T. A primary range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding. Peregrine falcon, <i>Falco peregrinus</i> , E. Breeding.
Scott	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Wintering.
Sherburne	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding and wintering.
Sibley	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding and wintering.
Stearns	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.

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COUNTY	SPECIES
Steele	Minnesota trout lily, <i>Erythronium propullans</i> , E. North-facing slopes and floodplains in deciduous woods.
Stevens	None.
Swift	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding and wintering.
Todd	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Traverse	None.
Wabasha	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding and wintering.
Wadena	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> , T. A peripheral range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Waseca	None.
Washington	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding and wintering. Peregrine falcon, <i>Falco peregrinus</i> , E. Breeding. Higgins' eye pearly mussel, <i>Lampsilis higginsii</i> , E. St. Croix River
Watonwan	None.
Wilkin	None.
Winona	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding and wintering. Higgins' eye pearly mussel, <i>Lampsilis higginsii</i> , E. St. Croix River. Karner blue butterfly, <i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i> , E. Whitewater State Wildlife Management Area.
Wright	None.
Yellow Medicine	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding and wintering.

3.5 Information for Spills that Occur in Ohio

3.5.1 Appropriate Staff Contacts for the Designated Officials for Fish and Wildlife Trustees

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Regional Office - Region 3 - Minneapolis, MN

Regional Pollution Response Coordinator
Bishop Henry Whipple Federal Building

Fort Snelling, MN 55111-4056

Office hours: (612) 725-3536

24-hours: (612) 725-3536 (press "7" for after hours numbers)

Fax: (612) 725-3526

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Ohio

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Ecological Services

Reynoldsburg Ohio Field Office

6950-H Americana Parkway

Reynoldsburg, Ohio 43068

Bill Kurey (Primary - 24 hrs.)

Kent Kroonemeyer (Secondary - duty hrs.)

Phone: 614-469-6923

Fax: 614-469-6919

cc:mail Kroonemeyer, Kent

Internet: Kent_Kroonemeyer@mail.fws.gov.

STATE OF OHIO

Ohio Department of Natural Resources

Ohio Division of Wildlife

Central Ohio

Steve Jacks, Manager

District One

1500 Dublin Rd.

Columbus, Ohio 43215

Phone: 614-644-3925

Fax: 614-644-3931

Northwest Ohio

Dean Scott, Manager

District Two

952 Lima Ave., Box A

Findlay, Ohio 45840

Phone: 419-424-5000

Fax: 419-422-4875

Northeast Ohio

(manager vacant)
District Three

912 Portage Lakes Dr.

Akron, Ohio 44319

Phone: 216-644-2293

FAX: 216-644-8403

Southeast Ohio

John Marshall, Manager

District Four

360 E. State St.

Athens, Ohio 45701

Phone: 614-594-2211

FAX: 614-592-1626

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Southeast Ohio

Dave Graham, Manager
District Five
1076 Old Springfield Pike
Xenia, Ohio 45385-1238
Phone: 513-372-9261
Fax: 513-376-3011

Ohio Oil Spill Wildlife Rehabilitation Procedures

The Ohio Division of Wildlife (DOW), USFWS, and Ohio Wildlife Rehabilitators Association (OWRA) have developed procedures for coordinating wildlife collection and rehabilitation efforts in the event of a spill which injures or threatens wildlife.

The FWS, trustee for migratory birds and Federally listed endangered and threatened species, and the DOW, trustee for non-migratory birds, mammals, and State listed endangered and threatened species, will assume primary responsibility for maintaining a wildlife rescue and cleanup effort during a spill. The OSC would maintain oversight authority of the activities and field efforts would be coordinated by DOW and USFWS.

The following draft procedures are the framework for wildlife rescue and rehabilitation efforts during a spill. They are in draft form pending Ohio Division of Wildlife final signature and may require minor adjustment.

1. USEPA notifies USFWS (Bill Kurey, Reynoldsburg, OH) of an oil or hazardous chemical spill that has or may affect wildlife. (NOTE: If the spill is a hazardous chemical, the risks to volunteers must be assessed early. If the material would be harmful to volunteers, no rehabilitation efforts will be attempted.)
2. USFWS will notify Tri-State Bird Rescue to "stand-by."
3. USEPA notifies the Ohio Division of Wildlife District Manager.
4. The DOW District Manager assigns personnel to an investigation in customary order (usually a Field Supervisor or Wildlife Officer), giving responsibility for the investigation to the District Law Enforcement Supervisor.
5. IF the initial investigation shows that live wild animals are contaminated with oil, or are in danger of becoming contaminated, the District Manager will be informed.
6. If live wild animals are involved in the spill, the District Manager will give the responsibility for handling and/or hazing animals to the District Wildlife Management Supervisor.
7. The District Manager will coordinate with the USFWS to determine if contaminated animals can be cleaned and rehabilitated by local wildlife rehabilitators, or if other assistance is required. If more than 50 live wild birds are contaminated assistance will generally be required.
8. If the situation exceeds local capacity, USFWS will contact Tri-State Bird Rescue to begin the rehabilitation response. Tri-State can provide a mobile response trailer and a trained crew. (NOTE: Tri-State may often be called in for spills less than 50 birds. They also have an interest in being involved in smaller spills to evaluate and help the local rehabilitators.)

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9. If animals are to be handled locally, the District Manager will see that the appropriate facilities are contacted. For spills in the vicinity of Lake Erie, the local rehabilitation facilities are: (a) Lake Erie Nature and Science Center (Bay Village), (b) Lake Metroparks Wildlife Rehabilitation Center (Kirtland), (c) Natures Nursery (Whitehouse near Toledo).
10. The District Manager will advise U.S. EPA that a rehabilitation facility has been activated.
11. The rehabilitation facility operators will mobilize only previously trained OWRA members and volunteers to respond.
12. District Response Advisory Team contracts for equipment from BOA contractors, such as tanks to collect oily water mixtures, and directs it to be delivered to the appropriate rehabilitation site (applies to Coast Guard responses).
13. If Tri-State Bird Rescue will lead the rehabilitation effort, it will provide the required OSHA training to the volunteers. If Tri-State is not involved, the DRAT Environmental Specialist or an appropriately trained individual will instruct the volunteers. (NOTE: If there is no opportunity to provide OSHA training to untrained volunteers, they will not participate in the rescue and rehabilitation efforts.)

3.5.2 Federally Threatened and Endangered Species that Occur in Ohio

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERALLY
THREATENED (T), ENDANGERED (E), AND PROPOSED (P) SPECIES
IN OHIO (revised March 10, 1995)

SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	CURRENT DISTRIBUTION
MAMMALS			
Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>)	Endangered	Summer habitat includes small to medium river and stream corridors with well developed riparian woods; woodlots within 1 to 3 miles of small to medium rivers and streams; and upland forests. Caves and mines as hibernacula.	Adams, Allen, Ashland, Ashtabula, Auglaize, Brown, Butler, Champaign, Clark, Clermont, Clinton, Columbiana, Crawford, Cuyahoga, Darke, Defiance, Delaware, Erie, Fairfield, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Geauga, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Henry, Highland, Hocking, Holmes, Huron, Knox, Lake, Licking, Logan, Lorain, Lucas, Madison, Mahoning, Marion, Medina, Mercer, Miami, Montgomery, Morrow, Ottawa, Paulding, Perry, Pickaway, Pike, Portage, Preble, Putnam, Richland, Ross, Sandusky, Scioto, Seneca, Shelby, Stark, Summit, Trumbull, Union, Van Wert, Warren, Wayne, Williams, Wood, Wyandot
BIRDS			
Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	Threatened	Mature forest near water	<u>Breeding:</u> Ashtabula, Delaware, Geauga, Portage, Seneca, Summit, Wyandot, Trumbull <u>Wintering:</u> Hamilton <u>Breeding and Wintering:</u> Erie, Holmes, Lake, Lorain, Lucas Mahoning, Mercer, Ottawa, Sandusky

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SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	CURRENT DISTRIBUTION
Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)	Endangered	Historically nested on cliffs; now nesting on man-made structures (buildings, smokestacks and bridges) in urban settings	<u>Breeding:</u> Cuyahoga, Franklin, Hamilton, Lucas, Montgomery <u>Hack Site:</u> Summit
Piping plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>)	Endangered	beaches along shorelines of the Great Lakes	EXTIRPATED
REPTILES			
Copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>)	Proposed Threatened	Proposed as Threatened Wooded and permanently wet areas such as oxbows, sloughs, brushy ditches and floodplain woods	Defiance, Hardin, Williams
Lake Erie water snake (<i>Nerodia sipedon insularum</i>)	Proposed Threatened	Shorelines of islands in western Lake Erie	Ottawa, Erie
FISH			
Scioto madtom (<i>Noturus trautmani</i>)	Endangered	Stream riffles of moderate flow over sandy gravel bottom; may be extinct (Ohio Division of Wildlife will not admit extinction until after the year 2000)	Possibly EXTINCT
MUSSELS			
Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>)	Endangered	Rivers	Adams, Ashtabula, Coshocton, Defiance, Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin, Greene, Hancock, Madison, Pickaway, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, Union, Williams
Fanshell (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) (= <i>C. irrorata</i>)	Endangered	Rivers	Coshocton, Morgan, Washington

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SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	CURRENT DISTRIBUTION
Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>)	Endangered	Rivers	Franklin, Madison, Pickaway, Williams
Pink mucket pearly mussel (<i>Lampsilis abrupta</i>) (=L. <i>orbiculata</i>)	Endangered	Rivers	Gallia, Morgan, Washington, Lawrence, Meigs
Purple cat's paw pearly mussel (<i>Epioblasma obliquata</i>)	Endangered	Rivers	Coshocton
White cat's paw pearly mussel (<i>Epioblasma obliquata perobliqua</i>)	Endangered	Rivers	Williams
INSECTS			
Mitchell's satyr (<i>Neonympha mitchellii</i>)	Endangered	Fens; wetlands characterized by calcareous soils which are fed by carbonate-rich water from seeps and springs	Portage
American Burying Beetle (<i>Nicrophorus americanus</i>)	Endangered		EXTIRPATED
Hines emerald dragonfly (<i>Somatochlora hineana</i>)	Endangered	Spring fed wetlands, wet meadows and marshes; calcareous streams & associated wetlands overlying dolomite bedrock	EXTIRPATED
Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>)	Endangered	Pine barrens and oak savannas on sandy soils and containing wild lupines (<i>Lupinus perennis</i>), the only known food plant of larvae.	Lucas
PLANTS			
Eastern prairie (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>)	Threatened	Mesic to wet prairies and meadows	Clark, Holmes, Lucas, Ottawa, Sandusky, Wayne

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SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	CURRENT DISTRIBUTION
Lakeside daisy (<i>Hymenoxys herbacea</i>) (Formerly <i>H. acaulis</i> var. <i>glabra</i>)	Threatened	Dry rocky prairies; limestone rock surfaces including outcrops and quarries	Erie, Ottawa
Northern monkshood (<i>Aconitum noveboracense</i>)	Threatened	Cool, moist, shaded cliff faces or talus slopes in wooded ravines, near water seeps	Portage, Summit
Small whorled pogonia (<i>Isotria medeoloides</i>)	Threatened	Dry woodland; upland sites in mixed forests (second or third growth stage)	Scioto
Virginia spiraea (<i>Spiraea virginiana</i>)	Threatened	Stream banks and floodplains	Scioto
Running buffalo clover (<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>)	Endangered	Disturbed bottomland meadows; disturbed sites that have shade during part of each day	Brown, Butler, Clermont, Hamilton, Montgomery, Warren

3.5.3 County Occurrences of Federally Threatened and Endangered Species

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERALLY
THREATENED (T), ENDANGERED (E), AND PROPOSED (P) SPECIES
IN OHIO (revised March 10, 1995)

COUNTY	SPECIES
Adams	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E
Allen	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Ashland	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Ashtabula	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; nesting Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E
Auglaize	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Brown	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Running buffalo clover (<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>) E
Butler	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Running buffalo clover (<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>) E
Champaign	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Clark	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Clermont	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Running buffalo clover (<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>) E
Clinton	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Columbiana	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Coshocton	Purple cat's paw pearlymussel (<i>Epioblasma obliquata</i>) E Fanshell (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i> (=C. <i>irrorata</i>)) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E
Crawford	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Cuyahoga	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; nesting Piping plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>) E; EXTIRPATED
Darke	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E

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Defiance	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Northern copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) Proposed as Threatened
Delaware	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; nesting Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E
Erie	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; nesting and wintering Lakeside daisy (<i>Hymenoxys herbacea</i>) (Formerly <i>H. acaulis</i> var. <i>glabra</i>) Lake Erie water snake (<i>Nerodia sipedon insularum</i>) Proposed as Threatened
Fairfield	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E
Fayette	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Franklin	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; nesting Scioto madtom (<i>Noturus trautmani</i>) E Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E
Fulton	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Gallia	Pink mucket pearlymussel (<i>Lampsilis abrupta</i> (=L. <i>orbiculata</i>)) E
Geauga	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; nesting
Greene	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E
Hamilton	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; nesting Running buffalo clover (<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>) E
Hancock	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E
Hardin	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Northern copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) Proposed as Threatened
Henry	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E

Highland	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Hocking	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E American burying beetle (<i>Nicrophorus americanus</i>) E; EXTIRPATED
Holmes	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Huron	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Knox	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Lake	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T
Lawrence	Pink mucket pearlymussel (<i>Lampsilis abrupta</i> (=L. orbiculata)) E
Licking	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Logan	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Hine's emerald dragonfly (<i>Somatochlora hineana</i>) E; EXTIRPATED
Lorain	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T
Lucas	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; nesting and wintering Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; nesting Hine's emerald dragonfly (<i>Somatochlora hineana</i>) E; EXTIRPATED Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Madison	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Scioto madtom (<i>Noturus trautmani</i>) E Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E

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Mahoning	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T
Marion	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Medina	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Meigs	Pink mucket pearlymussel (<i>Lampsilis abrupta</i> (=L. <i>orbiculata</i>)) E
Mercer	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T
Miami	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Montgomery	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; nesting Running buffalo clover (<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>) E
Morgan	Fanshell (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i> (=C. <i>irrorata</i>)) E Pink mucket pearlymussel (<i>Lampsilis abrupta</i> (=L. <i>orbiculata</i>)) E
Morrow	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Ottawa	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; nesting and wintering Lakeside daisy (<i>Hymenoxys herbacea</i>) (Formerly <i>H.</i> <i>acaulis</i> var. <i>glabra</i>) Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera</i> <i>leucophaea</i>) T Lake Erie water snake (<i>Nerodia sipedon insularum</i>) Proposed as Threatened Paulding
Paulding	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Perry	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Pickaway	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Scioto madtom (<i>Noturus trautmani</i>) E Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E
Pike	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Portage	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; nesting Mitchell's satyr (<i>Neonympha mitchellii</i>) E; EXTIRPATED Northern monkshood (<i>Aconitum noveboracense</i>) T

Preble	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Putnam	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Richland	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Ross	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Sandusky	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; nesting and wintering Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Scioto	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Virginia spiraea (<i>Spirea virginiana</i>) T Small whorled pogonia (<i>Isotria medeoloides</i>) T
Seneca	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; nesting
Shelby	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Stark	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Summit	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; nesting Northern monkshood (<i>Aconitum noveboracense</i>) T
Trumbull	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; nesting Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E
Tuscarawas	Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E
Union	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Scioto madtom (<i>Noturus trautmani</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E
Van Wert	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Warren	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Running buffalo clover (<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>) E
Washington	Fanshell (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i> (=C. <i>irrorata</i>)) E Pink mucket pearlymussel (<i>Lampsilis abrupta</i> (=L. <i>orbiculata</i>)) E
Wayne	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T

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Williams	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E White cat's paw pearlymussel (<i>Epioblasma obliquata</i> <i>perobliqua</i>) E Hine's emerald dragonfly (<i>Somatochlora hineana</i>) E; EXTIRPATED Northern copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia</i> <i>erythrogaster neglecta</i>) Proposed as Threatened
Wood	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Wyandot	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; nesting

3.6 Information for Spills that Occur in Wisconsin

3.6.1 Appropriate Staff Contacts for the Designated Officials for Fish and Wildlife Trustees

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Regional Office - Region 3 - Minneapolis, MN

Regional Pollution Response Coordinator
Bishop Henry Whipple Federal Building

Fort Snelling, MN 55111-4056

Office hours: (612) 725-3536

24-hours: (612) 725-3536 (press "7" for after hours numbers)

Fax: (612) 725-3526

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Wisconsin

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Ecological Services

Green Bay Field Office

1015 Challenger Court

Green Bay, Wisconsin 54331-8331

Ken Stromberg (Primary - 24 hrs.)

Phone: 414-465-7440

Fax: 414-465-7410

cc:mail 000000,0000000

Internet: 0000000_000000@mail.fws.gov.

Ken Stromberg (Primary - duty hrs.)

Phone: 414-465-7440

Fax: 414-465-7410

cc:mail 000000,0000000

Internet: 0000000_000000@mail.fws.gov.

P. Dave Allen, II (Secondary - duty hrs.)

Phone: 414-465-7440

Fax: 414-465-7410

cc:mail 000000,0000000

Internet: 0000000_000000@mail.fws.gov.

STATE OF WISCONSIN

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

(no contacts as of yet)

3.6.2 Federally Threatened and Endangered Species that Occur in Wisconsin

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERALLY
THREATENED (T), ENDANGERED (E), AND PROPOSED (P) SPECIES
IN WISCONSIN (revised April 4, 1995)

SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	CURRENT DISTRIBUTION
MAMMALS			
Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>)	E	Northern forested areas	Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Florence, Forest, Iron, Jackson, Juneau, Lincoln, Oneida, Polk, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor, Vilas, Washburn, Wood
BIRDS			
Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	T	Mature forest near water	Adams, Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Brown, Buffalo, Burnett, Calumet, Chippewa, Clark, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Door, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Florence, Forest, Grant, Green Lake, Iowa, Iron, Jackson, Juneau, LaCrosse, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Marinette, Menominee, Oconto, Oneida, Outagamie, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Portage, Price, Richland, Rusk, St. Croix, Sauk, Sawyer, Shawano, Taylor, Trempealeau, Vernon, Vilas, Washburn, Waupaca, Waushara, Winnebago, Wood
Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)	E	Breeding; historically nested on cliffs, now nesting on man-made structures (buildings, smokestacks and bridges) in urban settings	Dane, LaCrosse, Milwaukee
Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)	E	Potential Breeding; historically nested on cliffs, now nesting on man-made structures (buildings, smokestacks and bridges) in urban settings	Adams, Buffalo, Columbia, Crawford, Door, Grant, Iowa, Juneau, Kenosha, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Racine, Richland, St. Croix, Sauk, Sheboygan, Trempealeau, Vernon

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Piping plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>)	E	beaches along shorelines of the Great Lakes; bare alluvial and dredge spoil islands	Ashland, Douglas
Kirtland's warbler (<i>Dendroica kirtlandii</i>)	E	singing males only; potential breeding in jack pine	Douglas, Jackson
MUSSELS			
Higgins' eye pearlymussel (<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>)	E	Mississippi River and some of its larger northern tributaries (i.e., St. Croix and Wisconsin Rivers) in gravel or sand	Buffalo, Crawford, Grant, Iowa, LaCrosse, Pierce, Polk, Richland, St. Croix, Trempealeau, Vernon
Winged mapleleaf mussel (<i>Quadrula fragosa</i>)	E	Medium to large rivers in mud, sand, or gravel; only known extant population in the St. Croix River	Polk
INSECTS			
Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>)	E	Pine barrens and oak savannas on sandy soils and containing wild lupines (<i>Lupinus perennis</i>), the only known food plant of larvae.	Adams, Barron, Burnett, Clark, Dunn, Eau Claire, Green Lake, Jackson, Juneau, Kenosha, Marquette, Menominee, Monroe, Oconto, Outagamie, Polk, Portage, St. Croix, Sauk, Shawano, Waupaca, Waushara, Wood
Hine's emerald dragonfly (<i>Somatochlora hineana</i>)	E	Spring fed wetlands, wet meadows and marshes; calcareous streams & associated wetlands overlying dolomite bedrock	Door
PLANTS			
Dwarf lake iris (<i>Iris lacustris</i>)	T	Partially shaded sandy-gravelly soils on lakeshores	Brown, Door
Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>)	T	Mesic to wet prairies and meadows	Dane, Green, Jefferson, Kenosha, Ozaukee, Racine, Rock, Sheboygan, Walworth, Waukesha, Winnebago

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Fassett's locoweed (<i>Oxytropis campestris</i> var. chartaceae)	T	Open sandy lakeshores	Bayfield, Portage, Waushara
Northern monkshood (<i>Aconitum noveboracense</i>)	T	Cool, moist, shaded cliff faces or talus slopes in wooded ravines, near water seeps	Grant, Monroe, Richland, Sauk, Vernon
Pitcher's thistle (<i>Cirsium pitcheri</i>)	T	Stabilized dunes and blowout areas	Door, Manitowoc, Sheboygan
Prairie bush-clover (<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>)	T	Dry to mesic prairies with gravelly soils	Dane, Grant, Pierce, Rock, Sauk,

3.6.3 County Occurrences of Federally Threatened and Endangered SpeciesDISTRIBUTION OF FEDERALLY
THREATENED (T), ENDANGERED (E), AND PROPOSED (P) SPECIES
IN WISCONSIN (revised April 4, 1995)

COUNTY	SPECIES
Adams	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; potential breeding Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E
Ashland	Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding Piping plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>) E
Barron	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E
Bayfield	Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding Fassett's locoweed (<i>Oxytropis campestris</i> var. <i>chartaceae</i>) T
Brown	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Dwarf lake iris (<i>Iris lacustris</i>) T
Buffalo	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; potential breeding Higgins' eye pearl mussel (<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>) E
Burnett	Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E
Calumet	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering
Chippewa	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding
Clark	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E
Columbia	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; potential breeding
Crawford	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; potential breeding Higgins' eye pearl mussel (<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>) E

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Dane	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; potential breeding Prairie bush clover (<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>) T Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Plantanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Door	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; potential breeding Hine's emerald dragonfly (<i>Somatochlora hineana</i>) E Dwarf lake iris (<i>Iris lacustris</i>) T Pitcher's thistle (<i>Cirsium pitcheri</i>) T
Douglas	Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding Piping plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>) E Kirtland's warbler (<i>Dendroica kirtlandii</i>) E; singing males only
Dunn	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E
Eau Claire	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E
Florence	Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding
Forest	Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding
Grant	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; potential breeding Higgins' eye pearlymussel (<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>) E Prairie bush clover (<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>) T
Green	Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Plantanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Green Lake	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E
Iowa	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; potential breeding Higgins' eye pearlymussel (<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>) E
Iron	Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding

Jackson	Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding Kirtland's warbler (<i>Dendroica kirtlandii</i>) E; singing males only Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E
Jefferson	Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Plantanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Juneau	Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; potential breeding Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E
Kenosha	Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; potential breeding Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Plantanthera leucophaea</i>) T
LaCrosse	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; breeding Higgins' eye pearl mussel (<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>) E
Langlade	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding
Lincoln	Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding
Manitowoc	Pitcher's thistle (<i>Cirsium pitcheri</i>) T
Marathon	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding
Marinette	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding
Marquette	Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E
Menominee	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E
Milwaukee	Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; breeding
Monroe	Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E Northern monkshood (<i>Aconitum noveboracense</i>) T
Oconto	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E
Oneida	Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding
Outagamie	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E
Ozaukee	Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Plantanthera leucophaea</i>) T

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Pepin	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; potential breeding
Pierce	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; potential breeding Higgins' eye pearl mussel (<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>) E Prairie bush clover (<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>) T
Polk	Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; potential breeding Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E Higgins' eye pearl mussel (<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>) E Winged mapleleaf mussel (<i>Quadrula fragosa</i>) E
Portage	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E Fassett's locoweed (<i>Oxytropis campestris</i> var. <i>chartaceae</i>) T
Price	Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding
Racine	Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; potential breeding Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Plantanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Richland	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; potential breeding Higgins' eye pearl mussel (<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>) E Northern monkshood (<i>Aconitum noveboracense</i>) T
Rock	Prairie bush clover (<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>) T Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Plantanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Rusk	Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding
St. Croix	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; potential breeding Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E Higgins' eye pearl mussel (<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>) E
Sauk	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; potential breeding Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E Prairie bush clover (<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>) T Northern monkshood (<i>Aconitum noveboracense</i>) T

Sawyer	Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding
Shawano	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E
Sheboygan	Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; potential breeding Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Plantanthera leucophaea</i>) T Pitcher's thistle (<i>Cirsium pitcheri</i>) T
Taylor	Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding
Trempealeau	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; potential breeding Higgins' eye pearlymussel (<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>) E
Vernon	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; potential breeding Higgins' eye pearlymussel (<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>) E Northern monkshood (<i>Aconitum noveboracense</i>) T
Vilas	Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding
Walworth	Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Plantanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Washburn	Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding Kirtland's warbler (<i>Dendroica kirtlandii</i>) E; singing males only
Waukesha	Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Plantanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Waupaca	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E
Waushara	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E Fassett's locoweed (<i>Oxytropis campestris</i> var. <i>chartaceae</i>) T
Winnebago	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Plantanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Wood	Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E

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4.0 INCIDENT SPECIFIC HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

A site safety plan specific for each spill response action may be prepared. The following basic elements should be addressed in each site plan.

- I. BACKGROUND
A listing of contaminants and a discussion of the safety and health implications of each.
- II. SITE LOCATION
Perimeter determination, marking of the perimeter; existing geographic features, public utilities, and/or private improvements; security measures to preclude unauthorized entry
- III. SITE LAYOUT
 - A. Determination of contaminated zones: Exclusion Zone (contaminated, Areas A - D); contamination Reduction Zone: provides area to prevent transfer of contaminants from the Exclusion Zone to the Clean Zone; Clean Zone: the outer area, considered to be clear of contamination.
 - B. Location of support facilities, criteria for selection.
 - C. Methods and procedures for the prevention of contamination spread.
 - D. Access to existing roadways and any associated problems with access and egress to the site.
- IV. PERSONNEL PROTECTION
 - A. Determination of personal protective equipment for each contaminated zone and area.
 - B. Establishment of medical requirements and methods of implementation.
- V. CONTAMINANT MONITORING (Airborne)
 - A. Personnel monitoring
 - B. Area monitoring
- VI. DECONTAMINATION
 - A. Personnel decontamination procedures
 - B. Equipment decontamination procedures
 - C. "Scrap (disposable containers, clothing, and plastic sheeting)" decontamination procedures
- VII. COMMUNICATIONS
 - A. Communications on site compatible with protective equipment used.
 - B. Communications with on call emergency equipment.
- VIII. EMERGENCY PROCEDURES FOR:
 - A. Chemical exposure
 - B. Personal injury
 - C. Potential or actual fire or explosion
 - D. Environmental accident
 - E. Radiation
 - F. Emergency Response Plan

Emergency Response Plan Outline
In developing an Emergency Response Plan, the following items should be addressed.

 - A. Pre-emergency Planning

- B. Personnel Roles
 - 1. Lines of Authority
 - 2. Training
 - 3. Communication

 - C. Emergency Recognition and Prevention
 - D. Safe Distances and Places of Refuge
 - E. Site Security and Control
 - F. Evacuation Routes and Procedures
 - G. Decontamination
 - H. Emergency Medical Treatment and First Aid
 - I. Emergency Alerting and Response Procedures
 - J. Critique and Follow-up
- IX. TRAINING
- A. Training plan including refresher training for government employees.
 - B. Training requirements for contractor/volunteer personnel.

Refer to Figure 1 for an example of a safety checklist.

Figure 1. SAFETY CHECKLIST

PART I. BEFORE FIELD ACTIVITY

1. Employee: _____ Date: _____
2. Site Location: _____
3. Activity Description: Environmental Sampling _____
Reconnaissance _____
Other (describe) _____
4. Type of Response/Site:
Spill _____ Industrial _____ Nonindustrial _____
Rural _____ Suburban _____ Urban _____
Private Lands _____ Refuge _____ Hatchery _____
Other Service Lands _____
5. Site topography: Mountains _____ River _____ Valley _____
Level _____ Sloping _____
6. Site Accessibility:
Foot only: _____
Road: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____
Air: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____
7. Suspected chemical(s): _____

8. Source of chemical(s): _____

9. First Aid available: Yes _____ No _____
10. If SCBA, identify team members (buddies): _____

PART II. AFTER RESPONSE

1. List possible chemical exposure: Same as above _____
Other chemicals: _____
Identified or suspected: _____
2. Describe any contact or exposure with chemical: _____

3. Equipment Decontamination: _____
4. Approximate time at site: hr/day _____ for _____ days _____

5. Personal Protective Equipment used:

Gloves _____
Hip Waders _____
Chest waders _____
Other _____

6. Date Part I Prepared: _____ Reviewed by: _____
Date: _____

Date Part II Prepared: _____ Reviewed by: _____
Date: _____

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REFERENCES/ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 1) North Carolina Coastal Areas Wildlife Contingency Plan
- 2) USFWS Administrative Manual 24 AM 2
- 3) USFWS Administrative Manual 24 AM 16 - Exhibit A
- 4) USFWS Administrative Manual 24 AM 16 - Exhibit D
- 5) USFWS Administrative Manual 24 AM 16 - Exhibit F
- 6) U.S. EPA, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Environmental Response Training Program (Schedule of Courses)
- 7) U.S. EPA Region VIII Contingency Plan-Fish and Wildlife Sensitive Environments Annex

ATTACHMENTS

1. BIOLOGICAL OPINION
2. Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund Access
3. Wildlife Response Application

APPENDIX 2
Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund Access

[USCG National Pollution Funds Center's "Technical Operating Procedures for Providing Funding to Natural Resource Trustees to Conduct an Initiation of Assessment of Natural Resources Damages" manual is currently under review for potential inclusion.]

APPENDIX 3
WILDLIFE RESPONSE APPLICATION

[This sample form may be used, if desired, for rehabilitation planning efforts.]

Our office would like to ensure rapid, effective response for wildlife threatened by oil spills. Because we know that wildlife rehabilitation after major oil spills is a complex job, requiring a multi-disciplined staff with documented oil spill experience, we request that all organizations wishing to be considered for wildlife response work complete the following questionnaire.

ORGANIZATION _____ PHONE _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____
DATE FOUNDED _____ YEARS OF OIL SPILL EXPERIENCE _____
FEDERAL/STATE PERMIT INFORMATION _____

1. MAJOR SPILL EXPERIENCE (Please list name/date of spill, type and amount of oil, species affected, your organization's role in spill, success of effort, reference names/telephone numbers.)

1)

2)

3)

2. OIL RESPONSE STAFF

A) Name _____ Full/Part Time _____
Permanent _____ or Temporary Staff _____ Years on Staff _____

Oil Spill Response qualifications and experience _____

OSHA trained on _____ (Date) Presented by whom _____

B) Name _____ Full/Part Time _____
Permanent _____ or Temporary Staff _____ Years on Staff _____

Oil Spill Response qualifications and experience _____

OSHA trained on _____ (Date) Presented by whom _____

C) Name _____ Full/Part Time _____
Permanent _____ or Temporary Staff _____ Years on Staff _____

Oil Spill Response qualifications and experience _____

OSHA trained on _____ (Date) Presented by whom _____

Is one of the above a licensed wildlife veterinarian? _____

3. PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE: Please attach a list of scientific publications and research completed in this field.

