

South-Central Nebraska Subarea Contingency Plan



February 2022

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Special Notice

The South-Central Nebraska Subarea (SCNSA) Contingency Plan (SCNSACP) is intended for broad dissemination. Questions and special access regarding this plan should be addressed to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Coordinator of the SCNSA:

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To request revisions to the SCNSACP, see the Corrections and Updates Form on the following page. The most current copy of this document, including any changes, is available through EPA Region 7's websites at [South-Central Nebraska Subarea](#) and [Region 7 Subarea Plans](#).

Corrections and Updates Form

Convey corrections, updates, or suggested additions to the SCNSACP to OSC Tim Curry, (913-551-5129) at curry.timothy@epa.gov.

Please complete the following information to effect a change in the subarea plan:

Page # of the plan: _____

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

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

Corrections or suggested changes: _____

Address:

Tim Curry
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Record of Change

The most current public access version of this document, including any changed pages, is available through EPA Region 7's websites at [South-Central Nebraska Subarea](#) and [Region 7 Subarea Plans](#). The following lists revisions contained in the most recent publication of this plan. A complete list of plan revisions is in Appendix M.

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date
82	Updated additional key contacts in the south-central Nebraska subarea (Table A2)	Appendix A	September 2021
83	Updated federal, state, and tribal natural resource trustees (Table B3)	Appendix B	September 2021
84	Updated federal agency contacts (Table C4)	Appendix C	September 2021
85	Updated NFPC and other region 7 contacts (Table D5)	Appendix D	October 2021
86	Updated local emergency management and communications center contacts (Table E6)	Appendix E	October 2021
87	Updated state support agency contacts (Table F7)	Appendix F	October 2021
88	Updated specialized response teams and support agency contacts (Table F8)	Appendix F	October 2021
89	Updated other technical support resources	Appendix G	October 2021
90	Updated hospitals serving the SCNSA (Table H10)	Appendix H	October 2021
91	Updated air ambulances and public air support (Table H11)	Appendix H	October 2021
92	Updated pipeline operators & regulated facilities contacts (Table L15)	Appendix L	October 2021
93	Updated hyperlinks throughout plan	All Sections	October 2021
94	Updated Section XI Access to Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund and CERCLA Reimbursement	Section XI	October 2021
95	Updated list of Facility Response Plan (FRP) sites	Appendix L	December 2021
96	Updated list of Risk Management Plan (RMP) sites	Appendix L	December 2021
97	Updated Record of Change (complete)	Appendix M	December 2021

PREAMBLE

The South-Central Nebraska Subarea (SCNSA) Contingency Plan (SCNSACP) is a collaborative effort of representatives from federal and state agencies and emergency managers and local emergency responders from 17 counties.

The SCNSACP is not intended to supplant any local, state, regional, or national response or contingency plans. Rather, it should be reviewed in conjunction with the relevant regional, state, and local plans. It has been designed as a tool and source of information for first responders facing the unique physical conditions and blend of governmental jurisdictions along the Platte and Republican Rivers. Counties along the Platte River include Lincoln, Dawson, Gosper, Phelps, Buffalo, Kearney, Hall, Hamilton, and Adams. Red Willow, Furnas, Harlan, Franklin, Webster, and Nuckolls Counties are major drainage areas to the south on the Republican River. In addition to these counties, Frontier and Clay Counties are part of Nebraska's South-Central Planning, Exercise, and Training (PET) Region (SCPETR). PET regions were established to coordinate planning, emergency resources, and interoperable communications, and are therefore included in the SCNSA.

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

A companion geographic information systems (GIS) application is available to assist SCNSA planning and response activities. The [South-Central Nebraska Subarea Web Map Application](#) (login required, map link at bottom of webpage) is a custom GIS web mapping application developed to assist subarea stakeholders with hazard identification, vulnerability analysis, and risk assessment. The application uses JAVA Web AppBuilder for ArcGIS platform to support GIS data display and customizable widgets such as Query, Trace Downstream, Situational Awareness, Emergency Response Guidebook, and Incident Report. The application is comprised of multiple data sets from local, state, and federal governments.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVE

The purpose of the South-Central Nebraska Subarea (SCNSA) Contingency Plan (SCNSACP) is to facilitate a timely and effective cooperative response by representatives of local, state, and federal agencies to a discharge of oil or release of a hazardous substance in the SCNSA. The objective of the SCNSACP is to coordinate an expedited response to a substantial discharge or threat of a discharge by integrating actions of the unique combination of private industry and local, state, and federal entities that have jurisdiction within the SCNSA.

B. SUBAREA STATUTORY AUTHORITY

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

C. SCOPE

The SCNSACP— in conjunction with the National Response Framework ([NRF](#)) and Region 7 RICP, and state and local plans—will apply to discharges of oil and/or releases of hazardous substances as defined in Section 300.3 of the NCP. The SCNSACP is intended as a supplement to the Region 7 RICP.

D. UPDATING

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

II. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER CONTINGENCY PLANS

A. PRIVATE-SECTOR RESPONSE PLANS

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

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

The National Response Team's ([NRT](#)) Integrated Contingency Plan (ICP) Guidance was published in the *Federal Register* on June 5, 1996 (Vol. 61, No. 109, 28642-28664). The ICP provides a mechanism for consolidating multiple plans into one functional emergency response plan. It does not relieve facilities of their current emergency planning obligations, and adherence to the ICP guidance is not required to comply with federal regulatory requirements. Facilities are free to continue maintaining multiple plans in lieu of an ICP to demonstrate federal regulatory compliance. The following describes private-sector emergency response plans pertaining to the NCP, OPA 90, and CWA:

Section 300.211 of the NCP describes and cross references regulations that implement section 311(j)(5) of the CWA. Owners of tank vessels, offshore facilities, and certain onshore facilities are required to prepare and submit FRPs for responding to an oil or hazardous substance worst-case discharge (WCD) or substantial threat of discharge. Regulations and requirements governing FRPs are specified in 40 CFR § 112 and 33 CFR § 154. Prior to approval, facility and vessel response plans shall be reviewed for consistency with any relevant area contingency plan (ACP) or regional contingency plan (RCP).

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

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

- (i) Be consistent with the requirements of the NCP, ACP, or ICPs.
- (ii) Identify the qualified individual having full authority to implement removal actions and require immediate communication between that individual and the appropriate federal official and the persons providing personnel and equipment pursuant to clause (iii).
- (iii) Identify, and ensure by contract or other means approved by the President, the availability of private personnel and equipment necessary to remove to the maximum extent practicable a WCD (including a discharge resulting from fire or explosion), and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge.
- (iv) Describe training, equipment testing, periodic unannounced drills, and response actions of persons on the vessel or at the facility, to be carried out under the plan to ensure the safety of the vessel or the facility, and to mitigate or prevent the discharge, or substantial threat of a discharge.
- (iv) Undergo periodic updates.
- (v) Be resubmitted for approval of each significant change.

B. LOCAL RESPONSE PLANS

Sections 301 and 303 of EPCRA, which is [SARA Title III](#), provide for establishment of Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC) within districts to facilitate preparation and implementation of emergency plans. Emergency plans developed by LEPCs must include the identity and location of hazmat, procedures for immediate response to a chemical accident, ways to notify members of the public of actions they must take in the event of a discharge or release, names of coordinators at plants, and schedules for testing the plan.

C. STATE RESPONSE PLANS AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Sections 301 and 302 of EPCRA provide for establishment of a State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) for each state and implementation of state emergency plans. State laws also require development of contingency plans. Regulations governing containment of liquid fertilizers and pesticides within are under authority of the Nebraska Department of Agriculture ([NDA](#)).

D. AREA AND REGIONAL CONTINGENCY PLANS

Section 300.210(b) of the NCP provides for establishment of Regional Response Teams ([RRT](#)), and sets their role in implementation of RCPs. The NCP, § 300.210(c), provides for establishment of Area Committees (AC) and implementation of ACPs. Region 7 has opted to integrate these requirements through creation of an RICP. Region 7 Inland Area is the same as the four-state Federal Region 7, and membership of the AC is the same as that of the RRT. The RICP also includes elements of Emergency Support Function (ESF) 10 of the NRF and of the National Incident Management System ([NIMS](#)) last updated in October 2017. [Region 7 RRT](#) has jurisdiction in the State of Nebraska and the SCNSA.

E. NATIONAL PLANS

1. National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)

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

National Response Framework

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, PL 100-707 (signed into law November 23, 1988) amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288. Subsequently, the National Response Plan (NRP) was developed. As required by Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5, the NRP provided a single, comprehensive approach to domestic incident management to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. The NRP was an all-hazards plan built on the template of the NIMS. As a result of lessons learned during the response to Hurricane Katrina, the NRP was modified and given a new name, the NRF. On March 28, 2008, the NRF became effective and superseded corresponding sections of the NRP. Neither the NRP nor the NRF supplanted the NCP. The NRF core document, ESF Annexes, and Support Annexes were updated in June 2016 and are available at the [NRF Resource Center](#).

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE SOUTH-CENTRAL SUBAREA

A. RATIONALE FOR SUBAREA CREATION

Subarea plans represent a collaborative approach to coordinate responses by all levels of government. OPA 90 required that the Federal Government establish ACPs throughout the United States in order to provide more coordinated, efficient, and thorough responses by local, state, and federal agencies to releases of oil. The NCP incorporated hazardous substances into this process, because of the advantages of utilizing a single plan for spills of all types of hazardous materials (hazmat). EPA Region 7 determined to create only one ACP, with its geography coincident with the four states of Region 7. The Region 7 RRT, whose members also serve on the AC, later decided to consolidate the RCP, the ACP, and applicable elements of the Federal Response Plan (later supplanted by the NRP) into an RICP. The AC determined to create several subarea plans within Region 7, because of a perceived need to upgrade the quality and thoroughness of planning information available in local areas where multiple governmental jurisdictions are involved.

The initial plans undertaken in Region 7 involved metropolitan areas—Omaha/Council Bluffs, Greater St. Louis, and the Quad Cities—where a major river and shared natural resources require joint stewardship and coordination among local municipalities in separate metropolitan areas. In the cases of the Quad Cities and St. Louis, two states and two federal regions also are involved. Discharges of oil or releases of hazardous substances into the rivers may impact multiple jurisdictions and necessitate prompt notifications and coordinated responses. Later, Subarea Contingency Plan (SACP) creation was initiated to coordinate activities along the Missouri River between Yankton, South Dakota, and the confluence of the Little Sioux and Missouri Rivers.

Since undertaking the initial plans in major metropolitan areas, the Region 7 RRT has expanded the subarea planning process into areas recognized as environmentally sensitive by establishment of the Central Kansas Wetlands Subarea and SCNSA. The SCNSA was initiated because it covers one of the most environmentally sensitive areas in the United States. Some 400,000 Sandhill Cranes, many of which migrate through central Kansas, spend 6 weeks each year along the Platte River. A spill of oil or hazmat into the Platte River during the spring migration of lesser Sandhill Cranes, other wading birds, waterfowl, and shorebirds could kill thousands of migrant birds, including federally endangered whooping cranes. Moreover, the spectacle of thousands of migrating birds has become a tourist attraction of major economic benefit to the stretch of the Platte River between Kearney and Grand Island. Response times to the area by federal agencies, state responders, and contractors would be significant because of the large distances from industrialized areas where response resources are more typically staged. In addition, the shallow and braided Platte and Republican Rivers could likely pose access and technical challenges to responders. Potential for contamination of thousands of large wading birds also poses many difficulties to wildlife rehabilitators who would be tasked to catch and clean these birds.

B. GEOGRAPHY OF THE SUBAREA

The SCNSA covers portions of two river drainages. The Platte River section extends from Lincoln County downstream to Hamilton and Adams counties. The Platte River portion of the subarea is in a predominantly rural area linked to the surrounding region by Interstate (I)-80 and by railroads operated by Burlington Northern – Santa Fe (BNSF) Railway and Union Pacific (UP) Railroad. Both railroads operate lines that both parallel and cross the Platte River within the subarea. An estimated 230,000 permanent residents, one out of every eight Nebraskans, live along the Central Platte. In addition, the subarea includes Red Willow, Furnas, and Harlan counties, which lie on the Republican River. Thousands of additional people are in the subarea at any given time due to traffic on I-80 and employers concentrated in the larger municipalities of the subarea.

C. SUBAREA CLIMATE

Located on the Central Great Plains, the Central Platte River typically undergoes warm summers and moderately cold winters. Summers are relatively long and are characterized by dry, hot weather. Winters, likewise, are long with moderately cold temperatures. Heaviest precipitation typically occurs in late spring and early summer. The relatively few areas that have not been converted to cropland or otherwise have not undergone vegetative disturbance are characterized by mixed-grass prairie. Trees have grown up in and along the Platte and Republican drainages because of a lack of fire and reduced river flows since settlement by pioneers in the 1800s.

Moisture typically originates in the Gulf of Mexico and is carried north to the SCNSA. Average annual precipitation increases as one moves east along the rivers, ranging on the Platte River from 23.6 inches at Gothenburg, to 26.6 inches at Grand Island, according to the National Weather Service. Rainfall along the Republican River tends to be slightly lower, with average annual rainfall at McCook in Red Willow County approximately 21.4 inches. Rainfall is heaviest in April and June, with 80 percent of annual precipitation falling April through September. The average low temperature within the subarea in January is about 15 degrees, while the average high temperature (during July) is about 87 degrees. The growing season is considered moderate, with an average of about 171 frost-free days.

IV. ROLES AND AUTHORITIES OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

A. INTRODUCTION AND ASSUMPTIONS

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

B. LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

1. Roles and Responsibilities of Local First Responders

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

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

2. Role of Hazmat Responders

FDs in the Cities of Hastings, Grand Island, North Platte, and McCook (Red Willow Western Rural) maintain specially trained hazmat responders capable of immediate response to a local hazmat incident. After notification to Nebraska Emergency Management Agency ([NEMA](#)), under an agreement with the State, these hazmat teams may also be activated as State Emergency Response Teams (SERT), State assets, when needed to support responses to larger incidents outside their respective jurisdictions. The Nebraska Hazardous Incident Team (NHIT) is also available to support hazmat response operations. The NHIT team includes members from Nebraska's State Patrol (NSP), State Fire Marshall, and Department of Environment and Energy. An NHIT member or team is dispatched through the NSP. Four NHIT response trailers are strategically located near team members to ensure a quick response to an incident with one trailer in Lincoln County. Requests for federal assets may be made through NEMA to activate the 72nd Civil Support Team (CST) and/or the Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Enhanced Response Force Package (CERFP) maintained by Nebraska's Army and Air National Guards.

Hazmat teams, while providing special support, will not assume IC for events outside their respective jurisdictions. They will instead report to the IC or Operations Officer on scene. The response teams do not perform remedial cleanup associated with hazmat incidents. A guide for [Emergency Assistance to a Hazardous Materials Spill](#) has been published by NEMA to assist in the State's response to a hazmat release.

3. Roles and Procedures of Local Emergency Management Agencies

LEPCs

Local emergency planning districts were set up as a result of SARA Title III. Nebraska adopted EPCRA under the Nebraska Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (NEPCRA). NEPCRA is administered by NEMA and Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy (NDEE) and is overseen by Nebraska's SERC. LEPCs may include representatives from local governmental agencies, emergency responders, environmental groups, and local industry. Under NEPCRA, each county has been identified as a local emergency planning district, although multiple counties may join to form a regional LEPC with approval from the SERC. Local hazmat response plans developed under Sections 301-303 of EPCRA, must include identities and locations of hazmat, procedures for responding to a chemical accident, procedures for notifying the public of necessary actions, names of coordinators of involved or threatened industrial plants, and schedules for testing the plan. A SERC must review each LEPC's hazmat response plan. If a natural disaster produces an emergency, county-level emergency management agencies (EMA) will utilize their respective all-hazards local emergency operations plans (LEOP) along with portions of their local hazmat response plan.

EMAs

If an incident induces or threatens to escalate into an emergency that could affect large numbers of people or the off-site environment in their respective cities, or otherwise appears beyond the capacity of the local responders, one or more EMAs of the 17 counties may become involved. EMAs may activate their respective emergency operations centers (EOC), initiate an evacuation, or take other steps to protect human health and the environment. Volunteers to assist with temporary housing or other aspects of the emergency will be called into the EOC as needed.

Public Health Departments

Each of the 17 counties in the SCNSA is covered by a county or district health department that will respond to incidents according to the county's LEOP. Among the possible public health responsibilities are provision of safe drinking water supplies, sanitary emergency sewage disposal, control of disease vectors, provision of safe food supplies, disease control through immunization and quarantine, and determination when it is safe to re-enter an area previously impacted by a release of hazmat, entry of floodwaters, or weather events that damage structures. Up-to-date contact information for [SCNSA public health departments](#) is maintained by the Nebraska Department of Health & Human Services.

C. STATES

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

1. State of Nebraska

[NDEE](#) personnel are available 24 hours a day for emergency response duties. A member of NDEE's Emergency Response Program will serve as the SOSC during an incident. NDEE personnel will provide technical and regulatory assistance to RPs for spills, leaks, and accidents that pose a hazard to the environment or public health. Like other agencies providing an SOSC, NDEE will also assist first-arriving local response agencies to a hazmat/oil incident. NDEE maintains responsibilities for maintaining a 24-hour emergency on-call system

whereby an SOSC and necessary support staff maintain readiness to represent the environmental interests of the State at the scene of a hazmat/petroleum spill or other environmental emergency.

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

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

NEMA: In addition to coordinating the State's 10 hazmat teams, NEMA maintains a 24-hour Duty Officer and the SEOC to lead in crisis/consequence management response and operations to notify, activate, deploy, and employ state resources. NEMA takes an active role to prepare communities to handle chemical accidents and oil releases by sponsoring exercise and training events that target local hazards. NEMA also promotes cooperation among public agencies at all levels of government, private industry, and non-governmental organizations that contribute to hazmat/oil response preparedness throughout the State.

D. FEDERAL

1. National Response System (NRS) and Policies

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

2. EPA

EPA Region 7 Responsibilities

EPA Region 7 is responsible for responses to discharges or releases, or a substantial threat of discharges or releases of a pollutant from a source originating within EPA Region 7—specifically releases occurring in the SCNSA. EPA Region 7, based in Lenexa, Kansas, will provide an FOSC for investigating and responding to these releases, unless the spills originate from a commercial vessel, a vessel transfer operation, or a marine transportation-related facility. In these cases, USCG is pre-designated to provide an FOSC. EPA will notify NDEE, which has responsibility to notify operators of downstream water intakes of releases that may impact their operations. EPA Region 7 has separate Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) in place with EPA Regions 5 and 6. The purpose of the MOUs is to establish a general working agreement among the three regions' emergency response programs for interregional surge capacity support in the event one region's resources are exhausted, requiring assistance from the other regions.

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

Under a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between EPA and USCG signed November 19, 2016, USCG will assist the predesignated EPA FOSC to the fullest extent possible consistent with agency responsibilities and authorities. If an incident involves a commercial vessel, a vessel transfer operation, or a marine-transportation-related facility, the USCG Captain of the Port (COTP) will assume the role of the FOSC and will carry out all FOSC responsibilities, including the decision to direct any necessary removal activity or to open the [Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund \(OSLTF\)](#). If an incident originates from another or an unknown source, USCG will assist the EPA FOSC to the fullest extent possible in accordance with the NCP and applicable ACP/RCP/RICP. Upon request of the predesignated EPA FOSC, the COTP may act upon the FOSC's behalf.

4. Role and Responsibilities of the FOSC

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

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

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

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

- (a) When the FOSC receives a report of a discharge, actions normally should be taken in the following sequence:
 - (1) Investigate the report to determine pertinent information such as the threat posed to public health or welfare of the United States or the environment, the type and quantity of polluting material, and the source of the discharge.
 - (2) Officially classify the size (i.e., minor, medium, major) and type (i.e., substantial threat to the public health or welfare of the United States, worst-case discharge) of the discharge, and determine the course of action to be followed to ensure effective and immediate removal, mitigation, or prevention of the discharge. Some discharges classified as a substantial threat to the public health or welfare of the United States may be further classified as a spill of national significance by the Administrator of the EPA or the Commandant of the USCG. The appropriate course of action may be

prescribed in §§ 300.322, 300.323, and 300.324.