4. HUMAN SAFETY/LIABILITY:

A. Does your organization carry liability insurance? _____

Amount \$ _____ Type _____

Policy Carrier: _____

B. Please attach a description of your safety training programs for volunteers and paid staff.

5. COMMITMENT OF SERVICES: Many oil spill responses require extended or remote response. Is your staff prepared to travel to respond to spills?
Yes _____ No _____ Regionally only _____

Is your staff able to commit to oil spill response for one month or more, if necessary?

Yes _____ No _____ Month only _____ Guarantee duration _____

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6. FACILITY: If you are applying for regional oil spill response, do you have a permanent facility? Yes / No

Is it operational full-time _____ only during spills _____? Please attach information on size, type of facility, outdoor housing and pools, insurance, policies for regulatory compliance (waste water disposal, etc).

7. TERMS: Please attach copies of the following: Extent of services, Terms and Conditions; Sample Contract.

8. 24-HOUR NOTIFICATION: Please list your procedures and telephone numbers for 24-hour notification.

I certify to the best of my knowledge that all the statements made herein are accurate and true.

Signed _____ Date _____

Title _____

Return to:

APPENDIX 10: STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERS IN REGION 5

INTRODUCTION

Each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia, has a State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). The SHPO can provide many important services to local governments and historic preservation commissions. The National Historic Preservation Act establishes certain SHPO responsibilities. These include the following:

- 1) Ensuring comprehensive Statewide historic preservation planning;
- 2) Conducting a Statewide survey to identify historic properties;
- 3) Nominating properties to the National Register of Historic Places;
- 4) Assisting local governments in developing historic preservation programs and in becoming certified to participate in the national program;
- 5) Advising and assisting in Federal, State, and local historic preservation projects;
- 6) Participating in review of Federal, State, and local undertakings that may affect historic properties; and
- 7) Providing public information, education, training, and technical assistance in historic preservation.

Under National Park Service (NPS) regulations, SHPOs may also participate in NPS certification of properties and projects for historic preservation tax incentives.

In addition, SHPOs carry out duties under State laws, and seek to advance the interests of historic preservation generally in their States. For example, many SHPOs:

- 1) Conduct preservation conferences and workshops;
- 2) Distribute State grants and loans for preservation;
- 3) Maintain and interpret State-owned historic properties;
- 4) Conduct programs to acquire and administer historic preservation easements;
- 5) Administer State legislation to protect historic properties from non-Federal construction and land-use projects;
- 6) Administer State legislation relating to archeological resources, shipwrecks, and other special kinds of historic properties;
- 7) Publish newsletters, scholarly publications, and popular books and brochures;
- 8) Administer State history museums and conservation laboratories;
- 9) Develop and support State and local preservation statutes;

- 10) Help State and local authorities use preservation in primary and secondary curricula, and in public education generally; and
- 11) Provide technical assistance to owners of historic properties.

The SHPO is designated by the Governor of each State. In some States, he or she serves directly in the Governor's cabinet or executive office. In other States, the SHPO may be an official in an archives and history office, a planning department, a conservation department, a parks and recreation department, a State historical society, or a State museum.

Under NPS regulations, each SHPO must be assisted by a staff of appropriate preservation officials, in most cases including historians, architectural historians, historical architects, and archeologists. Many SHPOs are also assisted by academic institutions, historical and archeological societies, and other preservation-oriented groups through contracts or cooperative agreements.

Most SHPOs receive their primary funding from their State legislatures. In addition, NPS provides SHPOs with grants-in-aid from the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF), a special fund created by the National Historic Preservation Act. HPF grants must be matched with non-Federal funds or in-kind contributions.

SHPOS IN REGION V

ILLINOIS

William L. Wheeler, SHPO
Associate Director
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
1 Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield, Illinois 62701-1512

217-785-1153
FAX: 217-524-7525

Theodore Hild, Deputy SHPO
Chief of Staff
Preservation Services Division
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
1 Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield, Illinois 62701-1512

217-785-1153
FAX: 217-524-7525

INDIANA

Patrick Ralston, SHPO
Director, Department of Natural Resources
402 West Washington St., Room W256
Indianapolis, IN 46204

317-232-4020
FAX: 317-232-8036

Dr. James Glass, Deputy SHPO
Division of Historic Preservation
402 West Washington St., Room 274
Indianapolis, IN 46202

317-232-1646
FAX: 317-232-8036

MICHIGAN

Dr. Kathryn Eckert, SHPO
Department of State
717 W. Allegan Street
Lansing, MI 49818

517-373-6362
FAX: 517-373-0511

MINNESOTA

Dr. Nina Archabel, SHPO
Director, Minnesota Historical Society
345 Kellogg Boulevard West
St. Paul, MN 55102-1906

612-296-2747
FAX: 612-296-1004

OHIO

Dr. W. Ray Luce, SHPO
The Ohio Historical Society
Historic Preservation Division
1982 Velma Avenue
Columbus, OH 43211

614-297-2470
FAX: 614-297-2411

WISCONSIN

Jeff Dean, SHPO
Director, Historic Preservation Division
State Historical Society of Wisconsin
816 State Street
Madison, WI 53706

608-264-6500
FAX: 608-264-6404

(Also to be included as part of this appendix: the Programmatic Agreement on Protection of Historic Properties During Emergency Response under the NCP, " when finalized)

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APPENDIX 11: ECONOMICALLY AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS INDICES

(TO BE ADDED)

APPENDIX 12: CONTINGENCY PLANNING

1. INTRODUCTION

The responsibility for preventing spills and planning response to a spill generally lies with the party storing, transporting, or using the material. Often the conditions of storage, transport, and use are regulated by Local, Tribal, State, or Federal programs. Some of the programs require permits or specify in detail the preventive measures and planning which are required of users, transporters, and storers. Some of these governmental programs include inspections to verify adequacy of preventive measures. Only in the most serious circumstances are any of the governmental agencies authorized to intervene to prevent a spill from occurring.

Coordination among the various levels of organization--private industry, Local, Tribal, State, area, and Federal--occurs through the development of their independent contingency planning efforts and through their interaction during a response. In the event of a release, there is a hierarchical response and technical assistance structure. The roles and responsibilities of each response organization are laid out in the various contingency plans.

2. STATUTORY AUTHORITY

Title III of SARA, also known as EPCRA, created a system of State and Local planning agencies for chemical emergencies and provided a way for communities to gain information about potential chemical hazards. The Act's mandates cover three main topics: emergency planning, emergency notification requirements, and requirements for reporting hazardous chemical inventories. Regulations to implement the statute are found at 40 CFR Part 355. In Region 5, five States (Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin) have their own legislation patterned after the Federal law.

A. EMERGENCY PLANNING

Title III establishes two planning authorities for chemical emergencies: SERCs, and LEPCs. SERCs establish LEPCs, and supervise and coordinate the LEPCs' activities. LEPCs develop contingency plans which include identification of facilities covered by the law, designation of community and facility emergency coordinators, methods and procedures, information concerning emergency response equipment and facilities available in the community, and training and exercise programs. These plans are reviewed by the SERCs.

Indian Tribes are designated as the implementing authority of Title III on all lands within Indian country. A Tribe may form its emergency planning organization as a Tribal Emergency Response Committee (TERC), as a LEPC, or by joining an off-reservation LEPC.

Emergency planning requirements cover facilities that have an extremely hazardous substance (listed at 40 CFR 355 Appendices A and B) present on-site above a threshold quantity. Owners/operators of facilities subject to the law must identify themselves to the SERC and LEPC and develop a facility emergency plan. There are 458 Local planning districts in Region 5.

The RRT will review, upon request of a LEPC, the Local Title III plan. RRT5 will review plans that have been accepted by the SERC. The RRT will review no more than two plans per State per year, because of the time involved for such reviews. The Region 5 will use NRT-1A to review the plans.

B. OPA

To be written.

C. FEMA

To be written.

3. PRIVATE INDUSTRY

Section 311(j)(5) of CWA, as amended by OPA, requires regulations that provide owners and operators of facilities prepare and submit a Facility Response Plan (FRP) -- a plan for responding, to the maximum extent practicable, to a worst case discharge, and to a substantial threat of such a discharge, of oil or a hazardous substance. This requirement applies to any facility that because of its location, could reasonably be expected to cause "substantial harm" to the environment by discharging into or on the navigable waters, adjoining shorelines, or the exclusive economic zone.

4. LOCAL LEVEL

In the event of an emergency/disaster, police and fire services are ordinarily the first to respond. They initially assess the incident and determine its scope and magnitude. Additional agencies may become involved, depending on the nature of the incident. The Local emergency management coordinator monitors and evaluates the incident.

If the emergency/disaster escalates to the point where coordination between several Local agencies is necessary, the emergency management coordinator may recommend that the chief executive declare a Local state of emergency, thereby activating the appropriate response and recovery aspect of Local government.

Local response procedures are followed as stated in the Local emergency response plans. If the emergency escalates beyond the capability of Local government, the chief executive may request assistance from State government in accordance with State statutes.

Each LEPC is to prepare an emergency response plan in accordance with Section 303 of EPCRA. These plans are to be reviewed once a year, or more frequently as circumstances change in the community or as any subject facility may require. The ACP should be coordinated with these LEPC plans through the applicable Sub-area plans. Due to the size of U.S. EPA Region 5's area, coordination with LEPC plans will take place in the development of the sub-area plans. Sub-area planning is currently on-going in the Detroit, Michigan and Minneapolis/St. Paul, Minnesota areas.

5. STATE LEVEL

6. REGIONAL LEVEL

The RRT is responsible for the planning and coordination of contingency plans at the Regional level. Regional hazardous materials planning is performed through the joint efforts of various Federal government agencies with major environmental, transportation, emergency management, worker safety, and public health responsibilities. These agencies are responsible for coordinating Federal emergency preparedness and planning on a nationwide basis. The Federal Regional Contingency Plan provides for coordination of timely and effective response by the various agencies and other organizations to oil discharge and hazardous substance releases in order to protect public health, welfare, and the environment.

7. AREA LEVEL RESPONSE

The Area Committee is not a response organization and exists to augment the planning structure of the NRT and RRT.

The ACP provides a coordinated and effective Federal, State, and Local response to an oil spill. The Plan shall, when implemented in conjunction with the provisions of the NCP, be adequate to remove a worst case discharge, and to mitigate or prevent substantial threat of such a discharge. The ACP will address specific areas within the Region that have a high potential for a release of oil or that are of particular environmental or economic sensitivity to such a discharge. The ACP will ensure that a coordinated response structure is in place to mitigate the effects of a significant release in such areas. This process will involve extensive coordination with LEPC plans and FRPs to identify the areas of concern and develop an adequate response strategy involving Federal, State, Local, Tribal, and private entities.

During a response, the FRPs will initially be activated, followed by the LEPC, State, Regional, and National Contingency Plans as necessary, depending upon the magnitude of the spill. Coordination of the ACP with all other plans, prior to and during the response, is the responsibility of the Area OSC. The OSC shall meet with the other responding parties to coordinate and integrate this Plan with all other relevant plans including, but not limited to, Federal, State, Local, Tribal, and private plans.

Section 311(j)(4)(B) of CWA, as amended by OPA, requires that the Area Committee, under the direction of the Federal OSC for its Area, be responsible for:

- (a) Preparing an Area Contingency Plan for its Area, which includes all of U.S. EPA Region 5;
- (b) Working with Federal, State, and Local officials to enhance the contingency planning of those officials and to assure preplanning of joint response efforts, including appropriate procedures for mechanical recovery, chemical spill control, shoreline cleanup, protection of sensitive environmental areas, and protection, rescue, and rehabilitation of fisheries and wildlife; and
- (c) Working with Federal, State, and Local officials to expedite decisions for the use of dispersants and other mitigating substances and devices.

8. NATIONAL LEVEL RESPONSE

A. NCP

To be written.

B. FEDERAL RESPONSE PLAN

To be written.

9. INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

A. JOINT CONTINGENCY PLAN

A Joint Contingency Plan has been developed with Canada for releases of oil and hazardous substances. IJC monitors the quality of the boundary waters of the Great Lakes system (see Section II.8.B). DOS provides assistance in coordinating responses to releases which cross the U.S.-Canadian boundary.

10. TRAINING

RRT5 strongly supports Regional training activities. The RRT management group is the panel that reviews the SARA Title III Section 305(a) training grants.

In order to extend training to the widest possible audience, the RRT maintains a video lending library of training materials concerning response and safety at the FEMA Region 5 office in Chicago, Illinois. When funds are available to the RRT, courses are offered targeting special needs identified by the members of the RRT. From time to time the RRT may sponsor courses to train its own members, and encourages that exercises be conducted as a training tool.

11. EXERCISING

The National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) was developed to establish a workable exercise program which meets the intent of OPA. The PREP incorporates the exercise requirements of USCG, U.S. EPA, the Research and Special Program Administration (RSPA) of the Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS), and the Mineral Management Service (MMS).

The PREP guidelines are not regulations. However, the four Federal agencies have agreed that participation in PREP will satisfy all exercise requirements imposed by CWA. Although participation in PREP is voluntary, those choosing not to participate in PREP will be required to comply with the exercise requirements in the regulations imposed by each of the four regulatory agencies.

PREP is structured around a system of internal and external exercises. The internal exercises are conducted wholly within a plan holder's organization, testing the various components of a response plan to ensure the plan is adequate for the organization to respond to an oil or hazardous substance spill. Currently, the response plans and exercises only address oil response, but will eventually address hazardous substance response.

A. INTERNAL EXERCISES

Internal exercises for industry include: 1) Qualified Individual Notification Drills; 2) Emergency Procedures Drills for vessels and barges; 3) Spill Management Team Tabletop Exercises; and 4) Unannounced Exercises.

The internal exercises will be self-certified and self-evaluated by the plan holder organization. Each plan holder will be on a triennial cycle for exercises, which began January 1, 1994. Within this triennial cycle, each plan holder must exercise the various components of the entire response plan. The PREP document contains a list of 15 core components. These are not all-inclusive, a plan may have more or fewer components, but these are generally what should be in the plan. The completion of the required internal exercises over the three-year period will satisfy the regulatory requirements for exercising the entire plan once every three years.

B. EXTERNAL EXERCISES

The external exercises, or Area Exercises, test the interaction of the plan holder with the entire response community in a specific Area. For the purpose of the PREP, an Area is defined as that specific geographic area for which a separate and distinct ACP has been developed. The Area Exercises will exercise the governmental-industry interface for pollution response. The PREP goal is to conduct 20 Area Exercises per year throughout the country, with the Federal government leading six exercises and industry leading the 14 other exercises. The Area Exercises will be realistic exercises, including equipment

deployment. The exercises will be developed by a design team consisting of Federal, State and Local government, and industry representatives. The Area Exercises will be scheduled by the National Scheduling Coordinating Committee (NSCC), which will receive input from the Area Committees and the RRT Co-Chairs. These various levels of input are designed to ensure all State, Area, and Local concerns are taken into consideration when scheduling the exercises.

APPENDIX 13: NATURAL HERITAGE/NATURAL FEATURES INVENTORIES

NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAMS

Following is a list of locations of Nature Conservancy-sponsored inventories of "species of concern". Some inventories are in computer format; others are hard copy only. Data can be faxed in an emergency. The staff are not response personnel and are available during business hours only:

Indiana - Indianapolis	(317) 232-4052
Michigan - Lansing	(517) 373-1552/9338
Minnesota - St. Paul	(612) 296-4284
Ohio - Columbus	(614) 265-6453
Wisconsin - Madison	(608) 266-0924

In Illinois, the Illinois Department of Conservation maintains a natural heritage inventory system. At present, the location information consists of hand-labeled topographical maps. Efforts are underway to input this information to a GIS system so that publication-quality maps can be more readily reproduced. Emergency contact: IEPA (217) 782-3637.

APPENDIX 14: STATE EMERGENCY INFORMATION

A. ILLINOIS

The Emergency Response Unit (ERU) works within the state response system, in which the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) serves as the central receiving and dispatching point for response to any emergency or disaster requiring state notification or involvement. IEPA responsibility involves response to:

- (1) Oil and chemical spills on water or land;
- (2) Releases of harmful quantities of toxic substances into the atmosphere;
- (3) Emergencies involving public water supplies;
- (4) Emergencies involving wastewater treatment systems;
- (5) Emergencies involving solid waste disposal sites;
- (6) Fish kills caused by pollutants;
- (7) Emergency disposal or treatment of hazardous materials;
- (8) Abandoned hazardous waste incidents posing immediate hazards;
- (9) Transportation incidents involving hazardous materials which pose an immediate threat of a release.

ERU operates from IEPA's headquarters in Springfield, Illinois, during normal working hours, supplemented by an on-call duty officer to cover periods after normal working hours and during weekends and holidays. Incident coordination, management, and response personnel operate from the Springfield office which is centrally located geographically. In addition, ERU has full-time response personnel in IEPA's Maywood (Chicago-area) office and in its Collinsville (St. Louis east-area) office. After hours and during weekends and holidays, ERU maintains emergency response specialists on-call from its Maywood, Springfield, and Collinsville offices to assist the Duty Officer and to provide on-scene response. In addition, personnel from IEPA's regional or district field offices representing one of IEPA's pollution control divisions (Air, Land, Water, or Public Water Supplies) are often called upon to conduct the necessary field response consistent with their capabilities.

ERU assistance consists of:

- (1) Providing technical information regarding identification, chemical and physical properties, toxicity data, and potential dangers associated with a hazardous material.
- (2) Monitoring or sampling air, water, soil, waste and containers.
- (3) Serving in an advisory capacity concerning:
 - (a) Containment of the material;

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- (b) Restoration of the environment, including setting emergency cleanup objectives;
 - (c) Evacuation recommendations; and
 - (d) Disposal or treatment of hazardous material or debris resulting from the emergency.
- (4) Providing oversight and ensuring completeness of cleanup actions taken by responsible parties.
 - (5) Acting as OSC during State-financed emergency cleanups.
 - (6) Providing notice to users of affected water and land. Such notices may be communicated through other state and local agencies involved.
 - (7) Providing professional and technical assistance, personnel, and equipment to directly assist public safety officials within the scope of IEPA's responsibilities and resources.
 - (8) Documenting violations of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act for potential legal action.
 - (9) Expediting the issuance of waste treatment, storage or disposal permits by and through IEPA's Land Pollution Control Division, usually in less than 24 hours; as well as authorizing emergency exemptions for the transportation, storage, and disposal of special wastes.

IEPA utilizes commercial response contractors when it uses State funds to mitigate and remediate incidents. The ability to use State funds is limited to situations involving CERCLA Hazardous Substances and does not include petroleum products (oil) unless the release is from a UST. IEPA currently has contracts annually with commercial response contractors for emergency response and mitigation (two contractors), emergency incident waste disposal (one contractor), emergency lab pack response (one contractor), and leaking UST response (four remediation and two oversight contractors). (Note: Contract data is for 1990-1991 and may vary.)

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

A release is usually defined as "any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment" in the various laws and regulations which require immediate or expeditious reporting of releases. In general, it includes on-site loss of containment, as well as releases which go beyond facility boundaries. Following is a list of the sources of those reporting requirements and a brief description of what is to be reported, how soon, and to whom.

1. CERCLA (42 U.S.C 9601, et seq.), Section 103(a) - any release equal to or greater than a reportable quantity of a "hazardous substance" (the CERCLA list, and also published in Table 302.4 of 40 CFR 302, dated July 1, 1987) from a vessel or an onshore or offshore facility, immediately to the National Response Center (NRC) at 1-800-424-8802.
2. 40 CFR 110.9 (Oil Pollution) - any "discharge" (essentially defined as the "release") of oil from a vessel or an onshore or offshore facility into navigable waters of the United States, immediately to the NRC.
3. SARA, Title III, Section 304 - any release equal to or greater than a reportable quantity of a "hazardous substance" or an "extremely hazardous substance" (Appendix A of CFR 355 dated April 22, 1987) from a facility, or related to transportation, immediately to 1) the State Emergency

Response Commission, the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) in Illinois, at 1-800-782-7860 or 1-217-782-7860; and 2) the community emergency coordinator of the local emergency planning committee (the designated person in each county and the City of Chicago who coordinates emergency response operations). Phone numbers may be obtained by calling IEMA at 217-524-6887 or 217-782-4694.

4. 35 Ill. Adm. Code 723.130(c) (Illinois Hazardous Waste Regulations) - any "discharge" of a "hazardous waste" (the CERCLA list) by an air, rail, highway, or water transporter (no time frame given), to the NRC and IEMA.
5. 29 Ill. Adm. Code part 430 (Emergency and Written Notification of an Incident or Accident Involving a Reportable Hazardous Substance) - Any release equal to or greater than a reportable quantity of a "hazardous substance," or an "extremely hazardous substance," immediately to IEMA and the community emergency coordinator of the local emergency planning committee and any incident or accident involving a "hazardous material" (any substance or material so designated pursuant to the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, 49 U.S.C.A. 1801 et seq.) which results in 1) death, hospitalization, or evacuation of a member or members of the general public, 2) overturn of a motor vehicle on a public highway, 3) fire, breakage, release, or suspected contamination involving an etiologic (disease-causing) agent, or 4) any release of oil which meets the reporting requirements in 40 CFR 110, immediately to IEMA.

The preceding list of reporting requirements is necessarily simplified. You are encouraged to refer to the documents cited for more detail. These documents are available upon request by writing or calling: Illinois EPA, Office of Chemical Safety, #29, 2200 Churchill Road, P.O. Box 19276, Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276.

The information to be reported is as follows:

IMMEDIATE NOTIFICATION

1. The chemical name or identity of any substance involved in the release;
2. An indication of whether or not the substance is on the list of extremely hazardous substances;
3. An estimate of the quantity in pounds of any substance that was released into the environment;
4. The time and duration of the release;
5. The specific location of the release;
6. The medium or media (air, water, land) into which the release occurred;
7. Proper precautions to take as a result of the release, including evacuation (unless such information is readily available to the community emergency coordinator pursuant to the emergency plan);
8. Any known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks or public safety risks associated with the emergency and, where appropriate, advice regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individuals; and
9. Name of the reporter and phone number where the reporter may be contacted, as well as the name and telephone numbers of a person or persons to be contacted for further information.

WRITTEN FOLLOW-UP NOTIFICATION

As soon as practicable after the occurrence of the release, incident, or accident, the following shall be provided:

1. An update of the information provided in the immediate notification; and
2. Actions to be taken to respond to and contain any release.

B. INDIANA

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) is the lead agency for receiving and responding to spills and environmentally related emergencies. ERS Responders are prepared to respond to reports 24 hours per day. Spill reports are made through the 24-hour spill line -- (317) 233-7745 or (888) 233-7745 (toll-free in-state). Between 7:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, spill reports are received by ERS staff directly on the 24-hour number. During other times and days, including after hours, weekends and holidays, the 24-hour number is staffed by employees of the Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH). During those times, the initial spill report information is taken by the ISDH staff. The staff immediately notifies the ERS Responder on-call with the information. The Responder then returns the call to the person who made the spill report and obtains relevant information and, if necessary, initiates a response. Notification of a Title III releases through the 24-hour number fulfills the requirement for notifying the Indiana State Emergency Response Commission (SERC).

When making a spill report pursuant to the Indian Spills; Reporting, Containment, and Response Rule (327 IAC 2-6.1), Emergency Planning and Notification (IC 13-7-37), CERCLA as amended by SARA Title III (42 USC 9601 et seq. and 40 CFR 302.4), the responsible party shall immediately notify IDEM at the 24-hour number and provide the following information:

- (1) Name, address, and telephone number of the person making the spill report.
- (2) Name, address, and telephone number of a contact person, if different than above.
- (3) Location of the spill.
- (4) Time of the spill.
- (5) Identification of the substance spilled.
- (6) The approximate quantity of the substance that has been or may further be spilled.
- (7) The duration of the spill.
- (8) The source of the spill.
- (9) Name and location of the waters damaged, if any.
- (10) The identity of any spill response organization responding to the spill.
- (11) What measures have been or will be undertaken to perform a spill response.
- (12) Any other information that may be significant to the response action.

Under the Spill Rule, the responsible party is also required to contain the spill to prevent it from entering waters of the State; perform a spill response to recover and contain or neutralize the spilled material; notify downstream water users and affected property owners, and submit written reports as required.

In addition to providing a Responder/OSC, ERS staff, with the occasional assistance of the four IDEM program offices (Air, Water, Solid and Hazardous Waste, and Environmental Response), can be expected to provide the following:

- (1) 24-hour on-site investigation by staff who are trained in hazardous material spill containment and cleanup, stream monitoring, and hazardous waste disposal.

- (2) Ensuring containment and cleanup by the spiller.
- (3) Monitoring and determining the movements of pollutants in waters of the State.
- (4) Information and advice on the chemical characteristics and known effects of spilled material.
- (5) Notifying and advising downstream water users, particularly public surface water suppliers, including time of travel and duration.
- (6) Field analytical capability for a limited range of chemicals and full laboratory capability for analysis of contaminants.
- (7) Advising the spiller of availability of suitable disposal sites within the State for disposal of contaminated material, if available.
- (8) Providing communications capabilities for agencies at the scene to meet and coordinate actions.
- (9) Establishing, where possible, the cause and party responsible for a fish kill for purposes of recovering replacement costs for fish for the Department of Natural Resources.
- (10) If the responsible party cannot be identified or is unwilling to conduct a cleanup and substantial danger to the public health and/or environment exists, IDEM can obtain funds to hire contractors to conduct a cleanup.

EMERGENCY BURNING OF OIL SPILLS

The following IDEM staff, in the order of contact, have permission to process emergency burning of oil spills:

David Rice
Herman Carney
Woodard Smith

If these individuals are not present, the request should be forwarded to T. Method, Assistant Commissioner.

As in the past, input from the IDEM office that might be involved should be received and the appropriate form should be completed by the source, and returned to D. Rice. He should also receive a report from the individual who processes the request. Rice will supply the necessary form upon request.

C. MICHIGAN

In the event of an oil or other hazardous material incident, local government designates an incident commander, usually the highest ranking fire official at the scene. This person directs activities relating to the immediate incident response through a command post. If the incident escalates to a point where coordination of several local agencies is required, the local emergency management coordinator may recommend that the chief executive of the local jurisdiction declare a local state of emergency, thereby activating appropriate response capacities local government. The local emergency management coordinator then coordinates the overall local response.

In accordance with Act 207, P.A. 1941, as amended, the State Police representative, in conjunction with

the local fire department, assesses the situation and jointly determines the emergency measures to be taken. The Department of State Police representative is the focal point for recordkeeping, communications, and coordination of all other State agencies. This person may work out of the local command post if minimal response is necessary.

DNR has established the Pollution Emergency Alerting System (PEAS) as a 24-hour answering service to facilitate reporting of releases to the department.

Response at the scene consists of division personnel providing technical advice as listed below. Department personnel are not expected to perform hands-on first responder activities to control the incident. DNR has an environmental response team which can be activated by Regional or Deputy Directors or a team member. The team's primary purpose is to bring together all necessary expertise in appropriate divisions with technical expertise and is headed by the departmental emergency management coordinator. DNR has a representative on the Federal RRT. This person represents State interests on the team and functions as a liaison between the Federal and State governments.

1. MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DNR has authority to employ spill containment contractors under the Water Cleaning Emergency Fund. Local government may work directly with DNR in responding to the incident. DNR determines the emergency measures to be taken.

The following tasks are applicable to all types of oil or other hazardous material releases:

i. Environmental Response Division

The Environmental Response Division is designated as the lead division for discharges/releases which occur on land. The division will be responsible for the tasks listed below.

- (a) Report to the scene to provide technical support and advice on the appropriate action to minimize the impact on the environment.
- (b) Attempt to identify the party responsible for the release. Once identified, the actions of this party will be monitored to ensure that the party contains and cleans up the spill adequately and in a timely manner.
- (c) If a responsible party is not identified or if the identified responsible party fails to take the appropriate actions in a timely manner, DNR may initiate actions to contain and clean up the spill. This is done under the authority of the Water Cleaning Emergency Fund or the Hazardous Waste Service Fund. Private contractors are generally hired to perform this service under the supervision of the Division. When these limited funding sources have been expended, the division shall notify the appropriate Federal agency of the restricted response capability and defer containment and cleanup to the Federal government.
- (d) Collect samples of soil, water and other appropriate media for analysis to determine extent and concentration of contamination. The division shall be responsible for the preservation, delivery, and chain of custody for the samples, according to divisional standard operating procedures. A copy of the results shall be provided to the departmental emergency management coordinator in a timely manner.
- (e) Coordinate with the Federal OSC (U.S. EPA for Federally designated inland zone; USCG for

Federally designated coastal zone), if involved, and with the Federal RRT, if activated. The chief of the Site Management Unit is the Michigan representative on the RRT, and may request the assistance of the RRT if it is deemed necessary. This person functions as a liaison between the Federal team and the Emergency Management Division of the Department of State Police.

- (f) Provide for the reporting of releases through the Pollution Emergency Alerting System (PEAS) 24-hour hotline. Spill reports will be forwarded to the appropriate DNR district and division. Any notification of a hazardous materials-related emergency received by the PEAS hotline will be relayed immediately to the Department of State Police, Special Operations Section.

ii. Surface Water Quality Division

The Surface Water Quality Division is the lead division for discharges/releases which occur on inland waters or enter the Great Lakes or connecting waterways.

The Division will be responsible for the tasks listed below.

- (a) Report to the scene to provide technical advice on the type of chemical involved (through sampling).
- (b) Provide advice on appropriate measures to protect rivers, streams, and other bodies of water.
- (c) Attempt to identify the party responsible for the release. Once identified, the actions of this party will be monitored to ensure that the party contains and cleans up the spill adequately and in a timely manner.
- (d) Collect samples of surface water and other appropriate media for analysis to determine the extent and concentration of contamination. The divisions shall be responsible for the preservation, delivery, and chain of custody for the samples according to divisional standard operating procedures. A copy of the results shall be provided to the departmental emergency management coordinator in a timely manner.
- (e) If a responsible party is not identified or the identified responsible party fails to take the appropriate actions in a timely manner, DNR may initiate actions to contain and clean up the spill. This is done under the authority of the Water Cleaning Emergency Fund or the Hazardous Waste Service Fund. Private contractors are generally hired to perform this service under the supervision of the Division. When these limited funding sources have been expended, the division shall notify the appropriate Federal agency of the restricted response capability and defer containment and cleanup to the Federal government.

iii. Air Quality Division

- (a) Provide advice on appropriate protective actions through the departmental emergency management coordinator.
- (b) Oversee the emergency releasing and/or burning of material. Grant temporary permits or waivers as appropriate.

iv. Wildlife Division

- (a) Provide advice on wildlife which may require protection from the effects of the incident through

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the departmental emergency management coordinator.

- (b) Take action to protect wildlife, such as hazing, relocating, etc.
- (c) Coordinate wildlife rehabilitation. Agreements are signed with various private wildlife rehabilitators within the State.

v. Fisheries Division

- (a) The departmental emergency management coordinator provides advice on unique aquatic life which may require protection from effects of the incident.
- (b) Obtain fish samples for laboratory analysis.

vi. Parks Division

- (a) When a State park is involved, take action to clear persons from the affected area and control access to the area.
- (b) Direct parks personnel to assist in spill containment as coordinated by the departmental emergency management coordinator.

vii. Law Enforcement Division

- (a) The departmental emergency management coordinator is assigned to this division. This person coordinates all departmental activity when the situation is of a life-threatening nature and response is coordinated through the emergency management system, or when DNR Emergency Response Team is activated.
- (b) Assist in clearing persons and boats from the affected area and control access to the area.
- (c) Use watercraft to assist in boom deployment and material recovery.
- (d) Maintain radio communications.

viii. Waste Management Division

- (a) Advise on suitable disposal sites for collected material.
- (b) Take action to ensure timely and proper disposal of material.