- (i) When the reported discharge is an actual or potential major discharge, the FOSC shall immediately notify the RRT and the National Response Center ([NRC](#)).
 - (ii) When the investigation reveals an actual or potential medium discharge, the FOSC shall recommend activation of the RRT, if appropriate.
 - (iii) When the investigation reveals an actual or potential minor discharge, the FOSC shall monitor the situation to ensure implementation of proper removal action.
- (3) If the FOSC determines that effective and immediate removal, mitigation, or prevention of a discharge can be achieved by private party efforts, and where the discharge does not pose a substantial threat to the public health or welfare of the United States, determine whether the RP or other person is properly carrying out removal. Removal proceeds properly when:
 - (i) The RP applies the resources called for in its response plan to effectively and immediately remove, minimize, or mitigate threat(s) to public health and welfare and the environment; and
 - (ii) Removal efforts accord with applicable regulations, including the NCP. Even if the FOSC supplements RP resources with government resources, the spill response will not be considered improper unless specifically determined so by the FOSC.
- (4) Where appropriate, determine whether a state or political subdivision thereof can carry out any or all removal actions. If so, the FOSC may arrange funding to support these actions.
- (5) Ensure prompt notification to the trustees of affected natural resources in accordance with the applicable RCP and ACP.
- (6) Ensure that notifications and actions required in 300.135, the Fish and Wildlife Sensitive Environments Plan, have occurred. If not, the FOSC will perform those notifications and subsequent actions.
- (7) When appropriate, activate federal response using the OSLTF for oil discharges or the CERCLA Hazardous Substances Response Trust Fund for hazardous substances releases.
- (8) Removal shall be considered complete when so determined by the FOSC in consultation with the governor or governors of the affected states. When the FOSC considers removal complete, OSLTF removal funding shall end. This determination shall not preclude additional removal actions under applicable state law.

5. FOSC and USFWS Responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act (ESA)

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

FOSC/IC Responsibilities During a Spill Response

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

- Document any adverse effects on listed species or their habitat.
- Maintain a record of all oral and written communications with the USFWS during the response.

USFWS Responsibilities During a Spill Response

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

FOSC/IC Responsibilities Post-response

If listed species or critical habitat has been adversely affected by response activities, initiate formal consultation with USFWS pursuant to the ESA, all implementing regulations, and the ESA MOA. See Annex V of the [Region 7 RICP](#) for specific requirements and procedures.

USFWS Responsibilities Post-response

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

V. TECHNICAL SUPPORT AVAILABLE TO THE FOSC

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

1. The USCG National Strike Force (NSF)

USCG Strike Teams (Atlantic, Pacific, and National)

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

The National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC)

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

Public Information Assist Team (PIAT)

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

2. EPA Environmental Response Team (ERT)

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

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

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

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

4. United States Navy Supervisor of Salvage (SUPSALV)

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

5. EPA Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT)

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

6. USCG District Response Group (DRG)

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

7. USCG National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC)

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

8. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

National Weather Service

The National Weather Service (NWS), a federal organization within NOAA, can provide various types of support to an IC/UC operating in the SCNSA through its office in Wichita, Kansas. The NWS Forecast Offices in [Hastings](#), [North Platte](#), and [Goodland](#) (Kansas) are responsible for weather information in 52 counties in central Nebraska, including all of the SCNSA. The IC will be provided with a direct unlisted number to the lead forecaster's desk, through which continuous information on wind speeds, temperatures, and other atmospheric data can be obtained.

In addition, the NWS has an MOU with NEMA that allows the state to immediately notify commercial radio systems through the Emergency Alert System ([EAS](#)). Under these agreements, a state emergency management agency can contact NWS, triggering immediate notifications to commercial radio systems through the EAS to disseminate emergency public information regarding evacuation, sheltering in-place recommendations, and other actions intended to protect the public from hazardous conditions associated with a spill. Contact information regarding the NWS office is in Appendix I.

SSCs

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

9. DOI

DOI can provide information concerning lands and resources specifically under DOI jurisdiction, as well as technical expertise related to natural and cultural resources, and historic properties. DOI can also provide communications equipment and other support during extended incident response activities. The Secretary of the Interior acts as trustee for resources managed or protected by various offices and bureaus within DOI.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

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

10. Contractors

Many RPs maintain contracts with Oil Spill Removal Organizations (OSRO) and/or hazmat responders to handle spills that may occur. The NSFCC maintains the Response Resource Inventory ([RRI](#)) database listing OSROs and locally maintained equipment available to RPs. RPs are also responsible for NRDA in conjunction with the natural resource trustee and may retain contractors to conduct such assessments. EPA Regions 5, 7, and 8 maintain region-specific START and Emergency and Rapid Response Services (ERRS) contractors to facilitate emergency responses and cleanups. Any contractor responding to a spill will answer to the agency providing its

funding unless all parties agree to arrangements for other supervision. Any contractor responding to a spill will answer to the agency providing its funding, unless arrangements for supervision by other agencies are agreed to by all parties. IDNR, MPCA, NDEE, and DENR each maintain lists of available emergency response contractors.

11. Multi-Agency Response and Planning Groups

RRT and AC

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

Subarea Committees

The SCNSA Executive Committee was formed and functions under authority granted by the Region 7 Regional Administrator and Region 7 RRT. The SCNSA committee is composed of an EPA OSC from Region 7, a representative from USFWS, a representative of NDEE, one representative from each emergency management agency within the boundaries of the subarea, local fire departments, private industry, and tribal entities.

12. Natural Resource Trustees

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

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

NRDA

Following a hazardous release or discharge, natural resource trustees have responsibilities for assessing resulting injury to the environment. NRDA is the process by which trustees collect, compile, and evaluate data to determine the extent of injury to natural resources. The information gathered is used to assess damages, determine the dollar amount necessary to restore injured trust resources or compensate for lost use of

resources, and seek recovery of those damages from the RP. NRDA's are typically initiated concurrent with response activities.

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

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

State Natural Resource Trustees

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

State Trustees act on behalf of the public for natural resources—including groundwater and surface water, and ecosystems that support resources (1) within the boundary of the state, and (2) belonging to, managed by, controlled by, or appertaining to the state. The natural resources trustee for Nebraska is the Director of NDEE.

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

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

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

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

Federal Natural Resource Trustees

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

DOD / U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

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

DOE

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

DOI, USFWS

The Secretary of the Interior acts as trustee for resources managed or protected by DOI Bureaus, including USFWS and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR). USFWS, an office within DOI, is responsible for management of migratory birds, federally listed threatened and endangered species and interjurisdictional fishes, and numerous wildlife management areas within the SCNSA.

When a spill occurs, USFWS staff in the Wood River, Nebraska offices will provide timely advice on measures necessary to protect wildlife from exposure, as well as priority and timing of such measures. Protective measures may include preventing the oil from reaching areas where migratory birds and other wildlife are present or deterring birds or other wildlife from entering areas by using wildlife hazing devices or applying other methods.

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

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

The USFWS office in Wood River maintains spill response equipment including an air boat and trailer, 4-wheel drive truck, and a spill kit equipped to conduct NRDA and carcass collection. Wildlife biologists at this location are trained in boat operations and carcass collection protocols. USFWS's office is located next to the Crane Trust, a non-profit organization that protects and restores native habitat covering 10,000 acres in the Big Bend area of the Platte River to support whooping cranes, sandhill cranes, and other migratory bird species. The Crane Trust maintains vehicles, some equipment, and technical staff to support effective response efforts in partnership with local, state, and federal responders.

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

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

13. State Historic Preservation Office/Officers (SHPO)

[Section 106](#) of the National Historic Preservation Act requires federal agencies to take into account effects of their undertakings on historic properties and afford states a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings. Section 106 specifies procedures federal agencies are to implement to meet these statutory responsibilities, to include coordination with State Historical Preservation Offices (SHPO) of affected and potentially affected states. Section 106 accommodates historic preservation concerns with needs of federal undertakings through consultation among the agency official and other parties with an interest in effects of the undertakings on historic properties, commencing at the early stages of planning. The goal of consultation is to identify historic properties potentially affected by the undertakings, assess effects of those undertakings, and seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on historic properties. The Programmatic Agreement on Protection of Historic Properties during Emergency Response under the NCP can be accessed at [Programmatic Agreement on Protection](#), and contact information regarding SHPOs is available at [SHPO Contacts](#).

14. Tribal Historic Preservation Officers

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

VI. ROLES OF RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

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

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

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

VII. NOTIFICATION

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

A. NOTIFICATION PROTOCOL

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

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

B. SCNSA NOTIFICATIONS AND EMERGENCY CONTACTS LISTS

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

The 24-hour response numbers listed in the appendices represent central locations of each agency that are normally staffed 24 hours daily, 7 days a week. The numbers provided are those that outside parties would use to reach central dispatch. Assumedly, local residents would dial 9-1-1 during an emergency. Comprehensive notification lists by jurisdiction and function are included in Appendices A through H of this plan. Administrative numbers, email addresses, and other pertinent contact information are also included.

C. NOTIFICATION OF NATURAL RESOURCE TRUSTEES

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

VIII. SOUTH-CENTRAL NEBRASKA SUBAREA RESPONSE PROTOCOL

A. INCIDENT COMMAND AND JURISDICTION

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

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

B. CONTRACTOR OVERSIGHT

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

C. RESPONSE COORDINATION

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

D. PUBLIC INFORMATION

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

IX. INCIDENT COMMAND

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

A. NIMS PROTOCOL ADDRESSING STATE AND FEDERAL RESPONDERS

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

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

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

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

To document the incident planning process, jurisdictions should develop an Incident Action Plan based on ICS forms. The IC can use locally developed ICS forms or those made available by other agencies such as USCG. A list of the modified ICS forms can be downloaded at [dcms.uscg.mil ICS forms](https://dcms.uscg.mil/ICS-forms) or [response.epa.gov ICS forms](https://response.epa.gov/ICS-forms). The [USCG Incident Management Handbook](#) and [EPA Incident Management Handbook](#) have been developed to assist ICS implementation during incident response operations and planned events.

1. Single Jurisdictional Area Affected

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

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

- Identify himself/herself to the IC and integrate himself/herself into the established ICS per the IC’s direction, usually as technical specialist to an operations group supervisor or as an operations group supervisor.

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

2. Multiple Jurisdictional Areas Affected

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

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

3. Local, State, Federal Interaction

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

4. Seniority

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

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

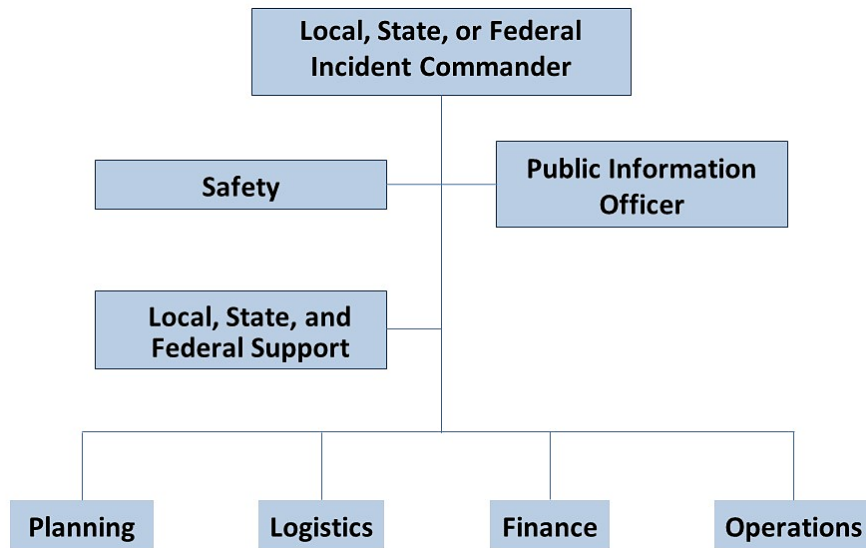
5. Post-Emergency Operations

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

B. TRANSITION OF COMMAND

1. UC Structure

Because oil and hazmat incidents involve many players and changes through time, it is important to establish leadership, responsibilities, and roles during a dynamic response action. Some responders serve as support players, while others have command roles. Rarely is one person or organization solely responsible for all aspects of a response to an incident involving oil or hazmat. An organizational chart reflecting such a circumstance is shown on Figure IX-1 on the next page.

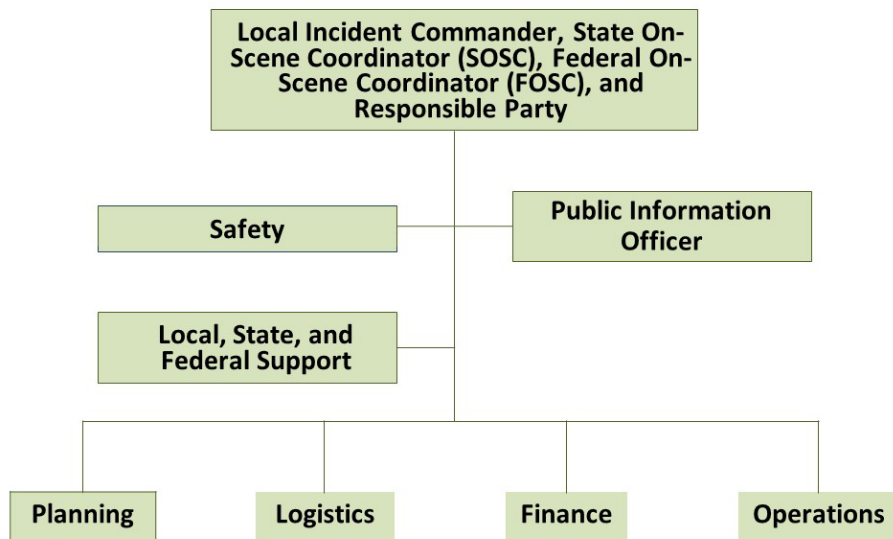
Figure IX-1: ICS WITH A SINGLE INCIDENT COMMANDER

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

Upon agreement, the qualified individuals assume command roles.

UC is not command by committee,

but rather is a mechanism for coordination, cooperation, and communication under which each party is allowed to operate within its appropriate sphere of command. Each organization shares the same command responsibilities within an ICS. An example of a UC organizational structure is shown below on Figure IX-3.

Figure IX-2: ICS WITH A UNIFIED COMMAND

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

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

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

The UC and response generally continue until the response is terminated or the roles of all but one level of government have so diminished that the primary level of government provides a single IC. Transition to a single

IC occurs via mutual agreement of members of the UC. The agency that provides the IC is then responsible for implementing procedures for termination of the response.

C. FEDERAL PREEMPTION

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

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

- A discharge of oil is classified as “major” (over 10,000 gallons).
- A release of a hazardous substance is classified as “major” (a release that poses a substantial threat to public health or welfare of the United States or the environment, or elicits significant public concern).
- The discharge or release is a “spill of national significance” (a spill with ramifications so complex because of its severity, size, location, actual or potential impact on the public health or welfare or the environment, or necessary response effort, that it requires extraordinary coordination of federal, state, local, and RP resources to contain and clean up the discharge).
- Because of the RP’s inability or unwillingness to respond, the FOSC decides to pay for the response with funds from CERCLA or OPA (“federalize” the response).
- Actions taken by the RP or local responders or state responders are inappropriate or ill-advised.
- Lack of cooperation among the RP and local and state responders is impeding prompt and effective response.

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

X. SITE SAFETY PLAN

A. INTEGRATION OF SITE SAFETY PLANS

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

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

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

B. REQUIREMENTS FOR SITE SAFETY PLANS

Site-specific safety plans are required of private employers of hazardous waste operations under 29 CFR 1910.120, and of governmental employers under 40 CFR 311. Both regulatory documents specify 11 categories that must be included in a site-specific safety plan. The required categories of an SSP are as follows:

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

8. **Spill Containment Procedures:** Procedures to contain and isolate entire volume of any hazardous substance spilled during site activities. (29 CFR 1910.120[j])
9. **Decontamination Procedures:** Procedures for decontaminating workers and equipment potentially exposed to hazmat. This section should also include methods to minimize contact with hazmat. (29 CFR 1910.120[k])
10. **Emergency Response Plan:** How anticipated emergencies will be handled and how risks associated with an emergency will be minimized. This plan must be developed prior to commencement of hazardous waste activities. (29 CFR 1910.120[l])
11. **Confined Space Entry Procedures:** If necessary, procedures for entering confined spaces. (29 CFR 1910.120[b][9]).

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

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

A. OSLTF FUNDING PROCEDURES

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

B. OSLTF CLAIMS

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

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

Additional information on claims can be found in the [NPFC's Claimant Information Guide](#).

C. STATE ACCESS TO THE OSLTF

In cases not covered under a [Pollution Removal Funding Authorization \(PRFA\)](#) issued to the state by the FOSC, states may seek reimbursement of allowable removal costs through another mechanism. In accordance with regulations in Section 1012(d) (1) of OPA, the President, upon request of the state's governor or his/her designee, may obligate the OSLTF for payment in an amount not to exceed \$250,000 for removal costs consistent with the NCP that are required for immediate removal of a discharge or mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of discharge of oil. Requests for access to the OSLTF under this provision must be made to the FOSC. The individual requesting access to the OSLTF must:

- Indicate that the request is a state access request under 33 CFR Part 133.
- Provide the name, title, department, and state.

- Describe the incident in sufficient detail to allow a determination of jurisdiction, including the date of the incident, type of product discharged, estimated quantity of discharge, the navigable water involved, and proposed removal actions for which the funds are being requested under Part 133.
- Indicate the amount of funds requested.

Further information is available through the USCG Technical Operating Procedures (TOP) for state access under Section 1012(d) (1) of OPA, which can be accessed at [NPFC TOP](#).

D. CERCLA LOCAL GOVERNMENTS REIMBURSEMENT PROGRAM

Section 123 of CERCLA and Section 1002 (b)(2)(F) of OPA authorize EPA to reimburse local governments for some (and in rare cases, possibly all) expenses incurred during temporary emergency measures in response to hazardous substance threats or releases—if those measures were necessary to prevent or mitigate injury to human health or the environment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

XII. NEBRASKA DISPOSAL REGULATIONS

Table 1 overviews material disposal requirements for Nebraska.

TABLE 1: OVERVIEW OF STATE DISPOSAL REGULATIONS

Material or Disposal Method	Regulation
Non-Hazardous Debris and Soil	Disposal can occur at a municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill. If debris meets demolition debris criteria, disposal at a permitted demolition landfill is allowed. May be used as beneficial fill for land improvement projects with state approval.
RCRA Hazardous Debris and Soil	Must be managed as a hazardous waste in accordance with NDEE regulation (Title 128).
Open Burning	Generally prohibited. Variance possible through NDEE.
Emergency Response Contractors	Available from NDEE.
Petroleum-Contaminated Water	Can discharge to a storm or sanitary sewer provided notice of intent is submitted to NDEE prior to discharging, and the discharge is below allowable levels. Permission from the local authority also needed for discharges to sanitary sewers.
Land Farming	One-time land farming of special wastes can be performed in accordance with NDEE soils protocol. Repeated land farming of special wastes of a parcel of land requires a permit from NDEE.
Pesticides and Fertilizers	Recovered liquids and solids may be applied to agricultural land at normal rates if consistent with label and material safety data sheet requirements.
Petroleum-Contaminated Soils	Can be land-applied in accordance with NDEE soils protocol or must be disposed of at a sanitary landfill.

XIII. WORST-CASE SCENARIOS

This information is not available in the public-access version of this plan.