2. BUREAU OF PUBLIC HEALTH

a. Bureau of Environmental and Occupational Health

- i. Monitor public and private water supplies.
- ii. Monitor public exposure to air contaminants. The Division of Occupational Health is responsible for monitoring public exposure to air contaminants and for recommending countermeasures and protective actions. The division is responsible for ensuring that all employees whose duties expose them to an actual or potential health hazard during the emergency response are afforded

adequate protection as required by applicable occupational health standards, including 29 CFR 1910.120, the "Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response" standard.

Teams of district industrial hygienists are dispatched, as appropriate and feasible, to monitor actual and potential exposure of citizens to airborne contaminants resulting from an emergency hazardous materials release. This may include real-time spot monitoring with direct reading devices, collection of spot samples for laboratory analysis, and assisting the Interagency Center on Health and Environmental Quality with dispersion estimates of ground-level airborne contaminant concentrations. Appropriate countermeasures and protective action guidelines are recommended to help citizens guard against the health hazards of airborne contaminants resulting from the release.

- iii. Coordinate food service inspection in shelters.
- b. Bureau of Health Facilities
 - i. Ensure that health care facility emergency procedures are adequate. The Division of Health Facilities Licensing and Certification has the responsibility for ensuring that health care facility emergency procedures are adequate.
 - ii. Ensure that adequate patient treatment is available and being provided during an incident.
 - iii. Coordinate the use of the MEDCOM system.
- c. Departmental Emergency Management Coordinator
 - i. Coordinate victim identification services.
 - ii. Provide liaison to Federal emergency public health/medical programs and services. During this type of incident, the departmental emergency management coordinator coordinates with the Council on Environmental Quality in seeking the advice and assistance of Federal agencies such as ATSDR. The departmental coordinator also may need to coordinate with the HHS representative to the RRT.
- d. Council on Environmental Quality (Toxicological Resource Center)
 - i. Report to the scene for initial public health evaluation.
 - ii. Identify chemicals.
 - iii. Perform air, water, or ground dispersion modeling and provide information through the departmental emergency management coordinator.
 - iv. Provide information concerning the characteristics of chemicals and recommended population protective actions through the departmental emergency management coordinator.
 - v. Provide information concerning the toxic health effects of the spill.
 - vi. Provide information to the public concerning health effects.
- e. Bureau of Laboratory and Epidemiological Services

Perform laboratory analyses on the material to identify the type of chemical.

3. DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE

The local fire department that responds to an oil or other hazardous material incident is required to notify the Department of State Police, Fire Marshal Division. This reporting requirement is satisfied by notification of the nearest Department of State Police post, which relays the information to the Special Operations Section at State Police headquarters. The Department of State Police is responsible for notifying other State agencies.

The Department of State Police has primary responsibility for responding to an incident through the Michigan Fire Prevention Act (Act 207, P.A. 1947, as amended). Official Order 50 clarifies the department's procedures in implementing this act. It states the following:

- a. If the incident occurs at a fixed site or involves rail transportation, the Fire Marshal Division has site coordination responsibilities.
- b. If the incident involves road transportation, the Motor Carrier division has site coordination responsibilities.
- c. If the incident is confined to a site area emergency, personnel from one of the two divisions are the focal point for recordkeeping, communications, and coordination with other state agencies. The Fire Marshal or Motor Carrier Division coordinates incident command in conjunction with local government. In the absence of either of these two divisions, the Emergency Management Division assumes first responder duties. In accordance with Act 207, Department of State Police personnel, in conjunction with the local fire department, determine the emergency measures to be taken.

In addition, Act 390, P.A. 1976, as amended, authorizes the department to coordinate all mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities. This system is explained in the Michigan Emergency Management Plan. The emergency management system is used if the incident is of an immediate life-threatening nature requiring population protective actions or if the incident requires the coordination of State agencies.

In the event of a substantial release causing a community emergency which requires the assistance of several State agencies or population protective action, the Emergency Management Division coordinates the overall response. The division acts as liaison between State and local government. The Motor Carrier or Fire Marshal Division continues to coordinate the immediate site response. Department of State Police personnel are not expected to perform hands-on first responder activities to control the incident.

D. MINNESOTA

Minnesota law requires discharges to be reported to the State Duty Officer, who is on duty in the Capitol building 24 hours per day. The various laws requiring reports include discharges to the air, land, and water; cover oil, hazardous substances, pesticides, and fertilizers, and other materials which could cause pollution; and have no "reportable quantities" except for petroleum at 5 gallons. The Duty Officer numbers are (612) 649-5451 and (800) 422-0798.

Minnesota Statute Chapter 115E requires companies handling oil and hazardous substances to act to prevent releases and to be prepared for releases they may have. Chapter 115E requirements are similar to

those of OPA, but cover protection of the public's safety and the environment, and cover pollution of the land, air, and waters of the State. A facility operator is to notify the Emergency Response Commission when their plan is completed, and must supply a copy upon request. MPCA ERT staff actively inspect the prevention and preparedness capabilities of major facilities, and will assist facility owners if requested. They conduct enforcement if the preparedness of a facility is found to be inadequate, especially if it contributed to a release or poor response.

State agencies, including MPCA, Natural resources, Transportation, Public Safety, and Health, operate under ICS principles. In incidents threatening the public's safety, Local commanders receive State support. In a major incident requiring Federal assistance, MPCA will generally be the liaison between State and Federal responders. DEM conducts incident command training for State, Local, and private responders. DEM and the State Fire Marshal contract with a number of Local jurisdictions to provide hazardous materials assessment and response teams to the various regions of the State. These teams are dispatched by DEM after the Duty Officer has received a request from a Local incident commander stating that Local capabilities are inadequate for the needed response.

E. OHIO

The Emergency Response Section of OEPA acts as the staff to the State Emergency Response Commission. This Community Right-to-Know Unit collects chemical inventories from facilities regulated by Title III. Grants are currently being provided to County LEPCs to develop and exercise emergency response plans. The facility identification forms collected by Ohio under Chapter 3750 of the Ohio Revised Code include the name and phone number of the facility emergency contact, and OEPA program permit numbers.

A toll-free number to receive spill reports and citizen complaints is answered 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Spill information is entered into a database for management.

Spills are responded to on a priority basis. Priority I spills are those requiring immediate response because of their volume (over 5,000 gallons of oil) or their toxicity. Priority II spills are responded to within 24 hours, and are smaller in volume (500 to 5,000 gallons) or of a toxicity that does not present an immediate threat to the public. Priority III spills make up the majority of spills.

When needed, OEPA may contract with Ohio Department of Transportation, Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Highway Safety, or the National Guard for air support in flying personnel to the scene of an emergency and samples to the laboratories.

When the spiller cannot be located or is uncooperative, OEPA is called in for containment and cleanup. The Immediate Removal Special Account is used for spills where a response is needed to provide containment of an actively spilling substance. OEPA also has two contractors under a \$500,000 level-of-effort contract. This contract is used primarily for addressing small collections of abandoned drums of hazardous materials.

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APPENDIX 15: ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE TOOL EVALUATION SYSTEM

ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE TOOL EVALUTATION SYSTEM

I. PURPOSE

During a spill, OSCs may be approached by vendors, responsible party representatives, Special Teams personnel, or members of their staff requesting that a non-traditional cleanup countermeasure be considered. This type of countermeasure could be another viable "tool" for the OSC to use during a spill. The Alternative Response Tool Evaluation System (ARTES) provides a consistent evaluation program designed to help the OSC and Regional Response Team (RRT) decide whether to use such a non-traditional cleanup tool. The ARTES evaluates a response tool on its technical merits and not economic factors. ARTES may also be used for pre-spill planning purposes.

ARTES is designed to help, not hinder, the OSC. The OSC may use the ARTES at his or her discretion.

II. SCOPE

A. ARTES Can be Used Both Before and During an Incident (Figure 1)

1. If an OSC would like to consider using a non-traditional response tool for pre-spill planning, the ARTES may help evaluate the tool. The OSC is strongly encouraged to seek Area Committee input and then incorporate this input, if appropriate, into a formal request for evaluation to the RRT. The RRT will in turn activate its established "planning" Alternative Response Tool Team (ARTT). The ARTT will use the ARTES to evaluate the tool and provide feedback to the RRT and OSC. Not all tools will require RRT approval. Those that do, however, will be presented for approval to the RRT.
2. During a spill OSCs may consider the use of an alternative response tool either by their own desire or through input from their staff, vendors, responsible party representatives, or members of the Special Teams. ARTES uses the "response" ARTT to rapidly evaluate a tool and provide feedback to the OSC in the form of a recommendation. This enables the OSC to make a well-informed decision on the use of a non-traditional tool.
3. One of the advantages of ARTES is that it provides a consistent management system for addressing the numerous proposals submitted by vendors during a spill. The OSC can direct all proposals to the ARTT, which is then responsible for prioritizing them according to need and developing a file on each proposal. Needs of a spill change as the response progresses. Having a record of proposals on file will enable the OSC to address alternatives for future needs. Subjecting all proposals to the same degree of evaluation ensures that vendors are considered on a "level playing field."

Alternative Response Tool Evaluation System (ARTES)

FLOW DIAGRAM

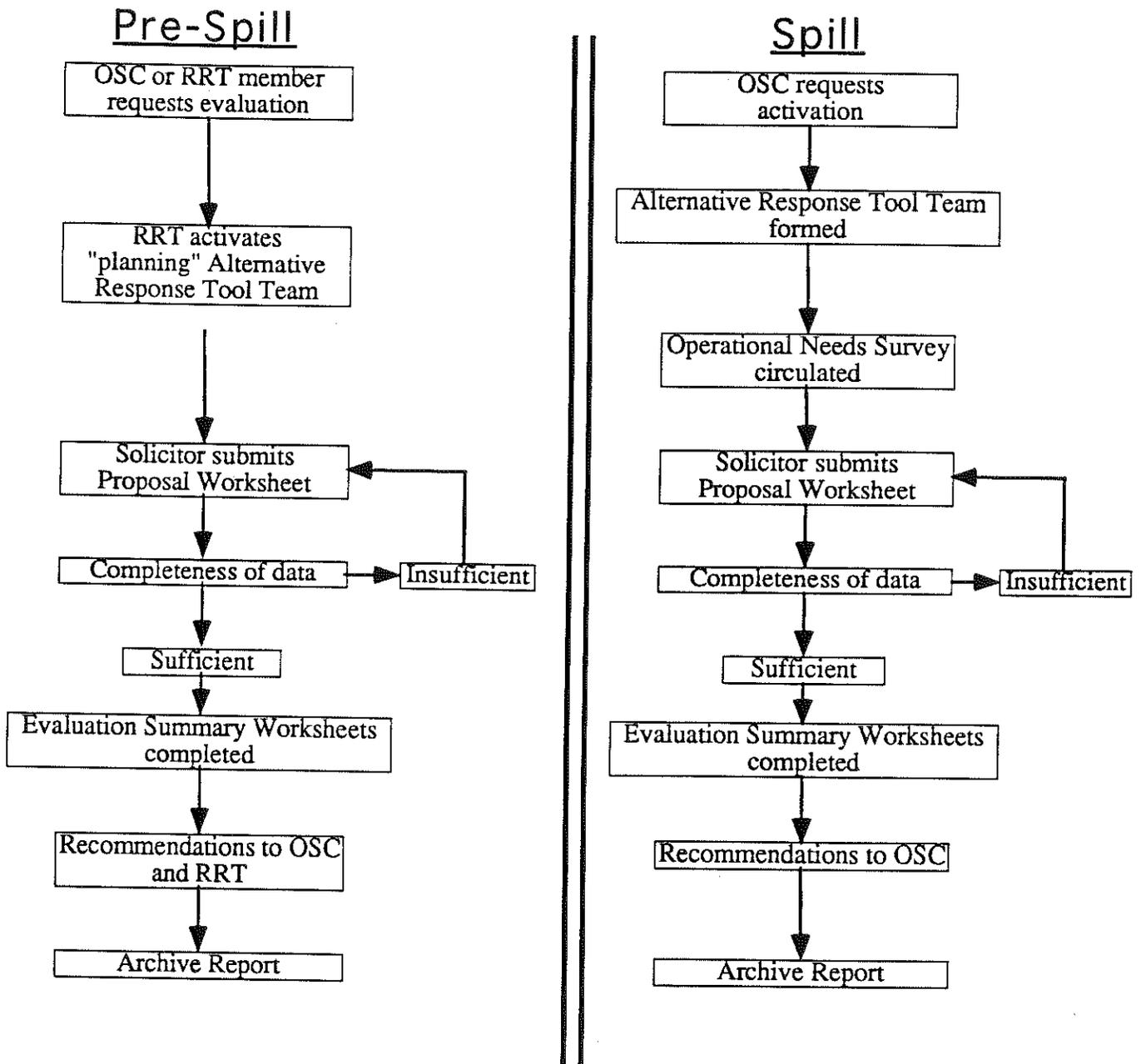


Figure 1

Figure 1

III. PROCEDURES FOR FORMING AN ARTT:

A. The "planning" Alternative Response Tool Team (ARTT)

1. During pre-spill planning, if an OSC wishes to evaluate a non-traditional response tool, a written request for evaluation shall be submitted the RRT. The RRT will convene the established "planning" ARTT.
2. The ARTT should be composed of personnel knowledgeable about response tools. It can range from one to several personnel. Examples of personnel who could participate as a member of the ARTT include:

- a. NOAA Scientific Support Team
- b. National Strike Force
- c. EPA Environmental Response Team
- d. Coast Guard Research and Development Center
- e. Navy Supervisor of Salvage
- f. Oil and Hazardous Materials Simulated Environmental Test Tank
- g. OSC staff
- h. State representative
- i. Responsible Party representative
- j. Cleanup contractor representative
- k. Natural Resource specialist

3. Once the ARTT is activated, they shall begin the ARTES process.

B. The "response" Alternative Response Tool Team (ARTT)

1. During a spill, the OSC may request the Unified Command to activate a "response" Alternative Response Tool Team. The major guideline for setting up the ARTT is when evaluation of recommended tools becomes such a burden to the OSC that operational decisions are impeded.
2. The "response" ARTT should be composed of personnel knowledgeable about response tools. It can range from one to several personnel, depending on the size of the incident. Provisions may need to be made for 24-hour operations. Examples of personnel who could participate as a member of the ARTT include:

- a. NOAA Scientific Support Team
- b. National Strike Force
- c. EPA Environmental Response Team
- d. Coast Guard Research and Development Center
- e. Navy Supervisor of Salvage
- f. Oil and Hazardous Materials Simulated Environmental Test Tank
- g. OSC staff
- h. State representative
- i. Responsible Party representative
- j. Cleanup contractor representative

- k. Natural Resource specialist
- 3. It is recommended that the ARTT be a part of the Planning Section of the Unified Command organization.
- 4. The ARTT is not designed to relieve the responsible party of the obligation to approve response tools for cleanup operations under the RP's supervision. The OSC is encouraged to forward all proposals for non-traditional response tools to the responsible party unless they require RRT approval. Those response tools requiring RRT approval may be subjected to ARTES.

IV. THE ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE TOOL EVALUATION SYSTEM PROCESS

A. Determining the Need for Evaluation

1. OSCs who request an evaluation of a tool for a spill of opportunity will express that need by submitting a written request for evaluation to the Planning Section to activate the ARTT.
2. During a spill incident it is important for the ARTT to conduct a needs survey to determine the present and future needs of the OSC.
 - a. The ARTT will circulate the Operational Needs Survey (ART-ONS; Enclosure 1), through the Unified Command structure.
 - b. How often the Needs Survey is conducted will depend on the size of the spill. For large incidents the survey should be circulated daily.

B. Prioritizing Alternative Response Tool Proposals (ARTP) According to Need

1. The "planning" ARTT is responsible for prioritizing OSC requests for an alternative response tool evaluation for future spills.
2. During major pollution incidents it may become necessary to use a prioritization system due to the large volumes of ARTPs submitted. The ARTT will use the data from the Operational Needs Survey to prioritize all ARTPs into one of four categories:
 - a. Could meet immediate operational need; classify as Type A ARTP.
 - b. Could meet future operational need; classify as Type B ARTP.
 - c. Could possibly improve operations; classify as Type C ARTP.
 - d. All other ARTPs; classify as Type D ARTP.
3. The ARTPs should be placed in four separate files according to this classification.
4. Each ARTP should be logged into a log book and/or a computer database. The log should include the date and time the ARTP was submitted, a brief description of

the ARTP, the name of the solicitor, and designation according to type of response need addressed.

C. Collecting All Necessary Data to Conduct a Thorough Evaluation

1. Starting with the highest-priority ARTPs (Type A), the ARTT shall ask the solicitor to complete the Proposal Worksheet (PWS; Enclosure 2). The purpose of this worksheet is to collect as much data as possible on a response tool so that a complete evaluation can be performed. Instructions for completing the PWS are included in Enclosure 2. All the information identified in the PWS must be collected. If information is not available on a particular subject, it must be so stated on the worksheet.
2. The ARTT should work closely with the Alternative Response Tool solicitor to obtain the information needed to complete the worksheet. The data collected must be deemed acceptable by the ARTT before an evaluation is done. The PWS is not all-encompassing. The ARTT may request additional information as needed. Once the PWS and attachments are received, the ARTT will review the data and complete the Data Evaluation Worksheet (DEW; Enclosure 3).
3. The Data Evaluation Worksheet may serve as the cover sheet for the ARTT's evaluation report.

D. Conducting the Evaluation

1. Starting with Type A ARTPs, the ARTT will conduct a detailed review of the data submitted in accordance with the Alternative Response Tool-Data Evaluation Worksheet. The ARTT can rely on their response experience when evaluating ARTPs.
2. The ARTT Leader shall spearhead the evaluation. It is not the intention of this instruction to dictate how the evaluation is to be conducted. It is recommended that the ARTT members review the ARTPs in detail then convene for general discussion on the advantages and disadvantages of the ARTP for the tool being evaluated. When evaluating the ARTP, the ARTT should consider all the factors listed on the data evaluation worksheet and any additional factors not listed that may be a concern. During a spill, key considerations are the effectiveness and effects of the response tool under the spill conditions (physical setting, oil type and degree of weathering, shoreline type, ecological sensitivity, etc.). Urgency of need dictates the length of time taken to conduct an evaluation. If a pressing need for a non-traditional response tool develops, the ARTT may be encouraged to make a swift evaluation.
3. An Alternative Response Tool Evaluation Summary Worksheet (ESW; Enclosure 4), was developed to assist the ARTT in categorizing an ARTP in summary fashion. The ESW uses a rating system to determine how well the ARTP meets certain operational criteria. An average rating is computed which enables the ARTT to compare the ARTP with other ARTPs and to select the best

alternative. Regional considerations and instructions for completing the ESW are included in enclosure 4.

4. Type D ARTPs need not be evaluated if there is no need as identified by the Operational Needs Survey. However, they should be kept on file for consideration as needs change.

E. Preparing the Final Recommendation

A recommendation report should be prepared once an ARTP has been evaluated. In time-critical situations a written report may not be feasible. In such cases a verbal report would suffice; however, a written report should be completed as soon as time is available. The Alternative Response Tool Evaluation Summary Worksheet can be used as a cover sheet for the recommendation report.

F. Presenting the Recommendation

1. The "planning" ARTT:

- a. The planning ARTT presents their recommendation to the RRT, which reviews the recommendation report and either:

- (1) Accepts the report. If the RRT accepts the report, they must pass judgment on the recommendation. They may agree or disagree with the recommendation. If they disagree, they must provide written arguments and attach them to the report; or:

- (2) Returns the report to the ARTT for a second review because the RRT believes new information is available.

- b. If the RRT accepts the alternative response tool for use at future spills it should be noted that this acceptance is not a formal pre-authorization for any use of the response tool. Location specific factors may limit use.

2. The "response" ARTT:

Once the response ARTT has produced their recommendation report on a response tool, the report shall be presented to the Planning Section Chief for presentation to the Unified Command structure.

G. Filing ARTPs, Data, and Recommendation Report

1. When an OSC has approved or disapproved the ARTP, it shall be noted on the recommendation report before filing the report.
2. All information collected and developed by the ARTES process should be filed in an organized fashion and secured from release to unauthorized personnel.

ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE TOOL - OPERATIONAL NEEDS SURVEY (ART-ONS)

Date: _____

Resource Categories	Immediate Operational Needs	Future Operational Needs
CONTAIN/RECOVER TOOLS Offshore Containment Boom Offshore Pumping Offshore Barge/Receptacle Offshore Skimming Dispersant Application In-Situ Burning Communications Shoreline Protection Nearshore Skimming SHORELINE CLEANUP TOOLS Mechanical Shoreline Cleanup Shoreline Cleaning Agents Sorbents Solidifiers Bioremediation Decontamination Disposal Other		

Signature of Section Chiefs: _____

Operations

Time: _____

Planning

Time: _____

ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE TOOL - PROPOSAL WORKSHEET (PWS)

INSTRUCTIONS:

This worksheet is designed to collect information to assist an evaluation team in the assessment of your response tool. Please fill out the form completely and attach as much detail and supporting documentation as possible. For each item you include, assign it an attachment number and indicate this number in the appropriate space under each heading. If the data is not available, please indicate in the check boxes. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the evaluation team member listed at the end of this worksheet.

1. Solicitor Information:

- a. Name: _____
- b. Address: _____
- c. Phone: _____ d. Fax: _____
- d. Pager: _____

2. Method/Technology Description:

- a. Name: _____
- b. Mechanical Chemical Biological
- c. Specific Use: _____

3. Human health and safety concerns:

Attachment #

- a. Material Safety Data Sheet []
- b. Personal Protective Equipment []
- c. Human Toxicity Data []
- d. Additional comments enclosed []
- e. Not Available []

4. Biological toxicity:

- a. Aquatic toxicity data []
- b. Mammal toxicity data []
- c. Bird toxicity data []
- d. Reptile toxicity data []
- e. Vegetation toxicity data []
- f. Additional comments enclosed []
- g. Not Available []

5. Application procedure or system:

- a. Description of application procedures and system []
- b. Number of persons needed to apply response tool []
- c. Level of experience required by applicators []
- d. Description of application rate (square yards/second) []
- e. Product availability and stockpile locations []
- f. Additional comments enclosed []
- g. Not Available []

ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE TOOL - PROPOSAL WORKSHEET (PWS)

- | | <u>Attachment #</u> |
|--|---------------------|
| 6. <u>Recovery information:</u> | |
| a. Method of recovery | [] |
| b. Amount equipment available | [] |
| c. Location of equipment stockpiles | [] |
| d. Storage equipment needed in conjunction with device | [] |
| e. Recovery efficiency data | [] |
| f. Additional comments enclosed | [] |
| g. Not Available | [] |
| 7. <u>Disposal information:</u> | |
| a. Specific disposal requirements | [] |
| b. Disposal sites identified | [] |
| c. Additional comments enclosed | [] |
| d. Not Available | [] |
| 8. <u>Monitoring information:</u> | |
| a. Monitoring plan | [] |
| b. Monitoring equipment required | [] |
| c. Level of experience required by monitors | [] |
| d. Additional comments enclosed | [] |
| e. Not Available | [] |
| 9. <u>Pre-operational testing:</u> | |
| a. Description of test | [] |
| b. Amount equipment available | [] |
| c. Location of equipment stockpiles | [] |
| d. Storage equipment needed in conjunction with device | [] |
| e. Recovery efficiency data | [] |
| f. Additional comments enclosed | [] |
| g. Not Available | [] |
| 10. <u>Field test information:</u> | |
| a. Written field test data | [] |
| b. Historical field use data | [] |
| c. Video documentation | [] |
| d. Not Available | [] |

Evaluation Team: _____
Team POC: _____
Phone Number: _____
Fax Number: _____

Date Request Sent: _____
Date Information Received: _____

ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE TOOL - DATA EVALUATION WORKSHEET (DEW)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Item 1:** Determine whether the response tool is mechanical, chemical, or biological and describe the specific use for this response tool.
- Item 2:** Identify the solicitor for the response tool. Obtain the necessary contact data.
- Item 3:** Review chemical and physical properties of product and any effectiveness data.
- Item 4:** Review information on worker and public health concerns.
- Item 5:** Review information on environmental toxicity.
- Item 6:** Review information on the response tool's application procedures. If a tool is to be "applied," determine the amount of product available.
- Item 7:** Review information on the recovery capability of the response tool.
- Item 8:** Review information on disposal requirements of the response tool.
- Item 9:** Determine whether monitoring for human health and safety or environmental concerns is required and obtain the information listed.
- Item 10:** Determine if any pre-operational testing is required to further evaluate the response tool.
- Item 11:** Review any historical data available on the use of the response tool.
- For each item,** determine whether the information collected is acceptable. If unacceptable, ensure that more data are obtained from the solicitor.

ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE TOOL - DATA EVALUATION WORKSHEET (DEW)

1. Method/Technology Description:

- a. Name: _____
- b. Mechanical Chemical Biological
- c. Specific Use: _____
- d. National Product Schedule listed: Yes No N/A

2. Solicitor Information:

- a. Name: _____
- b. Address: _____
- c. Phone: _____ d. Fax: _____ e. Pager: _____

3. Chemical / Physical Properties:

- a. Composition: N/A Yes No N/A
- b. Density / Specific Gravity / Viscosity: Yes No N/A
- c. Solubility: Yes No N/A
- d. Product effectiveness: Yes No N/A
- d. Product degradability: Yes No N/A
- e. Comments: _____

f. Information obtained acceptable? Yes No

4. Human Health and Safety Concerns:

- a. Material Safety Data Sheet obtained: N/A Yes No N/A
- b. Personal Protect. Equip. info obtained: Yes No N/A
- c. Human toxicity information obtained: Yes No N/A
- d. Comments: _____

e. Information obtained acceptable? Yes No

5. Biological Toxicity Concerns:

- a. Aquatic toxicity data obtained: N/A Yes No N/A
- b. Mammal toxicity data obtained: Yes No N/A
- c. Bird toxicity data obtained: Yes No N/A
- d. Reptile toxicity data obtained: Yes No N/A
- e. Vegetation toxicity data obtained: Yes No N/A
- f. Comments: _____

g. Information obtained acceptable? Yes No

6. Application Information:

- a. Application procedures obtained: N/A Yes No N/A
- b. Qualified persons identified: Yes No N/A
- c. Application rate identified: Yes No N/A
- d. Product availability identified: Yes No N/A
- e. Application equipment identified: Yes No N/A
- f. Comments: _____

g. Information obtained acceptable? Yes No

ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE TOOL - DATA EVALUATION WORKSHEET (DEW)

7. **Recovery Information:** N/A
- a. Method of Recovery: Mechanical Sorbent Manual
 1) Weir ()
 2) Suction ()
 3) Submersible ()
 4) Oleophilic ()
- b. Equipment availability identified: Yes No N/A
- c. Interim storage capability identified: Yes No N/A
 Capacity: _____
- d. Recovery efficiency identified: Yes No N/A
 Estimate: _____
- e. Comments: _____

f. Information obtained acceptable: Yes No

8. **Disposal Information:** N/A
- a. Disposal sites identified: Yes No
- b. Regulatory requirements met: Fed: Yes No
 State: _____: Yes No
 _____: Yes No
 _____: Yes No
 _____: Yes No

c. Comments: _____

d. Information obtained acceptable: Yes No

9. **Monitoring information:** N/A
- a. Monitoring plan submitted: Yes No
- b. Monitoring equipment available: Yes No
- c. Qualified personnel identified: Yes No
- d. Comments: _____

e. Information obtained acceptable: Yes No

10. **Pre-Operational Tests:** N/A
- a. Test required: Yes No
- b. Monitoring required: Yes No
- c. Test plan submitted: Yes No N/A
- d. Test plan approved by RRT: Yes No N/A
- e. Comments: _____

f. Information obtained acceptable: Yes No

11. **Historical Spill Data:** N/A
- a. Response Tool used on previous spills: Yes No
- b. Comments: _____

c. Information obtained acceptable: Yes No

REGIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

TOXICITY: Standard toxicity tests have been designed for testing products which contain readily soluble materials. Chemical-treating agent products that are sparingly soluble will present methodological problems as to how to prepare a test solution. These problems may lead to highly variable test results depending on how individual laboratories interpret test procedures. Use of readily available toxicity data may be misleading, so all information should be used with caution. In these cases, data for exposure concentrations and duration consistent with expected use patterns should be assembled since they may be more appropriate than standard test data (e.g., LC50).

APPLICATION: When determining the degree of difficulty in putting a response tool into action, one must consider sophistication of the application system, the level of operator training required, and the available stockpile of the response tool. Sophisticated response tools that have application systems with multiple mechanical and power components and that require a high degree of training are least desirable and therefore "extremely difficult" to use. Those response tools that are used in bulk or that are not available in sufficient quantities to aid in the response, are also least desirable.

PRE-TEST PROCEDURES: If insufficient information is submitted or data are not available, evaluators may require additional testing of the tool to augment the evaluation. This may also be a requirement of use under specific conditions at the time of a spill. The evaluators will need to determine whether this is a necessity and, if so, the degree of difficulty associated with this requirement.

HISTORICAL USE: This is a measure of the documented success of the response tool under actual spill situations, based on the availability of data. This data can be in the form of photo and video documentation, third-party letters of support, and independent scientific field tests. Those response tools having any negative data, i.e., information that indicates the response tool as being adverse to response operations, would get the lowest rating. Response tools having little or no data to support historical success would receive the next lowest rating.

RECOVERY POTENTIAL: This is a measure of the response tool's ability to remove the pollutant of concern. This entails a review of the tool's recovery efficiency (percentage of pollutant recovered in a mixture) and recovery rate (rate at which pollutant is recovered (usually expressed in volume/unit time)). The response tool should be evaluated on its enhancement of recovery efficiency and rate.

ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE TOOL - EVALUATION SUMMARY WORKSHEET

TIME OF ARRIVAL ON SCENE: Each response tool is assumed to have an optimal window of opportunity for use. It is preferable for a response tool to arrive on scene well in advance of its window of opportunity to allow for field-testing and troubleshooting if required.

REQUIRED OUTSIDE SUPPORT: The evaluators must determine what auxiliary support the response tool requires, such as special fuels, respirators, hoses, boats, and eductors. An ideal response tool is one that comes with all the support equipment needed to put the tool into service.

DISPOSAL: Federal, state, and local permits and requirements differ for various waste products. All conditions for removal, storage, and final disposition must be considered.

OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS: The performance of the response tool under current spill conditions needs to be assessed. "Spill conditions" in this context refer to the parameters that make up the spill operating environment, for example, lake or river levels, wind, waves, currents, and temperature. For evaluations conducted before a spill, N/A would be selected for this factor. The evaluation team needs to define the best operating spill conditions for the response tool and write their findings in the comments section of this worksheet.

TECHNICAL MONITORING: The evaluators will need to determine the necessity for environmental monitoring and/or sampling and, if required, the degree of difficulty to perform the prescribed tasks. These tasks may include measurements in the air, water, and/or sediment, for biological, chemical, and/or physical components.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS: As opposed to specific toxicity issues, some of the factors to be considered here are possible smothering effects, adherence to feathers and fur, fate and degradation time for unrecovered product, effects on surrounding habitats, and effects of setting up and operating equipment.

ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE TOOL - EVALUATION SUMMARY WORKSHEET

A. Method/Technology: _____

B. Operational Need Addressed: _____

C. Type ARTP: A B C D

D. Summary Evaluation Matrix:

FACTORS

RATING DESCRIPTION

Toxicity	Extremely Toxic 1	Toxic 2	Slightly Toxic 3	Possible Toxic Effects 4	Non-Toxic 5	Non-Applicable N/A
----------	----------------------	------------	---------------------	-----------------------------	----------------	-----------------------

Application	Extremely Difficult 1	Very Difficult 2	Difficult 3	Slightly Difficult 4	Not Difficult 5	Non-Applicable N/A
-------------	--------------------------	---------------------	----------------	-------------------------	--------------------	-----------------------

Pre-test Procedures	Extremely Difficult 1	Very Difficult 2	Difficult 3	Slightly Difficult 4	Not Difficult 5	Non-Applicable N/A
---------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	----------------	-------------------------	--------------------	-----------------------

Historical Success	Negative Data 1	No Data 2	In-House Data 3	Small Spill Data 4	Large Spill Data 5	Non-Applicable N/A
--------------------	--------------------	--------------	--------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

Recovery Potential	None 1	Low 2	Moderate 3	Good 4	High 5	Non-Applicable N/A
--------------------	-----------	----------	---------------	-----------	-----------	-----------------------

Time of Arrival On Scene	Greatly Exceeds Window of Opportunity 1	Exceeds Window of Opportunity 2	Meets Window of Opportunity 3	Precedes Window of Opportunity 4	Greatly Precedes Window of Opportunity 5	Non-Applicable N/A
--------------------------	--	------------------------------------	----------------------------------	-------------------------------------	---	-----------------------

Required Outside Support	Very Difficult to Obtain 1	Not Reasonably Obtainable 2	Slightly Difficult to Obtain 3	Easily Obtainable 4	None 5	Non-Applicable N/A
--------------------------	-------------------------------	--------------------------------	-----------------------------------	------------------------	-----------	-----------------------

Disposal	Extremely Difficult 1	Very Difficult 2	Difficult 3	Slightly Difficult 4	Not Difficult 5	Non-Applicable N/A
----------	--------------------------	---------------------	----------------	-------------------------	--------------------	-----------------------

Operational Parameters	Poor 1	Fair 2	Good 3	Excellent 4	Excellent & performs in harsh conditions 5	Non-Applicable N/A
------------------------	-----------	-----------	-----------	----------------	---	-----------------------

Technical Monitoring	Extremely Difficult 1	Very Difficult 2	Difficult 3	Slightly Difficult 4	Not Difficult 5	Non-Applicable N/A
----------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	----------------	-------------------------	--------------------	-----------------------

Environmental Impacts	Severe 1	Moderate 2	Slight 3	Minimal 4	None 5	Non-Applicable N/A
-----------------------	-------------	---------------	-------------	--------------	-----------	-----------------------

ALTERNATIVE RESPONSE TOOL - EVALUATION SUMMARY WORKSHEET

Average Score: _____

E. Comments: _____

F. Recommendations: _____

YES	NO
-----	----

G. Signature of ARTT Leader: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE ESW

- Items A through C are self-explanatory. Evaluators must ensure that no spaces are left blank.
- Item D, circle the appropriate rating description to the right of the evaluation factors.
 - When the Summary Evaluation Worksheet matrix is completed, the evaluators compute an average. Total the numbers circled for each applicable factor. Divide this number by the total number of applicable factors. This will give you an average score. Do not add N/A to calculate the average.
- Item E and F are used to write in comments and to communicate the ARTT's final recommendations.

HOW TO USE THE ESW

- Use the average scores of each Alternative Response Tool Proposal (ARTP) evaluated to select the best alternative. In most case, the ARTP with the highest average score should be the one selected. This average score only serves as a useful comparison for similar technologies.
- Those ARTPs that receive a score of 1 or 2 in any factor should be carefully scrutinized. In most cases, ARTPs that score a 1 or 2 in any factor will not be considered as an alternative.
- The ARTT will circle YES or NO to make their final recommendation. The ARTT should expound on their recommendation in the Comments section.

APPENDIX 16: ACRONYMS

ACP	Area Contingency Plan
ASCS	Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
AST	Atlantic Strike Team
APHIS	Animal Plant and Health Inspection Service
API	American Petroleum Institute
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BOA	Basic Ordering Agreement
CANUSLAK	
CANUTEC	Canadian Transportation Emergency Center
CDC	Centers for Disease Control
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, 42 U.S.C. Sections 9601 <i>et seq.</i> , also known as Superfund
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
COE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
COTP	Captain of the Port (USCG)
CRREL	Cold Region Research Engineering Laboratory
CWA	Clean Water Act, as amended by OPA, 33 U.S.C. 1251 <i>et seq.</i>
DEM	Department of Emergency Management
DMAWDS	
DNR	Department of Natural Resources
DOA	Department of Agriculture
DOC	Department of Commerce
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOI	Department of the Interior
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOL	Department of Labor
DOS	Department of State
DOT	Department of Transportation
DRG	District Response Group (USCG)
DWRO	Director of Western Rivers Operations
EMD	Emergency Management Division
EPCRA	The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (Title III of SARA)
EPIC	Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center
ERB	Emergency Response Branch
ERCS	Emergency Response Cleanup Services (Contractor)
ERD	Emergency Response Division
ERS	Emergency Response Section
ERT	Environmental Response Team
ERU	Emergency Response Unit
ESF	Emergency Support Function
ESI	Environmental Sensitivity Index
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FNS	Food and Nutrition Service
FPN	Federal Project Number

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FRERP	Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
FRMAP	Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Plan
FRP	Facility Response Plan
FRP/ESF	Federal Response Plan/Emergency Support Function
FS	Feasibility Study
FSIS	Food Safety and Inspection Service
FWPCA	Federal Water Pollution Control Act
GLC	Great Lakes Commission
GLACIER	Great Lakes Area Computerized Inventory for Emergency Response
GLERL	Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory
GLIFWC	Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission
GSA	General Services Administration
HAZMAT	hazardous material(s)
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
HMIX	Hazardous Materials Information Exchange
IAG	Interagency Agreement
IAPC	Inland Area Planning Committee
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Incident Command Plan
ICS	Incident Command System
IDEM	Indiana Department of Environmental Management
IDPH	Indiana Department of Public Health
IEMA	Illinois Emergency Management Agency
IEPA	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
IJC	International Joint Commission
INDOT	Indiana Department of Transportation
ISP	Indiana State Police
ISDH	Indiana State Department of Health
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
MASS	Modelling and Simulation Studies
MDA	Michigan Department of Agriculture
MDPH	Michigan Department of Public Health
MDEQ	Michigan Department of Environmental Quality
MERC	Michigan Emergency Response Commission
MLG	
MMS	Mines and Minerals Service
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPCA	Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
MSP	Michigan State Police
MSO	Marine Safety Office
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, 40 CFR Part 300
NFA	National Fire Academy
NIH	National Institutes of Health
NIIMS	National Interagency Incident Management System
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NPFC	National Pollution Fund Center
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPS	National Park Service
NRC	National Response Center

NRDA	Natural Resources Damage Assessment
NRT	National Response Team
NSF	National Strike Force
NSFCC	National Strike Force Coordination Center
NWS	National Weather Service
OEPA	Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
OEPC	Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance
OISC	Office of the Indiana State Chemist
OPS	Office of Pipeline Safety
ORP	Office of Radiation Programs
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSRO	Oil Spill Response Organization
OSTLF	Oil Spill Trust Liability Fund
OSWER	Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
OPA	Oil Pollution Act of 1990, 33 U.S.C. Section 2701 <u>et seq.</u>
ORSANCO	Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
OSFM	Office of the State Fire Marshall
OSHWM	Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste Management
OSLTF	Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund
OSRO	Oil Spill Removal Organization
OSSM	On-Scene Spill Model
PHS	Public Health Service
PIAT	Public Information Assistance Team
POLREP	Pollution Report Message
PREP	National Preparedness for Response Exercises Program
PRP	Potentially Responsible Party
PUCO	Public Utilities Commission of Ohio
RCP	Regional Contingency Plan
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
REMM	Riverine Emergency Management Model
RERT	Radiological Emergency Response Team
RP	Responsible Party
RPM	Remedial Project Manager
RQ	Reportable Quantity
RRC	Regional Response Center
RROC	Regional RCRA Off-Site Coordinator
RRT	Regional Response Team
RRT5	Region 5 Regional Response Team
RSPA	Research and Special Programs Administration
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SEHO	Safety and Health Officer
SEMA	State Emergency Management Agency
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SLSDC	St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation
SONS	Spill of National Significance
SSC	Scientific Support Coordinator
START	Superfund Technical Assessment Team
SUPSALV	Supervisor of Salvage

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TERC	Tribal Emergency Response Commission
TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act
UCS	Unified Command System
UMR	Upper Mississippi River
UMRBA	Upper Mississippi River Basin Association
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Services
WDNR	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources





United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Bishop Henry Whipple Federal Building
1 Federal Drive
Fort Snelling, MN 55111-4056

IN REPLY REFER TO:

FWS/AES-EC

DEC 10 1996

Mr. Valdas V. Adamkus
Regional Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
77 West Jackson
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Dear Mr. Adamkus:

Enclosed is the Fish and Wildlife Annex that is to be appended to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Region V Regional Contingency Plan/Area Contingency Plan (RCP/ACP). The subject Annex is the result of a cooperative effort between Region 3 of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and Region V of the EPA under Interagency Agreement number DW14947713011.

The FWS believes that this annex complements the RCP/ACP in reducing the overall ecological impact of spill events and subsequent response activities. It provides useful guidance for On Scene Coordinators (OSC) during the initial phase of spill events and will be a beneficial reference for the development of sensitive area protection in facility and sub-area spill contingency plans.

Thank you for your cooperation and commitment to our involvement in this contingency plan development. We believe the document resulting from this cooperative effort enhances the protection of fish and wildlife and will serve well the people of these United States. If you have questions or need additional information, please contact Ms. Cindy Chaffee of the Bloomington, Indiana Field Office at (812) 334-4261, extension 216.

Sincerely,


Marvin E. Moriarty
Acting Regional Director

Enclosure

FISH AND WILDLIFE ANNEX TO THE U.S. EPA
REGION V AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

November 1996

Submitted to:
Ann Whelan
U.S. EPA Region V

Prepared by:
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Region III
Cindy Chaffee, Bloomington, Indiana Field Office
Keren Ensor-Giovengo, Twin Cities, Minnesota Field Office
Bill Kurey, Reynoldsburg, Ohio Field Office
Melanie Young, Rock Island, Illinois Field Office

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INTRODUCTION

Part I of this Annex provides guidance for spill response planning and Part II provides guidance for spill response activities.

Objectives of the Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments Plan

Agencies with fish and wildlife responsibilities need to be informed of the course of events during a spill and first responders need to be aware of environmentally sensitive areas in the vicinity of the spill. The purpose of this Fish and Wildlife Annex is to provide information that will allow spill responders to quickly recognize threats to fish, wildlife, and their habitats (i.e. sensitive environments) and to minimize the effects of both the spill and response activities on these natural resources.

Overview of Fish and Wildlife Response Issues

The On-Scene-Coordinator (OSC) should promptly notify natural resource trustees of spills. The OSC should also coordinate response activities with the appropriate natural resource trustees, including the selection of a removal action. When the OSC becomes aware that a release may affect any endangered or threatened species, or their habitats, the OSC shall consult with the appropriate natural resource trustee. For Federally listed endangered or threatened species the appropriate trustee is the Department of the Interior (DOI), acting through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The appropriate USFWS contact for each State is included in this Annex.

The designated State official normally assumes responsibility for notifying the State trustee of natural resources affected/potentially affected by the incident. However, the OSC should not hesitate to contact the State wildlife agency independently for technical assistance. Appropriate State fish and wildlife agency contacts are listed in this Annex.

For inland waters, the fish and wildlife resources for which the Federal government is primarily responsible include migratory birds and Federally listed endangered and threatened species. Migratory birds include most species of wild birds except certain introduced species and nonmigratory game birds. Federal agencies also are responsible for wildlife on Federally owned land. The States have primary responsibility for all other species of wildlife and fish, as well as some shared responsibility for migratory birds and Federally listed endangered and threatened species. Federally listed endangered and threatened species are listed by county in this Annex.

Lands (Federal, State, and locally owned) that should be presumed to contain high quality fish and wildlife habitat include parks, designated wildlife areas and refuges, and forests. Most surface waters and wetlands should also be presumed to be high quality fish and wildlife habitat. Spills which impact large areas of surface water will likely threaten protected species of wildlife. Lands designated as critical habitat under provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) are specific land parcels and are identified in this Annex.

The seasonal timing of a spill may affect the degree of damage to fish and wildlife resources. For example, spills to some surface waters will pose a greater threat to waterfowl during the spring and fall migration periods. In the spring, oiled waterfowl (and other wildlife) may also return to their nests and contaminate eggs or chicks, thus multiplying the impact. A very minute amount of oil on an egg can be enough to kill the developing embryo. Waterfowl and other wildlife that become oiled can transport oil residues to distant locations and impact wildlife concentration areas several miles away.

An oil spill affecting wildlife can involve agencies such as the USFWS and

State wildlife agencies, private wildlife rehabilitators such as Tri-State Bird Rescue or International Bird Rescue Research Center (IBRRC), and volunteers. Wildlife rehabilitation activities may last well beyond completion of the cleanup. For those states which have developed a trained and organized network of volunteer wildlife rehabilitators, information on how to mobilize the network is presented in this Annex. A general list of appropriate wildlife agency contacts, and other wildlife contacts, is also included.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requires that those responding to spills be properly trained and that the hazards of the spilled material be known. This can result in wildlife not being rehabilitated if the spilled materials are unknown or if they present an unacceptable health risk to rehabilitators. There will also be delays in wildlife rehabilitation if volunteers have not been trained. USFWS resources available for spill response are generally very limited. The assistance of State wildlife agencies and professional and volunteer wildlife rehabilitators will be critical to the success of any wildlife cleaning and rehabilitation operation.

PART I. PLANNING GUIDANCE FOR SPILL RESPONSE

1.0 REGULATORY AND STATUTORY AUTHORITIES AND OBLIGATIONS

1.1 Federal Statutory Regulations

Authority and guidance for wildlife response following oil spills is contained in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP 1968) which recognized the need to utilize Federal agency expertise during responses to oil spills and releases of hazardous substances.

1.1.1 Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

The Department of the Interior (DOI) has trustee responsibility for migratory birds under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16-USC 703-722) and for threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (16 USC 1531-1544). The DOI and Department of Commerce share trustee responsibility for anadromous fish under the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act (16 USC 7571-757f).

As a manager of trust natural resources delegated under DOI, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has the responsibility to conserve, enhance, and protect fish and wildlife and their habitat. The USFWS role during prespill planning, "removal" activities, and "preassessment" activities has been enhanced and formalized by the new responsibilities identified in the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA) and the mandated amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) ("Clean Water Act") which revised the NCP.

Specifically, USFWS personnel are responsible for protecting trust natural resources from the threat of injury or injury caused by a discharge of oil. Additionally, they are responsible for assisting in the identification of sensitive environments in advance of discharges, assisting the OSC during the response phase, assessing injuries, determining damages, and overseeing wildlife rehabilitation during actual discharges. (For more specific roles and responsibilities of the USFWS during a spill, please refer to Part II, Section 1.2.1.).

The following list briefly summarizes the primary authorities which direct the USFWS in carrying out its responsibilities related to oil spill response and contingency planning:

1.1.1.1 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

Prohibits the taking or possession of any migratory birds, except as permitted by certain regulations which are enforced by the USFWS. Prosecutions under this law apply to oil spill situations which result in migratory bird mortality. Rehabilitation of oiled migratory birds is also subject to permitting regulations under this Act.

1.1.1.2 Endangered Species Act

Provides for the conservation of threatened and endangered species of fish, wildlife, and plants. The USFWS has lead authority for the Secretary of the Interior within the geographic area covered by this Area Plan to prohibit unauthorized taking or possession of Federally listed endangered species (Also see Part I, Section 4).

1.1.1.3 Bald Eagle Protection Act

Provides for the protection of the bald eagle and the golden eagle by prohibiting the taking, possession and commerce of such birds. The USFWS has lead authority for the Secretary of the Interior within the geographic area covered by this Area Plan to prohibit unauthorized taking or possession of bald or golden eagles.

1.1.1.4 National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act

Provides directives for the administration and management of all areas (lands and waters) in the National Wildlife Refuge System. The USFWS is responsible for ensuring that all uses of these areas are compatible with the major purposes for which such areas were established.

1.1.1.5 Anadromous Fish Conservation Act

Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to enter into cooperative agreements with the States and other non-Federal interests for conservation, development, and enhancement of anadromous fish, including those in the Great Lakes.

Also authorizes the USFWS to conduct studies and make recommendations to EPA concerning measures for eliminating or reducing polluting substances detrimental to fish and wildlife in interstate or navigable waters, or their tributaries.

1.1.1.6 Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act

Requires consultation with the USFWS and State fish and wildlife Agencies in instances in which diversions or other modifications to water bodies are proposed, authorized, permitted, or licensed by a Federal agency under a Federal permit or license. It recognizes the vital contribution of fish and wildlife resources to the Nation and requires coordination and equal consideration of fish and wildlife conservation with other water resources development objectives.

1.1.1.7 Oil Pollution Act of 1990

Requires the USFWS to assist in the development of Area Contingency Plans, including fish and wildlife response plans; assist in preparation of damage assessment regulations; and, if necessary, conduct natural resource damage assessments.

1.1.1.8 Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (Superfund)

Requires the USFWS to protect and restore trust resources injured by uncontrolled releases of hazardous materials. Authorizes the USFWS to conduct assessments to establish injury and the dollar equivalent of that injury for collection of damages from parties responsible for releasing hazardous materials.

1.1.2 Department of the Interior, National Park Service

[To be provided]

1.1.3 Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs

[To be provided]

1.1.4 Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[To be provided]

1.1.5 Department of Agriculture, Forest Service

[To be provided]

1.2 State Regulations

[To be provided]

2.0 NOTIFICATION OF NATURAL RESOURCE TRUSTEES (NCP sec. 300.300(b)(c)(d), NCP sec. 300.210(c)(4)(ii)(g))

When an oil spill occurs, any person in charge of a vessel or facility, or any other person, shall immediately notify the National Response Center (NRC) of the discharge at 1-800-424-8802. (Alternatively, if direct notification to the NRC is not possible, notification may be made to the U.S. Coast Guard or the USEPA predesignated OSC, or the nearest Coast Guard Unit.) The State or Federal OSC, when notified by the NRC, should then notify the Office of Environmental Compliance (OEPC) and the State natural resource agencies. In addition, contacts may be made with the local USFWS Ecological Services Field Office. Primary contacts for the USFWS and State Natural Resource Agencies are listed in Part II, Section 3. Only one contact per agency is necessary; the persons initially contacted will notify other personnel within their respective agencies, such as law enforcement staff and refuge managers. The USFWS will provide responders with information concerning the presence of trust natural resources, as well as technical assistance concerning the effects of oil on these resources. The USFWS may help coordinate wildlife recovery and rehabilitation efforts in conjunction with the State fish and wildlife agencies.

3.0 MECHANISMS FOR TIMELY IDENTIFICATION OF PROTECTION PRIORITIES (NCP 300.210(c)(4)(ii)(B))

3.1 During a Spill

A threat to fish, wildlife, or important habitat may be reported by any Federal, State, local agency, or individual with pertinent information. During a spill, the timely identification of protection priorities for fish, wildlife, and their habitats shall be accomplished through coordination between the representatives of the USFWS, the State agency with responsibility for fish and wildlife resources, and the OSC or his representative. This coordination shall be initiated by the party that first becomes aware of a threat to high priority natural resources.

Some natural resources that, at any given time or location, may warrant a high level of protection include the following categories of lands and species:

- a. Federally listed endangered and threatened species, designated critical habitat, and other habitats known to be utilized by these species;
- b. migratory birds including waterfowl, raptors, songbirds, and most other bird species and their habitats;
- c. State listed endangered and threatened species and their habitats;
- d. designated areas of high quality fish and wildlife habitat such as Federal and State wildlife refuges and wildlife management areas, State and Federal fish hatcheries, natural area preserves, parks, and forests;
- e. surface waters in general including rivers and streams, ponds and lakes, and wetlands;
- f. other species of fish and wildlife (game and non-game) and their associated habitats.

Information about the location of these environmentally sensitive areas will be developed by the Area Committee as part of the spill planning process. Knowledge of these areas may need to be refined or augmented during an actual spill.

Sources of information about environmentally sensitive areas may include commercially available local maps and State atlases, National Wetland Inventory maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangle maps, maps developed by the Area Committee, maps and information developed as part of facilities plans, maps and information developed by various government agencies, and computer GIS information. Detailed computerized GIS maps of sensitive areas that could be accessible from the field using laptop computers would be beneficial to response personnel.

3.2 Prior to Application of Chemical or Other Countermeasures (NCP 300.210 (c) (4) (ii) (C) and (D))

The OSC must consult with the Department of the Interior (DOI) before use of chemical countermeasures that could be destructive to fish, wildlife, or their habitats (chemical dispersants, emulsifiers, cleaning agents, agents to accelerate burning, etc.). The OSC must obtain concurrence from DOI before an in-situ burn countermeasure may be implemented. Containment and removal should be the first priority countermeasures and should be considered "pre-approved."

Prior to response activities in wetlands and other sensitive environments, especially operations involving heavy machinery, the OSC should coordinate with the USFWS and State fish and wildlife agency. Identification of areas sensitive to physical modification or perturbation will have been identified to the extent possible by the Area Committee. In general, these will include the same areas identified as sensitive environments. The location of disposal and staging areas may require refinement during a spill, and this planning should be coordinated with the USFWS and State fish and wildlife agency.

4.0 THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

4.1 Federally Threatened and Endangered Species Within EPA Region V

Threatened and endangered (T&E) species inhabit, or live near, almost every body of water in the Region. Some USFWS Field Offices provide an annually-updated list of Federal T&E species, by county. These lists are provided under the appropriate State in Part II Section 3.

Federal and State listed T&E species and their designated critical habitat(s) (Federal) are given high priority for fish and wildlife protection in EPA Region V contingency planning (See Part II, Section 2). The Federally protected species that reside within EPA Region V, and their habitat descriptions, are listed in Table 1.

TABLE 1. FEDERALLY LISTED SPECIES WITHIN EPA REGION V

SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	RANGE
MAMMALS			
Gray bat (<i>Myotis grisescens</i>)	Endangered	Caves	Illinois, Indiana, Missouri
Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>)	Threatened in Minnesota; Endangered in Wisconsin and Michigan	Northern forested areas [Critical habitat = Beltrami, Cook, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake, Lake of the Woods, Roseau, St. Louis Counties in Minnesota and Isle Royale in Michigan]	Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin
Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>)	Endangered	Summer habitat includes small to medium river and stream corridors with well developed riparian woods; woodlots within 1 to 3 miles of small to medium rivers and streams; and upland forests. Caves and mines as hibernacula. [Critical habitat has been designated for hibernacula: Blackball Mine in LaSalle County, Illinois; Big Wyandotte Cave in Crawford County and Ray's Cave in Greene County, Indiana]	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio
BIRDS			
Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	Threatened	Mature forest near water	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin
Least tern (<i>Sterna antillarum</i>) Interior population	Endangered	Bare alluvial islands and dredged spoil islands	Illinois, Indiana
Kirtland's warbler (<i>Dendroica kirtlandii</i>)	Endangered	Breeding in jack pine	Michigan, Wisconsin (singing males only)
Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)	Endangered	Historically nested on cliffs; now nesting on man-made structures (buildings, smokestacks and bridges) in urban settings	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin
Piping Plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>) -	Threatened and Endangered Great Lakes Population is Endangered Great Plains population is Threatened	beaches along shorelines of the Great Lakes; now limited to Lake Michigan shoreline in Michigan Lake of the Woods, Minnesota; Bare alluvial and dredged spoil islands; sand and gravel areas around fly ash ponds	Michigan, Minnesota
FISHES			

SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	RANGE
Pallid sturgeon (<i>Scaphirhynchus albus</i>)	Endangered	Mississippi River downstream of its confluence with the Missouri River; Ohio River below Dam #53; Missouri River	Illinois
Scioto madtom (<i>Noturus trautmani</i>)	Endangered may be extinct (Ohio Division of Wildlife will not admit extinction until after the year 2000)	Stream riffles of moderate flow over sandy gravel bottom;	Ohio
REPTILES			
Copperbelly watersnake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>)	Proposed as Threatened	Wooded and permanently wet areas such as oxbows, sloughs, brushy ditches and floodplain woods	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio
Lake Erie water snake (<i>Nerodia sipedon insularum</i>)	Proposed as threatened	Shorelines of islands in western Lake Erie	Ohio
MUSSELS			
Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>)	Endangered	Found in coarse sand and gravel areas of runs and riffles within streams and small rivers	Indiana, Michigan, Ohio
Fanshell (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i> [= <i>irrorata</i>])	Endangered	Found in areas of packed sand and gravel at locations in a good current	Illinois, Indiana, Ohio
Fat pocketbook (<i>Potamilus capax</i>)	Endangered	Large rivers in slow-flowing water	Illinois, Indiana
Higgins' eye pearly mussel (<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>)	Endangered	Mississippi River and some of its larger northern tributaries (i.e., St. Croix and Wisconsin Rivers) in gravel or sand	Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin
Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>)	Endangered	Large streams and small rivers in firm sand or riffle areas; also occurs in Lake Erie	Indiana, Michigan, Ohio
Orange-footed pearly mussel (=pimple back) (<i>Plethobasus cooperianus</i>)	Endangered	Gravel bars with strong currents in large rivers	Illinois, Indiana
Pink mucket pearly mussel (<i>Lampsilis abrupta</i> [= <i>orbiculata</i>])	Endangered	The lower Mississippi and Ohio Rivers and their larger tributaries	Illinois, Indiana, Ohio
Purple cat's paw pearly mussel (<i>Epioblasma</i> [= <i>Dysnomia</i>] <i>obliquata obliquata</i> [= <i>sulcata sulcata</i>])	Endangered	Gravel riffles of medium to large rivers	Ohio

SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	RANGE
Ring pink mussel (=golf stick pearly) (<i>Obovaria retusa</i>)	Endangered	Large rivers in sand or gravel	Indiana
Rough pigtoe (<i>Pleurobema plenum</i>)	Endangered	Medium to large rivers in sand or gravel	Indiana
White cat's paw pearly mussel (<i>Epioblasma obliquata perobliqua</i>)	Endangered	Firm sand or gravel riffles in small streams and medium to large rivers	Ohio
White warty-back pearly mussel (<i>Plethobasus cicatricosus</i>)	Endangered	Large rivers in gravel	Indiana
Winged mapleleaf (<i>Quadrula fragosa</i>)	Endangered	Medium to large rivers in mud, sand, or gravel; only known extant population in the St. Croix River	Minnesota, Wisconsin
SNAILS			
Iowa pleistocene snail (<i>Discus macclintocki</i>)	Endangered	North-facing algific talus slopes	Illinois
INSECTS			
American burying beetle (=giant carrion) (<i>Nicrophorus americanus</i>)	Endangered		Indiana, Michigan, Ohio
Hines emerald dragonfly (<i>Somatochlora hineana</i>)	Endangered	Spring fed wetlands, wet meadows and marshes; calcareous streams & associated wetlands overlying dolomite bedrock	Illinois, Wisconsin
Hungerford's crawling water beetle (<i>Brychius hungerfordi spangler</i>)	Endangered	Cool riffles of clean, slightly alkaline streams; known to occur in only 3 isolated locations	Michigan
Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>)	Endangered	Pine barrens and oak savannas on sandy soils and containing wild lupines (<i>Lupinus perennis</i>), the only known food plant of larvae.	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin
Mitchell's satyr butterfly (<i>Noenympha mitchellii mitchellii</i>)	Endangered	Fens; wetlands characterized by calcareous soils which are fed by carbonate-rich water from seeps and springs	Indiana, Michigan, Ohio
PLANTS			
American hart's- tongue fern (<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i> var. <i>americanum</i>)	Threatened	Cool limestone sinkholes in mature hardwood forest	Michigan
Decurrent false aster (<i>Boltonia decurrrens</i>)	Threatened	Disturbed alluvial soils (Mississippi and Illinois River alluvial floodplain);	Illinois

TABLE 1. FEDERALLY LISTED SPECIES WITHIN EPA REGION V (cont.)

SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	RANGE
Dwarf lake iris (<i>Iris lacustris</i>)	Threatened	Partially shaded sandy-gravelly soils on lakeshores	Michigan, Wisconsin
Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>)	Threatened	Mesic to wet prairies and meadows	Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin
Fassett's locoweed (<i>Oxytropis campestris</i> var. <i>chartacea</i>)	Threatened	Open sandy lakeshores	Wisconsin
Houghton's goldenrod (<i>Solidago houghtonii</i>)	Threatened	Sandy flats along Great Lakes shores	Michigan
Lakeside daisy (<i>Hymenoxys herbacea</i>) (= <i>H. acaulis</i> var. <i>glabra</i>)	Threatened	Dry rocky prairies; limestone rock surfaces including outcrops and quarries	Illinois, Ohio
Leafy prairie clover (<i>Dalea foliosa</i>)	Endangered	Prairie remnants on thin soil over limestone (Des Plaine River floodplain)	Illinois
Leedy's roseroot (<i>Sedum integrifolium</i> var. <i>leedyi</i>)	Threatened	Cool, wet groundwater-fed limestone cliffs	driftless area of southeastern Minnesota
Mead's milkweed (<i>Asclepias meadii</i>)	Threatened	Prairies	Illinois
Michigan monkey-flower (<i>Mimulus glabratus</i> var. <i>michiganensis</i>)	Endangered	Soils saturated with cold flowing spring water; found along seepages, streams and lakeshores	Michigan
Minnesota trout lily (<i>Erythronium propullans</i>)	Endangered	North facing slopes & floodplains in deciduous forests	Minnesota
Northern monkshood (<i>Aconitum noveboracense</i>)	Threatened	Cool, moist, shaded cliff faces or talus slopes in wooded ravines, near water seeps	Ohio, Wisconsin
Pitcher's thistle (<i>Cirsium pitcheri</i>)	Threatened	Stabilized dunes and blowout areas	Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin
Prairie bush-clover (<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>)	Threatened	Dry to mesic prairies with gravelly soils	Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin
Running buffalo clover (<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>)	Endangered	Disturbed bottomland meadows; disturbed sites that have shade during part of each day	Indiana, Ohio
Small whorled pogonia (<i>Isotria medeoloides</i>)	Threatened	Dry woodland; upland sites in mixed forests (second or third growth stage)	Illinois, Michigan, Ohio
Virginia spiraea (<i>Spiraea virginiana</i>)	Threatened	Stream banks and floodplains	Ohio

TABLE 1. FEDERALLY LISTED SPECIES WITHIN EPA REGION V (cont.)

SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	RANGE
Western prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera praeclara</i>)	Threatened	Wet prairies & sedge meadows.	Minnesota

4.2 Endangered Species Act of 1973

The ESA requires Federal agencies whose actions may affect a listed species or their critical habitat to consult with the USFWS regarding the proposed action. OPA and CERCLA require the EPA to develop contingency plans for inland areas for accidental discharges of oil and other hazardous materials. Implementing these mandates incurs responsibility under the ESA because (1) development and approval of potential response activities is a Federal action subject to the consultation requirements of section 7(a)(2) of the ESA; and (2) if it is determined that actual spill control methods to be used during OPA/CERCLA-mandated activities may adversely affect Federally listed species, then appropriate actions to minimize such effects must be incorporated into Area Plans.