APPENDIX A: South-Central Nebraska Spill Notification Flowchart

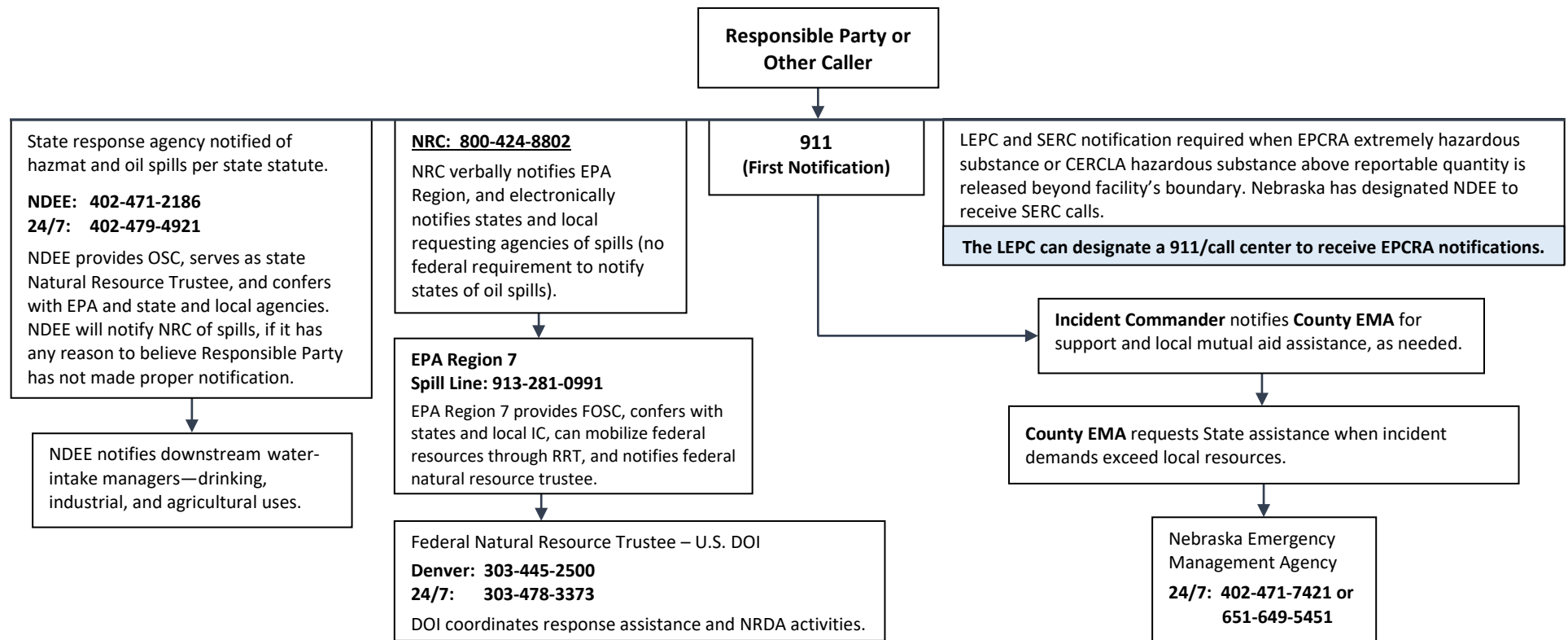


Table A2: Additional Key Contacts in the South-Central Nebraska Subarea

Organization	24/7 Number	Office Number	Organization	24/7 Number	Office Number	Organization	24/7 Number	Office Number
Adams County EMA	402-461-2364	402-461-2360	Harlan County EMA	402-461-2360	308-928-2147	Nebraska Department of H&HS	402-471-9356	402-471-3121
Buffalo County EMA	308-236-8555	308-233-3225	Kearney County EMA	308-233-3225	308-830-0589	USFWS, Wood River Office	308-379-6592	308-382-6468 Ext. 211
Clay County EMA	402-224-0199	402-762-4938	Lincoln County EMA	402-762-4939	308-532-7383	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) Nebraska-Kansas Area Office	308-345-4400	308-345-4400
Dawson County EMA	308-324-3011	308-324-2070	Nuckolls County EMA	308-324-2070	402-621-0016	Central Nebraska Public Power and Irrigation District (CNPPID) Holdrege	308-537-4182	308-995-8601
Franklin County EMA	308-425-6231	308-425-6231	Phelps – Region 15 EMA	308-991-2996	308-995-2250	CNPPID, Gothenburg	308-537-4182	308-537-3582
Frontier County EMA	308-367-4411	308-268-5088	Red Willow County EMA	308-345-1850	308-345-1850	CNPPID, Bertrand	308-537-4182	308-472-3219
Furnas County EMA	308-268-5088	308-268-5088	Webster County EMA	402-746-2722	402-746-2722	Union Pacific Railroad	888-877-7267	888-870-8777
Gosper County EMA	308-785-2420	308-268-5088	State Fire Marshal	402-471-2027	402-471-2027	BNSF Railway	800-832-5452	817-234-6164
Hall County EMA	308-385-5370	308-385-5360	NE State Patrol Dispatch	402-441-6000	402-471-4545	Nebraska, Kansas & Colorado Railroad	800-331-3115	308-352-4899
Hamilton County EMA	402-694-6936	402-694-5126	NE Game and Parks	402-471-5547	402-471-0641	Nebraska Central Railroad Company	682-267-2051	402-371-9015

Guide to Subarea Notifications

The spill notification flowchart on the previous page provides recommendations for notifications following a discharge of oil or release of hazardous substances affecting the SCNSA. Obligations of the RP to notify the NRC when a spill exceeds the reportable quantity for a hazardous substance is established by statute. The NRC's responsibility to notify EPA and other agencies of spills is similarly delineated in federal statutes. However, beyond these initial notifications, it is recognized that notifications evolve independently for each incident. Decisions on notification will depend on volume of material released, perceived threat to human health or the environment posed by the release, capability of an agency to handle the situation, and personal preferences and historical working relationships. Initial notifications might originate with an RP, but they also come from the public or via the news media. Moreover, any agency listed in the Response Notification Flowchart could be the first alerted to an incident.

Oil operators in Nebraska are required to notify NDEE when a spill occurs. Although oil is not considered a hazardous material under CERCLA, operators are required by OPA 90 to notify the NRC whenever an oil spill could reach navigable waterways in a quantity that would produce a sheen. In addition, local responders are encouraged to notify the NRC whenever they have reason to suspect the RP has not made proper notification.

APPENDIX B: NATURAL RESOURCE TRUSTEE CONTACTS

Table B3: FEDERAL, STATE, and TRIBAL NATURAL RESOURCE TRUSTEES

U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Mountain Prairie Region Migratory birds, threatened and endangered species, archaeological/historical sites in park and wildlife refuge system units, public lands, Native American Indian allotments/trust lands, national parks and preserves, national historic sites, national monuments, national wildlife refuges, public lands, national recreation areas, national fish hatcheries, and Bureau of Reclamation reservoirs and dams.		
Primary	Courtney Hoover DOI Regional Environmental Officer, Denver	Office: 303-980-3944 courtney_hoover@ios.doi.gov
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)		
Local Office	Amanda Ciurej Fish and Wildlife Biologist Ecological Services Nebraska Field Office, Wood River	Office: 308-382-6468 Ext. 211 amanda_ciurej@fws.gov Main Office: 308-382-6468
U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Forest Service National forest, wilderness areas, wildlife within USDA-controlled forests, archaeological sites, etc.		
Primary	Kurt Muenchow	Office: 303-275-5201 24-Hour: 303-697-9667 kmuenchow@fs.fed.us
Alternate	John Lacoste	573-341-7479 john.lacoste@usda.gov
Department of Defense / U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Military bases and reservations, USACE reservoirs and dams		
Primary	Joshua Gormley Environmental Compliance Coordinator	Office: 816-389-3123 816-389-3798 24-Hour: 816-398-1268 joshua.P.gormley2@usace.army.mil
U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) DOE facilities and surrounding lands		
Primary	Sybil Chandler	Office: 816-488-3417 sybil.chandler@nnsa.doe.gov
Alternate	Jessy Innocent	Office: 816-488-4261 jessy.innocent@nnsa.doe.gov
Nebraska Natural Resource Trustee – Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy (NDEE)		
Spill Line	NDEE Main Office, Lincoln	Office: 402-471-2186
Spill Line	Nebraska State Patrol Dispatch	24-Hour: 402-479-4921
Primary	Kirk Morrow Emergency Response Coordinator	Office: 402-471-8584 kirk.morrow@nebraska.gov
Alternate	Jim Borovich Remediation Section Chief	Office: 402-471-2223 jim.borovich@nebraska.gov
Local Office	North Platte Field Office	Office: 308-530-0874/0875/0873
Local Office	Holdrege Field Office	Office: 308-991-1972/1780
Tribal Trustees – Ponca Tribe of Nebraska		
Primary	Misha Mazurkewycz Environmental Manager	Office: 402-438-9222 24-Hour: 402-326-3117 mmazurkewycz@poncatrbe-ne.org

Alternate	Mike Gibson Tribal Response Program Technician	Office: 402-438-9222 mgibson@poncatribes-ne.org
Alternate	Falon McAlpin, Executive Director of Tribal Affairs	Office: 402-640-6104 fmcaldin@poncatribes-ne.org
Alternate	Jonathon Robinson, Deputy of Tribal Affairs	Office: 402-449-4207

APPENDIX C: FEDERAL AGENCY CONTACTS**Table C4: FEDERAL AGENCY CONTACTS**

National Response Center – Washington, D.C.		
Primary	National Response Center	800-424-8802
24-hour	National Response Center	800-424-8802
Fax	National Response Center	202-267-2165
EPA Region 7 – Lenexa, KS		
Primary	Emergency Response Program	913-551-7641
24-hour	Spill Line – Emergency Response Program	913-281-0991
U.S. Coast Guard, 8th Coast Guard District – New Orleans, LA		
Primary	Response Division	504-671-2230
24-hour	Command Center	855-485-3727
U.S. Coast Guard – Sector Upper Mississippi River - St. Louis, MO		
Primary	Sector Upper Mississippi River, Sector Commander	314-269-2500
24-hour	Sector Upper Mississippi River	866-360-3386 314-269-2332
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District		
Primary	Public Affairs	402-995-2417
Business Hours	Missouri River Project Office	402-996-3747
U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service (NPS)		
Primary	NPS Midwest Regional Office	402-661-1708
24-hour	NPS Emergency Incident Coordination Center	866-436-4667 888-246-4335

APPENDIX D : ADDITIONAL STATE AND FEDERAL CONTACTS

TABLE D5: NPFC AND OTHER REGION 7 STATE CONTACTS

National Pollution Funds Center – Arlington, VA		
Primary	National Pollution Funds Center	202-795-6003
24-hour	NPFC Command Duty Officer	202-494-9118
Business Hours	Team 1 (includes NE)	202-795-6092 – Regional Manager 202-795-6092/6078 – Case Officers
Iowa Department of Natural Resources – Des Moines, IA		
Primary	Iowa Department of Natural Resources	515-725-8694
24-hour	Iowa Department of Natural Resources	515-725-8694
Email	Adam Broughton Emergency Response & Homeland Security Unit	515-204-3352/ 515-725-0386 adam.broughton@dnr.iowa.gov
State EMA (24-Hour)	Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management Department	515-725-3231 515-979-2200
Missouri Department of Natural Resources – Jefferson City, MO		
Primary	Missouri Department of Natural Resources	573-526-3315
24-hour	Missouri Department of Natural Resources	573-634-2436
Email	Brad Harris Environmental Emergency Response Section Chief	573-526-4794 brad.harris@dnr.mo.gov
State EMA	Missouri State Emergency Management Agency	573-526-9100
Kansas Department of Health and Environment – Topeka, KS		
Primary	Kansas Department of Health and Environment	785-296-4367
24-hour	Kansas Department of Health and Environment	785-296-1679
Email	Joe Dom Chief of Assessment and Restoration Section	785-296-1914 joe.dom@ks.gov
State EMA	Kansas Division of Emergency Management	800-905-7521 785-291-3333

APPENDIX E: LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION CENTER CONTACTS**Table E6: LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION CENTER CONTACTS**

Agency	Address	Director	24/7 Phone	PSAP / Call Center	Office Phone	Email
Adams County Emergency Management	1313 N. Hastings Avenue Hastings, NE 68901	Ron Pughes	402-461-2364	Hastings 911 Center 402-461-2364	402-461-2361	rpughes@acema.org
Buffalo County Emergency Management	2025 Avenue A Kearney, NE 68847	Darrin Lewis	308-236-8555	Buffalo Co. 911 308-236-8555	308-233-3225	em@buffalocounty.ne.gov
Clay County Emergency Management	205 N. Calvary Avenue Clay Center, NE 68933	Tim Lewis	402-224-0199	Clay Co. Sheriff Office 308-762-3528	402-762-4939	tim.lewis@clay.nacone.org
Dawson County Emergency Management	700 N. Washington, Rm N Lexington, NE 68850	Brian Woldt	308-324-3011	Dawson Co. Sheriff Office 308-324-3011	308-324-2070	brian.woldt@dawsoncountyne.org
Franklin County Emergency Management	405 15th Avenue Franklin, NE 68939	Jerry Archer	308-425-6231	Franklin Co. Sheriff Office 308-425-3716	308-425-6231	sheriff@franklin.nacone.org
Frontier County Emergency Management	912 R Street, Box 408 Beaver City, NE 68926	Roger Powell (Region 17 Coordinator)	308-367-4411	Frontier Co. Sheriff 911 308-367-4411	308-268-5088	furnasem@atcjet.net
Furnas County Emergency Management			308-268-5088	Furnas Co. Sheriff 911 308-268-2245		
Gosper County Emergency Management			308-785-2420	Gosper Co. Sheriff 308-785-240		
Hall County Emergency Management	100 E. First Street Grand Island, NE 68802	Jon Rosenlund	308-385-5370	Grand Island / Hall Co. 308-385-5200	308-385-5362	jonr@grand-island.com
Hamilton County Emergency Management	916 13th Street Aurora, NE 68818	Kirt Smith	402-694-6936	Hamilton Co. Sheriff 402-694-6936	402-694-5126	hcema@hamilton.net
Harlan County Emergency Management	706 2nd Street Alma, NE 68920	Chris Becker	308-928-2147	Harlan Co. Sheriff 308-928-2147	308-928-2147	hclaw@harlan.nacone.org
Kearney County Emergency Management	402 Main Avenue Axtell, NE 68924	Jeff England	308-233-3225	Kearney Co. Sheriff 308-832-2805	308-830-0589	em@kearneycounty.org
Lincoln County Emergency Management	715 S Jeffers Street North Platte, NE 69101	Brandon Myers	402-762-4939	Lincoln Co. Sheriff 308-535-9599	308-532-7383	myersbw@ci.north-platte.ne.us
Nuckolls County Emergency Management	150 Main Street Nelson, NE 68961	Nicholas Elledge	308-324-2070	Nuckolls Co. Sheriff 402-225-2831	402-621-0016	nick.elledge@nuckolls.nacone.org
Phelps County Emergency Management	715 5th Avenue, Ste. 22 Holdrege, NE 68949	Justin Norris (Region 15 Coordinator)	308-991-2996	Phelps Co. Sheriff 308-995-5692	308-995-2250	emdirector@phelps.nacone.org
Red Willow County Emergency Management	516 Norris Avenue McCook, NE 69001	Alan Kotschwar	308-345-1850	Red Willow Co. Sheriff 308-345-1850	308-345-1850	akotschwar@rwsheff.org
Webster County Emergency Management	641 N. Cedar Street Red Cloud, NE 68970	Ron Sunday	402-746-2722	Webster Co. Sheriff 402-746-2722	402-746-2722	webstercountyem@gmail.com

Notes: PSAP Public Safety Answering Point

PD Police Department

APPENDIX F: SPECIALIZED TEAMS & SPILL RESPONSE SUPPORT**Table F7: STATE SUPPORT AGENCY CONTACTS**

Nebraska Support Agencies		
Primary	Nebraska Game & Parks Commission, Main Office	Office: 402-471-0641
Local Office	Nebraska Game & Parks Commission, SW District Office	Office: 308-535-8025
Local Office	Nebraska Game & Parks Commission, Kearney Service Center	Office: 308-865-5310
Primary	Nebraska Department of Health & Human Services	Office: 402-471-3121 24-Hour/Emergency: 402-471-1983 Environ. Health: 402-471-0928
Primary	Nebraska Emergency Management Agency	Office: 402-471-7421 24-Hour: 402-499-1219
Primary	Nebraska State Patrol	Dispatch: 402-441-6000 Hwy. Emergency: 800-525-5555
Local Office	Nebraska State Patrol	Troop C: 308-385-6000 Troop D: 308-535-8047
Primary	Nebraska State Fire Marshal	Main: 402-471-2027

TABLE F8: SPECIALIZED RESPONSE TEAMS AND SUPPORT AGENCY CONTACTS

Hazmat Teams	24/7 Number Phone	Team Contact
Nebraska Hazardous Incident Team (NHIT)	NSP Dispatch: 402-441-6000 Troop C: 308-385-6000 Troop D: 308-535-8047	Sergeant Brad Wagner, NSP 402-471-0105 brad.wagner@nebraska.gov
Grand Island Fire Department	308-385-5370	Grand Island Fire, Chief Cory Schmidt 308-385-5444 ext. 229
Hastings Fire & Rescue	402-461-2350	Hastings Fire, Captain Brad Starling 402-461-2351
North Platte Fire Department	308-535-6762	North Platte Fire, Chief Dennis Thompson 308-535-6762
Red Willow Western Rural Fire Department	308-345-3450	Red Willow Rural, Chief Bill Elliott 308-345-4333
Other Response Support	Phone	Other Contact
Nebraska Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)	402-471-7421 (8am-5pm) 402-499-1219 (5pm-8am) 1-877-297-2368 (outside NE)	NEMA Duty Officer
Nebraska State Fire Marshal	402-471-2027 402-641-7194 (After Hours)	Chief Deputy Doug Hohbein, NHIT 402-471-9479 doug.hohbein@nebraska.gov
Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy (NDEE)	877-253-2603 (8am-5pm) 402-479-4921 (5pm-8am)	Kirk Morrow, NHIT 402-471-8584 kirk.morrow@nebraska.gov
National Weather Service (NWS)	402-359-4381 or 800-452-9074	NWS Hastings Office NWS North Platte Office NWS Goodland (KS) Office
Nebraska 72nd Civil Support Team	402-471-7421	877-297-2368

Dive Teams	Phone	Other Contact
Grand Island Dive-Rescue Team (Grand Island Rural Fire District)	308-385-5360 (Hall County EOC)	911 for Emergencies
Lexington Volunteer Fire Department Dive Team	308-746-6253	911 for Emergencies

TABLE F9: NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (NDOT)

NDOT District	Office Location	District Engineer	Office Phone
District 4	Grand Island	Wesley Wahlgren	308-385-6265
District 4 includes Adams, Buffalo, Clay, Hall, Hamilton, Nuckolls, and Webster Counties.			
District 6	North Platte	Gary Thayer	308-535-8031
District 6 includes Lincoln and Dawson Counties.			
District 7	McCook	Kurt Vosburg	308-345-8490
District 7 includes Franklin, Frontier, Furnas, Gosper, Harlan, Kearney, Phelps, and Red Willow Counties.			

Note: NDOT Director Kyle Schneweis is in the Lincoln, NE office (402-479-4615).