4.2.1 Section 2 - Purpose

Fish, wildlife, and plant species have aesthetic, ecological, educational, historical, recreational, and scientific value to the U.S.; some species have become extinct or are threatened with extinction. Section 2 of the ESA describes the purposes of the Act as:

- 1) providing a means to conserve the ecosystems upon which endangered and threatened species depend;
- 2) providing a program for the conservation of such species;
- 3) taking steps to achieve purposes of existing treaties and conventions affecting wildlife, fish, and plants.

4.2.2 Section 3 - Definitions

Section 3 of the ESA provides definitions for the purposes of the Act. Following are definitions that may be pertinent to this Fish and Wildlife Annex:

Action describes all activities or programs of any kind authorized, funded, or carried out, in whole or in part, by Federal agencies in the U.S.

Biological Opinion is a document stating the opinion of the USFWS, as to whether or not a Federal action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species, or result in the destruction or adverse modification of its critical habitat.

Critical Habitat is habitat that has been determined to be critical to the conservation of the species. It has legal standing and is protected under the ESA just as the species is. This must be published in the Federal Register and is subject to public review.

Endangered Species means any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Essential Habitat is habitat needed by a species to survive or recover, however, it is not officially designated as "critical habitat". Essential habitat is not a synonym for critical habitat.

Fish or wildlife means any member of the animal kingdom, including without limitation any mammal, fish, bird, amphibian, reptile, mollusk, crustacean, arthropod or other invertebrate, and includes any body part, product, egg, or offspring thereof, or the dead body or parts thereof.

Plant is described as any member of the plant kingdom, including seeds, roots, and other parts.

Proposed species is any species of fish, wildlife, or plant that is proposed

in the Federal Register to be listed under Section 4 of the ESA.

Take is defined as "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct".

Harass is further defined as an intentional or negligent act or omission which creates the likelihood of injury to wildlife by annoying it to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal behavior patterns which include, but are not limited to, breeding, feeding, or sheltering.

Harm is further defined as an act which actually kills or injures wildlife. Such acts may include significant habitat modification or degradation when it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns including breeding, feeding or sheltering.

Threatened Species is any species which is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

4.2.3 Section 7 - Interagency Cooperation

Section 7(a)(1) requires Federal agencies to use their authorities to further the conservation of listed species. Section 7(a)(2) prohibits Federal agencies from undertaking, funding, permitting, or authorizing actions likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or destroy or modify critical habitat.

See attachment 2 for the USFWS Biological Opinion on the EPA Region V Area/Regional contingency plan for emergency response activities.

4.2.4 Section 9 - Prohibited Acts

This section of the ESA prohibits **take** (see definitions, Part 1 Section 2.2.2) of listed threatened or endangered species or alteration of critical habitat. An incidental take statement provided for in Section 7 constitutes an exemption from the Section 9 prohibition against take. It applies to the Federal action agency as well as to the permit applicant.

4.2.5 Section 10 - Exceptions

Section 10 of the ESA provides for exceptions to the Section 9 prohibitions. The USFWS can issue permits to take listed species for scientific purposes, or to enhance the propagation or survival of listed species. The USFWS can also issue permits to take listed species or modify habitat that is incidental to otherwise legal activities, such as that provided through the Section 7 process.

5.0 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS FROM RESPONSE ACTIVITIES (NCP sec. 300.210(c)(4)(ii)(C))

Removal actions or countermeasures may have adverse effects on fish and wildlife, their habitats, as well as other sensitive environments. In most situations it will be important that the advantages and disadvantages of various removal or countermeasure techniques be carefully evaluated to ensure the achievement of a net environmental benefit.

The following is a brief description of adverse effects of various actions associated with oil spill clean-up:

<u>Countermeasure/Response</u>	<u>Potential Adverse Effects</u>
--------------------------------	----------------------------------

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) No removal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) excess oil would remain in habitat indefinitely; b) residual oil may be naturally weathered, but may be toxic to biota and would cause habitat degradation |
| 2) Protective/sorbent boom deployment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) excess oil would remain in habitat indefinitely; b) residual oil may be naturally weathered, but may be toxic to biota and would cause habitat degradation |
| 3) Protective/sorbent boom deployment + mechanical pumping/skimming | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) potential physical disturbance of habitat/biota; b) resuspension/dispersion of oiled sediments |
| 4) In-situ burning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) smoke plume air quality concerns; b) riparian habitat may be permanently or temporarily damaged |
| 5) Mechanical pumping/skimming | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) potential physical disturbance of habitat/biota; b) resuspension/dispersion of oiled sediments |

Based on the above, the following generally applicable prioritized countermeasure and removal actions may be recommended:

<u>Countermeasure</u>	<u>Potential Adverse Effect(s) Minimized</u>
1) booms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) physical disturbance of sensitive areas/habitats b) disturbance, illegal taking of fish and wildlife c) limited wildlife contact with cleaning/bioremediation agents
2) mechanical pumping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) physical disturbance of sensitive areas/habitats b) limited wildlife contact with cleaning/bioremediation agents
3) mechanical skimming agents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) limited wildlife contact with cleaning/bioremediation
4) in-situ burning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) physical disturbance of sensitive areas/habitats b) limited wildlife contact with cleaning/bioremediation agents

Movement/transport of oiled debris to the following habitats may pose a substantial threat to fish and wildlife and sensitive environments:

- 1) riverine backwaters
- 2) wetlands
- 3) fish/shellfish spawning/nursery areas
- 4) waterfowl/migratory bird foraging/breeding areas

To completely reduce risk to sensitive resources, oiled debris should not be placed in such habitats.

6.0 COUNTERMEASURE EVALUATION AND METHODS TO MINIMIZE THE IMPACTS OF RESPONSE ACTIVITIES (NCP 300.210 (c) (4) (ii) (B-D))

Section 300.210 (c) (4) (ii) (B-D) of the NCP mandates that the Fish and Wildlife Annex provide a mechanism for expeditious evaluation and appropriate consultations on the effects to fish and wildlife, their habitat, and other sensitive environments from the application of various countermeasures.

Among other considerations, decisions regarding appropriate countermeasures should take into account the relative impact of various response methods on fish and wildlife and sensitive areas. Informed decisions can be made on the deployment of appropriate countermeasures through consulting with the appropriate natural resource agency for sensitive area information and by utilizing the spill response and sensitive area guidance in contingency plans. When deciding on an appropriate response method, the most important considerations are the efficient removal of the oil threat and the effective protection of essential habitats.

Federal law prohibits the use of a chemical to control oil on water, unless specifically authorized by a Federal OSC (FOSC). The FOSC may authorize use of any chemical product if its use is necessary to prevent or substantially reduce a hazard to human life. In situations where a human hazard is not present, the OSC must receive the concurrence of the RRT co-chair and the RRT representative(s) of the affected State(s) before authorizing the use of a chemical product to control oil on water. The OSC and/or responsible party must also consult the appropriate Federal and State natural resource trustees and land management agencies in regard to the following concerns:

- (a) physical disturbance of wildlife, their habitat, and other sensitive areas;
- (b) illegal or inadvertent taking of live fish and wildlife or disturbance of carcasses by response personnel;
- (c) the use of cleaning or bioremediation agents in fish and wildlife habitat and environmentally sensitive areas;
- (d) the movement of oiled debris into fish and wildlife habitat and other sensitive environments.

Many of the issues dealing with appropriate response methods will be addressed in detail in Sub-Area Planning. Response sections of Sub-Area Plans may include:

- o Identification of specific areas of concern throughout the subarea, pre-planning for the materials most commonly spilled, and the locations where spills are most likely to occur;
- o Response methods for habitats and sensitive areas using the API/NOAA guidance, *Options for Minimizing the Environmental Impacts of Freshwater Spill Response*;
- o Pre-approval of appropriate removal actions, including the use of chemicals and dispersants, in accordance with 40 CFR 300.900-920, Subpart J - Use of Dispersants and Other Chemicals; and
- o Locations of access points, staging areas, and boom anchor points.

7.0 MONITORING PLANS TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF REMOVAL ACTIONS OR COUNTERMEASURES (NCP 300.210 (c) (4) (ii) (E))

Formal quantitative monitoring by the USFWS will be done as required on a case-by-case basis. The USFWS may rely in large measure on the information developed by State agencies because formal quantitative monitoring on the part

of the USFWS may not always be feasible on a routine basis.

Specific monitoring plans to evaluate the effectiveness of different countermeasures or removal actions on wildlife may be developed in the sub-area plans. The effectiveness of the removal action or countermeasure, with regard to wildlife, will be judged on the basis of the welfare of fish and wildlife remaining in the affected area after clean-up. When no new animals are becoming fouled with oil or otherwise being injured by the spill or countermeasures, the clean-up will have been successfully completed.

The assessment of aquatic biota will, in some instances, be left to the State environmental agency or State fish and wildlife agency. Evaluation of spill effects on fish and wildlife, during and after clean-up, will be the responsibility of both the USFWS and the State fish and wildlife agency.

8.0 PLANNING FOR THE ACQUISITION AND UTILIZATION OF NECESSARY FISH AND WILDLIFE RESPONSE CAPABILITIES (NCP sec. 300.210(c)(4)(ii)(F))

8.1 Overview

The USFWS and State natural resource agency have the responsibility to oversee spill response activities being conducted relative to their effects on fish and wildlife resources. These oversight responsibilities are coordinated with the OSC. In some instances, the Federal and State agencies will participate in activities such as hazing, capture, relocation, and release of wildlife. Those natural resource agencies, however, typically do not conduct treatment of injured trust resources. The USFWS and State natural resource agency(ies) may recommend that the responsible party(ies) or OSC (in the case of an unknown or uncooperative responsible party) contract with an experienced Qualified Wildlife Rehabilitator (QWR). In all cases where a QWR is utilized, the USFWS and State natural resource agencies will maintain an oversight role. Oversight responsibilities include, but are not limited to, the notification of a QWR, the supervision of deterrence, collection, handling, proper veterinary care, provisions for adequate rehabilitation facilities, assurance that proper cleaning procedures are being followed, wildlife release, review of appropriate permits, review of record keeping practices, and identifying appropriate disposition of carcasses to labs and evidence storage.

A successful rehabilitation effort depends on proper planning, management and equipment, experienced response personnel and trained volunteers. Effective rescue and rehabilitation of contaminated animals requires expert knowledge and experience in the areas of volunteer and staff training, human health hazard recognition, liability issues, disposal of wastewater, and media relations. Wildlife rehabilitation also requires specialized medical expertise and stockpiles of specially designed equipment.

Therefore, consultation and coordination with Federal, Tribal, and State natural resource agencies during both pre-spill planning and spill response is essential to adequately identify, understand and address natural resource concerns.

8.2 Permit Requirements (NCP sec. 300.210(c)(4)(ii)(G))

Federal and State permits are required to collect, transport, possess, rehabilitate, euthanize, release, or band migratory birds and threatened and endangered species.

Federal Permits

If rescue and rehabilitation efforts are deemed to be necessary and worthwhile, the following Federal permits may apply:

Migratory Bird:

Banding or Marking: 50 CFR 21.22. A permit is required before any migratory bird is captured for the purpose of banding or marking. Official bands are issued by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Biological Resources Division (BRD) Bird Banding Laboratory (BBL) for this purpose. Any rehabilitation group that participates in the wildlife response and bands birds is required to possess this permit.

Special Purpose: 50 CFR 21.27. May be issued for special purpose activities related to migratory birds, their parts, nests, or eggs. Permits may be issued for activities that can be shown to sufficiently benefit the migratory birds, important research, human concern for individual birds, or other compelling justification. During oil spills and discharges, it is expected that the initial cleaning, emergency care, and triage of animals will be done by contracted experts under a Special Purpose Permit. Unless authorized by the USFWS, no one rehabilitator or rehabilitation group will be designated as "in charge" of rehabilitation efforts, but will work with the cleanup team under Regional guidelines. Off site rehabilitation of any migratory bird will be done only by Federally licensed Rehabilitators. In addition, this permit does not authorize the use of recovering sick or injured migratory birds to be used for display or educational purposes.

Eagle Permits:

50 CFR 22. These permits are authorize the taking, possession, or transportation of bald eagles or golden eagles, or their parts, nests, or eggs for scientific or exhibition purposes. They may be required for the possession of such birds during rehabilitation. The USFWS must be notified within 48 hours of acquisition. Directions will be given at that time as to disposition and/or location of continued treatment.

Endangered Species:

50 CFR 17.22. Permits are for scientific purposes, enhancement of propagation or survival, or for incidental take. The 30 day comment period for this type of permit may be waived by the USFWS Director during emergency conditions, where the life and health of a specimen is threatened and there is no alternative available. This permit is required by rehabilitators participating in wildlife responses that include endangered species.

Authorities for Permits:

The specific Federal laws and regulations that require such permits are as follows:

(a). Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, as amended (16 U.S.C. 703 et seq.). This law stipulates that no person shall take, possess, import, export, transport, sell, purchase or barter, any migratory bird, or the parts, nests, or eggs of such bird except as permitted by federal regulations in 50 CFR. A valid permit, issued by the provisions of 50 CFR Part 21 and 50 CFR Part 13 is required for the collection, salvage, and possession of any migratory bird. Enforcement authority and penalties for violations are provided.

(b). Bald Eagle Protection Act of 1940, as amended (16 U.S.C. 668 et seq.). This law stipulates that no person shall take, possess, or transport any bald eagle or any golden eagle, or the parts, nests, or eggs of such birds except as permitted under the terms of a valid permit issued by the USFWS pursuant to 50 CFR 22 and 50 CFR 13. Enforcement authority and penalties for violations are

provided.

(c). Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.). This law makes it unlawful for any person to commit, attempt to commit, solicit another to commit, or cause to be committed, the import or export, taking, possessing, sale or offering for sale any endangered species except as permitted under the terms of a valid permit issued by the USFWS pursuant to 50 CFR 17. Enforcement authority and penalties for violations are provided.

All inquiries regarding Federal Migratory Bird permits and criteria for qualified wildlife rehabilitators are to be directed to the following:

Migratory Bird Permit Office
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
P.O. Box 45
Bishop Henry Whipple Federal Building
1 Federal Drive
Fort Snelling, MN 55111-0045
(612) 725-3776

In a spill situation, response and rehabilitation permit needs for endangered species will be determined by the USFWS on an emergency case-by-case basis administered under 50 CFR 17.21, 22, 31, and 32.

State Permits

The State laws and regulations that require such permits are as follows:

[to be provided]

State permits may be obtained through the applicable State agency office listed below:

<u>ILLINOIS</u>	Illinois Department of Natural Resources 217/782-6384
<u>INDIANA</u>	Indiana Department of Natural Resources 317/232-8160
<u>MICHIGAN</u>	Michigan Department of Natural Resources 517/373-9329
<u>MINNESOTA</u>	Minnesota Department of Natural Resources 612/296-3344
<u>OHIO</u>	Ohio Department of Natural Resources 614/264-6046
<u>WISCONSIN</u>	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources 608/266-2193

8.3 Selection of a Qualified Wildlife Rehabilitator (QWR)

An effective wildlife rehabilitation effort for oil contaminated wildlife requires direction by people with demonstrated field experience in oil spill response. Specific information on obtaining a Federal rehabilitation permit can be obtained through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Region 3 Migratory Bird Office (see above for address and phone number).

8.3.1. Recognized Professional Rehabilitators

Two organizations, Tri-State Bird Rescue and Research, Inc. and International Bird Rescue, have become recognized experts in oiled bird rehabilitation:

Tri-State Bird Rescue and Research, Inc.
110 Possum Hollow Road
Newark, Delaware 19711
Telephone: 302-737-7241
Fax: 302-737-9562
24-hour 800-710-0695 or 0696

International Bird Rescue Research Center
699 Potter Street
Berkeley, California 94710
Telephone: 510-841-9086
Fax: 510-841-9089

Both organizations have extensive experience in bird rescue and rehabilitation and have worked with both government and industry. Other local bird rehabilitation organizations may also have comparable capabilities. Veterinarians, researchers, and biologists from the National Biological Service, USFWS, other Federal agencies, State wildlife agencies, and universities may also be able to provide assistance and expertise during wildlife rehabilitation efforts.

8.3.2 Volunteers

While most wildlife rehabilitators and veterinarians cannot make the commitment of time needed to develop the resources to respond to major oil spills, many rehabilitators, veterinarians, and staff and volunteers from environmental organizations may be able to make significant contributions to spill-related wildlife rehabilitation efforts. The QWR should be able to identify each person's or organization's strengths and incorporate them into the rehabilitation effort. The USFWS in EPA's Region 5 has sponsored a series of apprenticeship workshops for wildlife rehabilitators, veterinarians, and biologists. The workshop participants are in the initial stages of being trained to offer professional assistance (as volunteers or part-time staff) to a QWR during major oil spills.

In major wildlife rehabilitation efforts, there may be two or three shifts per day, with a shift utilizing over 50 volunteer workers. Volunteers must be appropriately trained, precisely scheduled for suitable tasks, and must be supervised at all times.

8.4 Health and Safety Concerns in Wildlife Rescue and Rehabilitation (NCP sec. 300.210(c)(4)(ii)(H))

Health and safety concerns in wildlife rescue and rehabilitation should be considered in all plans. Please refer to Part I, Section 9 for a more comprehensive narrative.

8.5 Identification of Facilities and Equipment Necessary for Deterring, Capturing, Cleaning, Rehabilitating, and Releasing Oiled Wildlife (NCP sec. 300.210(c)(4)(ii)(F))

[This information was written for the USFWS Twin Cities Field Office in July, 1995, by Tri-State Bird Rescue and Research, Inc.]

8.5.1 Facility Requirements

Facility needs usually focus on the majority of species affected by a petroleum discharge, which are generally birds. Facility requirements can vary significantly, depending on: overall size of response, species and age of wildlife contaminated, the type of contaminant, the season/weather, the location of the spill, and the rehabilitation effort. The facility needed will vary according to the needs of the specific spill situation, and should be determined by a QWR experienced in oil spill response work.

Because facility requirements can vary significantly, a permanent facility is not always advisable, and may actually be an impediment in providing the appropriate facility design for the situation. A suitable facility must have a large open space on the ground floor that can easily be configured and reconfigured to accommodate the changing needs of this unique form of wildlife rehabilitation. All rehabilitation efforts should be accommodated under one roof. Experience has taught that multiple buildings or a tent situation are inefficient and unsuitable. A warehouse, armory, motor pool or convention hall that is accessible to a trained labor force, is within reasonable distance from hotel accommodations, and has adequate parking and exterior grounds could meet this requirement. If a facility is situated in a secure site, i.e., military installation or refinery, accommodations for a fluctuating volunteer work force need to be addressed. The facility may be located up to 3-4 hours from the spill site, provided that on-scene stabilization is administered prior to transport. An oil spill stabilization site can be located at the time of a spill.

It is recommended that a list be assembled of potential real estate within the identified high risk areas, and that the sites be physically reviewed by a representative of a wildlife response group with major spill response experience. Once acceptable facilities have been identified, all costs, availability, and contract information should be reviewed on a yearly basis.

The following list represents minimum facility needs for rehabilitating 100-150 oiled wildlife.

(1) Space Requirements

Front Desk/Admissions	300 sq. ft.
Operations Office	300 sq. ft.
Kitchen/Food Storage	300 sq. ft.
Husbandry Area (large central room)	2800 sq. ft.
Supplies/Storage	500 sq. ft.
Wildlife Cleaning Area 1	750 sq. ft.
Medical Treatment/Exam	300 sq. ft.
Pathology/Lab/Cold Storage	150 sq. ft.
Isolation Ward	300 sq. ft.
Volunteer/Worker Rest Area	200 sq. ft.
Bathrooms, Deacon, Changing	
Outside Pool Areas @ one 10' x 15' x 2' pool for 15 birds, and access and maintenance space	3300 sq. ft.
Nonhazardous and regulated (medical and oily) trash	100 sq. ft.
Indoor	

Outside	400 sq. ft.
Outside area for oily wastewater Loading Dock/Parking for 50 (opposite side of building from outside cages)	300 sq. ft.
	5000 sq. ft.
	<hr/>
Total interior sq. ft.	6300 sq. ft.
Total exterior sq. ft.	9000 sq. ft.
Total sq. ft.	15,200 sq. ft.

Note: If an existing wildlife rehabilitation center were to be used, it would require the above space in addition to the space allocated for any existing caseload. Animals impacted by an oil spill must be cared for separately from the in-house population.

(2) Hot/Cold Water Capacity

When selecting a wildlife response facility, it is important that the water supply not be contaminated by the oil spill. For preplanning purposes, potential facility locations should be selected in areas of low oil spill probability. All oily waste water must be collected and disposed of in accordance with Federal and municipal regulations, however, the large quantities of rinse, pool, and general use water is permissible for discharge to most municipal systems. It is therefore inadvisable to select a location that relies on a septic system to handle waste because this large volume of water can exceed the design capacity of most septic systems. Ideally there should be external access to cold water supplies for filling pools.

Due to the nature of wildlife rehabilitation, large amounts of water are used in many locations throughout the facility. It is therefore advisable that the facility has floors that can tolerate being wet, with drains at least in the areas dedicated to cleaning activities.

Cold Water Volume (pools and general use)	23,360 gal./day
Hot Water Volume (animal cleaning only)	450 gph @ 104 degrees F. (6750 gal/day @ 15 hrs.)
Water Pressure (animal cleaning only)	50-60 psi.
Water Hardness (animal cleaning only)	2.5-3.5 grains/gallon

A suitable facility in terms of size, availability, and location should not be discounted due to hot water and hardness capacities. Provided that there is an adequate cold water supply, mobile hot water and treatment systems can be retrofitted into existing equipment without much difficulty.

(3) Electrical/Lighting

The electrical needs of a wildlife response facility are very similar to those of a conventional manufacturing/industrial operation in so far as there is a need for general and task lighting, with an adequate number of separately circuited outlets throughout the space capable of providing 20 amp protection. Because of potential risk of electrical shock in wet areas, the addition of GFI circuit breakers in those areas is desirable.

In addition to lighting and the HVAC system, electric power will be used for freezers, refrigerators, heat lamps, pet dryers, office and medical equipment, pool pumps and filters, power tools, etc.

200 amp 120/240 volt 3-wire single phase service with minimum of ten (10) 20 amp circuits in addition to the lighting and HVAC needs, with the ability to expand.

(4) HVAC Systems

The three main concerns regarding air quality are:

1. Eliminating the thermal stress to debilitated animals by providing a stable, draft free inside air temperature between 70-80 degrees F.;
2. Minimizing human exposure to petroleum volatiles; and
3. Minimizing animal exposure to pathogenic organisms (bacterial and fungal).

Air within a wildlife response facility should be exchanged 6 times per hour within office areas, 10 times per hour within large open spaces involving animal care, and 20 times per hour within critical care and/or surgical areas.

Typical HVAC systems used in industrial space are often forced air or closed recirculating systems which by themselves will not meet the above requirements. These systems will need to be augmented with portable filtration (HEPA) and air exchange units. The design of these systems should be determined by the wildlife response group once the facility has been selected, and the particulars of the animal caseload is known.

Air quality in systems that employ return air filtration can be enhanced through the replacement of the existing filters with an electrostatic type. This will not, however, preclude the need for HEPA type filtration and regular air exchanges as outlined above.

(5) Communications

A minimum of three (3) telephone lines (public, private, fax/modem) are necessary with the ability to add more if needed.

8.5.2 Equipment, Training and Personnel Needed For Field Retrieval

(1) Equipment

- o Boats
- o Safety protection/floatation gear
- o Personal protective clothing
- o Different types of netting
- o Transport containers (boxes, ventilated)
- o Transport vehicles (to and from spill site)
- o Adequate communication (cellular phones, etc.)
- o If stabilization is necessary at spill site (prior to transportation to rehabilitation facility), need rehabilitators to have necessary training and equipment available for stabilization

(2) Training

- o OSHA training
- o Coast Guard boat training
- o QWR wildlife rescue and rehabilitation training
- o QWR wildlife handling training

(3) Personnel

- Natural resources trust agencies personnel
- QWR trained field retrieval personnel
- QWR trained rehabilitation personnel
- Enforcement personnel
- Boat handlers
- Rehabilitators trained by QWR (both aspects of rehabilitation and handling)
- Personnel to handle 1-800 # calls for potential oiled wildlife sightings

If wildlife retrieval must begin prior to the QWR arrival, there is a need to specify where the wildlife would be taken for rehabilitation and who would be handling them.

Please refer to Part I, Section 9 for further narrative.

8.6 Drills and Exercises (NCP sec. 300.212)

The State natural resource agency, the USEFWS, and the QWR should be incorporated into appropriate drills and/or exercises involving oil spill response situations which may potentially impact wildlife. By including these groups as part of the exercise, the OSC will fully understand and appreciate the vital role that wildlife rehabilitation plays in the overall success of the response strategy.

Since the majority of this work occurs during the first 24-36 hours of a spill incident, early involvement of the QWR in drills and exercises is imperative. The QWR should provide a daily end-of-day report to the incident commander, outlining all communication and response efforts made by the QWR. This information should be incorporated into the daily drill documents. The QWR participating in the drills/exercises should be included in the final critique of the drill/exercise to help ensure a complete and accurate assessment is made regarding the ability of all participants to respond to wildlife at risk.

9.0 SAFETY AND TRAINING (NCP sec. 300.210(c)(4)(ii)(H))

9.1 Requirements for OSHA and EPA training

The annex should identify and secure the means of providing, if needed, the minimum required Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) or USEPA training for volunteers, including those who assist with injured wildlife. Training should precede actual work in hazardous environments.

Two OSHA regulations address most of the occupational health and safety issues encountered during wildlife rescue and rehabilitation:

- 1) The OSHA standard for Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) (29 CFR 1910.120) applies to organizations or individuals involved directly in retrieval or clean-up efforts. In addition, each State may have its own worker safety requirements. Coordination with the appropriate State agency should be conducted to ensure those requirements are also met.
- 2) The Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), also known as "Right-to-Know Law" or "HazCom", requires that all chemicals in the work place be fully evaluated for possible physical or health hazards and that all information relating to these hazards be made available to all workers. HazCom applies to rehabilitation organizations because petroleum is considered to be a hazard to human health.

Appropriate available training offered by USEPA (through their Environmental

Response Training Program in Cincinnati, Ohio) includes the following:

- a) Hazardous Materials Incident Response Operations (165.5) 40hrs. (This course meets OSHA's requirement (29 CFR 1910.120) for a minimum of 40 hours of classroom safety training for hazardous waste site workers.)
- b) Emergency Response to Hazardous Materials Incidents (165.15) 40hrs. (This course meets and exceeds OSHA's requirement (29 CFR 1910.120 paragraph g) for a minimum of 24 hours of training for a hazardous materials technician.)

Rehabilitation organizations are legally required to educate and protect all employees, including volunteers, in accordance with OSHA standards. Individuals working with oiled animals must receive information concerning all potential hazards associated with the handling of these animals. The following requirements should be applied to wildlife rescue and rehabilitation personnel, including volunteers:

Wildlife rescue and rehabilitation management personnel - This is the core team of rehabilitators who will direct operations. These people must have 24-hours of classroom training in hazardous waste operations and emergency response.

Rehabilitation facility volunteers - These volunteers work under the direction of the management team. Persons in this category must receive four hours of training at the HAZWOPER Awareness level, or have sufficient equivalent training or proven experience in specific competencies, before they can begin work. Additional training would be necessary before volunteers would be allowed on scene.

Retrieval volunteers - These volunteers work under the direction of the search and rescue management team and are allowed on-scene, but not in the hot zone. Volunteers working in this category must receive between four and eight hours of HAZWOPER training (Awareness level) and site safety training before they can begin work.

9.2 Wildlife Response Training

A contracted private source may be responsible for training volunteers on site. Additionally, USFWS may be interested in providing periodic training in preparation for spills.

Training Topics:

- 1) general overview of the external and internal effects of oil on wildlife;
- 2) current treatment protocols;
- 3) facility needs; and
- 4) human health and safety.

Training Goals:

- 1) clarify the duties and the responsibilities of the spiller, clean-up contractor, State and Federal agencies, volunteers and the general public;
- 2) improve the treatment and the release rates for affected wildlife;
- 3) enhance speed and quality of a response involving wildlife following an oil spill event;
- 4) reduce wildlife response costs by making efforts more cost-effective; and
- 5) help to insure the safety of all those working in a wildlife response.

9.3 Wildlife Risks

Specific human health and safety concerns in handling wildlife will vary with the species of animals involved, but the following safeguards apply universally:

- 1) Wearing gloves while cleaning animal cages and food bowls, washing hands with a disinfectant soap, wearing gloves and surgical mask while performing necropsies (post-mortem examinations), and providing for adequate room ventilation will help reduce the risk of contracting wildlife transmitted diseases.
- 2) Protective eyewear should be worn when working with birds having long, pointed beaks, and towels (for entire body control) or gloves should be used to restrain feet of all birds.
- 3) All individuals who will be handling oiled wildlife must be trained in proper capture and restraint techniques. The head (beak or teeth) and feet (talons or claws) of most animals can cause serious injuries if the handler has received improper or incomplete training.
- 4) Animals should be held at or below waist-height, away from human faces. At least two people should be present for any prolonged handling (examinations, washing, etc.). Aggressive mammals should be controlled with nets or snare poles, and should be sedated for any prolonged handling.
- 5) Any worker handling wildlife should have a current tetanus shot, and only individuals who have received prophylactic rabies vaccinations should handle wild mammals.

Diseases which can be transmitted from animals to humans pose a potential risk to oil/hazmat spill responders during the rescue, rehabilitation and release of wildlife. Although this list may not be inclusive, the following diseases are of particular concern:

Birds

Aspergillosis--a fungal disease causing respiratory problems in humans.

Chlamydiosis--a bacterial disease causing flu-like symptoms in people. Potentially fatal.

Salmonellosis--a bacterial disease causing diarrhea in humans.

Avian Tuberculosis--a bacterial disease causing skin lesions and occasionally respiratory problems in humans.

Histoplasmosis--a fungal disease causing pneumonia in humans.

Mammals:

Rabies--a viral disease causing central nervous system (CNS) disorder in humans. Fatal if untreated.

Giardia--a protozoal disease causing diarrhea.

Baylisascaris--a parasite causing CNS disorder & death in humans.

Campylobacteriosis--a bacteria causing diarrhea in humans.

Cryptosporidiosis--a protozoal disease causing diarrhea in humans.

Toxoplasmosis--a protozoal disease which may cause CNS disorder in humans.

If responders are likely to come into contact with captured wildlife during a spill event, the site safety officer (or a contracted veterinarian) should be consulted to determine appropriate prevention measures. Volunteers should contact medical professionals if they become ill during or after potential exposure to wildlife diseases. Medical professionals may also wish to consult the National Biological Survey, National Wildlife Health Center in Madison, Wisconsin (608-271-4640; (fax) 608-264-5431), for wildlife disease diagnostic assistance.

9.4 Safety Equipment

Appropriate equipment is important for safe spill response activities. Necessary equipment will vary according to the particular situation, and may depend on such circumstances as the size of the spill and types of resources affected. For individuals not involved directly in on-site (hot zone) retrieval or clean-up efforts (exposed only to Level D hazards), personal protective equipment may include the following:

- 1) coveralls
- 2) gloves
- 3) boots/shoes, leather or chemical resistant, steel shank and toe
- 4) safety glasses or chemical splash goggles
- 5) hard hat with face shield
- 6) escape mask

Where sampling includes aquatic sites, personal protective equipment should include:

- 1) knee, hip, or chest waders in good condition
- 2) long rubber gloves

Life jackets are required for work in boats or over water. Safety equipment may also include specially designed respiratory equipment and/or ear protection.

9.5 Product Risks

Petroleum products in, on, and around wildlife may present a hazard to human health and safety. Various components in certain petroleum products can damage skin, conjunctivae of eyes, lungs, or the gastrointestinal tract (if inadvertently ingested). Chronic and/or prolonged exposure may cause damage to the central nervous system and some cancers, such as skin cancer and leukemia. Fetal defects have been documented in laboratory animals. Individual risk factors such as pregnancy or history of liver disease should be taken into consideration in allowing volunteers and staff to work in contaminated areas. Personal hygiene must be stressed during the decontamination process. Protective measures should always be taken to avoid and/or minimize oil exposure throughout spill response activities.

9.6 Watercraft Safety

Airboats or boats propelled by outboard motors are effective for hazing waterbirds and for searching for sick or injured wildlife. Small, noisy, shallow-draft aluminum boats are particularly effective for hazing, and can be used as platforms for shell crackers during the day and for propane exploders or bright lights at night. Although relatively ineffective for herding diving birds, boats may be used for herding young or molting waterfowl that are

incapable of flight.

Response personnel will ensure that all watercraft operations are conducted in accordance with local laws and regulations of the U. S. Coast Guard and OSHA, as well as any applicable internal agency regulations.

Response leader responsibilities should include the following:

- (1) Ensure that all workers who operate or work in watercraft have received first aid instruction in artificial respiration.
- (2) Ensure that personnel who operate watercraft have completed a recognized boating or water safety course.

Each watercraft will be required to have personal protective equipment (personal flotation devices), firefighting equipment, and other safety equipment (distress signaling devices, bailing devices, and emergency position indicating radiobeacons, running lights, radio, fog horns, navigational aids, anchor and anchor line), and undergo periodic inspections as required by USCG and OSHA regulations.

9.7 Aircraft Safety

Aircraft, especially helicopters, are effective in hazing migratory birds from large areas because of the combination of loud noise and rapid approach from above. Helicopters may also be used to herd flightless birds (young and molting birds). Aircraft can also be utilized for reconnaissance and transportation of personnel, equipment, and accessing injured wildlife.

Aircraft are considered to be especially useful during the early stages of cleanup and hazing operations. They are more effective if used in combination with other devices such as shell crackers and propane exploders. Because of their maneuverability and noise, helicopters are more effective than fixed-wing aircraft.

Established aviation safety programs and aircraft accident prevention programs within each organization will be complied with at sites at which such response measures are anticipated.

10.0 COMPATIBILITY OF NON-FEDERAL RESPONSE PLANS (NCP Sec. 300.210(c)(4)(ii)(I))

Section 300.210(c)(4)(ii)(I) of the NCP mandates that the Fish and Wildlife Annex to the ACP define the requirements for evaluating compatibility between this Annex and non-Federal response plans on issues affecting fish and wildlife, their habitat, and sensitive environments.

Facility owners or operators must determine the maximum distance at which a worst case oil spill from their facility could cause injury to fish and wildlife and sensitive environments and develop a plan for mitigating that discharge's potential adverse effects. Facility plans must be consistent with the requirements of the NCP, RCP, and this ACP Annex. Pipeline plans in the Region will be reviewed and approved by DOT.

11.0 NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT (NRDA)

At the same time response efforts to contain and remove oil and undertake wildlife rescue and rehabilitation are occurring, natural resource trustees may pursue NRDA activities. These activities constitute a preliminary assessment, or preassessment, of natural resource injuries. While

preassessment activities are generally different from removal/response activities and in most instances are conducted simultaneously. The removal/response activities are controlled by the OSC, while the components of the damage assessment process are directed by the trustees. There is a procedural linkage of the funding mechanisms (both are funded by the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund) and it becomes necessary for natural resource managers to distinguish between the removal and preassessment activities.

NRDA regulations, authorized by OPA and other Federal laws, presumes trustees will seek economic damages from responsible parties for injuries to natural resources from oil discharges. Trustees include Federal landowners, Federal natural resource managers, States, Indian tribes, and foreign governments. Damages collected must be used to restore, replace, or acquire natural resources equivalent to injured natural resources and to reimburse assessment costs.

11.1 Authority

NRDA is authorized by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund), the Clean Water Act (CWA), and the OPA. To facilitate compliance with OPA, the Department of Commerce (DOC) promulgated 15 CFR Part 990 - Natural Resource Damage Assessment Regulations. The final rule for these regulations was published in the Federal Register on January 5, 1996 with February 5, 1996 as the effective date of the final rule.

11.2 Natural Resource Trustees - NRDA Roles and Responsibilities

Section 1006(b) of OPA provides for the designation of Federal, State, Indian Tribe, and foreign natural resource trustees to determine if injury to, destruction of, loss of, or loss of use of natural resources and services has resulted from an incident, to assess damages for those injuries, to present a claim for damages (including the reasonable costs of assessing these damages), to recover damages, and to develop and implement a plan for the restoration, replacement, or acquisition of the equivalent of the injured natural resources and services under their trusteeship.

The DOI is the Federal trustee for migratory birds, certain anadromous fish, endangered species, and DOI-managed lands such as National Parks and Recreation Areas and Wildlife Refuges. The DOI Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance (OEPCC) is the initial contact for notification and for overall coordination of trustee activities. The USFWS, a bureau of DOI and the program manager for migratory birds, endangered species, anadromous fish, and lands in the National Wildlife Refuge System, will likely be among those involved for DOI in spill incidents because of their responsibility for these resources. In instances where other Federal agency lands or resources are involved, those agencies (e.g. Department of Defense, U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA]) may serve as co-trustees with DOI. At the time of a spill, the trustees will agree upon one agency to act as Federal lead administrative trustee and will convene a trustee group in cooperation with State, Indian, and foreign trustees, as appropriate, to ensure the best possible coordination of natural resource trustee activities such as data gathering, damage assessment, and negotiations with the responsible parties.

11.3 Process

The NRDA process in the final rule includes 3 phases as outlined below:

- 1) preassessment
- 2) restoration planning
- 3) restoration implementation.

11.3.1 Preassessment Phase

When notified of an incident involving oil, trustees must first determine threshold criteria that provide their authority to begin an NRDA, such as applicability of OPA and risks to natural resources under their trusteeship. Based on early available information, trustees make a preliminary determination whether natural resources or services under their authorities have been, or are likely to be, injured. Through coordination with response agencies, trustees next determine whether response actions will eliminate the threat of ongoing and future injuries. If injuries have occurred and/or are expected to continue, and feasible restoration alternatives exist to address such injuries, trustees may proceed with the assessment.

Preassessment phase activities will likely be conducted simultaneously with removal/response activities. The intent of the preassessment phase activities is generally to acquire data and materials that are likely to be lost if not collected during or immediately after a spill has occurred. Such field sampling and data collection is generally limited to:

- (1) Samples necessary to preserve perishable materials likely to have been affected or to contain evidence of the oil. These samples will generally consist of biological material that is either dead or which has been visibly affected by the oil.
- (2) Samples of other materials which exhibit ephemeral conditions, such as surface water, sediments, soil, or the oil itself, which are necessary for identification of released product and measurement of concentrations. If not collected immediately, such information could otherwise be lost due to product dilution, movement, decomposition, or leaching.
- (3) Counts of dead or visibly injured organisms which, if delayed, may not be possible due to factors such as decomposition, scavenging, sinking, or movement from the spill site by currents.

Other types of activities that may be involved in assessment initiation include release detection and notification, trustee identification and notification, site characterization, and identification of pathways, exposed areas, and potentially affected resources. In very specific circumstances, a natural resource trustee may also undertake emergency restoration efforts to prevent or reduce the immediate migration of oil onto or into a trust resource. Emergency restoration is only undertaken if the responsible party or EPA cannot or does not conduct response actions within the time frame that natural resource trustees deem necessary to protect trust resources.

Because certain NRDA activities (e.g. collection of water and sediment samples) may be identical to those conducted by others as part of the response, all sampling and field work conducted by the natural resource trustees should be coordinated with the lead response agency so as to minimize duplication of sampling and data collection efforts. Work performed for response purposes is reimbursable by the OSLTF under response costs. Activities performed that are not response-related may be reimbursable by the OSLTF under assessment initiation costs.

11.3.2 Restoration Planning Phase

The purpose of the Restoration Planning Phase is to evaluate potential injuries to natural resources and services, and to use that information to determine the need for and scale of restoration activities. The Restoration Planning Phase provides the link between injury and restoration. The Restoration Planning Phase has two basic components; injury assessment and restoration selection.

11.3.2.1 Injury Assessment

The purpose of injury assessment is to determine the nature and extent of injuries to natural resources and services, thus providing a technical basis for evaluating the need for, type of, and scale of restoration actions. Under the final rule, injury is defined as an observable or measurable adverse change in a natural resource or impairment of a natural resource service. Trustees must determine that there is: 1) exposure, a pathway, and an adverse change to a natural resource or service as a result of an actual discharge; or 2) an injury to a natural resource service as a result of response actions or a substantial threat of a discharge. Trustees must also quantify the degree and spatial and temporal extent of injuries. Injuries are quantified by comparing the condition of the injured natural resources or services to baseline, where necessary.

11.3.2.2 Restoration Selection

Once injury assessment is complete, trustees must develop a plan for restoring the injured natural resources and services. Acceptable restoration actions include any of the actions authorized under OPA (restoration, rehabilitation, replacement, or acquisition of the equivalent), or some combination of those actions.

11.3.3 Restoration Implementation Phase

The Final Restoration Plan is presented to responsible parties to either implement or to fund the trustees' costs of implementing the plan, thus providing the opportunity for settlement of damages claims without litigation. Should responsible parties decline to settle a claim, OPA authorizes the trustees to bring a civil action for damages in Federal court or seek an appropriation from the OSLTF for such damages.

PART II. EMERGENCY SPILL RESPONSE GUIDANCE

1.0 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF NATURAL RESOURCE TRUSTEES (NCP sec. 300.210(c)(4)(I) and 300.615)

1.1 Overview

When a spill occurs, impacts to the ecosystem are usually unavoidable. However, such impacts can be minimized through proper planning and coordination with State and Federal natural resource trustees and managers both before and during a spill. Consultation and coordination with natural resource managers during the pre-spill planning phase aids in identifying and understanding potential natural resource concerns and issues as a result of spills in general. Consultation and coordination during a spill is also essential to ensure that site-specific resource concerns are addressed.

1.2 Spill Response

The DOI has statutory responsibilities for protecting migratory birds and Federally-listed threatened and endangered species. In addition, DOI shares trustee responsibilities with the Department of Commerce for anadromous fish. These DOI responsibilities at the field level have been delegated to the USFWS. During a spill event, the USFWS will normally serve as the lead agency for trustee response, coordinating with other trustees and providing oversight for a qualified wildlife rehabilitator (QWR).

If wildlife other than migratory birds, Federally-listed threatened or endangered species, or anadromous fish are found injured, the responsible trustee agency would typically be the State wildlife agency.

During a spill response, natural resource trustees and managers can provide the OSC with technical assistance and expertise on potential effects of oil on fish and wildlife and their habitats (for Notification numbers, see Part II, Section 3). They are frequently familiar with the habitat in the path of the spill and can provide recommendations concerning the best locations for equipment staging, access points, or boom anchors. They can recommend specific habitats where protective actions should be taken and provide advice on specific response measures. They can assist in the development of a monitoring plan and subsequent collection of data. Finally, the USFWS and State natural resource agencies will direct or provide oversight for the protection, rescue, and rehabilitation of wildlife.

When a spill occurs, natural resource trustees or managers will provide advice on the measures necessary to minimize or prevent the exposure of wildlife to oil, as well as the priority and timing of such measures. Protective measures may include one or more of the following:

- preventing the oil from reaching areas where migratory birds and other wildlife are located by either containing or recovering the oil, or
- deterring birds or other wildlife from entering areas affected by oil by using wildlife hazing devices or other methods.

If exposure of birds and other wildlife to oil cannot be prevented, an immediate decision must be made regarding whether to rescue and rehabilitate oiled birds and other wildlife. The decision must be made in consultation with the applicable Federal (USFWS) and State natural resource management agencies, since State and Federal permits are required by law (please refer to Part I, Section 8). Rehabilitation services for contaminated wildlife can be contracted for by the Responsible Party, the OSC, or Federal and State designated trustees. However, full authority regarding protection, rescue and rehabilitation of wildlife and fish remains with the trustees.

Following a spill, natural resource trustees may have the additional responsibility of assessing injury to the environment as a result of the spill. Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) is the process (refer to Part I, Section 11) by which trustees collect, compile, and evaluate data, information and statistics to determine the extent of injury to natural resources. This information is used to assess damages (the dollar amount necessary to restore injured trust resources and compensate for lost use as a result of injury) and to seek recovery of those damages from the responsible party. The initiation of a NRDA is typically begun while response activities are still being carried out.

1.2.1 **Specific Responsibilities of Federal Natural Resource Trustees During a Spill Response**

1.2.1.1 U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

The USFWS is the lead agency for the DOI in the management of migratory birds (co-trustee with State natural resource agencies), Federally-listed endangered and threatened species, and USFWS lands (such as National Wildlife Refuges, Waterfowl Production Areas, and fish hatcheries) within this ACP planning area. During a spill response, USFWS personnel (biologists, law enforcement officers, refuge and fisheries managers) have the following responsibilities:

- (a) ensure notification of all necessary USFWS personnel, and establish a response protocol delineating roles of each USFWS office. Coordination protocol with the State natural resource agency and other trustees will also be established.
- (b) provide the OSC with specific fish and wildlife habitat information for USFWS lands. USFWS will also provide recommendations for preventing or minimizing spill impacts to USFWS lands, as well as consult on the best locations for response staging areas and access points.
- (c) provide the OSC with critical habitat information for Federally-listed threatened and endangered species. USFWS will also provide recommendations for preventing or minimizing spill impacts to these species, as well as advise on the best locations for response staging areas and access points in the vicinity of endangered species critical habitat.
- (d) provide the OSC with fish and wildlife habitat information for locations other than Federal lands within the area potentially affected by the spill (in coordination with the State natural resource agencies and other trustees).
- (e) provide the OSC with technical assistance and expertise on potential effects of oil on fish and wildlife and their habitats or on other sensitive environments that can be found in the potentially impacted area.
- (f) provide the OSC with assistance in coordination of wildlife rescue and rehabilitation efforts (in conjunction with the State natural resource agency and other trustees). NOTE: It is critical that properly licensed and qualified rehabilitators be contacted as soon as it is determined that such services are necessary. The USFWS and State natural resource agencies have joint responsibility for overseeing any activity involving the handling of wildlife. Because such activities may impinge upon

the Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) responsibilities of the trustees, any decision to rescue and rehabilitate oiled and injured wildlife during a spill response must be made in coordination with the USFWS and state natural resource agency.

(g) initiate a Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) (in conjunction with other natural resource trustee agencies), if applicable. Such activity usually involves acquiring data both during and after a spill event to document: (1) evidence of the oil in water, sediments, soil, and organisms; (2) effects on fish, wildlife, and/or their habitat; (3) exposure pathways, and; (4) the potential need to undertake emergency restoration efforts to prevent or reduce the immediate migration of oil onto or into a trust resource. Because activities associated with NRDA initiation may be identical to those conducted as part of the response, all sampling and field work conducted by the natural resource trustees should be coordinated with the lead response agency.

1.2.1.2 Department of the Interior, National Park Service

[To be provided]

1.2.1.3 Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs

[To be provided]

1.2.1.4 Department of Commerce, NOAA

This section provides NOAA's element of the Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments Annex to the USEPA Region 5 RCP\ACP.

The NCP requires a Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments Annex to the NCP, RCP's, and ACP's. The Annex is intended to provide for coordinated, immediate, and effective protection, rescue, and rehabilitation of, and minimization of risk of injury to, fish and wildlife resources and habitat.

Following is a summary of how NOAA contributes to these goals and objectives:

(1) NOAA and the American Petroleum Institute (API) developed the manual *Options for Minimizing Environmental Impacts of Freshwater Spill Response* (also known as the *Freshwater Manual*). It provides a framework for identification of appropriate countermeasures in the Great Lakes region. It contains information to assist contingency planners and field responders with selecting appropriate protection, response, and cleanup techniques, both before and after an oil spill. The guide provides information on 29 response methods and classifies their relative environmental impact on 12 freshwater environments and habitats in combination with 4 oil types. Spill topics of special concern in freshwater settings are also discussed including: public health, conditions under which oil might sink in freshwater, and oil behavior in ice conditions. The manual is available through the NOAA HAZMAT Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) assigned to U.S. Coast Guard District 9 in Cleveland, Ohio.

(2) NOAA developed Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) Maps for the Great Lakes. The ESI maps include information for three main components: shoreline habitats; sensitive biological resources;

and human-use resources. Shoreline habitats are ranked from 1 to 10 (10 being most sensitive) based on their relative sensitivity to oil spills, potential biological injury, and ease of cleanup. Four major categories of biological resources were considered during the production of the ESI maps; birds, fish, plants, and mammals. The human-use features include: airports, boat ramps, Coast Guard units, marinas, national parks, state parks, water intakes, and wildlife areas. A complete set of ESI maps for the Great Lakes is maintained by the NOAA HAZMAT SSC, USCG District 9 Marine Safety Division, USCG District 9 Civil Engineering Unit, and USEPA Region 5 Emergency Response Branch. USCG District 9 Marine Safety Offices have ESI Maps for their area of responsibility.

(3) NOAA maintains an extensive library and database of resources at risk in the Great Lakes and remainder of the U.S. This information is available through the NOAA SSC for contingency planning and during incident response.

(4) NOAA and EPA Region 4 developed a strategy for meeting OPA 90 mandates for sensitive area mapping in oil spill contingency plans. The strategy compliments the ESI system noted above. The Reach Sensitivity Index (RSI) provides a sensitivity index classification system for small rivers and streams. This RSI also compliments the ongoing EPA Region 5 mapping of the Mississippi River. Reference NOAA/HAZMAT Report 96-11, A strategy for Mapping Sensitive Resource of Rivers and Streams in EPA Region 4, July 1996.

(5) In the spirit of the intent of the Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments Annex, the NOAA SSC has assisted USCG MSO's with the development of ACP appendices including: "Sensitive Areas", "Response and Protection Priorities and Strategies", and "Countermeasures and Removal Techniques".

1.2.2

Specific Responsibilities of State Natural Resource Trustees During a Spill Response

The State natural resource agencies are trustees (or co-trustees depending on the state) for the natural resources of the State and co-trustees with the USFWS concerning the management of migratory birds and some Federally threatened and endangered species. The State natural resource trustee has management authority over all State lands, parks, timber, waters, minerals, and wildlife. This includes the protection, preservation, and propagation of fish and wildlife resources of the State. In response to a spill event, State natural resource agency personnel (biologists, conservation officers, managers) have the following responsibilities:

- (a) notify other appropriate State natural resource agency personnel and establish a response protocol describing the role of responders;
- (b) coordinate efforts with other participating natural resource trustees, such as the USFWS.
- (c) provide the OSC with specific fish and wildlife habitat information within the area concerning all lakes, streams, wetlands, and rivers. The State agency will also consult with the responders as to the best locations for staging and recovery areas as well as access points.
- (d) provide the OSC with critical habitat information for State-listed threatened and endangered species as well as information on sensitive natural communities and special concern species found in the area.

(e) provide the OSC with technical assistance and expertise on potential effects of oil and hazardous substances on fish and wildlife and their habitats.

(f) provide the OSC with assistance for coordination of wildlife rescue and rehabilitation efforts in cooperation with the USFWS.

(g) assess damages to natural resources during (as circumstances allow) and after a spill. Data acquired would be used to determine the extent of injury to natural resources, to develop restoration or replacement strategies, and to develop and submit a claim for damages to the responsible party(ies).

2.0 IDENTIFICATION AND PRIORITIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES REQUIRING PROTECTION (NCP sec. 300.210(c)(4)(ii)(A)&(B))

Sensitive environments and species are identified in order to provide for coordinated, immediate, and effective protection of fish, wildlife, and their habitats that may be affected by a discharge of oil or hazardous material. Identification of sensitive natural resources allows priority to be placed on protection of these resources prior to a discharge (through pre-spill planning of appropriate countermeasures and pre-staging of response equipment), as well as during a spill event (by focusing attention and response resources on the most critical areas).

2.1 Identification

Because natural systems are dynamic, the best available information on the identification and distribution of sensitive resources will be obtained through the Federal and State natural resource biologists/managers. The experience of these professionals, as well as their ability to provide the most up-to-date information, cannot effectively be utilized without the event-specific conditions of a discharge, such as the location, season, weather, type and amount of material involved. Because of the importance of coordinating with natural resource biologists and managers at the time of a spill, a list of Federal and State agency personnel most familiar with the resources has been assembled (see Part II, Section 3.). Once alerted, these personnel will provide event-specific technical assistance to the Federal or State OSC.

Clearly, there is a need for prior identification of sensitive natural resources to guide those responding to discharges during initial phases of response (i.e., before the consensus opinions of natural resource managers can be obtained). Therefore, a list of high priority natural resources is provided below (see Section 2.3: Categories for Resource Protection Prioritization).

2.2 Prioritization

Because of the diversity and extent of sensitive natural resources in the ACP region, it is important to reach a consensus, to the extent possible, on the highest resource priorities in order to provide for time-sensitive, coordinated, and effective protection, rescue, and restoration.

Although prioritization is difficult, several criteria that may be used in making this determination have been identified:

- o relative abundance or scarcity of a particular resource;
- o relative diversity and abundance of resources at a particular site;
- o fecundity of biological resources;

- vulnerability to spills;
- sensitivity to the product discharged;
- amenability to restoration or remediation;
- protection by Federal and State laws;
- economic importance.

2.3 Categories for Resource Protection Prioritization

In general, natural resources are most at risk from oil spills when:

- (1) large numbers of individuals are concentrated in a relatively small area, such as bays where rafts of waterfowl concentrate during migration and overwintering;
- (2) areas important to specific life stages or migration patterns, such as foraging and overwintering sites, are impacted by oil;
- (3) the species are threatened or endangered;
- (4) early life stages of birds and anadromous fish are present in somewhat restricted areas;
- (5) specific areas are known to be vital sources for propagation, such as shellfish beds;
- (6) a significant percentage of the population is likely to be exposed to oil; and
- (7) wildlife come ashore for resting, molting, or birthing.

The above factors lead to categories of natural resources that should be considered of high priority for protection and remediation:

a. Priority 1

- Federally listed or proposed Endangered and Threatened Species and their Designated Critical Habitat (DOI/FWS/NPS)

b. Priority 2

- Migratory birds (waterfowl, wading birds, shorebirds, raptors, diving birds, songbirds) and their habitats (DOI/FWS)

Migratory Bird Nesting Sites (DOI/FWS)
 Colonial Waterbird Nesting Sites (DOI/FWS)
 Migratory Concentration Areas for Migratory Birds (DOI/FWS)
 Seasonal Concentration Areas for Migratory Birds (DOI/FWS)

- Anadromous Fish Spawning Areas (DOI/FWS/NOAA)

- National and State Protected Areas:

National Wildlife Refuges and Waterfowl Production Areas (DOI/FWS)

National Wilderness Areas (DOI/FWS/NPS; USDA/FS)

National Parks (DOI/NPS)

National Preserves (DOI/NPS)

National Forests (USDA/FS)

National Fish Hatcheries (DOI/FWS; NOAA/NMFS)

Clean Lakes Program Critical Areas (EPA)

Tribal Lands (appropriate Tribal Contact)

State Parks

State Refuges

State Wildlife Management Areas

State Forests

- State-listed or proposed Endangered and Threatened Species

- High quality priority freshwater wetlands (other than included above) identified by local, State, regional, or Federal levels of Government (EPA; COE; DOI/FWS/NPS; USDA/FS)
- Federal and State Species of Concern (DOI/FWS/NPS)
- Outstanding National Resource Waters/Outstanding Resource Value Waters (if not listed above):

National Wild and Scenic Rivers (DOI/NPS; USDA\FS)
 Critical areas under the Clean Lakes Program (EPA/states)
 Sites within Joint Venture Project Areas under the
 North American Waterfowl Management Plan (DOI/FWS)
 Sites under the RAMSAR Treaty on Wetlands of International
 Importance (DOI/FWS)
 State Scientific and Natural Areas
 Calcareous Fens
 State Wild and Scenic Rivers
 Trout streams

c. Priority 3 - Sensitive Recreation Areas

- Heritage Program Sites
- Cultural Sites (Archeological, Historical, Monuments)
- Recreational Areas (Boating, Fishing, Swimming)

PLEASE NOTE: Fish and wildlife agency concerns are intensified with the above species and specified areas at specific times of the year (e.g., breeding and migration season). Should an oil spill occur within these designated areas, the USFWS and State(s) natural resource agencies should be contacted immediately to assist in determining the routing direction of the spill as well as other aspects of the clean-up effort.

3.0 STATE-BY-STATE NOTIFICATION NUMBERS AND INFORMATION RESOURCES OF FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCE MANAGERS

When an oil spill impacts wildlife, or has the significant potential for impact, in addition to contacting the NRC (1-800-424-8802), the State or Federal OSC should immediately contact the State natural resource agency and the appropriate USFWS Field Office in each state. Primary contact points for the agencies are listed under the appropriate state heading. Only one contact per agency is necessary because the person initially contacted will notify other personnel in their agency, such as Law Enforcement staff and Refuge managers. The OSC may also contact any other natural resource agency for help with fish and wildlife issues.

The USFWS is responsible for the management and protection of migratory birds, Federally listed threatened and endangered species (and their critical habitat), and for USFWS lands, including National Wildlife Refuges, Waterfowl Production Areas, and National Fish Hatcheries. The USFWS will provide responders with information concerning these resources, as well as technical assistance concerning the effects of oil on these resources. The USFWS will help coordinate wildlife recovery and rehabilitation efforts in conjunction with the State natural resource trustee.

On-scene-coordinators must also contact Native American community officials if they need technical information/assistance in the protection of fish and wildlife resources on tribal lands. (Please refer to the directory of tribal authorities presented in the ACP/RCP.)

3.1 Information for Spills that Occur in Illinois

3.1.1 Appropriate Staff Contacts for the Designated Officials for Fish and Wildlife Resource Management Agencies

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Regional Office - Region 3 - Minneapolis, MN

Regional Pollution Response Coordinator
Bishop Henry Whipple Federal Building

Fort Snelling, MN 55111-4056

Office hours: (612) 725-3536

24-hours: (612) 725-3536 (press "7" for after hours numbers)

Fax: (612) 725-3526

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Illinois (Mississippi River - left and right banks)

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Ecological Services

Rock Island Illinois Field Office

4469 48th Avenue Court

Rock Island, Illinois 61201

Richard C. Nelson (Primary - 24 hours)

Phone: 309-793-5800 (office)

Phone: 319-359-7815 (home)

Fax: 309-793-5804

cc:mail nelson,richard

Internet: richard_c_nelson@mail.fws.gov.

Jody Millar (Primary - Duty Hrs.)

Phone: 309-793-5800 (office)

Fax: 309-793-5804

cc:mail millar,jody

Internet: jody_g_millar@mail.fws.gov.

Illinois (Greater Chicago Metropolitan Area)

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Ecological Services

Barrington Illinois Field Office

1000 Hart Road, Suite 180

Barrington, Illinois 60010

Benjamin Tuggle (Primary - 24 hours)

Phone: 847-381-2253 (office)

Phone: 815-455-9767 (home)

Fax: 847-381-2285

cc:mail tuggle,benjamin

Internet: benjamin_tuggle@mail.fws.gov.

Edward Kareki (Primary - Duty Hrs.)