APPENDIX G: OTHER TECHNICAL SUPPORT RESOURCES

Agency Toxic Substance & Disease for Registry (ATSDR)	(770) 488-7100
American Petroleum Institute	(202) 682-8000
Ammonia Safety and Training Institute.....	(813) 453-7102
Bureau of Explosives.....	(412) 841-4894
Bureau of Explosives via CHEMTREC	(800) 424-9300
Centers for Disease Control (CDC).....	(770) 488-7100
Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC).....	(800) 424-9300
Chemical Manufacturers Association.....	(202) 887-1255
Chlorine Institute.....	(202) 775-2790
Environmental Response Team (ERT)	(908) 321-6660 (EOC 202-564-3850)
National Pesticides Telecommunication Network	(800) 858-7378
National Pollution Fund Center (NPFC).....	(202) 795-6076/6078
NPFC Command Duty Officer (after hours)	(202) 494-9118
OSHA Hot-Line	(800) 321-6742
Public Health Services, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	(816) 426-3294
RCRA/CERCLA Hot-Line.....	(800) 424-9346
Safe Drinking Water Act	(800) 426-4791
SARA Title III / Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program (CEPP) Hot-Line	(800) 424-9346
Scientific Support Coordinators (SSC)	
NOAA	(202) 549-7759
EPA.....	(908) 321-6660 (EOC 202-564-3850)
Superfund Technical Assistance and Response Team (START) Region 5	(888)-569-5284 (312) 353-2000
START Region 7	(913) 461-8108/8105 (913) 281-0991
NIOSH Technical Information	(800) 232-4636
USCG National Strike Force Coordination Center (NFSCC).....	(252) 331-4400
Atlantic Strike Team	(609) 724-0008
Gulf Strike Team	(251) 441-6601
Public Information Assist Team (PIAT)	(252) 331-6000
Response Resource Inventory (RRI) System.....	OSRO Listings
U.S. Navy Supervisor of Salvage (SUPSALV)	
SUPSALV	(202) 781-1731
Emergency Activation.....	(202) 781-3889

APPENDIX H: HOSPITALS AND AIR AMBULANCE SERVICE PROVIDERS**TABLE H10: HOSPITALS SERVING THE SCNSA**

Hospitals	Telephone	County
Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital 715 N. St. Joseph Avenue Hastings, NE 68901	402-463-4521	Adams
CHI Health Good Samaritan Hospital 10 E. 31st Street Kearney, NE 68847	308-865-7100	Buffalo
Kearney Regional Medical Care 804 22nd Avenue Kearney, NE 68845	308-455-3600	Buffalo
Cozad Community Hospital 300 East 12th Street Cozad, NE 69130	308-784-2261	Dawson
Gothenburg Memorial Hospital 910 20th Street Gothenburg, NE 69138	308-537-3661	Dawson
Lexington Regional Health Center 1201 North Erie Street Lexington, NE 68850	308-324-5651	Dawson
Franklin County Memorial Hospital 1406 Q Street Franklin, NE 68939	308-425-6221	Franklin
Tri Valley Health System Cambridge Memorial Hospital , 1305 W. Highway 34 Cambridge, NE 69022	308-697-3329	Furnas
St. Francis Medical Center 2620 W. Faidley Avenue Grand Island, NE 68803	308-384-4600	Hall
Memorial Community Health 1423 Seventh Street Aurora, NE 68818	402-694-3171	Hamilton
Harlan County Health System 717 North Brown Street Alma, NE 68920	308-928-2151	Harlan
Kearney County Health Services 727 E. 1st Street Minden, NE 68959	308-832-3400	Kearney
Great Plains Regional Medical Center 601 W. Leota Street North Platte, NE 69101	308-568-8000	Lincoln
Brodstone Memorial Hospital 520 East 10Th Street Superior, NE 68978	402-879-3281	Nuckolls

Hospitals	Telephone	County
Phelps Memorial Health Center 1215 Tibbals Street Holdrege, NE 68949	308-995- 2211	Phelps
Community Hospital 1301 E. H Street McCook, NE 69001	308-344-2650	Red Willow
Webster County Community Hospital 6th & Franklin Streets Red Cloud, NE 68970	402-746-5600	Webster

TABLE H11: AIR AMBULANCES AND PUBLIC AIR SUPPORT IN THE SCNSA

Team or Facility	24-hour Phone	Other Information
Air Ambulance Service Providers		
Air Care, Kearney	800-474-7911	Helicopter and fixed-wing
Midwest Medical Transport / Midwest MedAir	800-562-3396	Helicopter and long-distance ground
Star Care Emergency Dispatch, Lincoln	800-252-4262	Helicopter, fixed-wing, and long- distance ground
Life Flight, St. Joseph Hospital, Omaha	888-238-1428	Helicopter and long-distance ground
Omaha Life Net 1	888-481-7040 844-491-1247	Helicopter and fixed wing, can dispatch other air services for mass casualty event
Sky-Med, Omaha	800-228-6138	Helicopter
LifeTeam, McCook	308-345-2039	Fixed-wing
Air Link, Scotts Bluff	800-252-2215	Helicopter and fixed-wing
Public Air Support Services		
Nebraska State Patrol Dispatch	402-471-4545	Helicopter and fixed-wing
Nebraska Civil Air Patrol (CAP)	888-211-1812 Ext. 300 402-919-1459	CAP Assistance Request
Nebraska Air National Guard, 155th Air Refueling Wing	402-309-1234 (Command Post)	Based at Lincoln Municipal Airport in Lincoln, NE

APPENDIX I: AIRPORTS AND HELIPORTS**TABLE I12: GENERAL AVIATION AIRPORTS AND HELIPORTS IN THE SCNSA**

Type	ID	County	City	Name	Owner Type	Latitude	Longitude
Airport	30NE	Adams	Campbell	RS Ag-Land	Private	40.3558475	-98.68312528
Airport	KHSI	Adams	Hastings	Hastings Municipal	Public	40.6052551	-98.42788889
Heliport	NE90	Adams	Hastings	Mary Lanning Memorial Hospital	Private	40.5913889	-98.38752341
Airport	KEAR	Buffalo	Kearney	Kearney Regional	Public	40.7270278	-99.00677778
Heliport	76NE	Buffalo	Kearney	Good Samaritan	Private	40.7075125	-99.08147667
Airport	56NE	Buffalo	Ravenna	Noble Field	Private	41.0327903	-98.81202361
Airport	43NE	Buffalo	Riverdale	Onion Crest Airpark	Private	40.775234	-99.15472222
Airport	08K	Clay	Harvard	Harvard State	Public	40.6513333	-98.07988889
Airport	CZD	Dawson	Cozad	Cozad Municipal	Public	40.8695923	-100.0042515
Airport	GTE	Dawson	Gothenburg	Quinn Field	Public	40.9254833	-100.1465694
Airport	2NE5	Dawson	Gothenburg	Fiese Airstrip	Private	40.9000069	-100.0948469
Heliport	NE16	Dawson	Gothenburg	Gothenburg Memorial Hospital	Private	40.9391731	-100.1534597
Airport	LXN	Dawson	Lexington	Jim Kelly Field	Public	40.7904236	-99.77591417
Airport	8NE6	Franklin	Franklin	Franklin's Plainview	Private	40.1208464	-98.9253575
Heliport	ONE4	Franklin	Franklin	Franklin County Memorial Hospital	Public	40.0972353	-98.95035833
Airport	81NE	Franklin	Hildreth	Bunger Field	Private	40.2736236	-99.00786167
Airport	15NE	Franklin	Upland	SINDT	Private	40.291125	-98.82340917
Airport	47V	Frontier	Curtis	Curtis Municipal	Public	40.63875	-100.4734167
Airport	NE15	Frontier	Maywood	Frontier Field	Private	40.6170444	-100.7264083
Airport	37V	Furnas	Arapahoe	Arapahoe Municipal	Public	40.3415833	-99.90780556
Airport	CSB	Furnas	Cambridge	Cambridge Municipal	Public	40.3065833	-100.1620833
Heliport	79NE	Furnas	Cambridge	Cambridge Memorial Hospital	Private	40.2808397	-100.1790258
Airport	2NE0	Gosper	Elwood	Johnson Lake	Private	40.6966731	-99.83428583

Type	ID	County	City	Name	Owner Type	Latitude	Longitude
Airport	GRI	Hall	Grand Island	Central Nebraska Regional	Public	40.9675425	-98.30963889
Heliport	NE76	Hall	Grand Island	St Francis Medical Center	Private	40.9250122	-98.37256333
Airport	NE38	Hall	Prosser	Aknux	Private	40.7094581	-98.56006778
Heliport	NE84	Hamilton	Aurora	Memorial Hospital	Private	40.8683456	-98.01449917
Airport	AUH	Hamilton	Aurora	Aurora Municipal - Al Potter Field	Public	40.8941389	-97.99455556
Airport	38NE	Hamilton	Henderson	Boardman Aerial	Private	40.7536217	-97.85143861
Airport	4D9	Harlan	Alma	Alma Municipal	Public	40.1124597	-99.34641111
Seaplane Base	H63	Harlan	Alma	Harlan County Lake	Public	40.0430669	-99.25092639
Airport	0V3	Kearney	Minden	Pioneer Village Field	Public	40.5149167	-98.94563889
Airport	NE29	Kearney	Minden	Cavanaugh	Private	40.5139028	-99.01202889
Airport	64V	Lincoln	Wallace	Wallace Municipal	Public	40.8322244	-101.1640447
Airport	6NE0	Lincoln	Wallace	Van Boening	Private	40.7869478	-101.1657117
Airport	01NE	Lincoln	Wellfleet	Detour	Private	40.8436167	-100.6526436
Airport	85NE	Nuckolls	Hardy	Meyers Freedom Flight Hardy	Private	40.0208458	-97.94198722
Airport	12K	Nuckolls	Superior	Superior Municipal	Public	40.0461999	-98.06125544
Airport	NE87	Nuckolls	Superior	Rempe Private	Private	40.0972344	-98.06476556
Airport	HDE	Phelps	Holdrege	Brewster Field	Public	40.4520889	-99.33647639
Airport	3NE3	Phelps	Holdrege	Wells	Private	40.5000111	-99.31704167
Airport	NE30	Phelps	Holdrege	Olson Field	Private	40.5736211	-99.42037917
Airport	6NE7	Red Willow	Bartley	Lee Field	Private	40.24445	-100.3379214
Airport	MCK	Red Willow	Mc Cook	Mc Cook Ben Nelson Rgnl	Public	40.2062778	-100.5920833
Airport	7V7	Webster	Red Cloud	Red Cloud Municipal	Public	40.0821667	-98.54136111
Additional information for public airports is available at http://www.airnav.com/airports/us/ne .							

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data 2019

APPENDIX J: ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

TABLE J13: ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

County	Agency	Type	Name	Notes
Adams	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	Waterfowl Production Area (WPA)	Weseman WPA	80 acres of wetland and 80 acres of upland. Purchased by TNC in 1990s.
Adams	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	WPA	Kenesaw WPA	Located 1/2 mile southeast of Kenesaw. 231 acres: 161 acres of wetland, 70 acres as upland.
Adams	Nebraska Game and Parks Commission (NGPC)	State Recreation Area (SRA)	Crystal Lake SRA (SRA)	33-acre park adjacent to the Little Blue River and features a 30-acre lake.
Adams	NGPC	SRA	DLD SRA	5 miles east of Hastings on U.S. Highway 6. It is a former wayside area encompassing 7 acres.
Adams	NGPC	SRA	Prairie Lake SRA	3 miles south and 1/4 mile east of Juniata with 160 acres.
Adams	TNC	Project Area	Platte River	Various areas along Platte River
Buffalo	USFWS	Whooping Crane Critical Habitat	Platte River	Platte River from Lexington to Denman
Buffalo	Platte River Recovery Implementation Program	Endangered Species Act (ESA) Mitigation Land	Wyoming property	2 miles E, 1 mile S of Kearney; owned by State of Wyoming for mitigation purposes
Buffalo	USFWS	Farmers Home Administration (FMHA) under the National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) system	Wize	Section 12, T12N, R14W
Buffalo	USFWS	FMHA easement under the NWR	Altmaier, Freddie	Section 31, T10N, R17W
Buffalo	National Audubon Society, Inc. (NAS)	Wildlife Sanctuary	Lillian Annette Rowe Wildlife Sanctuary	South of Gibbon
Buffalo	NGPC	SRA	War Axe SRA	9 acres of land and a 16-acre lake just off I-80.
Buffalo	NGPC	SRA	Union Pacific SRA	Near Kearney at exit 263 of I-80 toward Odessa
Buffalo	NGPC	SRA	Windmill SRA	Part of "chain of lakes" along I-80. Situated at the Gibbon Interchange, between Kearney and Grand Island.
Buffalo	NGPC	Wildlife Management Area (WMA)	Bufflehead WMA	3.25 miles W of Minden INT
Buffalo	NGPC	WMA	Bassway Strip WMA	Four ponds and 7 miles of river frontage. Includes 90 acres of lakes and sandpits; mostly wooded.
Buffalo	NGPC	WMA	Coot Shallows WMA	1.75 mile W of Odessa INT

TABLE J13: ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

County	Agency	Type	Name	Notes
Buffalo	NGPC	WMA	Blue Hole WMA	539 acres, plus 30-acre pond and 2 miles of river frontage of mostly riparian wooded habitats.
Buffalo	NGPC	WMA	Kea Lake WMA	SW Quad, Kearney INT
Buffalo	NGPC	WMA	Kea West WMA	N I-80, 1 mile W of Kearney INT
Buffalo	NGPC	WMA	East Odessa WMA	71 acres and a 7-acre pond along Platte River and I-80.
Buffalo	NGPC	WMA	Denman Island WMA	Nearest town is Shelton, NE.
Buffalo	Nebraska Public Power District (NPPD)	ESA Mitigation Land	Elm Creek Island	
Buffalo	TNC	Project Area	Various parts of Platte River	Parts of T8-R15
Buffalo	Platte River Recovery Implementation Program	ESA Mitigation Land	Bartels Tract	A wetland dominated by tree vegetation
Clay	USFWS	National Wildlife Refuge	McMurtrey Marsh NWR	2 miles W of Harvard; it attracts tens of thousands of snow, Canada, cackling, and greater white-fronted geese in spring.
Clay	USFWS	WPA	Harvard WPA	Close to Harvard WPA, the wetland attracts tens of thousands of waterfowl.
Clay	USFWS	WPA	Hultine WPA	Close to Harvard and McMurtrey WPAs with the same heavy waterfowl activity.
Clay	USFWS	WPA	Verona WPA	Close to Harvard and McMurtrey WPAs with the same heavy waterfowl activity.
Clay	USFWS	WPA	Lange WPA	59 acres of wetland and 101 acres of uplands.
Clay	USFWS	WPA	Theesen WPA	46 acres of wetlands and 34 acres of uplands.
Clay	USFWS	WPA	Glenvil WPA	79 acres of wetland and 41 acres of upland immediately SE of Glenvil.
Clay	USFWS	WPA	Massie WPA	494 acres of wetland and 359 acres of upland. A good Rainwater Basin lagoon for waterfowl and shorebirds
Clay	USFWS	WPA	Harms WPA	Habitat includes 33 acres of wetland and 27 upland acres.
Clay	USFWS	WPA	Moger WPA	Habitat includes 72 acres of wetland and 123 acres of upland.
Clay	USFWS	WPA	Meadowlark WPA	Habitat includes 45 wetland acres and 35 upland acres. Mostly prairie with no trees.
Clay	USFWS	WPA	Green Acres WPA	Habitat includes 48 acres of wetland and 15 acres of upland.
Clay	USFWS	WPA	Eckhardt Lagoon WPA	Habitat includes 65 acres of wetland and 109 acres of upland.
Clay	USFWS	WPA	Schuck WPA	56 acres of wetland and 24 acres of upland. A permanent wetland on the SW side is accessible from a dirt road on the SE side of the property.

TABLE J13: ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

County	Agency	Type	Name	Notes
Clay	USFWS	WPA	Smith Lagoon WPA	226 acres of wetland and 254 acres of upland. There is a boat ramp in the SW corner of the property.
Clay	USFWS	WPA	Hansen WPA	Habitat includes 147 acres of wetland and 173 acres of upland.
Clay	NGPC	WMA	Greenwing WMA	53 acres of marsh and 27 acres of uplands with scattered thickets and cropland
Clay	NGPC	WMA	Bulrush WMA	133 acres of marsh, 29 acres of pastureland and 78 acres of cropland.
Clay	NGPC	WMA	Bluewing WMA	145 acres of seasonal wetland habitat along with 50 acres of cropland and 4 acres of pastureland.
Clay	NGPC	WMA	White-front WMA	106 acres of marsh with about 7 acres of permanent water, 158 acres of cropland, and 10 acres of pasture.
Clay	NGPC	WMA	Greenhead WMA	1-acre dugout pond, 1 acre of cropland, and 50 acres of marshy habitat.
Clay	NGPC	WMA	Kissinger Basin WMA	262 acres of marsh, 47 acres of pasture, and 177 acres of cropland. Some of the best all-around marsh in the region.
Dawson	Central Nebraska Public Power & Irrigation District (CNPPID)	ESA Mitigation Land	Jeffrey Island	7-mile-long Jeffrey Island, between Lexington and Overton, is suitable habitat for waterfowl, sand hill cranes, least terns, piping plovers, and many other species of wildlife.
Dawson	USFWS	Whooping Crane Critical Habitat	Platte River	Platte River from Lexington to Denman
Dawson	NGPC	SRA	Johnson Lake SRA	Habitat includes a 2,000-acre reservoir and 68 acres of upland.
Dawson	NGPC	SRA	Gallagher Canyon SRA	400-acre reservoir, 24 acres upland. Park entry permit required.
Dawson	NGPC	WMA	E. Willow Island WMA	37 acres
Dawson	NGPC	WMA	Willow Island WMA	45 acres upland, 35 acres lake, and riparian woodland.
Dawson	NGPC	WMA	Cozad WMA	Area 18 acres, all upland. S I-80, 1 mile S of Cozad.
Dawson	NGPC	WMA	W. Cozad WMA	S I-80, 1 mile SW of Cozad.
Dawson	NGPC	WMA	East Cozad WMA	S I-80, 1.5 miles E of Cozad.
Dawson	NGPC	WMA	Dogwood WMA	Area 402 acres with 10-acre lake, 1.5 miles of river frontage.
Dawson	NGPC	WMA	Darr WMA	NW Quad, Darr, Nebraska
Dawson	NGPC	WMA	East Darr WMA	0.5 miles E of Darr, Nebraska
Dawson	NGPC	WMA	Bitterns Call WMA	80 acres of mixed upland and wetland habitat.
Dawson	NGPC	WMA	Overton WMA	NW Quad Overton, Nebraska
Dawson	NGPC	WMA	Blue Heron WMA	At Gothenburg, Nebraska, E of Route 47
Dawson	NGPC	WMA	Darr Strip WMA	976 acres, with 2.5 miles of river frontage.
Dawson	NGPC	WMA	Plum Creek WMA	10 SW of Lexington
Dawson	NGPC	WMA	West Elm Creek WMA	N I-80, SW Elm Creek

TABLE J13: ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

County	Agency	Type	Name	Notes
Dawson	NGPC	WMA	East Gothenburg WMA	4 E Gothenburg, NE
Dawson	NPPD	ESA Mitigation Land	Cottonwood Ranch	201 acres of wetland and 359 acres of upland.
Dawson	NPPD	ESA Mitigation Land	Overton Island	
Dawson	NPPD	ESA Mitigation Land	Lexington Island	
Franklin	USFWS	WPA	Ritterbush WPA	49 acres of wetland and 32 acres of upland.
Franklin	USFWS	WPA	Macon Lakes WPA	526 acres of wetland and 505 acres of upland.
Franklin	USFWS	WPA	Quadhamer WPA	311 acres of wetland and 287 acres of upland.
Franklin	NGPC	WMA	Limestone Bluffs WMA	Rolling hills with grasses, rock outcrops, and wooded ravines with a spring-fed stream 3 miles E of Route 10 at the state line.
Franklin	NGPC	WMA	Ash Grove WMA	Includes rolling hills pasture land, grasses, rock outcrops, and a spring-fed stream.
Frontier	NGPC	SRA	Red Willow Reservoir SRA & WMA	1,628 acre reservoir and 4,320 acres of upland. Located 11 miles north of McCook, U.S. Highway 83.
Frontier	NGPC	SRA	Medicine Creek SRA & WMA	6,726 acres SRA area 1,768-acre reservoir (Harry Strunk Lake) & 1,200 acres of upland.
Furnas	USFWS	FMHA easement under the NWR	Avon Arms	Sections 2, 11, 10, T4N, R23W
Furnas	NGPC	WMA	Oxford WMA	N of Republican River 2 miles S of Highway 136 and Road 433.
Furnas	NGPC	WMA	Burton's Bend WMA	Along the Republican River
Gosper	USFWS	Whooping Crane Critical Habitat	Platte River	Platte River from Lexington to Denman
Gosper	USFWS	WPA	Elley Lagoon WPA	Habitat includes 33 acres of wetland and 27 acres of upland.
Gosper	USFWS	WPA	Peterson WPA	2,460 acres alternating between mature ponderosa pine forests and grasslands in typical ridge and canyon topography. Two streams bisect the area.
Gosper	USFWS	WPA	Victor Lakes WPA	Habitat consists of 168 acres of wetland and 70 acres of upland.
Gosper	NGPC	SRA	East Phillips Canyon SRA	8 miles S of Lexington
Gosper	NGPC	SRA	Johnson Lake SRA	2,000-acre reservoir and 68 acres of upland
Gosper	NGPC	SRA	Elwood Reservoir SRA	1,330-acre reservoir and 724 adjacent acres of grassland with some wooded sites.
Gosper	NGPC	WMA	Plum Creek WMA	152 acres
Hall	USFWS	FMHA easement under the NWR	Hannon	Sections 9, 10, T9N, R12W
Hall	USFWS	WPA	Hannon WPA	Wet meadows and surrounding grassy uplands with 105 acres of water
Hall	NGPC	SRA	Cheyenne SRA	Small area with a 15-acre pond near Wood River.
Hall	NGPC	SRA	Mormon Island SRA	Three lakes and their surrounding riparian woodlands just off I-80.