Phone: 847-381-2253

Fax: 847-381-2285

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Primary

James O'Brien, Manager

Office of Chemical Safety (29)

Phone: 217-782-3637

24 hr 217-782-7860 (IEMA)

Illinois EPA
2200 Churchill Road
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, IL 62794-9276

FAX: 217-782-1431
NOAA Mail: None
TWX/TELEX: None

Alternate
Dennis Ahlberg, Manager
Emergency Response Unit
Illinois EPA
2200 Churchill Road
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, IL 62794-9276

Phone: 217-782-3637
24 hr. 217-782-7860 (IEMA)
FAX: 217-782-1431
NOAA Mail: None
TWX/TELEX: None

3.1.2

Table 2. Illinois County Occurrences of Federally Listed Species

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERALLY
THREATENED (T), ENDANGERED (E), AND PROPOSED (P) SPECIES
IN ILLINOIS (revised July 12, 1995)

COUNTY	SPECIES
Adams	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Alexander	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Least tern (<i>Sterna antillarum</i>) E Gray bat (<i>Myotis grisescens</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Bond	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Brown	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering
Bureau	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Decurrent false aster (<i>Boltonia decurrens</i>) T
Calhoun	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering
Carroll	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering
Cass	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering [night roost]
Christian	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering
Clinton	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering
Cook	Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E Prairie bush-clover (<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>) T Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) Hines emerald dragonfly (<i>Somatochlora hineana</i>) PE
Dewitt	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering
DuPage	Hines emerald dragonfly (<i>Somatochlora hineana</i>) PE Prairie bush-clover (<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>) T Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Edwards	Copperbelly watersnake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) PT
Fayette	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering
Ford	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Mead's milkweed (<i>Asclepias meadii</i>) T
Franklin	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering
Fulton	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering [night roost] Decurrent false aster (<i>Boltonia decurrens</i>) T

Gallatin	Fat pocketbook pearly mussel (<i>Potamilus capax</i>) E; Wabash River Copperbelly watersnake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) PT
Greene	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering
Grundy	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Hancock	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Fat pocketbook pearly mussel (<i>Potamilus capax</i>) E; [transplanted in Mississippi River]
Hardin	Gray bat (<i>Myotis grisescens</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Copperbelly watersnake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) PT
Henderson	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering [night roost] Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Higgins' eye pearly mussel (<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>) E; Mississippi River
Henry	Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Iriquois	Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Jackson	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Least tern (<i>Sterna antillarum</i>) E; Mississippi River Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Jasper	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering
Jefferson	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering
Jersey	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering [night roost] Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Decurrent false aster (<i>Boltonia decurrens</i>) T
Jo Daviess	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Iowa pleistocene snail (<i>Discus macclintockii</i>) E Higgins' eye pearly mussel (<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>) E; Mississippi River
Johnson	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Gray bat (<i>Myotis grisescens</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Copperbelly watersnake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) PT
Kane	Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Lake	Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T Dune thistle (<i>Cirsium pitcheri</i>) T [introduced]
LaSalle	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E; Critical Habitat = Blackball Mine
Lawrence	Copperbelly watersnake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) PT

Lee	Prairie bush-clover (<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>) T
Macoupin	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Madison	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Decurrent false aster (<i>Boltonia decurrens</i>) T
Marshall	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Decurrent false aster (<i>Boltonia decurrens</i>) T
Mason	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Decurrent false aster (<i>Boltonia decurrens</i>) T
Massac	Pink mucket pearly mussel (<i>Lampsilis orbiculata</i>) (=P. <i>abrupta</i>) E; Ohio River Copperbelly watersnake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) PT
McDonough	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
McHenry	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Prairie bush-clover (<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>) T Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Menard	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering
Mercer	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering [night roost] Higgins' eye pearly mussel (<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>) E; Mississippi River
Monroe	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Morgan	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering [night roost] Decurrent false aster (<i>Boltonia decurrens</i>) T
Moultrie	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering
Ogle	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Prairie bush-clover (<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>) T
Peoria	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Decurrent false aster (<i>Boltonia decurrens</i>) T
Pike	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Gray bat (<i>Myotis grisescens</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Fat pocketbook pearly mussel (<i>Potamilus capax</i>) E; [transplanted in Mississippi River] Higgins' eye pearly mussel (<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>) E; Mississippi River Decurrent false aster (<i>Boltonia decurrens</i>) T
Pope	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding Gray bat (<i>Myotis grisescens</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Copperbelly watersnake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) PT

Pulaski	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Gray bat (<i>Myotis grisescens</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Copperbelly watersnake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) PT Orange-footed pearly mussel (<i>Plethobasis cooperianus</i>) (=P <i>striatus</i>) E; Ohio River
Putnam	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering [night roost] Decurrent false aster (<i>Boltonia decurrens</i>) T
Randolph	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Pallid sturgeon (<i>Scaphirynchus albus</i>) E; Mississippi River Small whorled pogonia (<i>Isotria medeoloides</i>) T
Richland	Copperbelly watersnake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) PT
Rock Island	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering [night roost] Higgins' eye pearly mussel (<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>) E; Essential Habitat = Sylvan Slough
Saline	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Copperbelly watersnake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) PT Mead's milkweed (<i>Asclepias meadii</i>) T
Sangamon	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering
Schuyler	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering [night roost] Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Decurrent false aster (<i>Boltonia decurrens</i>) T
Scott	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Decurrent false aster (<i>Boltonia decurrens</i>) T
Shelby	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering
St. Clair	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Decurrent false aster (<i>Boltonia decurrens</i>) T; Mississippi River floodplain
Tazewell	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Lakeside daisy (<i>Hymenoxys herbacea</i>) T [introduced] Decurrent false aster (<i>Boltonia decurrens</i>) T
Union	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Wabash	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Copperbelly watersnake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) PT
White	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Copperbelly watersnake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) PT Fanshell mussel (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) (=C. <i>irrorata</i>) E; Wabash River Fat pocketbook pearly mussel (<i>Potamilus capax</i>) E; Wabash River
Whiteside	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering [night roost]

Will	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Hines emerald dragonfly (<i>Somatochlora hineana</i>) PE Lakeside daisy (<i>Hymenoxis herbacea</i>) T [introduced] Leafy prairie clover (<i>Dalea foliosa</i>) E; Des Plaines River floodplain Mead's milkweed (<i>Asclepias meadii</i>) T
Winnebago	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Prairie bush-clover (<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>) T [introduced]
Williamson	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering
Woodford	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Decurrent false aster (<i>Boltonia decurrens</i>) T; Illinois River floodplain

3.1.3

Table 3. Federally Listed Species that Occur in Illinois and their Habitat

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERALLY
THREATENED (T), ENDANGERED (E), AND PROPOSED (P) SPECIES
IN ILLINOIS (revised July 12, 1995)

SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	CURRENT DISTRIBUTION
BIRDS			
Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)	E	Breeding	Cook
Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	T	Breeding	Adams, Alexander, Bond, Calhoun, Carroll, Fayette, Green, Jo Daviess, Mason, Pike, Pope, Randolph, St. Clair, Union, Winnebago, Williamson
Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	T	Wintering	Adams, Alexander, Brown, Bureau, Calhoun, Carroll, *Cass, Christian, Clinton, De Witt, Fayette, Franklin, *Fulton, Greene, Grundy, Hancock, *Henderson, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, *Jersey, Jo Daviess, Johnson, LaSalle, Madison, Marshall, Mason, McHenry, Menard, *Mercer, Monroe, *Morgan, Moultrie, Ogle, Peoria, Pike, Pulaski, *Putnam, Randolph, *Rock Island, Sangamon, *Schuyler, Scott, Shelby, St. Clair, Tazewell, Union, Wabash, White, *Whiteside, Will, Winnebago, Williamson, Woodford * Counties with night roosts
Least Tern (<i>Sterna antillarum</i>)	E	Bare aluvial and dredged spoil islands	Alexander, Jackson (Mississippi River)
Piping Plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>)	E	Lakeshore beaches (Great Lakes drainage)	EXTIRPATED
FISH			
Pallid sturgeon (<i>Scaphirynchus albus</i>)	E	Rivers	Randolph (Mississippi River)
MAMMALS			
Gray bat (<i>Myotis grisescens</i>)	E	Caves	Alexander, Hardin, Johnson, Pike, Pope, Pulaski

SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	CURRENT DISTRIBUTION
Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>)	E	Hibernacula = Caves and mines; Maternity and foraging habitat = small stream corridors with well developed riparian woods; upland forests	Adams, *Alexander, Bond, Ford, Hardin, Henderson, *Jackson, Jersey, Johnson, *LaSalle, Macoupin, McDonough, *Monroe, Pike, *Pope, Pulaski, Saline, Schuyler, Scott, *Union Critical Habitat: Blackball Mine, LaSalle County * Counties with hibernacula

SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	CURRENT DISTRIBUTION
REPTILES			
Copperbelly watersnake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>)	PT	Wooded and permanently wet areas such as oxbows, sloughs, brushy ditches and floodplain woods	Edwards, Gallatin, Hardin, Johnson, Lawrence, Massac, Pope, Richland, Saline, Wabash, White
INVERTEBRATES			
Iowa pleistocene snail (<i>Discus macclintocki</i>)	E	North-facing algific talus slopes	Jo Daviess
Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>)	E	Pine barrens and oak savannas on sandy soils and containing wild lupines (<i>Lupinus perennis</i>), the only known food plant of larvae.	Lake
Hines emerald dragonfly (<i>Somatochlora hineana</i>)	PE	Spring fed wetlands, wet meadows and marshes	Cook, Will, Dupage (Des Plaines River drainage)
MUSSELS			
Fanshell mussel (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) (= <i>C. irrorata</i>)	E	Rivers	White (Wabash River)
Fat pocketbook pearly mussel (<i>Potamilus capax</i>)	E	Rivers	*Hancock, *Pike (Mississippi River); White, Gallatin (Wabash River) * Transplanted populations
Higgins' eye pearly mussel (<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>)	E	Rivers Essential Habitat: Rock Island (Sylvan Slough)	Jo Daviess, Rock Island, Mercer, Henderson (Mississippi River); Rock River below Steel Dam at Milan
Pink mucket pearly mussel (<i>Lampsilis orbiculata</i>) (= <i>P. abrupta</i>)	E	Rivers	Massac (Ohio River)
Tubercled-blossom pearly mussel (<i>Epioblasma torulosa</i>)	E	Rivers	EXTIRPATED
Orange-footed pearly mussel (<i>Plethobasis cooperianus</i>) (= <i>P. striatus</i>)	E	Rivers	Pulaski (Ohio River)
White warty-back pearly mussel (<i>Plethobasis cicatricosus</i>)	E	Rivers	EXTIRPATED
Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>)	E	Rivers	EXTIRPATED
Rough pigtoe (<i>Pleurobema plenum</i>)	E	Rivers	EXTIRPATED

SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	CURRENT DISTRIBUTION
Ring pink (<i>Obovaria retusa</i>)	E	Rivers	EXTIRPATED

SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	CURRENT DISTRIBUTION
PLANTS			
Small whorled pogonia (<i>Isotria medeoloides</i>)	T	Dry woodland	Randolph
Prairie bush-clover (<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>)	T	Dry to mesic prairies with gravelly soils	Cook, DuPage, Lee, Ogle, McHenry, *Winnebago [search for this species whenever prairie remnants are found] *=introduced
Running buffalo (<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>)	E	Disturbed bottomland meadows	NONE
Lakeside daisy (<i>Hymenoxis herbacea</i>)	T	Dry rocky prairies	*Tazewell, *Will * = introduced
Mead's milkweed (<i>Asclepias meadii</i>)	T	Virgin prairies	*Ford, Saline, *Will [search for this species whenever prairie remnants are found] * = introduced
Decurrent false aster (<i>Boltonia decurrens</i>)	T	Disturbed alluvial soils	St. Clair (Mississippi River floodplain); Bureau, Fulton, Jersey, Madison, Marshall, Mason, Morgan, Peoria, Pike, Putnam, Schuyler, Scott, Tazewell, Woodford (Illinois River floodplain)
Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>)	T	Mesic to wet prairies	Cook, DuPage, Grundy, Henry, Iriquois, Kane, Lake, McHenry [search for this species whenever prairie remnants are found]
Price's potato bean (<i>Apios priceana</i>)	T	Wet floodplain forests, shrubby swamps	EXTIRPATED (Union)
Leafy prairie clover (<i>Dalea foliosa</i>)	E	Prairie remnants on thin soil over limestone	Will (Des Plaines River floodplain)
Dune thistle (<i>Cirsium pitcheri</i>)	T	Lakeshore dunes	Lake [introduced]

3.2 Information for Spills that Occur in Indiana

3.2.1 Appropriate Staff Contacts for the Designated Officials for Fish and Wildlife Resource Management Agencies

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Regional Office - Region 3 - Minneapolis, MN

Regional Pollution Response Coordinator
Bishop Henry Whipple Federal Building

Fort Snelling, MN 55111-4056

Office hours: (612) 725-3536

24-hours: (612) 725-3536 (press "7" for after hours numbers)

Fax: (612) 725-3526

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Indiana

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Ecological Services

Bloomington Indiana Field Office

620 South Walker Street

Bloomington, Indiana 47403-2121

Daniel Sparks (Primary - 24 hrs.)
Phone: 812-334-4261 (office)
Phone: 812-336-4341 (home)
Fax: 812-334-4273
cc:mail sparks,daniel
Internet: Daniel_Sparks@mail.fws.gov.

Cindy Chaffee (Primary - 24 hrs.)
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Phone: 812-384-9671 (home)
Fax: 812-334-4273
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Dave Hudak (Secondary - duty hrs.)
Phone: 812-334-4261 (office)
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STATE OF INDIANA

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

Dave Herbst, Deputy Director
Indiana Department of Natural
Resources
402 West Washington St.
Room W256
Indianapolis, Indiana 46203

Phone: 317-232-4020
24 hr (not available)
FAX: 317-232-8150
NOAA Mail: 0000
TWX/TELEX: 0000

John Rose, Assistant Commissioner
Indiana Department of
Environmental Management
Office of Environmental Response
100 North Senate Avenue
P.O. Box 6015
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206-6015

Phone: 317-232-8603
24 hr 317-233-7745
FAX: 317-233-6358
NOAA Mail: 0000
TWX/TELEX: 0000

3.2.2 Table 4. Indiana County Occurrences of Federally Listed Species

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERALLY
THREATENED (T), ENDANGERED (E), AND PROPOSED (P) SPECIES
IN INDIANA (revised June 1995)

COUNTY	SPECIES
Allen	Eastern fanshell pearly mussel (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) E Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E
Bartholomew	Eastern fanshell pearly mussel (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) E
Blackford	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Boone	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Brown	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) E
Carroll	Eastern fanshell pearly mussel (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) E; Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>) E; Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Rough pigtoe (<i>Pleurobema plenum</i>) E Fat pocketbook (<i>Potamilus capax</i>) E
Cass	Eastern fanshell pearly mussel (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) E; Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E
Clark	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Gray bat (<i>Myotis grisescens</i>) E Fat pocketbook (<i>Potamilus capax</i>) E Running buffalo clover (<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>) E
Clay	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) Proposed Threatened
Clinton	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Crawford	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Gray bat (<i>Myotis grisescens</i>) E
De Kalb	Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>) E; White cat's paw pearly mussel (<i>Epioblasma obliquata perobliqua</i>): E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E
Dearborn	Running buffalo clover (<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>) E
Delaware	Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>) E; Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Running buffalo clover (<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>) E

Dubois	Eastern fanshell pearly mussel (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T Copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) Proposed Threatened
Elkhart	Prairie white-fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Fountain	Eastern fanshell pearly mussel (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E
Fulton	Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Rough pigtoe (<i>Pleurobema plenum</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E
Gibson	Eastern fanshell pearly mussel (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Fat pocketbook (<i>Potamilus capax</i>) E Copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) Proposed Threatened Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Least Tern; interior population (<i>Sterna antillarum</i>) E
Greene	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T
Hamilton	Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Prairie white-fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Hancock	Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Harrison	Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Gray bat (<i>Myotis grisescens</i>) E
Hendricks	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Henry	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Howard	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Huntington	Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Jackson	Eastern fanshell pearly mussel (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) Proposed Threatened
Jasper	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Jay	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Jefferson	Running buffalo clover (<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>) E

Jennings	Gray bat (<i>Myotis grisescens</i>) E
Johnson	Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E
Knox	Eastern fanshell pearly mussel (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) E ; Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Rough pigtoe (<i>Pleurobema plenum</i>) E Fat pocketbook (<i>Potamilus capax</i>) E Copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) Proposed Threatened
Kosciusko	Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>) E; Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) Proposed Threatened
La Porte	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Prairie white-fringed orchid (<i>Plantanthera leucophaea</i>) T Mitchell's satyr butterfly (<i>Neonympha mitchellii</i>) E
Lagrange	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) Proposed Threatened Prairie white-fringed orchid (<i>Plantanthera leucophaea</i>) T Mitchell's satyr butterfly (<i>Neonympha mitchellii</i>) E Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E
Lake	Prairie white-fringed orchid (<i>Plantanthera leucophaea</i>) T Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E Mead's milkweed (<i>Asclepias meadii</i>) T Dune Thistle (<i>Cirsium pitcheri</i>) T
Lawrence	Eastern fanshell pearly mussel (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Gray bat (<i>Myotis grisescens</i>) E
Madison	Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E
Marion	Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Running buffalo clover (<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>) E
Marshall	Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E

Martin	Eastern fanshell pearly mussel (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T Rough pigtoe (<i>Pleurobema plenum</i>) E
Miami	Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E
Monroe	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T
Montgomery	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Morgan	Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T
Noble	Prairie white-fringed orchid (<i>Plantanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Ohio	Running buffalo clover (<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>) E
Orange	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T
Owen	Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T Fat pocketbook (<i>Potamilus capax</i>) E
Parke	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T
Pike	Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) Proposed Threatened
Porter	Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E Pitcher's thistle (<i>Cirsium pitcheri</i>) T
Posey	Eastern fanshell pearly mussel (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Rough pigtoe (<i>Pleurobema plenum</i>) E Fat pocketbook (<i>Potamilus capax</i>) E Copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) Proposed Threatened Pink mucket (<i>Lampsilis abrupta</i>) E
Pulaski	Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E
Putnam	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Randolph	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Rush	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Shelby	Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E

Spencer	Copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) Proposed Threatened
St. Joseph	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) Proposed Threatened Prairie white-fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Starke	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Prairie white-fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Steuben	Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) Proposed Threatened Prairie white-fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T Mitchell's satyr butterfly (<i>Neonympha mitchellii</i>) E
Sullivan	Eastern fanshell pearly mussel (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Rough pigtoe (<i>Pleurobema plenum</i>) E
Tippecanoe	Eastern fanshell pearly mussel (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) E ; Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Rough pigtoe (<i>Pleurobema plenum</i>) E Ring pink (<i>Obovaria retusa</i>) E
Vanderburgh	Copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) Proposed Threatened
Vermillion	Eastern fanshell pearly mussel (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Vigo	Eastern fanshell pearly mussel (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) E ; Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Rough pigtoe (<i>Pleurobema plenum</i>) E
Wabash	Eastern fanshell pearly mussel (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Warren	Eastern fanshell pearly mussel (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) E ; White cat's paw pearly mussel (<i>Epioblasma obliquata perobliqua</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Rough pigtoe (<i>Pleurobema plenum</i>) E
Warrick	Copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) Proposed Threatened

Washington	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) Proposed Threatened
Wayne	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Wells	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) Proposed Threatened
White	Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Prairie white-fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T

3.2.3

Table 5. Federally Listed Species that Occur in Indiana and their Habitat

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERALLY
THREATENED (T), ENDANGERED (E), AND PROPOSED (P) SPECIES
IN INDIANA (revised June 1995)

SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	CURRENT DISTRIBUTION
MAMMALS			
Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>)	Endangered	Hibernacula = Caves and mines; Maternity and foraging habitat = small stream corridors with well developed riparian woods; upland forests	Recent: Clark, Crawford (critical habitat), Delaware, Greene (critical habitat), Hancock, Harrison, Henry, Jasper, Jay, Knox, La Porte, Lawrence, Marion, Martin, Monroe, Montgomery, Orange, Owen, Randolph, Rush, Starke, Wabash, Washington, Wayne, Wells New additions: Tippecanoe, Clinton, Hendricks, Parke, Vermillion, Fountain, Huntington, Fulton, Putnam, Ripley, Jefferson, St Joseph, Stueben. Historic: Parke, Kosciusko, LaGrange, Clay, Pulaski Probable Occurrence: Statewide
Gray bat (<i>Myotis grisescens</i>)	Endangered	Caves	Recent: Clark (nursery), Crawford, Harrison, Jennings Historic: Lawrence
BIRDS			

SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	CURRENT DISTRIBUTION
Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	Threatened	Recent: Wintering	Allen, Bartholomew, Brown, Carroll, Clark, Crawford, Daviess, DuBois, Elkhart, Franklin, Foulton, Fountain, Gibson, Grant, Greene, Harrison, Henry, Huntington, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jennings, Johnson, Knox, Kosciusko, LaGrange, LaPorte, Lawrence, Marion, Marshall, Martin, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Newton, Orange, Owen, Parke, Perry, Pike, Posey, Pulaski, Putnam, Ripley, Scott, Spencer, Starke, Steuben, Sullivan, Tippecanoe, Union, Vanderburgh, Vermillion, Vigo, Wabash, Warren, White
Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	Threatened	Recent: Nesting & Wintering	Brown, DuBois, Greene, Martin, Monroe, Morgan, Orange, Owen, Parke
Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)	Endangered	Breeding	Lake
Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)	Endangered	Hacking Site	Allen and Marion
Least Tern (<i>Sterna antillarum</i>)	Endangered	Breeding	Gibson
REPTILES			
Copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>)	Threatened	Wooded and permanently wet areas such as oxbows, sloughs, brushy ditches and floodplain woods	DuBois, Gibson, Jackson, Jennings, Pike, Posey, St Joseph, Scott, Spencer, Steuben, Warrick, Washington
MUSSELS			
Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>)	Endangered	Rivers	DeKalb, Fulton, Kosciusko
Cracking pearly mussel (<i>Hemistena lata</i>)	Endangered	Rivers	EXTIRPATED
Fanshell (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>)	Endangered	Rivers	Martin, Sullivan, Tippecanoe, Wabash, White
Fat pocketbook (<i>Potamilus capax</i>)	Endangered	Rivers	Gibson and Posey
Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>)	Endangered	Rivers	Pulaski
Orange-footed pearly mussel (<i>Plethobasus cooperianus</i>)	Endangered	Rivers	EXTIRPATED

SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	CURRENT DISTRIBUTION
Pink mucket pearly mussel (<i>Lampsilis orbiculata</i>) (=P. <i>abrupta</i>)	E	Rivers	Posey
Ring pink (<i>Obovaria retusa</i>)	E	Rivers	EXTIRPATED
Rough pigtoe (<i>Pleurobema plenum</i>)	Endangered	Rivers	Martin
Tubercled-blossom pearly mussel (<i>Epioblasma torulosa</i>)	E	Rivers	EXTIRPATED
White cat's paw pearly mussel (<i>Epioblasma obliquata</i> <i>perobliqua</i>)	Rivers	Rivers	EXTIRPATED
White warty-back pearly mussel (<i>Plethobasis</i> <i>cicatricosus</i>)	E	Rivers	EXTIRPATED
INSECTS			
Mitchell's satyr (<i>Neonympha mitchellii</i>)	Endangered	fens	LaGrange, LaPorte
Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>)	Endangered	Pine barrens and oak savannas on sandy soils and containing wild lupines (<i>Lupinus</i> <i>perennis</i>), the only known food plant of larvae.	Lake, Porter
PLANTS			
Pitcher's thistle (<i>Cirsium pitcheri</i>)	Threatened	Lakeshores; stabilized dunes and blowout areas	Lake, Porter
Running buffalo clover (<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>)	Endangered	Disturbed bottomland meadows	Ohio

3.3 Information for Spills that Occur in Michigan

3.3.1 Appropriate Staff Contacts for the Designated Officials for Fish and Wildlife Resource Management Agencies

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Regional Office - Region 3 - Minneapolis, MN

Regional Pollution Response Coordinator
Bishop Henry Whipple Federal Building

Fort Snelling, MN 55111-4056

Office hours: (612) 725-3536

24-hours: (612) 725-3536 (press "7" for after hours numbers)

Fax: (612) 725-3526

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Michigan

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Ecological Services

East Lansing Field Office

2651 Coolidge Road

East Lansing, Michigan 48823

Charles M. Wooley (Primary - 24 hrs.)

Phone: 517-351-8470

Fax: 517-351-1443

cc:mail wooley, charles

Internet: charles_wooley@mail.fws.gov.

Lisa L. Williams (Primary - duty hrs.)

Phone: 517-351-8324

Fax: 517-351-1443

cc:mail williams, lisa

Internet: lisa_williams@mail.fws.gov.

Dave Best (Secondary - duty hrs.)

Phone: 517-351-6263

Fax: 517-351-1443

STATE OF MICHIGAN

Michigan Department of Natural Resources

(no contacts as of yet)

Michigan Department of Environmental Quality

(no contacts as of yet)

3.3.2

Table 6. Federally Listed Species that Occur in Michigan and their Habitat

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERALLY
THREATENED (T), ENDANGERED (E), AND PROPOSED (P) SPECIES
IN MICHIGAN (revised December 12, 1994)

SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	CURRENT DISTRIBUTION
MAMMALS			
Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>)	Endangered		Alger, Baraga, Chippewa, Delta, Dickinson, Gogebic, Houghton, Iron, Keweenaw, Luce, Mackinac, Marquette, Menominee, Ontonagon, Schoolcraft
Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>)	Endangered	Hibernacula = Caves and mines; Maternity and foraging habitat = small stream corridors with well developed riparian woods; upland forests	Barry, Branch, Calhoun, Eaton, Ingham, Hillsdale, Livingston, St. Joseph, Washtenaw
EASTERN COUGAR (<i>Felis concolor cougar</i>)	Endangered		
BIRDS			
Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	Threatened		Alcona, Alger, Allegan, Alpena, Arenac, Baraga, Bay, Benzie, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Clare, Clinton, Crawford, Delta, Dickinson, Emmet, Gogebic, Grand Traverse, Houghton, Iosco, Iron, Kalkaska, Keweenaw, Leelanau, Luce, Mackinac, Manistee, Marquette, Mason, Mecosta, Menominee, Missaukee, Monroe, Montmorency, Muskegon, Newaygo, Ogenaw, Ontonagon, Oscoda, Otsego, Presque Isle, Roscommon, Saginaw, Schoolcraft, St. Clair
Kirtland's warbler (<i>Dendroica kirtlandii</i>)	Endangered		Alcona, Crawford, Iosco, Kalkaska, Marquette, Montmorency, Ogemaw, Oscoda, Otsego, Roscommon
Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)	Endangered		Marquette
Piping plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>)			Alger, Berrien, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Emmet, Huron, Leelanau, Luce, Mackinac, Muskegon, Schoolcraft
REPTILES			

SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	CURRENT DISTRIBUTION
Northern copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>)	Proposed Threatened	Wooded and permanently wet areas such as oxbows, sloughs, brushy ditches and floodplain woods	Branch, Cass, Hillsdale
MUSSELS			
Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>)	Endangered	Rivers	Hillsdale
Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>)	Endangered	Rivers	Monroe, Sanilac, Wayne
INSECTS			
Mitchell's satyr (<i>Neonympha mitchellii</i>)	Endangered		Barry, Berrien, Branch, Cass, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Lenawee, St. Joseph, Van Buren, Washtenaw
Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>)	Endangered	Pine barrens and oak savannas on sandy soils and containing wild lupines (<i>Lupinus perennis</i>), the only known food plant of larvae.	Allegan, Ionia, Lake, Monroe, Montcalm, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oceana
American burying beetle (<i>Nicrophorus americanus</i>)	Endangered		Alger, Arenac, Berrien, Kalamazoo, Menominee, Oakland, Washtenaw
Hungerford's crawling water beetle	Endangered		Emmet, Montmorency
PLANTS			
Pitcher's thistle (<i>Cirsium pitcheri</i>)	Threatened		Alger, Allegan, Alpena, Antrim, Arenac, Benzie, Berrien, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Delta, Emmet, Grand Traverse, Iosco, Leelanau, Mackinac, Manistee, Mason, Muskegon, Oceana, Ottawa, Presque Isle, Schoolcraft, Van Buren
Michigan monkey-flower (<i>Mimulus glabratus</i> var. <i>michiganensis</i>)	Endangered		Benzie, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Emmet, Leelanau, Mackinac
Dwarf lake iris (<i>Iris lacustris</i>)	Threatened		Alpena, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Delta, Emmet, Mackinac, Menominee, Presque Isle, Schoolcraft
Hart's tongue fern (<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i> var. <i>americana</i>)	Threatened		Chippewa, Mackinac

SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	CURRENT DISTRIBUTION
Houghton's goldenrod (<i>Solidago houghtonii</i>)	Threatened		Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Crawford, Delta, Emmet, Mackinac, Preque Isle, Schoolcraft
Small whorled pogonia (<i>Isotria medeoloides</i>)	Threatened		Berrien
Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>)	Threatened		Bay, Huron, Livingston, Monroe, Saginaw, St. Clair, St. Joseph, Tuscola, Washtenaw, Wayne

3.4 Information for Spills that Occur in Minnesota

3.4.1 Appropriate Staff Contacts for the Designated Officials for Fish and Wildlife Resource Management Agencies

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Regional Office - Region 3 - Minneapolis, MN

Regional Pollution Response Coordinator
Bishop Henry Whipple Federal Building

Fort Snelling, MN 55111-4056

Office hours: (612) 725-3536

24-hours: (612) 725-3536 (press "7" for after hours numbers)

Fax: (612) 725-3526

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Minnesota

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Ecological Services

Twin Cities Field Office

4101 East 80th Street

Bloomington, Minnesota 55425-1665

Dave Warburton (Primary - 24 hrs.)

Phone: 612-725-3548 (office)

Phone: 612-437-6105 (home)

Fax: 612-437-6105

cc:mail warburton, dave

Internet: warburton_dave@mail.fws.gov.

STATE OF MINNESOTA

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources

Ecological Services

500 Lafayette Road

St. Paul, MN 55155

State Duty Officer (Primary - 24 hrs.)

Phone: 612-296-2835 (office)

Phone: 612-649-5451 (24-hours)

Fax: 612-296-1811

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

520 Lafayette Road

St. Paul, MN 55155

State Duty Officer (Primary - 24 hrs.)

Phone: 612-296-6300 (office)

Phone: 612-649-5451 (24-hours)

Fax: 612-297-8676

3.4.2

Table 7. Minnesota County Occurrences of Federally Listed Species

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERALLY
THREATENED (T), ENDANGERED (E), AND PROPOSED (P) SPECIES
IN MINNESOTA (revised August 11, 1994)

COUNTY	SPECIES
Aitken	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> . Threatened (T). A peripheral range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> . T. Breeding.
Anoka	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> . T. Breeding.
Becker	Gray wolf (NE portion of the county), <i>Canis lupus</i> , T. A peripheral range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> . T. Breeding.
Beltrami	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> . T. a primary range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> . T. Breeding.
Benton	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> . T. Breeding.
Big Stone	None.
Blue Earth	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> . T. Wintering. Peregrine falcon, <i>Falco peregrinus</i> . E. Breeding.
Brown	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> . T. Wintering & breeding. Prairie bush clover, <i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i> . T. Gravelly soil, dry to mesic prairie.
Carlton	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> . T. A peripheral range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> . T. Breeding.
Carver	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> . T. Wintering.
Cass	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> . T. A peripheral range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> . T. Breeding.
Chippewa	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> . T. Breeding & wintering.
Chisago	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> . T. Breeding. Higgins' eye pearly mussel, <i>Lampsilis higginsii</i> . Endangered (E). St. Croix R. Winged mapleleaf mussel, <i>Quadrula fragosa</i> . E. St. Croix R.

COUNTY	SPECIES
Clay	Western prairie fringed orchid, <i>Platanthera praeclara</i> , T. Wet prairies & sedge meadow.
Clearwater	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> , T. A peripheral range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Cook	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> , T. A primary range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Cottonwood	Prairie bush clover, <i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i> , T. Gravelly soil, dry to mesic prairie.
Crow Wing	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> , T. A peripheral range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Dakota	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding. Peregrine falcon, <i>Falco peregrinus</i> , E. Breeding.
Dodge	Western prairie fringed orchid, <i>Platanthera praeclara</i> , T. Wet prairie & sedge meadow.
Douglas	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Faribault	None.
Fillmore	Leedy's roseroot, <i>Sedum integrifolium</i> var. <i>leedyi</i> , T. Wet limestone cliffs.
Freeborn	None.
Goodhue	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding & wintering. Minnesota trout lily, <i>Erythronium propullans</i> , E. N. facing slopes & floodplains in deciduous woods. Prairie bush clover, <i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i> , T. Gravelly soil, dry to mesic prairie.
Grant	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Hennepin	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding. Peregrine falcon, <i>Falco peregrinus</i> , E. Breeding.
Houston	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding & wintering. Higgins' eye pearly mussel, <i>Lampsilis higginsii</i> , E. Mississippi R.

COUNTY	SPECIES
Hubbard	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> , T. A peripheral range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Isanti	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Itasca	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> , T. A primary range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Jackson	Prairie bush clover, <i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i> , T. Gravelly soil, dry to mesic prairie.
Kanabec	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Kandiyohi	Western prairie fringed orchid, <i>Platanthera praecleara</i> , T. Wet prairie, sedge meadow. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Kittson	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> , T. A peripheral range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding. Western prairie fringed orchid, <i>Platanthera praecleara</i> , T. Wet prairie, sedge meadow.
Koochiching	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> , T. A primary range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Lac Qui Parle	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Wintering.
Lake	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> , T. A primary range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding. Peregrine falcon, <i>Falco peregrinus</i> , E. Breeding.
Lake of the Woods	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> , T. A primary range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding. Piping plover, <i>Charadrius melodus</i> , T. Breeding on Pine and Curry Islands in Lake of the Woods
LeSueur	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding and wintering.
Lincoln	None.
Lyon	None.

COUNTY	SPECIES
Mahnomen	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> , T. A peripheral range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Marshall	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> , T. A peripheral range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Martin	None.
McLeod	None.
Meeker	None.
Mille Lacs	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Morrison	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Mower	Western prairie fringed orchid, <i>Platanthera praeclara</i> , T. Wet prairie, sedge meadow.
Murray	None.
Nicollet	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding and wintering.
Nobles	Western prairie fringed orchid, <i>Platanthera praeclara</i> , T. Wet prairie, sedge meadow.
Norman	Western prairie fringed orchid, <i>Platanthera praeclara</i> , T. Wet prairie, sedge meadow.
Olmsted	Peregrine falcon, <i>Falco peregrinus</i> , E. Breeding. Leedy's roseroot, <i>Sedum integrifolium</i> var. <i>leedyi</i> , T.; Wet limestone cliffs.
Otter Tail	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Pennington	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> , T. A peripheral range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding. Western prairie fringed orchid, <i>Platanthera praeclara</i> , T. Wet prairie, sedge meadow.
Pine	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> , T. A peripheral range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Pipestone	Western prairie fringed orchid, <i>Platanthera praeclara</i> , T. Wet prairie, sedge meadow.