TABLE J13: ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

County	Agency	Type	Name	Notes
Hall	NGPC	WMA	Cornhusker Farm WMA	841 acres of upland habitat in three separate parcels.
Hall	NGPC	WMA	Cattail WMA	3 miles W of Alda, Nebraska.
Hall	NGPC	WMA	Wood River West WMA	4 miles S of Wood River, Nebraska.
Hall	NGPC	WMA	Martin's Reach WMA	Includes 80 heavily wooded acres and 10 acres of pastureland with about 0.7 mile of river frontage on the Platte's main channel.
Hall	NGPC	WMA	Loch Linda WMA	29-acre wet cattail marsh surrounded by 9 acres of pastureland and mature riparian forest adjoining the Platte River.
Hall	TNC	Project Area	Various Platte River	Parts of T9-R11, T10-R10
Hall	Platte River Crane Trust	WMA	Platte River Crane Trust	Nature Center at 9325 South Alda Road
Hamilton	USFWS	FMHA easement under the NWR	Mowitz, Eldred	Section 10, T12N, R5W
Hamilton	USFWS	FMHA easement under the NWR	Larson, Steven	Section 18, T10N, R6W
Hamilton	USFWS	WPA	Troester Basin WPA	Habitat includes 271 acres of wetland and 49 acres of upland.
Hamilton	USFWS	WPA	Springer WPA	397 acres of wetland and 243 acres of upland.
Hamilton	USFWS	WPA	Nelson WPA	143 acres of wetland and 17 acres of upland.
Hamilton	NGPC	WMA	Deep Well WMA	Known locally as Phillips Basin, this is 35 acres of semi-permanent wetlands, 25 acres of permanent wetlands, 70 acres of marsh, 43 acres of pasture, and 125 acres of cropland
Hamilton	NGPC	WMA	Pintail WMA	A large basin SW of Aurora with 268 acres of marsh, 185 acres cropland, and 25 acres of pastureland.
Hamilton	NGPC	WMA	Gadwall WMA	68 acres of wetlands, 2 acres of permanent water, and 20 acres of crops.
Harlan	US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	Large Reservoir	Harlan County Lake	13,000 surface acres and nearly 75 miles of shoreline making it Nebraska's second-largest lake.
Harlan	NGPC	WMA	Burton's Bend WMA	Along the Republican River
Harlan	NGPC	WMA	Southeast Sacramento WMA	115 acres of marsh and 70 acres of upland pasture.
Harlan	NGPC	WMA	South Sacramento WMA	Two parcels N of Route 4 in NE corner of county
Kearney	USFWS	Whooping Crane Critical Habitat	Platte River	Platte River from Lexington to Denman
Kearney	USFWS	ESA Mitigation Land	Wyoming property	2 miles E, 1 mile S of Kearney; owned by State of Wyoming for mitigation purposes
Kearney	USFWS	FMHA easement under the NWR	Nickels Brothers	NW 1/4 Section 7, T7N, R15W
Kearney	USFWS	FMHA easement under the NWR	Johansen, Bruce	Section 11, T6N, R14W
Kearney	USFWS	WPA	Killdeer WPA	36 acres of wetland and 2 acres of upland.

TABLE J13: ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

County	Agency	Type	Name	Notes
Kearney	USFWS	WPA	Clark WPA	227 acres of wetland and 224 acres of upland.
Kearney	USFWS	WPA	Youngson WPA	113 acres of wetland and 70 acres of upland.
Kearney	USFWS	WPA	Frerichs WPA	33 acres of wetland and 13 acres of upland.
Kearney	USFWS	WPA	Lindau WPA	93 acres of wetland and 59 acres of upland.
Kearney	USFWS	WPA	Jensen WPA	176 acres of wetland and 289 acres of upland. Access from W Powerline Road.
Kearney	USFWS	WPA	Gleason WPA	195 acres of wetland and 372 acres of upland.
Kearney	USFWS	WPA	Bluestem WPA	Habitat includes 44 wetland acres and 32 upland acres.
Kearney	USFWS	WPA	Prairie Dog WPA	471 acres wetland and 421 acres of upland. A small black-tailed prairie dog colony exists near the SE end of WPA and is consistently used by burrowing owls.
Kearney	NGPC	SRA	Fort Kearny SRA	186 acres dotted with sandpit lakes
Kearney	NGPC	State Historical Park (SHP)	Fort Kearny SHP	1 mile SSW of SRA on Route 50A.
Kearney	NGPC	WMA	Northeast Sacramento WMA	40 acres 2 miles SSW of Minden, Nebraska.
Lincoln	NGPC	SHP	Buffalo Bill Ranch SHP	2921 Scouts Rest Ranch Road, North Platte, Nebraska 69147
Lincoln	NGPC	SRA	Lake Maloney Reservoir SRA	1,600-acre reservoir and 1,732 acres upland. 6 miles S of North Platte on Highway 83.
Lincoln	NGPC	SRA	Sutherland Reservoir SRA & WMA	3,020-acre reservoir and 37 acres upland. 2 miles S of Sutherland on State Highway 25.
Lincoln	NGPC	SRA	Buffalo Bill Ranch SRA	Adjoins the SHP
Lincoln	NGPC	WMA	West Gothenburg WMA	N & S I-80, 3 miles W of Brady
Lincoln	NGPC	WMA	East Sutherland WMA	35 acres between I-80 and South Platte River
Lincoln	NGPC	WMA	Brady WMA	SE Quad, Brady INT
Lincoln	NGPC	WMA	West Brady WMA	S I-80, 3 miles W of Brady
Lincoln	NGPC	WMA	North River WMA	681 acres, 2 miles of river frontage.
Lincoln	NGPC	WMA	Muskrat Run WMA	224 acres on North Platte River
Lincoln	NGPC	WMA	Hershey WMA	133 acres along S side of I-80
Lincoln	NGPC	WMA	East Hershey WMA	40 acres along N side of I-80
Lincoln	NGPC	WMA	West Hershey WMA	N I-80, 0.5 mile W Hershey INT
Lincoln	NGPC	WMA	Birdwood Lake WMA	20 acres upland and 13 acres lake along N side of I-80
Lincoln	NGPC	WMA	Platte WMA	242 acres along N side of I-80
Lincoln	NGPC	WMA	Box Elder Canyon WMA	20-acre site consists of native grasslands and deciduous wooded habitats along the Tri-County Supply Canal.
Lincoln	NGPC	WMA	Wellfleet WMA	65 acres along Medicine Creek just W of Highway 83
Lincoln	NGPC	WMA	Pawnee Slough WMA	In Maxwell S of Highway 30 and N of Platte River
Lincoln	NGPC	WMA	Cottonwood Canyon WMA	15.4 acres is much like Box Elder WMA. Cottonwood, Snell, and Box Elder Canyons are all fairly close to one another.

TABLE J13: ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

County	Agency	Type	Name	Notes
Lincoln	NGPC	WMA	Chester Island WMA	0.3 mile of river frontage S of I-80
Lincoln	NGPC	WMA	Jeffrey Canyon WMA	900-acre reservoir and 35 acres upland. 5 miles S, 1 mile W, and 0.5 mile S of Brady.
Lincoln	NGPC	WMA	Hansen Memorial Reserve WMA	147 acres of wetland and 173 acres of upland just N of Ong, Nebraska.
Lincoln	NGPC	WMA	Cedar Valley WMA	175 acres with a 50-acre lake 4 miles N of Valparaiso, Nebraska.
Lincoln	NGPC	WMA	Fremont Slough WMA	N I-80, 4.5 miles E of North Platte
Lincoln	NGPC	WMA	West Maxwell WMA	N I-80, 1 mile W Maxwell INT
Lincoln	NPS	Natural Landmark	Kissected Loess Plains	17 miles SSW of Brady
Lincoln	TNC	Project Area	Muskrat Run WMA	302 acres, N Platte River
Lincoln	TNC	Project Area	Kelly Ranch	Parts of T14-R33 and R34
Nuckolls	NGPC	WMA	Smartweed Marsh West WMA	33 acres of wetland and 5 acres of upland W of Route 14.
Nuckolls	NGPC	WMA	Smartweed Marsh WMA	74 acres of wetland and 6 acres of upland W of Route 14.
Phelps	USFWS	Whooping Crane Critical Habitat	Platte River	Platte River from Lexington to Denman
Phelps	USFWS	WPA	Johnson Lagoon WPA	252 acres of wetlands and 326 acres of upland E of Highway 183
Phelps	USFWS	WPA	Funk Lagoon WPA	Largest marsh in NE at 1,989 acres (1163 acres of wetland marsh and 826 upland acres) 4 miles NNE from Funk, Nebraska.
Phelps	USFWS	WPA	Atlanta WPA	659 upland acres and 453 wetland acres 1 mile NW of Atlanta, Nebraska.
Phelps	USFWS	WPA	Jones Marsh WPA	76 acres of upland and 89 acres of wetland 3 miles NE of Atlanta, Nebraska.
Phelps	USFWS	WPA	Cottonwood WPA	201 acres of wetland and 359 acres of upland 2 miles NNE of Bertrand, Nebraska.
Phelps	USFWS	WPA	Linder WPA	160 acres 3 miles NE of Bertrand, Nebraska.
Phelps	NGPC	SRA	Sandy Channel SRA	133 acres with 11 small lakes (old sand pits) and ponds, totaling 47 acres 2 miles S on Highway 183 from I-80.
Phelps	NGPC	WMA	High Basin WMA	44 acres of wetland and 74 acres of pasture land 2 miles N of Bertrand, Nebraska.
Phelps	NGPC	WMA	West Sacramento WMA	Wetland surrounded by grassy uplands 3 miles SW of Sacramento, Nebraska.
Phelps	NGPC	WMA	Sacramento-Wilcox WMA	500 of its 2,313 acres are designated as refuge 2 miles S of Sacramento, Nebraska.
Phelps	NPPD	ESA Mitigation Land	Cottonwood Ranch	Access from 10749 748 Rd, Overton, Nebraska.
Phelps	TNC	Project Area	Anderson	Part of T8-R19
Red Willow	NGPC	SRA	Red Willow Reservoir SRA & WMA	1,628-acre reservoir and 4,320 acres of upland. 11 miles N of McCook on Highway 83.
Red Willow	NGPC	WMA	Bartley Diversion Dam WMA	A small area of grasslands, rolling hills, and scattered trees on the Republican River.
Red Willow	NGPC	WMA	Burton's Bend WMA	Along the Republican River

TABLE J13: ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

County	Agency	Type	Name	Notes
Red Willow	NGPC	WMA	Red Willow Diversion Dam WMA	11 miles N of McCook on Highway 83.
Webster	NGPC	WMA	Indian Creek WMA	Riparian woods along the N shore of the Republican River W of Highway 281.
Webster	NGPC	WMA	Narrows WMA	288 acres along N shore of Republican River S of Highway 136.
Webster	NGPC	WMA	Elm Creek WMA	
Webster	TNC	Project Area	Willa Cather Memorial Prairie	609-acre tract of grazed but unbroken mixed-grass prairie owned and maintained by the Cather Foundation W of highway 281 at the state border.
Webster	TNC	Project Area	Willa Cather Memorial Prairie	Part of T1-R11

In addition to above-listed sensitive environments within the SCNSA, the Platte River provides significant recreational benefits downstream of the subarea that are associated with several parks and state recreation areas. These should receive consideration following any major spill of oil or hazmat into the Central Platte River. Among those areas, all under jurisdiction of NGPC (308-535-8025), are:

- Two Rivers SRA, 964 acres on the northwest edge of Douglas County (402-359-5165)
- Eugene T. Mahoney State Park, 574 acres in Saunders County across the Platte River from Sarpy County where Interstate 80 crosses the river (402-944-2523)
- Schramm Park SRA & Ak-Sar-Ben Aquarium, 331 acres on the north bank of the Platte in Sarpy County, 9 miles south of Gretna on Highway 31 (402-332-3901)
- Platte River State Park, 418 acres on the south bank of the Platte 3 miles west of Louisville in Cass County (402-234-2217)
- Louisville SRA, 192 acres on the north edge of Louisville on Nebraska Highway 50 (402-234-6855).

APPENDIX K: THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

Listings for all SCNE counties, as wells as specific locations within counties, can also be obtained through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's [Information for Planning and Consultation \(IPaC\)](#) tool.

TABLE K14: THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES BY COUNTY

County	Common Name	Scientific Name	Group	Status
Adams	Northern long-eared bat	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Mammal	T
Adams	Piping plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Bird	T
Adams	Red knot	<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>	Bird	T
Adams	Whooping crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	Bird	E
Buffalo	Least tern	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	Bird	E
Buffalo	Northern long-eared bat	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Mammal	T
Buffalo	Piping plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Bird	T
Buffalo	Western prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera praeclara</i>	Plant	T
Buffalo	Whooping crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	Bird	E
Clay	Eskimo curlew	<i>Numenius borealis</i>	Bird	E
Clay	Northern long-eared bat	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Mammal	T
Clay	Western prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera praeclara</i>	Plant	T
Clay	Whooping crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	Bird	E
Dawson	American burying beetle	<i>Nicrophorus americanus</i>	Insect	E
Dawson	Least tern	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	Bird	E
Dawson	Northern long-eared bat	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Mammal	T
Dawson	Piping plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Bird	T
Dawson	Western prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera praeclara</i>	Plant	T
Dawson	Whooping crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	Bird	E
Franklin	Whooping crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	Bird	E
Franklin	Northern long-eared bat	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Mammal	T
Frontier	American burying beetle	<i>Nicrophorus americanus</i>	Insect	E
Frontier	Piping plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Bird	T
Frontier	Whooping crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	Bird	E
Furnas	Whooping crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	Bird	E
Furnas	Northern long-eared bat	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Mammal	T
Gosper	Piping plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Bird	T
Gosper	Whooping crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	Bird	E
Gosper	Least tern	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	Bird	E
Gosper	American burying beetle	<i>Nicrophorus americanus</i>	Insect	E
Hall	Piping plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Bird	T
Hall	Whooping crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	Bird	E
Hall	Least tern	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	Bird	E
Hall	Western prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera praeclara</i>	Plant	T
Hall	Northern long-eared bat	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Mammal	T
Hamilton	Eskimo curlew	<i>Numenius borealis</i>	Bird	E
Hamilton	Least tern	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	Bird	E

Notes & Disclaimer: This list identifies Federally listed endangered (E), threatened (T), and candidate (C) species as provided by USFWS on March 5, 2020. While this list provides a REASONABLY ACCURATE GUIDE, it should not be considered the final word in determining species location.

TABLE K14: THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES BY COUNTY

County	Common Name	Scientific Name	Group	Status
Hamilton	Northern long-eared bat	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Mammal	T
Hamilton	Piping plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Bird	T
Hamilton	Red knot	<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>	Bird	T
Hamilton	Western prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera praeclara</i>	Plant	T
Hamilton	Whooping crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	Bird	E
Harlan	Whooping crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	Bird	E
Harlan	Northern long-eared bat	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Mammal	T
Kearney	Piping plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Bird	T
Kearney	Whooping crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	Bird	E
Kearney	Least tern	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	Bird	E
Kearney	Northern long-eared bat	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Mammal	T
Lincoln	American burying beetle	<i>Nicrophorus americanus</i>	Insect	E
Lincoln	Blowout penstemon	<i>Penstemon haydenii</i>	Plant	E
Lincoln	Least tern	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	Bird	E
Lincoln	Piping plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Bird	T
Lincoln	Red knot	<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>	Bird	T
Lincoln	Western prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera praeclara</i>	Plant	T
Lincoln	Whooping crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	Bird	E
Nuckolls	Whooping crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	Bird	E
Nuckolls	Northern long-eared bat	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Mammal	T
Phelps	Red knot	<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>	Bird	T
Phelps	Piping plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Bird	T
Phelps	Whooping crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	Bird	E
Phelps	Least tern	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	Bird	E
Phelps	Western prairie fringed orchid	<i>Platanthera praeclara</i>	Plant	T
Phelps	Northern long-eared bat	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Mammal	T
Red Willow	Whooping crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	Bird	E
Red Willow	Northern long-eared bat	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Mammal	T
Webster	Whooping crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	Bird	E
Webster	Northern long-eared bat	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Mammal	T

Notes & Disclaimer: This list identifies Federally listed endangered (E), threatened (T), and candidate (C) species as provided by USFWS on March 5, 2020. While this list provides a REASONABLY ACCURATE GUIDE, it should not be considered the final word in determining species location.

APPENDIX L: PIPELINE OPERATORS & REGULATED FACILITIES

This information is not available in the public-access version of this plan.

TABLE L15: FACILITY RESPONSE PLAN (FRP) SITES

FRP Number	Facility Name	Address	City	County	Zip Code	Latitude	Longitude
07A0247	Abengoa Bioenergy of Nebraska	35955 Navaho Road	Ravenna	Buffalo	68869	41.020573	-98.869761
07A0302	AGP - Hastings Soybean Oil Production Plant	2801 East 7th Street	Hastings	Hall	68901	40.594344	-98.339873
07A0233	Blue Knight Energy Partners	4112 N Academy Road	Grand Island	Hall	68801	40.976749	-98.326114
07A0241	Green Plains Wood River	7874 S. 140th Road	Wood River	Hall	68883	40.815408	-98.608836
07A0016	Magellan Pipeline Company - Doniphan Terminal	12275 S US Highway 281	Doniphan	Hall	68832	40.750800	-98.375600
07A0289	Aventine Renewable Energy	2103 Harvest Drive	Aurora	Hamilton	68818	40.870186	-98.044938
07A0186	KAAPA Ethanol, LLC	8450 KAAPA Lane	Minden	Kearney	68959	40.483359	-99.077224
07A0075	Union Pacific Bailey Rail Yard	4601 W. Front Street	North Platte	Lincoln	69101	41.145395	- 100.843743
07A0194	NuStar/Kaneb - North Platte Terminal	17504 S Highway 83	North Platte	Lincoln	69101	40.977417	- 100.755611

Source: U.S. EPA Region 7 FRP Database (January 2022)

TABLE L16: RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN (RMP) FACILITIES

Facility Name	Street Address	County	Latitude	Longitude
Chief Ethanol Fuels, Inc. (Hastings Plant)	4225 East South Street	Adams	40.585000	-98.318889
Equalizer Midwest, Incorporated	4955 East South Street	Adams	40.583056	-98.305278
Fairfield Non-Stock Co-op Fertilizer Association	4110 W. Blue Hill Road	Adams	40.379889	-98.438528
Fairfield Non-Stock Co-op Fertilizer Association	9865 South Showboat blv, Section 28, T 6N, R 9W	Adams	40.464167	-98.343889
Flanders Provision Company, LLC	2001 Summit Avenue	Adams	40.569556	-98.406944
Gavilon Fertilizer LLC - Hastings	4935 East J St.	Adams	40.568611	-98.305000
Hansen	10445 N. Apple Ave.	Adams	40.695644	-98.368100
Hastings, NE 5211	150 North Blaine Avenue	Adams	40.583692	-98.334968
Hayland	7940 N. Hayland Ave.	Adams	40.666717	-98.590939
Holstein	9870 S. Main Ave.	Adams	40.464114	-98.654283
Juniata	200 S. Depot Street	Adams	40.593117	-98.509683
Kenesaw	18250 West 26th St.	Adams	40.612778	-98.659468
Nebraska Cold Storage	600 East 39th Street	Adams	40.622500	-98.374722

Facility Name	Street Address	County	Latitude	Longitude
Noah's Ark Processors LLC	1009 W M Street	Adams	40.563862	-98.394091
Trumbull	647 Hartford Street	Adams	40.677853	-98.277814
Whelan Energy Center Unit 2	4520 East South Street	Adams	40.580132	-98.312315
Winfield United --Hastings, Ne	5780 East J Street	Adams	40.568611	-98.295472
Agricultural Services Inc., of Shelton NE	523 Railroad Street	Buffalo	40.778338	-98.738693
Aurora Cooperative - Buda	6540 East 39th Street	Buffalo	40.713608	-98.996989
Aurora Cooperative - Gibbon	44740 West U.S. HWY 30	Buffalo	40.741757	-98.884688
Aurora Cooperative - Sodtown NH3 Plant	30250 Shelton Road	Buffalo	40.967678	-98.740334
Bowie Fertilizer, Inc.	204 West North Street	Buffalo	40.929354	-99.390535
Bowie Fertilizer, Inc.	201 Railroad Street	Buffalo	40.781900	-99.161500
Darling Ingredients, Inc.	102 Lincoln Ave.	Buffalo	41.025232	-98.906108
Gibbon Packing, LLC.	218 East Highway 30	Buffalo	40.753014	-98.837861
The Andersons - Gibbon Facility	6090 Optic Road	Buffalo	40.731111	-98.920556
Trotter Fertilizer	317 Cemetery Road	Buffalo	40.974397	-99.083655
Aurora Cooperative - Clay Center NH3 Plant	401 W. Fairfield	Clay	40.519613	-98.060008
Aurora Cooperative - Eldorado NH3 Plant	US HW 14, 5 mi east/ 5 mi north of Harvard	Clay	40.682776	-97.995988
Aurora Cooperative - Harvard	108 N. Adams Avenue	Clay	40.616750	-98.095123
Aurora Cooperative - Ong NH3 Plant	107 Main Street	Clay	40.396433	-97.837814
C & M Supply Inc. - Deweese	210 South	Clay	40.355917	-98.136889
Edgar, NE 5207 Satellite	30251 Road R	Clay	40.371529	-97.976578
Fairfield Non-Stock Co-op Fertilizer Association	30490 RD-Q	Clay	40.408333	-97.995833
Fairfield Non-Stock Co-op Fertilizer Association	2nd and "D" Streets	Clay	40.428333	-98.105556
Fairfield Non-Stock Co-op Fertilizer Association	31080 Road C, Section 16, T 6N, R 8W	Clay	40.493889	-98.241111
George Bros. Propane & Fertilizer Corp. - Sutton	Highway 6 & Saunders Ave.	Clay	40.596472	-97.860250
George Bros. Propane & Fertilizer Corp. - Verona	1750 Road 315	Clay	40.555250	-97.965722
Sutton	West DLD Road	Clay	40.610336	-97.880733
Sutton - Hwy 41	6 miles E. of Clay Center on Hwy 41	Clay	40.525350	-97.937067
Chief Ethanol Fuels	1111 East Industrial Drive	Dawson	40.767072	-99.726225
Country Partners Cooperative - Gothenburg	102 8th St	Dawson	40.930422	-100.168057
Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc. - Lexington	1500 Plum Creek Parkway	Dawson	40.761111	-99.736944
Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc. - Lexington	1500 Plum Creek Parkway	Dawson	40.761111	-99.736944
Tyson Fresh Meats, Inc. - Lexington	1500 Plum Creek Parkway	Dawson	40.761111	-99.736944
Aurora Cooperative - Upland	Nebraska Spur 31A	Franklin	40.319430	-98.904137
Campbell	807 Broad St.	Franklin	40.300508	-98.728936

Facility Name	Street Address	County	Latitude	Longitude
Cooperative Producers, Inc. - Franklin West	1202 15th Avenue	Franklin	40.089180	-98.953002
Hildreth	509 S. Railway St.	Franklin	40.339700	-99.046031
Nebraska Corn Processing, LLC	107 Potter Street	Furnas	40.281051	-100.159843
Agricultural Services Inc., of Alda NE	Railroad Street	Hall	40.868648	-98.467627
Agricultural Services Inc., of Cairo NE	North Hwy 11	Hall	41.005357	-98.609086
Agricultural Services Inc., of Doniphan NE	101 East Pine Street	Hall	40.769698	-98.368946
Agricultural Services Inc., of Grand Island NE	2777 N. Broadwell Street	Hall	40.950580	-98.357672
Agricultural Services Inc., of Wood River NE	106 West Railroad Street	Hall	40.817718	-98.604026
Aurora Cooperative - Cairo NH3 Plant	10501 W. One-R Road	Hall	41.003133	-98.540842
Aurora Cooperative - Doniphan Nurse Tanks	.25 mi E of S. Blaine & W. Giltner	Hall	40.772857	-98.354954
Aurora Cooperative - GI Agronomy	4155 East Hwy 30	Hall	40.941557	-98.292437
Aurora Cooperative - Wood River NH3 Plant	6236 S. Schauppsville Rd	Hall	40.841976	-98.531470
Green Plains Wood River LLC	7874 South 140th Road	Hall	40.814722	-98.611667
JBS - Grand Island Beef Processing Facility	555 South Stuhr Rd	Hall	40.922583	-98.318861
Lineage Logistics - Grand Island	205 East Roberts	Hall	40.948432	-98.352138
McCain Foods USA, Inc., Grand Island, Nebraska	204 East Roberts Street	Hall	40.950031	-98.352884
Wood River	15123 W. Wood River Rd.	Hall	40.828239	-98.629308
Agricultural Services Inc., of Phillips NE	East Street	Hamilton	40.894223	-98.212804
Aurora Cooperative - Aurora South NH3 Plant	315 8th Street	Hamilton	40.858371	-98.008363
Aurora Cooperative - Marquette NH3 Plant	203 Railroad Street	Hamilton	41.003623	-98.009422
Aurora Cooperative - Murphy NH3 Plant	905 Murphy Road	Hamilton	40.879877	-98.116141
Aurora East, LLC	1205 South "O" Road	Hamilton	40.867306	-98.038722
Aurora West, LLC	2103 Harvest Drive	Hamilton	40.870035	-98.045509
Central Valley Ag Hampton East NH3	1307 South X Road	Hamilton	40.881364	-97.864752
Central Valley Ag Hampton North NH3	20th & North W Road	Hamilton	40.973054	-97.882841
Central Valley Ag Hordville NH3	Oak & Elm Streets	Hamilton	41.077390	-97.886161
Central Valley Ag Jensen Plant	Intersection of Co. Roads 18 & "O"	Hamilton	40.945745	-98.038433
Central Valley Ag Marquette NH3	2304 Highway 14	Hamilton	41.025564	-97.996537
Central Valley Ag Stockham NH3	Main Street	Hamilton	40.718184	-97.944507
CF Industries Dist. Facilities, LLC - Aurora	1059 West Highway 34	Hamilton	40.875555	-98.099444
Giltner	23 Railroad Street	Hamilton	40.774703	-98.150469
Koch Fertilizer - Aurora Terminal	1101 West Highway 34	Hamilton	40.873594	-98.091195
Aurora Cooperative - Keene	435 Railroad Street	Kearney	40.424976	-99.067721
Axtell	101 South Main Street	Kearney	40.477153	-99.127817

Facility Name	Street Address	County	Latitude	Longitude
Cooperative Producers, Inc.	1225 34th Road	Kearney	40.512748	-98.915344
KAAPA Ethanol, L.L.C.	8450 KAAPA Lane	Kearney	40.483268	-99.075345
Wilcox	S. Briggs Street	Kearney	40.364208	-99.172619
Hershey Simplot Grower Solutions	401 E. Front Street	Lincoln	41.159500	-100.996333
Midwest Renewable Energy, LLC	27532 W Hwy 30	Lincoln	41.160833	-101.090000
NuStar Energy LP - North Platte Terminal	17504 S. Hwy 83	Lincoln	40.976431	-100.755354
Wal-Mart Distribution Center #7018	3001 E. State Farm Road	Lincoln	41.093889	-100.730278
Aurora Cooperative - Hardy NH3 Plant	410 West Railroad Street	Nuckolls	40.008035	-97.929565
C & M Supply Inc. - Abdal Plant	922 Road 3300	Nuckolls	40.121386	-98.123336
C & M Supply Inc. - Oak Plant	Highway S-65A	Nuckolls	40.253694	-97.896000
C & M Supply Inc. - Ruskin Plant	4609 Hwy 136	Nuckolls	40.147553	-97.875460
Nelson	1 mile N. of Nelson on Hwy 14	Nuckolls	40.219667	-98.068719
Funk	U. S. Highway 6	Phelps	40.459322	-99.262214
Holdrege, NE 2138 Satellite	11853 733 Road	Phelps	40.451658	-99.298779
McCook, NE 5511	101 Burlington Road	Red Willow	40.196185	-100.628190
Blue Hill	South Highway 281	Webster	40.319808	-98.444639
Ely's Inc	101 University Street	Webster	40.070760	-98.330680
Farmers Union Cooperative Company	102 University Street	Webster	40.070806	-98.328750

Source: U.S. EPA Region 7 FRP and RMP Database, December 2021

APPENDIX M: RECORD OF CHANGE

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date
1	Added new subarea map	Cover	March 2018
2	Added sections (<i>To Report a Spill</i> , <i>Special Notice</i> , and <i>Record of Change</i>) in front of Preamble and reorganized entire plan for consistency across subarea plans.	Pages i through iv	March 2018
3	Added Frontier, Franklin, Webster, Nuckolls, and Clay Counties to better reflect the South-Central Nebraska Planning, Exercise and Training (PET) Region.	Base Plan and all relevant appendices	March 2018
4	Added Melinda Luetke as South-Central Nebraska Subarea (SCNSA) Coordinator	Pages ii and iii	March 2018
5	Added web address where subarea plans are posted	Page ii	March 2018
6	Moved “Corrections and Updates Form” from last page to front of plan	page iii	March 2018
7	Added hyperlinks to key terms on first use throughout document	Base Plan and preceding sections	March 2018
8	Hyperlinked “Table of Contents” to corresponding headings	Table of Contents	March 2018
9	Reformatted plan (font and styles)	Entire document	March 2018
10	Removed references to US Department of Transportation’s (DOT) Research and Special Programs Administration, and U.S. Department of Interior’s (DOI) Minerals Management Service	Base Plan, Section II	March 2018
11	Removed references to the National Response Plan (NRP) and replaced with the National Response Framework (NRF), except in Section II where relationship between NRP/NRF is explained	Multiple sections	March 2018
12	Revised description of state hazardous materials (hazmat) teams and procedure to request support	Base Plan, Section IV	March 2018
13	Added references to local public health departments in the subarea	Base Plan, Section IV	March 2018
14	Revised language to reference most recent USCG/EPA Memorandum of Agreement (MOU)	Base Plan, Section IV	March 2018
15	Revised descriptions of EPA and USCG roles during a response to include information in the Regional Integrated Contingency Plan (RICP)	Base Plan, Section IV	March 2018
16	Revised Section V to include state and federal organizations/functions comprising “Technical Support Available to the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC)” (i.e., State Historic Preservation Officers [SHPO]), Scientific Support Coordinators [SSC])	Base Plan, Section V	March 2018
17	Revised “Natural Resource Trustees” sub-section to include references to Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) and Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) directives	Base Plan, Section V	March 2018

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date
18	Added language describing role and responsibilities of the responsible party (RP) (i.e., maintain a Qualified Individual, provide representative to Unified Command [UC], etc.)	Base Plan, Section VI	March 2018
19	Removed the term “Quick Action Response Guide” and replaced with “Spill Notification Flowchart”, reformatted flowchart, and updated phone numbers	Appendix C	March 2018
20	Amended “Incident Command” section to include National Incident Management System (NIMS) protocols and descriptions of Incident Command (IC) structures for various incident situations	Base Plan, Section IX	March 2018
21	Updated acronyms list and moved back to Appendix P	Appendix P	March 2018
22	Revised definition list to include description of non-conventional oils; removed terms not used in the document; and moved to Appendix Q	Appendix Q	March 2018
23	Updated contact information for Natural Resource Trustees and added pertinent state agencies	Appendix B	March 2018
24	Inserted table of federal agency contacts	Appendix C	March 2018
25	Added list of “Additional State and Federal Contacts” to include downstream state natural resource trustees	Appendix D	March 2018
26	Updated list of “Local Emergency Management Contacts”	Appendix E	March 2018
27	Updated lists of fire department and law enforcement agency contact information	Appendices F and G	March 2018
28	Added list of “Specialized Teams & Spill Response Support” contact information	Appendix H	March 2018
29	Updated contact information for hospitals and air ambulance service providers	Appendix I	March 2018
30	Added contact information for local health departments	Appendix J	March 2018
31	Added list of airports and heliports	Appendix K	March 2018
32	Added list of public information sources (daily-print newspapers, television stations, and radio stations)	Appendix L	March 2018
33	Updated “Environmentally Sensitive Areas” lists	Appendix M	March 2018
34	Updated “Threatened & Endangered Species” lists	Appendix N	March 2018
35	Removed MOU regarding response support between EPA Regions 6 and 7, and removed technical notice describing CERCLA authorities	Former Appendix O	March 2018
36	Added contact information for pipeline operators with links to company profiles; and added lists of “Regulated Facilities” to include Facility Response Plan (FRP) and Risk Management Plan (RMP) facilities	Appendix O	March 2018
37	Removed list of “urls” used in the document	Former Appendix W	March 2018
38	Updated “County Spill Response Profiles”; added new county maps; and developed similar profiles/maps for the five added counties	Appendix R through Appendix HH	March 2018
39	Remove “Communications” section until detailed planning session occurs with local agencies	Section X	July 2018

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date
40	Updated contact lists for law enforcement, emergency, managers, and fire departments	Appendices E, F, and G	July 2018
41	Updated list of subarea airports	Appendix I	July 2018
42	Updated list of subarea hospitals and ambulance service providers	Appendix K	July 2018
43	Replaced “Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ)” with “Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy (NDEE)”; revised descriptions of response-related activities; and updated agency contacts	All applicable sections	April 2020
44	Added Ponca Tribe of Nebraska to plan based on tribal service areas within the subarea	To Report a Spill, Preamble, and Appendix B	April 2020
45	Added Tim Curry as EPA Subarea Coordinator	Pages ii and iii	April 2020
46	Revised “Special Notice” to include plan’s web location and added reference to South-Central Nebraska Subarea (SCNSA) Contingency Plan (SCNSACP) “Corrections and Updates Form”	Page ii	April 2020
47	Added description of SCNSA Web Map Application and link to subarea home page where the application is accessed	Page vii	April 2020
48	Updated “Record of Change” listing most recent plan revisions; and added more complete “Record of Change” to end of plan	Page iv and Appendix M	April 2020
49	Revised “sub-area” to “subarea” for consistency across EPA Region 7 plans	Global change	April 2020
50	Hyperlinked key terms, reference materials, and agency names/offices	Global change	April 2020
51	Amended language describing local response plans	Section II.B	April 2020
52	Moved information in Table 1 to preceding paragraph and deleted table	Section II.D	April 2020
53	Replaced “local emergency response plan” (LERP) with “local emergency operations plan” (LEOP)	Section IV.B	April 2020
54	Replaced “Nebraska Department of Roads (NDOR) with “Nebraska Department of Transportation (NDOT); and revised description of Nebraska Emergency Management Agency’s (NEMA) role in preparedness and response	Section IV.C	April 2020
55	Updated signatory date of Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between EPA and USCG	Section IV.D	April 2020
56	Amended description of “incidental take” under U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) responsibilities	Section IV.D	April 2020
57	Revised description of technical expertise available through U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI); and added description of U.S. Geological Survey’s (USGS) response support capabilities	Section V, page V-3	April 2020
58	Revised role descriptions of Regional Response Teams (RRT), Area Committees (AC), and makeup of the SCNSA Committee	Section V, page V-4	April 2020

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date
59	Moved and expanded description of Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) into “Natural Resource Trustees” subsection	Section V, pages V-4 to V-5	April 2020
60	Revised description of Department of Defense’s (DoD) role as Federal Natural Resource Trustee; and roles of U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)	Section V, pages V-8 to V-9	April 2020
61	Added subsections describing Tribal Natural Resource Trustees and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers; and revised subsection describing State Historic Preservation Offices/Officers	Section V, page V-7	April 2020
62	Revised description of RP role/responsibilities	Section VI	April 2020
63	Added “Notification” section, including general protocols, references to contact lists in various appendices, notification to natural resource trustees, and interstate notification protocols	Section VII	April 2020
64	Removed subsection describing termination of incidents	Section VIII.E	April 2020
65	Shortened descriptions of Unified Command (UC) structures, revised UC graphics; and removed subsection describing “oversight command”	Section IX.C	April 2020
66	Revised and reordered sections regarding Pollution Removal Funding Authorizations (PRFA), claims on The Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF), and state access to the OSLTF	Section XI	April 2020
67	Updated contacts in SCNSA Spill Notification Flowchart	Appendix A	April 2020
68	Updated contacts for State and Federal Natural Resource Trustees; and added Tribal, DOD, USDA, and DOE contacts.	Appendix B	April 2020
69	Updated contacts for other federal agencies	Appendix C	April 2020
70	Updated state agency contacts for adjoining states	Appendix D	April 2020
71	Updated contacts for local emergency management agencies; and added non-emergency contacts for public safety answering points (PSAP) and call centers within the subarea	Appendix E	April 2020
72	Removed contacts for individual fire departments and law enforcement agencies (Note: See PSAPs and call centers listed in Appendix E to contact these agencies)	Previously Appendices F and G	April 2020
73	Updated contacts for specialized teams and state-level spill support agencies; and added links to National Weather Service (NWS) offices	Appendix F	April 2020
74	Added new contacts for other technical support resources	Appendix G	April 2020
75	Updated contacts for hospitals and ambulance service providers	Appendix H	April 2020
76	Updated list of airports and heliports within the SCNSA	Appendix I	April 2020
77	Updated list of environmentally sensitive areas within the SCNSA	Appendix J	April 2020

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date
78	Updated lists of threatened and endangered species; and added hyperlink to USFWS's Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) tool	Appendix K	April 2020
79	Updated list of gas and liquid pipelines and operator profiles; Facility Response Plan (FRP) sites; and Risk Management Program (RMP) sites	Appendix L	April 2020
80	Added "Record of Change" to establish a more comprehensive history of plan revisions	Appendix M	April 2020
81	Updated acronyms list	Appendix P	April 2020
82	Updated additional key contacts in the south-central Nebraska subarea (Table A2)	Appendix A	September 2021
83	Updated federal, state, and tribal natural resource trustees (Table B3)	Appendix B	September 2021
84	Updated federal agency contacts (Table C4)	Appendix C	September 2021
85	Updated NFPC and other region 7 contacts (Table D5)	Appendix D	October 2021
86	Updated local emergency management and communications center contacts (Table E6)	Appendix E	October 2021
87	Updated state support agency contacts (Table F7)	Appendix F	October 2021
88	Updated specialized response teams and support agency contacts (Table F8)	Appendix F	October 2021
89	Updated other technical support resources	Appendix G	October 2021
90	Updated hospitals serving the SCNSA (Table H10)	Appendix H	October 2021
91	Updated air ambulances and public air support (Table H11)	Appendix H	October 2021
92	Updated pipeline operators & regulated facilities contacts (Table L15)	Appendix L	October 2021
93	Updated hyperlinks throughout plan	-	October 2021
94	Updated Section XI Access to Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund and CERCLA Reimbursement	Section XI	October 2021
95	Updated list of Facility Response Plan (FRP) sites	Appendix L	December 2021
96	Updated list of Risk Management Plan (RMP) sites	Appendix L	December 2021
97	Updated Record of Change (complete)	Appendix M	December 2021

APPENDIX N: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

§ Article

A

AC	Area Committee
ACP	Area Contingency Plan
ALS	Advanced life support
AOR	Area of responsibility

B

BLS	Basic life support
BNSF	Burlington Northern – Santa Fe Railway

C

CAA	Clean Air Act
CBRN	Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear
CBS	Columbia Broadcasting System
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CERFP	CBRN Enhanced Response Force Package
CFR	<i>Code of Federal Regulations</i>
CMAT	Consequence Management Advisory Team
CNPPID	Central Nebraska Public Power and Irrigation District
CNRI	Central Nebraska Regional Interoperability
COTP	Captain of the Port
CPR	Cardiopulmonary resuscitation
CST	Civil Support Team
CWA	Clean Water Act (Federal Water Pollution Control Act)

D

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

E

EAS	Emergency Alert System
EMA	Emergency Management Agency
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right To Know Act (SARA Title III)

ERRS	Emergency and Rapid Response Services
ERT	Environmental Response Team
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESF	Emergency Support Function

F

FD	Fire Department
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FMHA	Farmers Home Administration
FOSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator
FRP	Facility Response Plan

H

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

I

IC	Incident Command or Incident Commander
ICP	Integrated Contingency Plan
ICS	Incident Command System
IPaC	Information for Planning and Consultation

L

LEOP	Local Emergency Operations Plan
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LGR	Local Government Reimbursement

M

MAA	Mutual Aid Agreement
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MSW	Municipal solid waste

N

NAS	National Audubon Society, Inc.
NBC	National Broadcasting Company
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NDA	Nebraska Department of Agriculture
NDEE	Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy
NDOT	Nebraska Department of Transportation
NEMA	Nebraska Emergency Management Agency
NEPCRA	Nebraska Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act
NET	Nebraska Educational Television
NGPC	Nebraska Game and Parks Commission
NHIT	Nebraska Hazardous Incident Team

NIMS	National Incident Management System
NKCR	Nebraska, Kansas & Colorado Railway
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPFC	National Pollution Funds Center
NPFD	North Platte Fire Department
NRC	National Response Center
NRDA	Natural Resource Damage Assessment
NRF	National Response Framework
NRP	National Response Plan
NRS	National Response System
NRT	National Response Team
NSF	National Strike Force
NSFCC	National Strike Force Coordination Center
NSP	Nebraska State Patrol
NWR	National Wildlife Refuge
NWS	National Weather Service

O

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

P

PD	Police Department
PIAT	Public Information Assist Team
PET	Planning, Exercise, and Training
PIO	Public Information Officer
PPE	Personal protective equipment
PRFA	Pollution Removal Funding Authorization
PRP	Potentially responsible party
PSAP	Public Safety Answering Point

R

RCP	Regional Contingency Plan
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RERT	Radiological Emergency Response Team
RICP	Regional Integrated Contingency Plan
RMP	Risk Management Plan/Program
RP	Responsible party
RPM	Remedial Project Manager
RRT	Regional Response Team

S

SACP	Subarea Contingency Plan
SARA Title III	Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SCNSA	South-Central Nebraska Subarea
SCNSACP	South-Central Nebraska Subarea Contingency Plan
SCPETR	South-Central Planning, Exercise, and Training Region
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SERT	State Emergency Response Team
SHP	State Historical Park
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office/Officer
SMOA	Superfund Memorandum of Agreement
SOSC	State On-Scene Coordinator
SRA	State Recreation Area
SSC	Scientific Support Coordinator
SSO	Site Safety Officer
SSP	Site Safety Plan
START	Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team
SUPSALV	Supervisor of Salvage

T

TBD	To be determined
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TOP	Technical Operating Procedure

U

UC	Unified Command
UHF	Ultra High Frequency
UMR	Upper Mississippi River
UP	Union Pacific
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USBR	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
U.S.C.	<i>United States Code</i>
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service

W

WCD	Worst-case discharge
WMA	Wildlife Management Area
WPA	Waterfowl Production Area

APPENDIX O: DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

Area Contingency Plan (ACP), as provided for by CWA sections 311(a)(19) and (j)(4), means the plan prepared by an AC that is developed to be implemented in conjunction with the NCP and RCP, in part to address removal of a worst-case discharge and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge from a vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility operating in or near an area designated by the President.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tar sands oil is a combination of clay, sand, water, and bitumen—a heavy, black, viscous oil. Tar sands can be mined and processed to extract the oil-rich bitumen, which is then refined into oil. The bitumen in tar sands

cannot be pumped from the ground in its natural state; instead, tar sand deposits are mined, usually by application of strip mining or open pit techniques, or the oil is extracted by underground heating with additional upgrading. The Canadian tar sands industry is centered in Alberta, and Canada has the only large-scale commercial tar sands industry. This crude oil is heavy crude oil and is especially difficult to clean up because it sinks to the bottom of waterways.