COUNTY	SPECIES
Polk	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> , T. A peripheral range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding. Western prairie fringed orchid, <i>Platanthera praeclara</i> , T. Wet prairie, sedge meadow.
Pope	None.
Ramsey	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding. Peregrine falcon, <i>Falco peregrinus</i> , E. Breeding.
Red Lake	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> , T. A peripheral range county.
Redwood	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding and wintering. Prairie bush clover, <i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i> , T.; gravelly soil, dry to mesic prairie.
Renville	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Wintering. Prairie bush clover, <i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i> , T.; gravelly soil, dry to mesic prairie.
Rice	Minnesota trout lily, <i>Erythronium propullans</i> , E. North-facing slopes and floodplains in deciduous woods. Prairie bush clover, <i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i> , T.; gravelly soil, dry to mesic prairie.
Rock	Western prairie fringed orchid, <i>Platanthera praeclara</i> , T. Wet prairie, sedge meadow.
Roseau	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> , T. A primary range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
St. Louis	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> , T. A primary range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding. Peregrine falcon, <i>Falco peregrinus</i> , E. Breeding.
Scott	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Wintering.
Sherburne	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding and wintering.
Sibley	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding and wintering.
Stearns	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Steele	Minnesota trout lily, <i>Erythronium propullans</i> , E. North-facing slopes and floodplains in deciduous woods.

COUNTY	SPECIES
Stevens	None.
Swift	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding and wintering.
Todd	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Traverse	None.
Wabasha	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding and wintering.
Wadena	Gray wolf, <i>Canis lupus</i> , T. A peripheral range county. Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding.
Waseca	None.
Washington	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding and wintering. Peregrine falcon, <i>Falco peregrinus</i> , E. Breeding. Higgins' eye pearly mussel, <i>Lampsilis higginsi</i> , E. St. Croix River
Watonwan	None.
Wilkin	None.
Winona	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding and wintering. Higgins' eye pearly mussel, <i>Lampsilis higginsi</i> , E. St. Croix River. Karner blue butterfly, <i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i> , E. Whitewater State Wildlife Management Area.
Wright	None.
Yellow Medicine	Bald eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , T. Breeding and wintering.

3.4.3

Table 8. Federally Listed Species that Occur in Minnesota and their Habitat

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERALLY THREATENED (T), ENDANGERED (E), AND PROPOSED (P) SPECIES IN MINNESOTA (revised August 11, 1994)

Species	Status	Habitat	Distribution
MAMMALS			
Gray wolf (T)(<u>Canis lupus</u>) MN DNR Threatened; R3 lead	Threatened	Northern forested areas	Primary Range (CRITICAL HABITAT) - Beltrami, Cook, Itasca, Koochiching, Lake, Lake of the Woods, Roseau, St. Louis Cos. Peripheral Range - Aitkin, NE Becker, Carlton, Cass, Clearwater, n. Crow Wing, Hubbard, e. Kittson, Mahnomon, e. Marshall, e. Pennington, Pine, e. Polk, e. Red Lake, e. Wadena Cos.
BIRDS			
Peregrine falcon (<u>Falco peregrinus</u>); R5 lead	Endangered MN DNR Endangered		Blue Earth, 1994; Dakota, 1993; Hennepin, 1993; Lake, 1993; Olmsted, 1993; Ramsey, 1993; St. Louis, 1993; Washington, 1993;

<p>Bald eagle (<u>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</u>); R3 lead</p>	<p>Threatened; MN DNR Threatened</p>	<p>Breeding</p>	<p>Aitkin, Anoka, Becker, Beltrami, Benton, Blue Earth, Brown, Carlton, Cass, Chippewa, Chisago Dakota, Douglas, Goodhue, Grant, Hennepin, Houston, Hubbard, Isanti, Itasca, Kanabec, Kandiyohi, Kittson, Koochiching, Lake, Mahnomen, Marshall, Mille Lacs, Morrison, Nicollet, Otter Tail, Pennington, Pine, Polk, Ramsey, Redwood, Roseau, St. Louis, Sherburne, Sibley, Stearns, Swift, Todd, Wabasha, Wadena, Washington, Winona, & Yellow Medicine Cos. Aitkin, 1994; Anoka, 1994; Becker, 1994; Beltrami, 1994; Benton, 1994; Brown, 1994; Carlton, 1989; Cass, 1994; Chippewa, 1993; Chisago, 1994; Clearwater, 1994; Cook, 1993; Crow Wing, 1994; Dakota, 1994; Douglas, 1988; Goodhue, 1994; Grant, 1993; Hennepin, 1994; Houston, 1994; Hubbard, 1994; Isanti, 1990; Itasca, 1993; Kanabec, 1994; Kandiyohi, 1994; Kittson, 1992; Koochiching, 1993; Lake, 1993; Lake of the Woods, 1994; LeSueur, 1994; Mahnomen, 1994; Marshall, 1992; Mille Lacs, 1993; Morrison, 1994; Nicollet, 1994; Otter Tail, 1994; Pennington, 1994; Pine, 1994; Polk, 1993; Ramsey, 1994; Redwood, 1994; Roseau, 1994; St. Louis, 1994; Sherburne, 1994; Sibley, 1994; Stearns, 1994; Swift, 1994; Todd, 1994; Wabasha, 1992; Wadena, 1992; Washington, 1993; Winona, 1992; Yellow Medicine, 1994;</p>
		<p>Bald eagle wintering</p>	<p>Blue Earth, Brown, Carver, Chippewa, Dakota, Goodhue, Houston, Lac qui Parle, LeSueur, Nicollet, Redwood, Renville, Scott, Sherburne, Sibley, Swift, Wabasha, Washington, Winona, & Yellow Medicine Cos.</p>
<p>Piping plover (<u>Charadrius melodus</u>) R6 lead * Endangered in the Great Lakes drainage, threatened in rest of range, including Lake of the Woods.</p>	<p>Endangered & Threatened MN DNR Endangered</p>	<p>Sandy beaches islands</p>	<p>Lake of the Woods Co. bare alluvial (Pine & Currie Is.) & dredge spoil Potential nesting: Traverse Co. (Lk. Traverse) St. Louis Co. (Duluth Hbr.) Marshall Co. (Agassiz NWR & Thief Lk. WMA) Lk. of the Woods, 1993; Marshall, 1980, St. Louis, 1979; Traverse, 1946;</p>

MUSSELS			
Higgins' eye pearly mussel (<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>); R3 lead	Endangered; MN DNR Endangered	Rivers	Mississippi R. downstream from Twin Cities (Houston & Winona Cos. St. Croix R. (Chisago & Washington Cos.) Potential: All MN Miss. R. Cos. Carver, 1989; Houston, 1977
Winged mapleleaf <i>Quadrula fragosa</i> ; R3 lead	Endangered; MN DNR Unlisted	Rivers	St. Croix R. (Chisago Co.) Chisago, 1993
INSECTS			
Karner blue butterfly <i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i> ; R3 lead	Endangered; MN unlisted	Savannas with wild lupine (<i>Lupinus perennis</i>)	Winona Co. (Whitewater WMA) Anoka, 1984; Winona, 1994;
PLANTS			
Leedy's roseroot (<i>Sedum integrifolium</i> var. <i>leedyi</i>)	Threatened; MN DNR Endangered	Cool, wet groundwater-fed limestone cliffs	Fillmore & Olmstead Cos. (also in Yeates & Schuyler Cos., NY)
Minnesota Trout Lily (<i>Erythronium propullans</i>); R3 lead	Endangered MN DNR Endangered	N. facing slopes & floodplains in deciduous forests.	Goodhue, Rice, & Steele Cos. A MN endemic. Goodhue, 1993; Rice, 1992; Steele, 1992;
Prairie bush clover (<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>); R3 lead	Threatened MN DNR Endangered	gravelly soil Dry to mesic prairies.	Brown, Cottonwood, Goodhue, Jackson, Redwood, Renville, & Rice Cos. Also in IA, IL, & WI. Brown, 1992. Goodhue, 1991; Houston, 1993; Jackson, 1991; Redwood, 1990; Renville, 1977; Rice, 1990;
Western prairie fringed orchid, <i>Platanthera praeclara</i> ; R? lead	Threatened; MN DNR Endangered	Wet prairies & sedge meadows.	Clay, Dodge, Kandiyohi, Kittson, Mower, Nobles, Norman, Pennington, Pipestone, Polk, & Rock Cos. Also in IA, KS, MO, ND, NE, & OK. Clay, 1993; Dodge, 1982; Freeborn, 1939; Kittson, 1993; Mower, 1980; Norman, 1993; Pennington, 1992; Pipestone, 1984; Polk, 1993; Rock, 1985.

3.5 Information for Spills that Occur in Ohio

3.5.1 Appropriate Staff Contacts for the Designated Officials for Fish and Wildlife Resource Management Agencies

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Regional Office - Region 3 - Minneapolis, MN

Regional Pollution Response Coordinator
Bishop Henry Whipple Federal Building

Fort Snelling, MN 55111-4056

Office hours: (612) 725-3536
24-hours: (612) 725-3536 (press "7" for after hours numbers)

Fax: (612) 725-3526

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Ohio

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Ecological Services

Reynoldsburg Ohio Field Office
6950-H Americana Parkway
Reynoldsburg, Ohio 43068

Bill Kurey (Primary - 24 hrs.)
Kent Kroonemeyer (Secondary - duty hrs.)
Phone: 614-469-6923
Fax: 614-469-6919
cc:mail Kroonemeyer, Kent
Internet: Kent_Kroonemeyer@mail.fws.gov.

STATE OF OHIO

Ohio Department of Natural Resources

Ohio Division of Wildlife

Central Ohio

Steve Jacks, Manager
District One
1500 Dublin Rd.
Columbus, Ohio 43215
Phone: 614-644-3925
Fax: 614-644-3931

Northwest Ohio

Dean Scott, Manager
District Two
952 Lima Ave., Box A
Findlay, Ohio 45840
Phone: 419-424-5000
Fax: 419-422-4875

Northeast Ohio

(manager vacant)
District Three
912 Portage Lakes Dr.
Akron, Ohio 44319
Phone: 216-644-2293
FAX: 216-644-8403

Southeast Ohio

John Marshall, Manager
District Four
360 E. State St.
Athens, Ohio 45701
Phone: 614-594-2211
FAX: 614-592-1626

Southeast Ohio

Dave Graham, Manager
District Five
1076 Old Springfield Pike
Xenia, Ohio 45385-1238
Phone: 513-372-9261
Fax: 513-376-3011

3.5.2

Table 9. Ohio County Occurrences of Federally Listed Species

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERALLY
THREATENED (T), ENDANGERED (E), AND PROPOSED (P) SPECIES
IN OHIO (revised March 10, 1995)

COUNTY	SPECIES
Adams	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E
Allen	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Ashland	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Ashtabula	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; nesting Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E
Auglaize	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Brown	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Running buffalo clover (<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>) E
Butler	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Running buffalo clover (<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>) E
Champaign	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Clark	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Clermont	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Running buffalo clover (<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>) E
Clinton	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Columbiana	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Coshocton	Purple cat's paw pearl mussel (<i>Epioblasma obliquata</i>) E Fanshell (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i> (=C. <i>irrorata</i>)) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E
Crawford	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Cuyahoga	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; nesting Piping plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>) E; EXTIRPATED
Darke	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Defiance	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E Northern copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) Proposed as Threatened
Delaware	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; nesting Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E

Erie	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; nesting and wintering Lakeside daisy (<i>Hymenoxys herbacea</i>) (Formerly <i>H. acaulis</i> var. <i>glabra</i>) Lake Erie water snake (<i>Nerodia sipedon insularum</i>) Proposed as Threatened
Fairfield	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E
Fayette	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Franklin	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; nesting Scioto madtom (<i>Noturus trautmani</i>) E Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E
Fulton	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Gallia	Pink mucket pearl mussel (<i>Lampsilis abrupta</i> (= <i>L. orbiculata</i>)) E
Geauga	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; nesting
Greene	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E
Hamilton	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; nesting Running buffalo clover (<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>) E
Hancock	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E
Hardin	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Northern copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) Proposed as Threatened
Henry	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Highland	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Hocking	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E American burying beetle (<i>Nicrophorus americanus</i>) E; EXTIRPATED
Holmes	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Huron	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Knox	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E

Lake	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T
Lawrence	Pink mucket pearl mussel (<i>Lampsilis abrupta</i> (=L. <i>orbiculata</i>)) E
Licking	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Logan	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Hine's emerald dragonfly (<i>Somatochlora hineana</i>) E; EXTIRPATED
Lorain	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T
Lucas	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; nesting and wintering Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; nesting Hine's emerald dragonfly (<i>Somatochlora hineana</i>) E; EXTIRPATED Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Madison	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Scioto madtom (<i>Noturus trautmani</i>) E Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E
Mahoning	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T
Marion	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Medina	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Meigs	Pink mucket pearl mussel (<i>Lampsilis abrupta</i> (=L. <i>orbiculata</i>)) E
Mercer	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T
Miami	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Montgomery	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; nesting Running buffalo clover (<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>) E
Morgan	Fanshell (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i> (=C. <i>irrorata</i>)) E Pink mucket pearl mussel (<i>Lampsilis abrupta</i> (=L. <i>orbiculata</i>)) E
Morrow	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E

Ottawa	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; nesting and wintering Lakeside daisy (<i>Hymenoxys herbacea</i>) (Formerly <i>H. acaulis</i> var. <i>glabra</i>) Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T Lake Erie water snake (<i>Nerodia sipedon insularum</i>) Proposed as Threatened Paulding
Paulding	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Perry	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Pickaway	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Scioto madtom (<i>Noturus trautmani</i>) E Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E
Pike	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Portage	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; nesting Mitchell's satyr (<i>Neonympha mitchellii</i>) E; EXTIRPATED Northern monkshood (<i>Aconitum noveboracense</i>) T
Preble	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Putnam	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Richland	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Ross	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Sandusky	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; nesting and wintering Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Scioto	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Virginia spiraea (<i>Spiraea virginiana</i>) T Small whorled pogonia (<i>Isotria medeoloides</i>) T
Seneca	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; nesting
Shelby	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Stark	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Summit	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; nesting Northern monkshood (<i>Aconitum noveboracense</i>) T
Trumbull	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; nesting Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E
Tuscarawas	Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E

Union	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Scioto madtom (<i>Noturus trautmani</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E
Van Wert	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Warren	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Running buffalo clover (<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>) E
Washington	Fanshell (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i> (=C. <i>irrorata</i>)) E Pink mucket pearl mussel (<i>Lampsilis abrupta</i> (=L. <i>orbiculata</i>)) E
Wayne	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Williams	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>) E Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>) E White cat's paw pearl mussel (<i>Epioblasma obliquata perobliqua</i>) E Hine's emerald dragonfly (<i>Somatochlora hineana</i>) E; EXTIRPATED Northern copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>) Proposed as Threatened
Wood	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E
Wyandot	Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; nesting

3.5.3

Table 10. Federally Listed Species that Occur in Ohio and their Habitat

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERALLY
THREATENED (T), ENDANGERED (E), AND PROPOSED (P) SPECIES
IN OHIO (revised March 10, 1995)

SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	CURRENT DISTRIBUTION
MAMMALS			
Indiana bat (<i>Myotis sodalis</i>)	Endangered	Summer habitat includes small to medium river and stream corridors with well developed riparian woods; woodlots within 1 to 3 miles of small to medium rivers and streams; and upland forests. Caves and mines as hibernacula.	Adams, Allen, Ashland, Ashtabula, Auglaize, Brown, Butler, Champaign, Clark, Clermont, Clinton, Columbiana, Crawford, Cuyahoga, Darke, Defiance, Delaware, Erie, Fairfield, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Geauga, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Henry, Highland, Hocking, Holmes, Huron, Knox, Lake, Licking, Logan, Lorain, Lucas, Madison, Mahoning, Marion, Medina, Mercer, Miami, Montgomery, Morrow, Ottawa, Paulding, Perry, Pickaway, Pike, Portage, Preble, Putnam, Richland, Ross, Sandusky, Scioto, Seneca, Shelby, Stark, Summit, Trumbull, Union, Van Wert, Warren, Wayne, Williams, Wood, Wyandot
BIRDS			
Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	Threatened	Mature forest near water	<u>Breeding:</u> Ashtabula, Delaware, Geauga, Portage, Seneca, Summit, Wyandot, Trumbull <u>Wintering:</u> Hamilton <u>Breeding and Wintering:</u> Erie, Holmes, Lake, Lorain, Lucas Mahoning, Mercer, Ottawa, Sandusky
Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)	Endangered	Historically nested on cliffs; now nesting on man-made structures (buildings, smokestacks and bridges) in urban settings	<u>Breeding:</u> Cuyahoga, Franklin, Hamilton, Lucas, Montgomery <u>Hack Site:</u> Summit
Piping plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>)	Endangered	beaches along shorelines of the Great Lakes	EXTIRPATED

SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	CURRENT DISTRIBUTION
REPTILES			
Copperbelly water snake (<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>)	Proposed Threatened	Proposed as Threatened Wooded and permanently wet areas such as oxbows, sloughs, brushy ditches and floodplain woods	Defiance, Hardin, Williams
Lake Erie water snake (<i>Nerodia sipedon insularum</i>)	Proposed Threatened	Shorelines of islands in western Lake Erie	Ottawa, Erie
FISH			
Scioto madtom (<i>Noturus trautmani</i>)	Endangered	Stream riffles of moderate flow over sandy gravel bottom; may be extinct (Ohio Division of Wildlife will not admit extinction until after the year 2000)	Possibly EXTINCT
MUSSELS			
Clubshell (<i>Pleurobema clava</i>)	Endangered	Rivers	Adams, Ashtabula, Coshocton, Defiance, Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin, Greene, Hancock, Madison, Pickaway, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, Union, Williams
Fanshell (<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>) (= <i>C. irrorata</i>)	Endangered	Rivers	Coshocton, Morgan, Washington
Northern riffleshell (<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>)	Endangered	Rivers	Franklin, Madison, Pickaway, Williams
Pink mucket pearly mussel (<i>Lampsilis abrupta</i>) (= <i>L. orbiculata</i>)	Endangered	Rivers	Gallia, Morgan, Washington, Lawrence, Meigs
Purple cat's paw pearly mussel (<i>Epioblasma obliquata</i>)	Endangered	Rivers	Coshocton
White cat's paw pearly mussel (<i>Epioblasma obliquata perobliqua</i>)	Endangered	Rivers	Williams
INSECTS			
Mitchell's satyr (<i>Neonympha mitchellii</i>)	Endangered	Fens; wetlands characterized by calcareous soils which are fed by carbonate-rich water from seeps and springs	Portage
American Burying Beetle (<i>Nicrophorus americanus</i>)	Endangered		EXTIRPATED

SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	CURRENT DISTRIBUTION
Hines emerald dragonfly (<i>Somatochlora hineana</i>)	Endangered	Spring fed wetlands, wet meadows and marshes; calcareous streams & associated wetlands overlying dolomite bedrock	EXTIRPATED
Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>)	Endangered	Pine barrens and oak savannas on sandy soils and containing wild lupines (<i>Lupinus perennis</i>), the only known food plant of larvae.	Lucas
PLANTS			
Eastern prairie (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>)	Threatened	Mesic to wet prairies and meadows	Clark, Holmes, Lucas, Ottawa, Sandusky, Wayne
Lakeside daisy (<i>Hymenoxys herbacea</i>) (Formerly <i>H. acaulis</i> var. <i>glabra</i>)	Threatened	Dry rocky prairies; limestone rock surfaces including outcrops and quarries	Erie, Ottawa
Northern monkshood (<i>Aconitum noveboracense</i>)	Threatened	Cool, moist, shaded cliff faces or talus slopes in wooded ravines, near water seeps	Portage, Summit
Small whorled pogonia (<i>Isotria medeoloides</i>)	Threatened	Dry woodland; upland sites in mixed forests (second or third growth stage)	Scioto
Virginia spiraea (<i>Spiraea virginiana</i>)	Threatened	Stream banks and floodplains	Scioto
Running buffalo clover (<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>)	Endangered	Disturbed bottomland meadows; disturbed sites that have shade during part of each day	Brown, Butler, Clermont, Hamilton, Montgomery, Warren

3.6 Information for Spills that Occur in Wisconsin

3.6.1 Appropriate Staff Contacts for the Designated Officials for Fish and Wildlife Resource Management Agencies

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Regional Office - Region 3 - Minneapolis, MN

Regional Pollution Response Coordinator

Bishop Henry Whipple Federal Building

Fort Snelling, MN 55111-4056

Office hours: (612) 725-3536

24-hours: (612) 725-3536 (press "7" for after hours numbers)

Fax: (612) 725-3526

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service

Wisconsin

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Ecological Services

Green Bay Field Office

1015 Challenger Court

Green Bay, Wisconsin 54331-8331

Ken Stromberg (Primary - 24 hrs.)

Phone: 414-465-7440

Fax: 414-465-7410

cc:mail 000000,0000000

Internet: 0000000_0000000@mail.fws.gov.

Ken Stromberg (Primary - duty hrs.)

Phone: 414-465-7440

Fax: 414-465-7410

cc:mail To be provided

Internet: To be provided

P. Dave Allen, II (Secondary - duty hrs.)

Phone: 414-465-7440

Fax: 414-465-7410

cc:mail To be provided

Internet: To be provided

STATE OF WISCONSIN

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

[To be provided]

Table 11. Wisconsin County Occurrences of Federally Listed Species

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERALLY
THREATENED (T), ENDANGERED (E), AND PROPOSED (P) SPECIES
IN WISCONSIN (revised April 4, 1995)

COUNTY	SPECIES
Adams	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; potential breeding Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E
Ashland	Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding Piping plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>) E
Barron	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E
Bayfield	Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding Fassett's locoweed (<i>Oxytropis campestris</i> var. <i>chartaceae</i>) T
Brown	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Dwarf lake iris (<i>Iris lacustris</i>) T
Buffalo	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; potential breeding Higgins' eye pearly mussel (<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>) E
Burnett	Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E
Calumet	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering
Chippewa	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding
Clark	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E
Columbia	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; potential breeding
Crawford	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; potential breeding Higgins' eye pearly mussel (<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>) E
Dane	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; potential breeding Prairie bush clover (<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>) T Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Door	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; potential breeding Hine's emerald dragonfly (<i>Somatochlora hineana</i>) E Dwarf lake iris (<i>Iris lacustris</i>) T Pitcher's thistle (<i>Cirsium pitcheri</i>) T

Douglas	Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding Piping plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>) E Kirtland's warbler (<i>Dendroica kirtlandii</i>) E; singing males only
Dunn	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E
Eau Claire	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E
Florence	Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding
Forest	Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding
Grant	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; potential breeding Higgins' eye pearly mussel (<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>) E Prairie bush clover (<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>) T
Green	Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Green Lake	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E
Iowa	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; potential breeding Higgins' eye pearly mussel (<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>) E
Iron	Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding
Jackson	Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding Kirtland's warbler (<i>Dendroica kirtlandii</i>) E; singing males only Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E
Jefferson	Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Juneau	Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; potential breeding Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E
Kenosha	Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; potential breeding Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T
LaCrosse	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; breeding Higgins' eye pearly mussel (<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>) E
Langlade	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding
Lincoln	Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding

Manitowoc	Pitcher's thistle (<i>Cirsium pitcheri</i>) T
Marathon	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding
Marinette	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding
Marquette	Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E
Menominee	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E
Milwaukee	Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; breeding
Monroe	Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E Northern monkshood (<i>Aconitum noveboracense</i>) T
Oconto	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E
Oneida	Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding
Outagamie	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E
Ozaukee	Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Pepin	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; potential breeding
Pierce	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; potential breeding Higgins' eye pearly mussel (<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>) E Prairie bush clover (<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>) T
Polk	Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; potential breeding Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E Higgins' eye pearly mussel (<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>) E Winged mapleleaf mussel (<i>Quadrula fragosa</i>) E
Portage	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E Fassett's locoweed (<i>Oxytropis campestris</i> var. <i>chartaceae</i>) T
Price	Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding
Racine	Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; potential breeding Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Richland	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; potential breeding Higgins' eye pearly mussel (<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>) E Northern monkshood (<i>Aconitum noveboracense</i>) T
Rock	Prairie bush clover (<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>) T Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T

Rusk	Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding
St. Croix	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; potential breeding Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E Higgins' eye pearly mussel (<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>) E
Sauk	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; potential breeding Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E Prairie bush clover (<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>) T Northern monkshood (<i>Aconitum noveboracense</i>) T
Sawyer	Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding
Shawano	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E
Sheboygan	Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; potential breeding Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T Pitcher's thistle (<i>Cirsium pitcheri</i>) T
Taylor	Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding
Trempealeau	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; wintering Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; potential breeding Higgins' eye pearly mussel (<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>) E
Vernon	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>) E; potential breeding Higgins' eye pearly mussel (<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>) E Northern monkshood (<i>Aconitum noveboracense</i>) T
Vilas	Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding
Walworth	Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Washburn	Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding Kirtland's warbler (<i>Dendroica kirtlandii</i>) E; singing males only
Waukesha	Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T
Waupaca	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E
Waushara	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E Fassett's locoweed (<i>Oxytropis campestris</i> var. <i>chartaceae</i>) T
Winnebago	Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T; breeding and wintering Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>) T

Wood	Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) E Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) T: breeding Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>) E
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3.6.3

Table 12. Federally Listed Species that Occur in Wisconsin and their Habitat

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERALLY
THREATENED (T), ENDANGERED (E), AND PROPOSED (P) SPECIES
IN WISCONSIN (revised April 4, 1995)

SPECIES	STATUS	HABITAT	CURRENT DISTRIBUTION
MAMMALS			
Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>)	E	Northern forested areas	Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Florence, Forest, Iron, Jackson, Juneau, Lincoln, Oneida, Polk, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor, Vilas, Washburn, Wood
BIRDS			
Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	T	Mature forest near water	Adams, Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Brown, Buffalo, Burnett, Calumet, Chippewa, Clark, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Door, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Florence, Forest, Grant, Green Lake, Iowa, Iron, Jackson, Juneau, LaCrosse, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Marinette, Menominee, Oconto, Oneida, Outagamie, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Portage, Price, Richland, Rusk, St. Croix, Sauk, Sawyer, Shawano, Taylor, Trempealeau, Vernon, Vilas, Washburn, Waupaca, Waushara, Winnebago, Wood
Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)	E	Breeding: historically nested on cliffs, now nesting on man-made structures (buildings, smokestacks and bridges) in urban settings	Dane, LaCrosse, Milwaukee
Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)	E	Potential Breeding: historically nested on cliffs, now nesting on man-made structures (buildings, smokestacks and bridges) in urban settings	Adams, Buffalo, Columbia, Crawford, Door, Grant, Iowa, Juneau, Kenosha, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Racine, Richland, St. Croix, Sauk, Sheboygan, Trempealeau, Vernon
Piping plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>)	E	beaches along shorelines of the Great Lakes; bare alluvial and dredge spoil islands	Ashland, Douglas
Kirtland's warbler (<i>Dendroica kirtlandii</i>)	E	singing males only; potential breeding in jack pine	Douglas, Jackson
MUSSELS			

Higgins' eye pearly mussel (<i>Lampsilis higginsii</i>)	E	Mississippi River and some of its larger northern tributaries (i.e., St. Croix and Wisconsin Rivers) in gravel or sand	Buffalo, Crawford, Grant, Iowa, LaCrosse, Pierce, Polk, Richland, St. Croix, Trempealeau, Vernon
Winged mapleleaf mussel (<i>Quadrula fragosa</i>)	E	Medium to large rivers in mud, sand, or gravel; only known extant population in the St. Croix River	Polk
INSECTS			
Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides melissa samuelis</i>)	E	Pine barrens and oak savannas on sandy soils and containing wild lupines (<i>Lupinus perennis</i>), the only known food plant of larvae.	Adams, Barron, Burnett, Clark, Dunn, Eau Claire, Green Lake, Jackson, Juneau, Kenosha, Marquette, Menominee, Monroe, Oconto, Outagamie, Polk, Portage, St. Croix, Sauk, Shawano, Waupaca, Waushara, Wood
Hine's emerald dragonfly (<i>Somatochlora hineana</i>)	E	Spring fed wetlands, wet meadows and marshes; calcareous streams & associated wetlands overlying dolomite bedrock	Door
PLANTS			
Dwarf lake iris (<i>Iris lacustris</i>)	T	Partially shaded sandy-gravelly soils on lakeshores	Brown, Door
Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>)	T	Mesic to wet prairies and meadows	Dane, Green, Jefferson, Kenosha, Ozaukee, Racine, Rock, Sheboygan, Walworth, Waukesha, Winnebago
Fassett's locoweed (<i>Oxytropis campestris</i> var. <i>chartaceae</i>)	T	Open sandy lakeshores	Bayfield, Portage, Waushara
Northern monkshood (<i>Aconitum noveboracense</i>)	T	Cool, moist, shaded cliff faces or talus slopes in wooded ravines, near water seeps	Grant, Monroe, Richland, Sauk, Vernon
Pitcher's thistle (<i>Cirsium pitcheri</i>)	T	Stabilized dunes and blowout areas	Door, Manitowoc, Sheboygan
Prairie bush-clover (<i>Lespedeza leptostachya</i>)	T	Dry to mesic prairies with gravelly soils	Dane, Grant, Pierce, Rock, Sauk,

REFERENCES/ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 1) Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 15 CFR Part 990, Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Rule. Federal Register Notice, Vol. 61. No. 4, Friday, January 5, 1996.
- 2) Environmental Protection Agency, 40 CFR Parts 9 and 300, National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan; Final Rule. Federal Register Notice Vol. 59, No. 178, Thursday, September 15, 1994.
- 3) North Carolina Coastal Areas Wildlife Contingency Plan
- 4) U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants. 50 CFR 17.11 & 17.12. October 31, 1995.
- 5) U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Administrative Manual 24 AM 2
- 6) U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Administrative Manual 24 AM 16 - Exhibit A
- 7) U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Administrative Manual 24 AM 16 - Exhibit D
- 8) U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Administrative Manual 24 AM 16 - Exhibit F
- 9) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Environmental Response Training Program (Schedule of Courses)
- 10) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region VIII Contingency Plan- Fish and Wildlife Sensitive Environments Annex

ATTACHMENT 1. SAFETY CHECKLIST

SAFETY CHECKLIST

PART I. BEFORE FIELD ACTIVITY

1. Employee: _____ Date: _____
2. Site Location: _____
3. Activity Description: Environmental Sampling _____
Reconnaissance _____
Other (describe) _____
4. Type of Response/Site:
Spill _____ Industrial _____ Nonindustrial _____
Rural _____ Suburban _____ Urban _____
Private Lands _____ Refuge _____ Hatchery _____
Other Service Lands _____
5. Site topography: Mountains _____ River _____ Valley _____
Level _____ Sloping _____
6. Site Accessibility:
Footonly: _____
Road: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____
Air: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____
7. Suspected chemical(s): _____

8. Source of chemical(s): _____

9. First Aid available: Yes _____ No _____
10. If SCBA, identify team members (buddies): _____

PART II. AFTER RESPONSE

1. List possible chemical exposure: Same as above _____
Other chemicals: _____
Identified or suspected: _____
2. Describe any contact or exposure with chemical: _____

3. Equipment Decontamination: _____
4. Approximate time at site: hr/day _____ for _____ days _____
5. Personal Protective Equipment used:
Gloves _____
Hip Waders _____
Chest waders _____
Other _____
6. Date Part I Prepared: _____ Reviewed by: _____
Date: _____
Date Part II Prepared: _____ Reviewed by: _____

Date: _____

Biological Opinion to be provided upon completion.

ATTACHMENT 2. BIOLOGICAL OPINION