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

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

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

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

Facility, as defined by section 101(9) of CERCLA, means any building, structure, installation, equipment, pipe or pipeline (including any pipe into a sewer or publicly owned treatment works), well, pit, pond, lagoon, impoundment, ditch, landfill, storage container, motor vehicle, rolling stock, or aircraft, or any site or area, where a hazardous substance has been deposited, stored, disposed of, or placed, or otherwise has come to be located; but does not include any consumer product in consumer use or any vessel. As defined by section 1001 of the OPA, it means any structure, group of structures, equipment, or device (other than a vessel) used for one or more of the following purposes: exploring for, drilling for, producing, storing, handling, transferring, processing, or transporting oil. This term includes any motor vehicle, rolling stock, or pipeline used for one or more of these purposes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Navigable waters, as defined by 40 CFR 110.1 for purposes of the Clean Water Act, means the waters of the United States, including the territorial seas. Generally, the term includes all of the following:

- All waters which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;
- All interstate waters, including interstate wetlands;
- The territorial seas;
- All impoundments of waters otherwise identified as waters of the United States under this section;
- All tributaries, as defined in this definition, of waters identified in this definition;
- All waters adjacent to a water identified in this definition, including wetlands, ponds, lakes, oxbows, impoundments, and similar waters;
- All waters in this definition where they are determined, on a case-specific basis, to have a significant nexus to a water identified in this definition.

Note: The complete definition can be accessed at [40 CFR 110.1](#).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pollution, under Nebraska Statutes, means: (1) water pollution is manmade or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological, or radiological integrity of water; and (2) land pollution is presence upon or within the land resources of the state of one or more contaminants or combinations of contaminants, including, but not limited to, refuse, garbage, rubbish, or junk, in such quantities and of such quality as will or are likely to (a) create a nuisance; (b) be harmful, detrimental, or injurious to public health, safety, or welfare; (c) be injurious to plant and animal life and property; or (d) be detrimental to the economic and social development, scenic beauty, or enjoyment of natural attractions of the state.

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) Vessels—In the case of a vessel, any person owning, operating, or demise chartering the vessel.
- (2) Onshore Facilities—In the case of an onshore facility (other than a pipeline), any person owning or operating the facility, except a federal agency, state, municipality, commission, or political subdivision of a state, or any interstate body that as the owner transfers possession and right to use the property to another person by lease, assignment, or permit.
- (3) Offshore Facilities—In the case of an offshore facility (other than a pipeline or a deepwater port licensed under the Deepwater Port Act of 1974 [33 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.]), the lessee or permittee of the area in which the facility is located or the holder of a right of use and easement granted under applicable state law or the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1301-1356) for the area in which the facility is located (if the holder is a different person than the lessee or permittee), except a federal agency, state, municipality, commission, or political subdivision of a state, or any interstate body that as owner transfers possession and right to use the property to another person by lease, assignment, or permit.
- (4) Deepwater Ports—In the case of a deepwater port licensed under the Deepwater Port Act of 1974 (33 U.S.C. 1501-1524), the licensee.
- (5) Pipelines—In the case of a pipeline, any person owning or operating the pipeline.
- (6) Abandonment—In the case of an abandoned vessel, onshore facility, deepwater port, pipeline, or offshore facility, the person who would have been the RP immediately prior to abandonment of the vessel or facility.

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

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

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

- (1) Minor discharge means a discharge to the inland waters of less than 1,000 gallons of oil or a discharge to the coastal waters of less than 10,000 gallons of oil.
- (2) Medium discharge means a discharge of 1,000 to 10,000 gallons of oil to the inland waters or a discharge of 10,000 to 100,000 gallons of oil to the coastal waters.
- (3) Major discharge means a discharge of more than 10,000 gallons of oil to the inland waters or more than 100,000 gallons of oil to the coastal waters.

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

- (1) Minor release means a release of a quantity of hazardous substance(s), pollutant(s), or contaminants(s) that poses minimal threat to public health or welfare of the United States or the environment.
- (2) Medium release means a release not meeting the criteria for classification as a minor or major release.
- (3) Major release means a release of any quantity of hazardous substance(s), pollutant(s), or contaminant(s) that poses a substantial threat to public health or welfare of the United States or the environment, or results in significant public concern.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Threat of release. See definition of release.

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

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

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, and any other territory or possession over which the United States has jurisdiction.

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

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

APPENDIX P: LINCOLN COUNTY SPILL RESPONSE PROFILE

1. BACKGROUND

Lincoln County is in southwestern Nebraska at the point where the North Platte River and South Platte River join to form the Platte River. North Platte, the county seat of Lincoln County, is near the center of the county and between the two rivers. The confluence of the two rivers is approximately 3 miles east of downtown North Platte. Although both the North and South Platte Rivers are heavily controlled by upstream dams, Lincoln County typically undergoes some flooding each winter or spring. Flooding tends to occur on tributaries and results from downpours, heavy and rapid spring thaws, and ice jams. Approximately 77 percent of the county's residents reside within the 100-year flood plain as defined on National Flood Insurance Maps.

North Platte serves as a regional trade center and as a transportation hub. North Platte has been a railroad town since its early days. Union Pacific Railroad's Bailey Yard is the largest railroad switching yard in the world. Burlington Northern-Santa Fe Railway (BNSF) and Kansas-Nebraska Railroad also ship through the area. In addition to North Platte's location on I- 80, U.S. Highways 30 and 83 also intersect at the City.

The four major pipeline operators in Lincoln County are: (1) Holly Energy Partners (diesel, gasoline, and similar products), (2) NuStar Pipeline Operating Partnership (diesel, gasoline, fuel oil, and similar products), (3) Enbridge Energy (crude oil), and (4) Tall Grass Energy (two natural gas pipeline systems). The NuStar petroleum product line crosses the South Platte River about 2 miles west of the City of North Platte.

2. POTENTIAL SPILL SOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

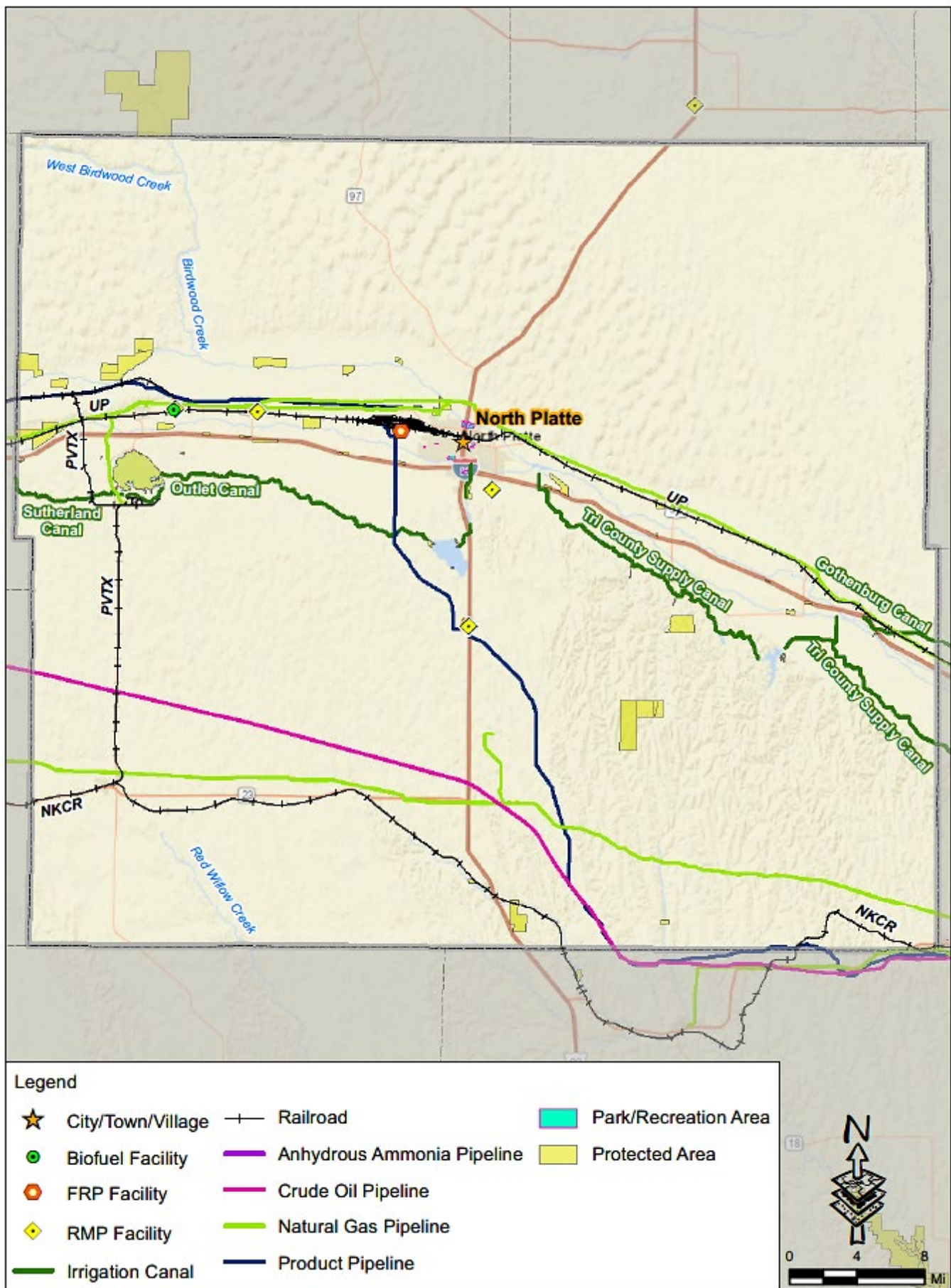
The North and South Platte Rivers and the Platte River are intricately entwined with the City of North Platte, Lincoln County, and the various transportation routes through the area. Potential for accidents or floods that release oil or hazardous substances to the river system is always present. The impact of any spill would depend on the nature and volume of material released and the water level of the river or rivers impacted. Lincoln County is upstream from the area regularly used as resting and feeding areas by hundreds of thousands of Sandhill Cranes that visit the central Platte River annually. Other migratory waterfowl also use the area.

The greatest threat to human health and the environment likely would result from an incident at one of the many service stations that store/dispense fuel in North Platte, or at one of the agricultural chemical facilities in the county's smaller communities. Lincoln County has more grazing land than tilled cropland. Consequently, density of agricultural chemical businesses is not as high as in some downstream counties. Major concerns also include spills of chemicals and diesel fuel at Union Pacific's Bailey Yard, as cars are transferred from train to train and locomotives are refueled. Petroleum discharge from a pipeline at/near a waterway crossing also poses a potentially serious risk to human health and the environment.

3. RESPONSE CAPABILITIES

The North Platte Fire Department (NPFDD) can field both a hazmat team and a heavy rescue team, while Sutherland has a trained dive team. The NPFDD maintains a small inventory of containment boom that is the only publicly owned containment boom in the SCNSA. NPFDD is also one of 10 State Emergency Response Teams (SERT) (previously known as "MOU Hazmat Teams"), meaning the team could be requested for service outside the county through the State under certain circumstances. Haz-Mat Response, Inc., an emergency response contractor for Union Pacific Railroad, also maintains a large equipment cache and containment boom in North Platte. Several individuals work for both the NPFDD and Haz-Mat Response, Inc.

Figure P3: Lincoln County Map



APPENDIX Q: DAWSON COUNTY SPILL RESPONSE PROFILE

1. BACKGROUND

Dawson County has historically been a rural county, but its population is increasingly concentrating in urban centers. Local communities and business activity are concentrated along the Platte River/I-80 corridor, which bisects the county from the northwest corner to the southeast corner. I-80 closely follows the north bank of the Platte River through the county. U.S. Hwy 30, with a Union Pacific Railroad track running adjacent on its south side, also lies within the Platte River corridor. U.S. 30 and the railroad lie within 1 to 4 miles of I-80 and the Platte River through the entire county.

Thousands of 18-wheel transport trucks pass through Dawson County daily. Additional farm and delivery trucks move within the county, and the railroad carries a high volume of freight, including hazmats and petroleum products. Paved bridges pass over the Platte River at several points, including State Highway 47 on the West edge of the county at Gothenburg, State Highway 21 South of Cozad, and State Highway 283 South of Lexington.

Three separate natural gas pipeline systems operated by Tall Grass Energy run through Dawson County. One pipeline crosses the Platte River approximately 3 miles southeast of Lexington. Another pipeline crosses the Platte River approximately 3 miles south of Cozad.

2. POTENTIAL SPILL SOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

The Platte River flows through Dawson County for a distance of nearly 50 river miles as it passes from northwest to southeast. Along the last 15 miles of its passage, the Platte acts as a boundary between Gosper County (along about 3 miles) and then Phelps County. I-80 is not immediately adjacent to Platte River channels in most areas, but spills could occur from transportation incidents where the highway passes over Platte River tributaries or where bridges carry traffic over the Platte River.

Most of the Union Pacific (UP) line in Dawson County is more than 3 miles from the river in the eastern half of the county, and more than a mile from the river in the western portion of the county. Notably, I-80 lies between the rail line and the river throughout the county. Any spill reaching the Platte River in southeast Dawson County could result in severe environmental consequences to lesser Sandhill Cranes. Large numbers of cranes stage along the Platte River, with dramatic increases in numbers starting near Lexington and increasing farther downstream. About 400,000 Sandhill Cranes spend up to 6 weeks along the central Platte during February and March of each year.

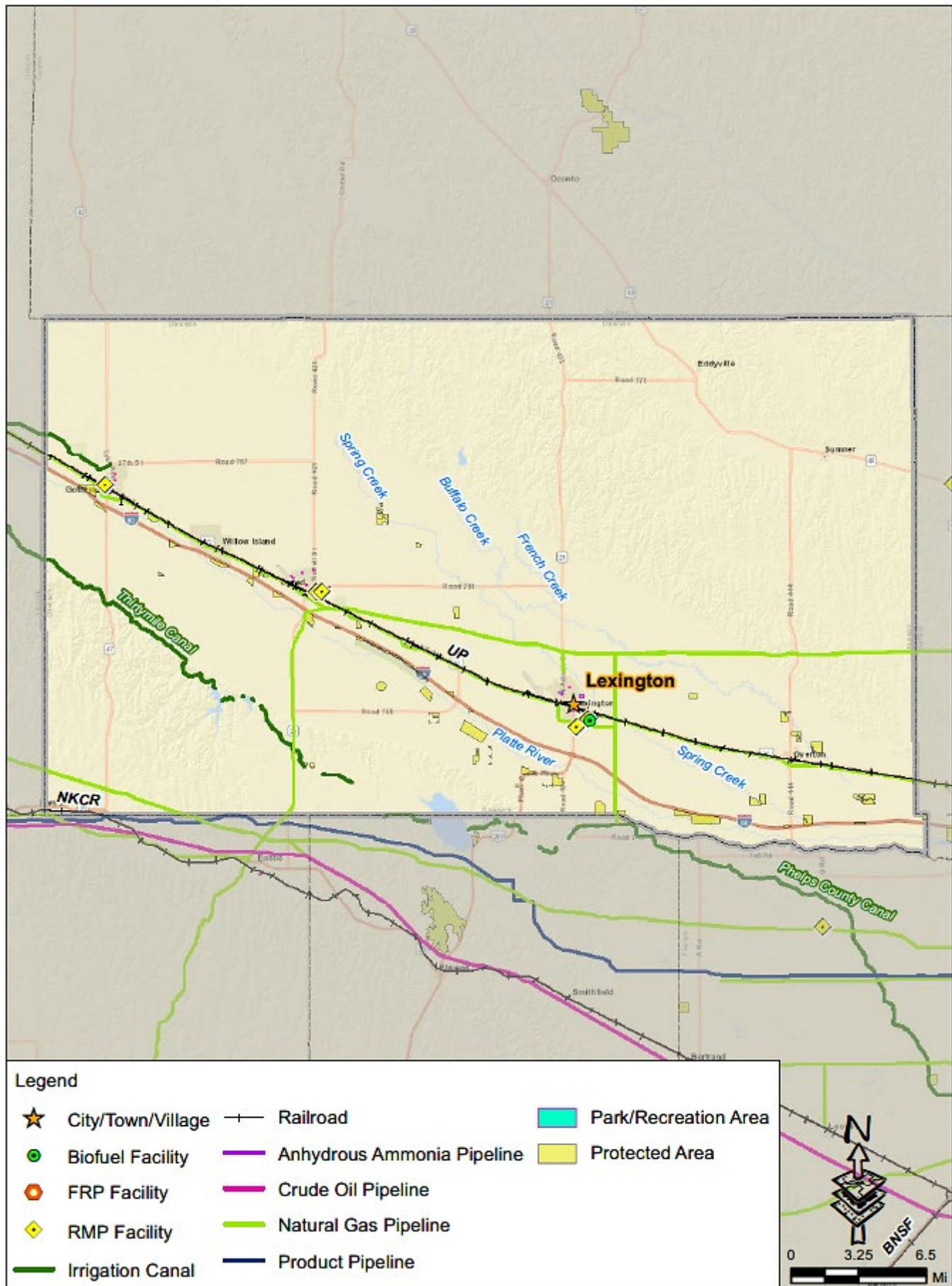
In addition to the threats posed to migrating cranes and thousands of ducks and geese, heavy traffic on I-80 and railroad shipments of hazmat/oil pose threats to the human population in Dawson County. Reduced levels of traffic also pass through northern and northeastern Dawson County on Nebraska Highways 21 and 40, with the latter passing through Eddyville and Sumner.

3. RESPONSE CAPABILITIES

While the county has access to hazmat teams in North Platte and Grand Island, Dawson County itself maintains minimal response resources and no response teams trained beyond Awareness Level.

Several irrigation canals run through the county—largest are the Gothenburg Canal, Cozad Canal, and Thirty-Mile Canal. After permission is obtained from canal operators, these channels could be used to manipulate flow of the Platte River, either by reducing flow in the Platte River or by diverting spilled material into the canals. Contact information regarding canal operators is available at: <http://www.nppd.com/about-us/power-plants-facilities/hydroelectric/water-data/>.

Figure Q4: Dawson County Map



APPENDIX R: GOSPER COUNTY SPILL RESPONSE PROFILE

1. BACKGROUND

Gosper County is bordered north by Buffalo County, east by Phelps County, south by Furnas County, and west by Frontier County. Elwood, the county seat, is the largest city in Gosper County. Two major highways pass through the county. U.S. Highway 283 bisects the county from south to north. It lies in rural areas until passing through the center of Elwood in the north-central part of the county. U.S. Highway 283 skirts Elwood Reservoir and Johnson Lake after passing through Elwood and before entering Dawson County. The second major highway in Gosper County is State Highway 23, which courses diagonally from southeast to northwest across the northern one-half of Gosper County. Highway 23 passes along the edge of Smithfield, about 6 miles from the eastern edge of the county. Highways 283 and 23 intersect in downtown Elwood. Trucks transport agricultural commodities and materials essential to agricultural production on these highways on a daily basis.

A Nebraska, Kansas & Colorado Railway (NOCR) line parallels State Highway 23 along nearly its entire route across Gosper County. The highway and railroad diverge slightly along their last 5 miles on the western edge of the county. The railroad primarily hauls grain and runs relatively infrequently.

NuStar and Enbridge Energy operate liquid petroleum pipelines that run through Gosper County. Black Hills Energy and Tall Grass Energy also operate natural gas pipelines in the county.

2. POTENTIAL SPILL SOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

The Platte River borders Gosper County along approximately 3 miles at the extreme northeast edge of the county. Unpaved county roads approach the river's edge in that area but are not heavily traveled and therefore do not represent a likely source of accidental discharge to the river. A slightly higher risk to Elwood Reservoir and Johnson Lake is posed because of their close proximity to Highway 283. Any release to a Platte River tributary reaching the river would likely have to occur during a wet period because of low flows and great distances to the Platte River.

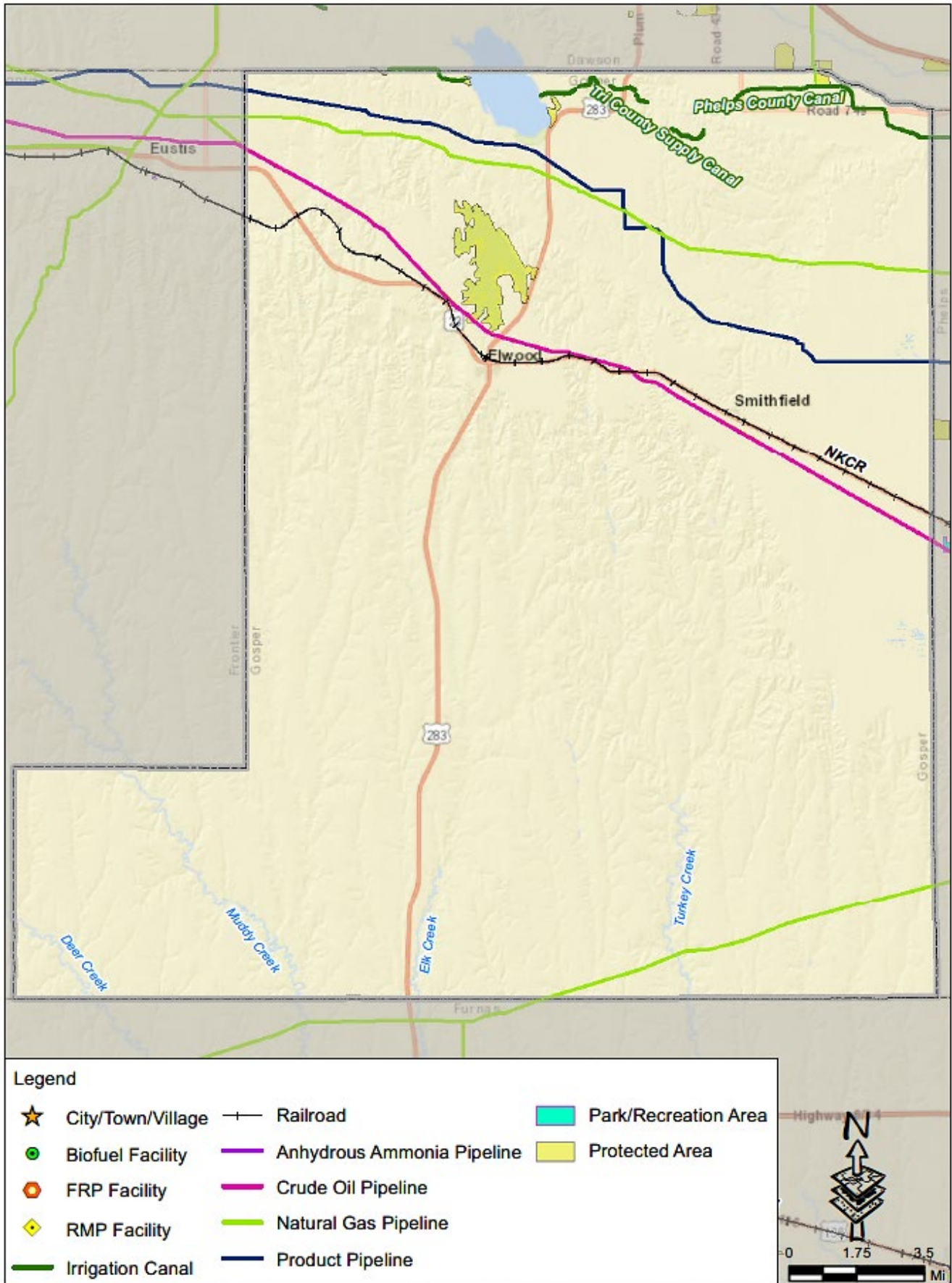
The Central Nebraska Public Power and Irrigation District manages a canal system connected to the Platte in Dawson County that runs through Gosper County via Johnson Lake and the Elwood Reservoir, and then into Phelps County on the east. A undetected discharge to the canal could travel a significant distance. Johnson Lake and the Elwood Reservoir are both environmentally and economically significant to the area. Neither, however, is a major attraction for Sandhill Cranes, although these areas attract migratory waterfowl.

As previously indicated, the most significant potential spill sources are highway transportation and petroleum pipelines that pass through Gosper County. Additionally, some fixed facilities store significant amounts of pesticides and petroleum products. The Cargill facility in Elwood stores paraquat dichloride in quantities exceeding 87,000 pounds. Although unlikely, a failure of the Johnson County Lake Dam would affect the entire Plum Creek watershed as far as the Platte River in Phelps County. Nearly all land between the dam and the Platte River is rural farmland.

3. RESPONSE CAPABILITIES

The Gosper County EOC is located in an emergency response vehicle. During a protracted incident, a fixed location would be established. The county is served by volunteer fire/rescue departments. A majority of the local responders have received hazmat response training only to the Awareness Level. The nearest hazmat teams are the Red Willow Western Rural FD (McCook) and the Hastings FD hazmat team. Hazmat teams in North Platte and Grand Island are only slightly farther from Gosper County.

Figure R5: Gosper County Map



APPENDIX S: PHELPS COUNTY SPILL RESPONSE PROFILE

1. BACKGROUND

Phelps County, with a largely agriculture-based economy, is one of the top counties for livestock production in Nebraska—thousands of cattle are finished in its feedlots. Grain and forage production dominate the agriculture industry in this area. Phelps County is bordered north by Dawson and Buffalo Counties, east by Kearney County, south by Harlan County, and west by Gosper County. Holdrege, the county seat, is the largest city in Phelps County, with Bertrand, Loomis, Funk, and Atlanta the county's other population centers.

Two major highways—U.S. Highway 183 and U.S. Highway 6/34—run through Phelps County. All major county roadways, including Nebraska Highway 23, intersect in Holdrege, in the south-central part of the county. U.S. Highway 183 bisects the county from south to north, while U.S. Hwy 6/34 enters at the midpoint on the eastern border of the county and trends southwest to the county's southern boundary. Holdrege is the eastern-most point for State Route 23, which trends northwest out of Holdrege and exits the county at Bertrand on the county's west border. Farm trucks and tractor-trailers transport various materials daily on these roadways.

Burlington Northern-Santa Fe Railway (BNSF) operates a main line that parallels Highway 6/34 as it passes through the southeastern third of the county. This track carries various commodities and hazmats, and serves Amtrak 24 hours a day. A private railroad line operated by Nebraska, Kansas & Colorado Railway (NKCR) begins at Holdrege, where it intersects with the BNSF line. It runs west-northwest from Holdrege, paralleling State Route 22 as it exits the county. The line primarily carries grain and is relatively inactive.

Jayhawk Pipeline, Enbridge Energy, and NuStar Energy LP operate liquid petroleum pipelines that run through Phelps County. The Express Platte Pipeline, owned and operated by Enbridge, is a 20-inch crude oil pipeline that cuts diagonally across the county. The line enters from Gosper County about 10 miles south of the Platte River, and it exits into Kearney County about 6 miles from the Phelps County's southeast corner. The line passes north of Holdrege and does not cross major waterways. Another crude oil pipeline operated by Jayhawk Pipeline enters from the south about 10 miles west of the county's southeast corner and terminates at petroleum storage facilities in southeast Phelps County. NuStar Energy LP operates an 8-inch refined petroleum products line that runs from the Geneva Terminal to North Platte. It passes through Phelps County on its route from Hastings to Elm Creek before proceeding west.

2. POTENTIAL SPILL SOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

The south channel of the Platte River borders Phelps County along its entire north border, about 27 river miles. Migrating Sandhill Cranes and waterfowl use this portion of the Platte River heavily during early spring each year. Cranes may stage in the area for up to 6 weeks as they feed in harvested fields and roost in the river overnight. A segment of the river in Phelps County is part of the whooping crane designated critical habitat. The whooping cranes migrate through Nebraska in the spring and fall, and use the Platte River as a stopover point during migration.

Several small tributaries flow into the Platte River from the northwest portion of the county, but those streams carry little water under normal conditions, and roads in the area are lightly traveled. The Phelps County Canal, operated by Central Nebraska Public Power and Irrigation District, enters Phelps County at the county's extreme northwest corner and flows through the northern half of the county before exiting into Kearney County at a point just north of Highway 6/34.

The area of greatest potential threat to the Platte River is likely along Highway 183, because of truck traffic on the Platte River Bridge and CHS Inc. (Holdrege North Plant) at the intersection of Highway 183 and County Road 747, a mile of the river. This facility stores fertilizers and bulk fuel, and is within the 100-year floodplain. Additional threats to populated areas are posed by rail transportation spills and other agriculture suppliers. BNSF Railway passes through Funk, Holdrege, and Atlanta as it runs from east to west. Additionally, several fixed facilities with

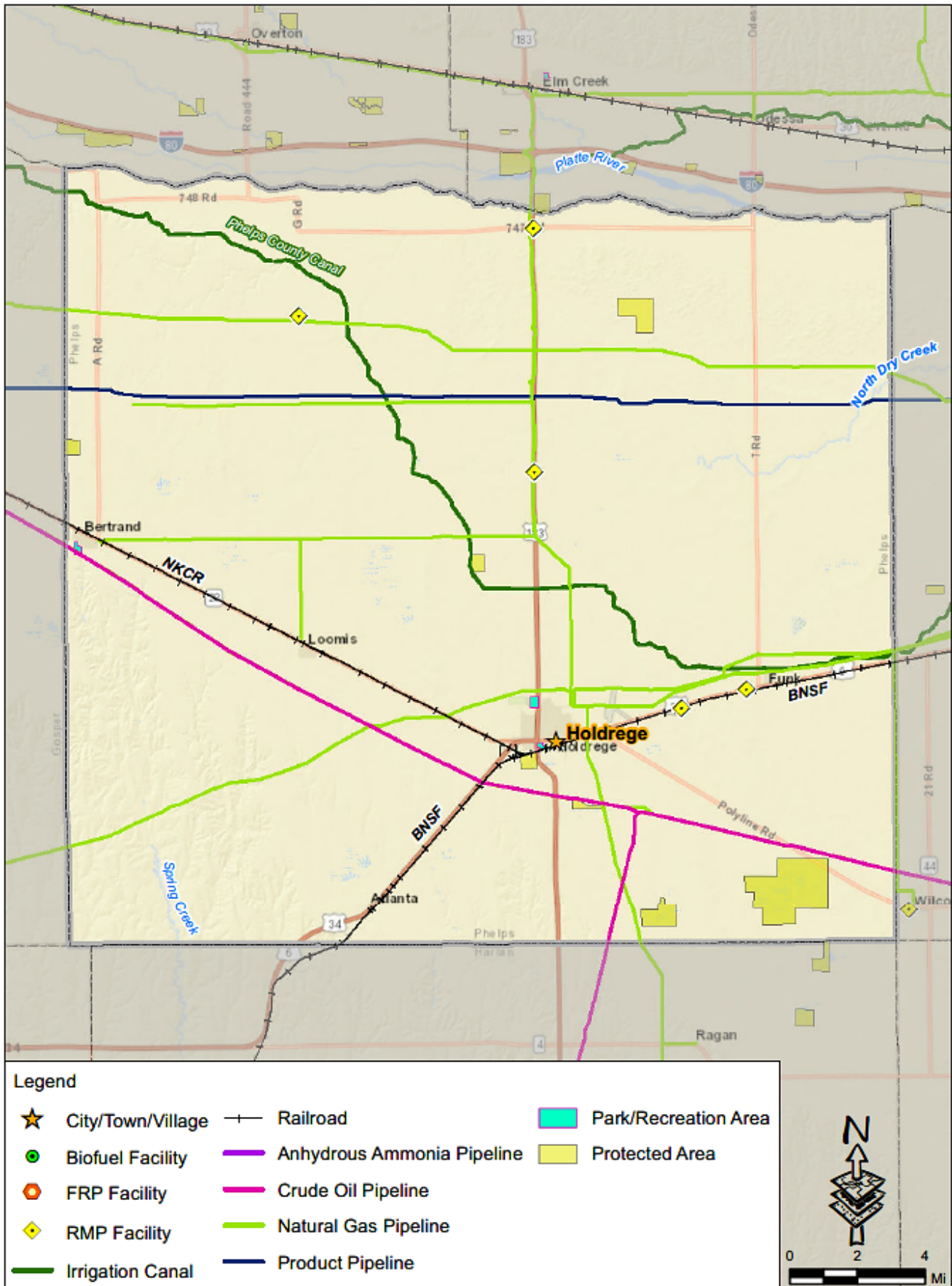
potential for spills or discharges of fuels and pesticides operate in Holdrege, Funk, and other rural communities. Moreover, several aerial applicators are based in the county, raising potential for a spill associated with a flying accident. Methyl parathion mix is among the pesticides delivered via aerial sprayers.

3. RESPONSE CAPABILITIES

Phelps County is served primarily by volunteer fire departments (FD). Most local responders have not been trained beyond the hazmat Awareness Level. Holdrege FD maintains the bulk of the response equipment in the county, with five pumper trucks, a tanker, and an aerial unit. Bertrand, Funk, and Loomis have a total of six fire apparatus. Phelps County maintains a decontamination trailer housed at the fire station in Holdrege. The Phelps Memorial Health Center has a decontamination shower and equipment. The nearest responding State Emergency Response Teams (SERT) are Red Willow Western Rural FD and Hastings FD.

Several irrigation canals run through the county—largest is the Phelps County Canal. After permission is obtained from canal operators, these channels could be used to manipulate flow of the Platte River, either by reducing flow in the Platte River or by diverting spilled material into the canals. Contact information regarding canal operators is available at: <http://www.nppd.com/about-us/power-plants-facilities/hydroelectric/water-data/>.

Figure S6: Phelps County Map



APPENDIX T: BUFFALO COUNTY SPILL RESPONSE PROFILE

1. BACKGROUND

Buffalo County, with an estimated population of 49,383 in 2016, is one of Nebraska's fastest growing counties. Kearney accounts for nearly two-thirds of the county's population and is the county seat. Kearney offers a mix of manufacturing, educational, and service employment, and serves as a regional medical center. At the midpoint of the county's southern edge, Kearney serves as a focal point for business, tourism, and transportation activities.

The Platte River flows along the entire length of Buffalo County's south boundary, a distance of approximately 40 river miles. Phelps County (western one-third) and Kearney County (eastern two-thirds) are south of Buffalo County, with the historic south channel of the Platte River forming the boundary between counties. Buffalo County shares boundaries on its north with (from west to east) Custer, Sherman, and Howard Counties. Buffalo County is bounded east by Hall County and west by Dawson County.

I-80 passes along the southern edge of Kearney, and the City promotes itself as a gateway to the West. Numerous other less traveled highways, including U.S. 30 and State Highways 10 and 40, also carry traffic through Kearney. U.S Highway 183 runs south/north near the western edge of the county, passing through the villages of Elm Creek and Miller. A Union Pacific (UP) Railroad line and a BNSF line transit the county and transport hazmats through the county. Numerous facilities along the UP line store hazmats, including anhydrous ammonia, flammables, corrosives, methyl parathion, and other pesticides. No liquid pipelines operate in Buffalo County, although Black Hills Energy and Tall Grass Energy operate natural gas transmission and distribution lines.

2. POTENTIAL SPILL SOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

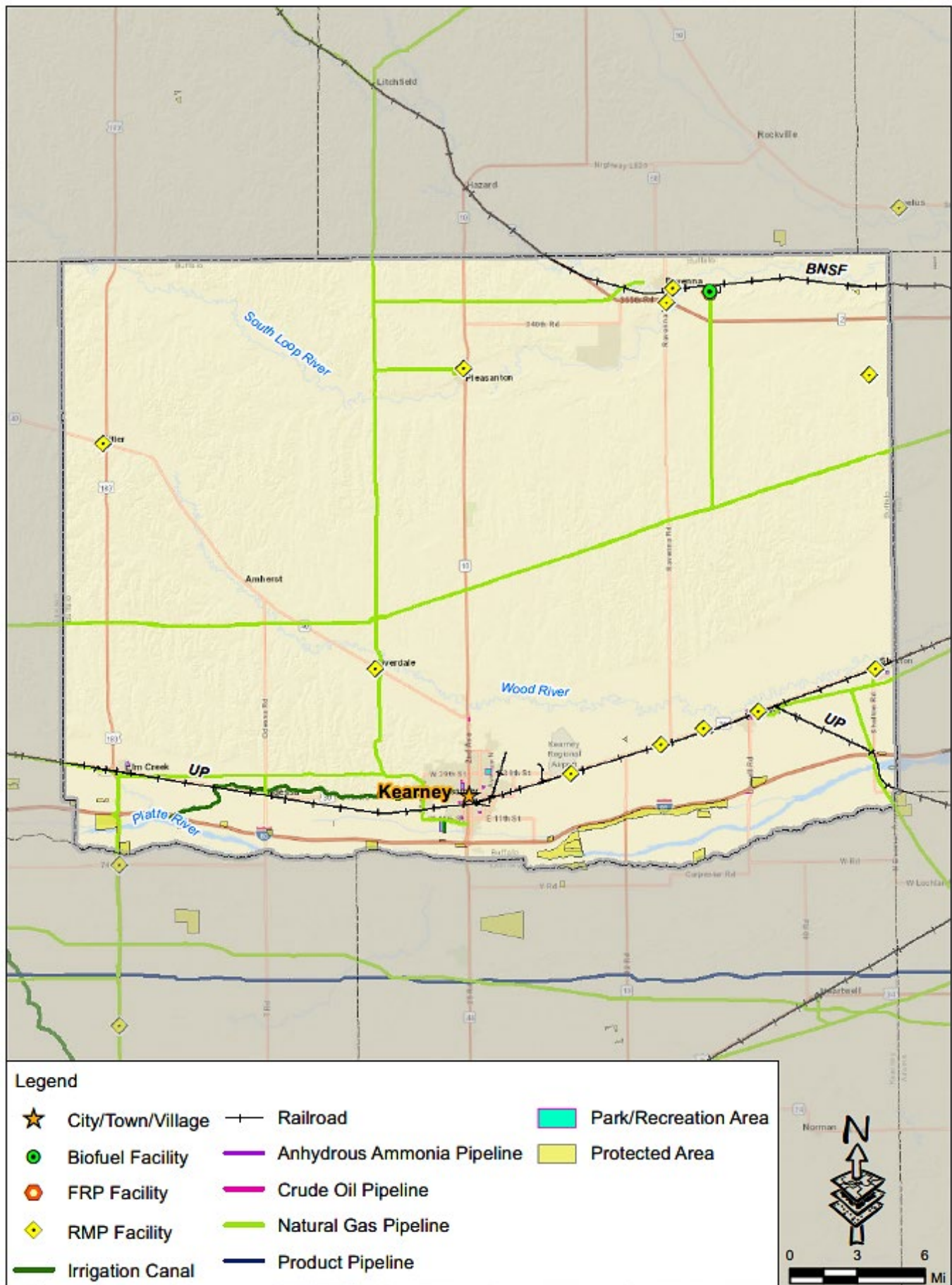
The Platte River flows through Buffalo County for a distance of approximately 40 river miles from west to east. I-80 weaves back and forth alongside the north channel of the Platte River throughout the county. Over much of this route, the Platte River is somewhat protected from potential spills by topography (e.g., borrow pits, berms, etc.) and/or distance from the roadway. An additional mitigative factor is that braided river channels nearest the highway do not carry significant water volumes. The Platte River appears most vulnerable to a transportation spill in the Kearney area at a bridge over State Highway 44 just beyond the southern city border of Kearney. At this point, Highway 44 (also known as South 2nd Avenue) crosses the Platte about 0.75 mile south of I-80.

Any spill reaching the Platte River or other waterbody in Buffalo County could have severe environmental consequences. More than 400,000 lesser Sandhill Cranes spend up to 6 weeks along river during February and March. In addition to the cranes, thousands of geese and ducks use the area, particularly during the spring migration. More than a dozen state wildlife management areas have been established along the Platte River in Buffalo County, and other privately owned lands are dedicated to protect sensitive wildlife species. The Kearney Visitors Bureau estimates as many as 4,000 overnight stays in Kearney each year by visitors traveling to the area to see the Sandhill Cranes. Visitors who come to view the cranes spend an estimated \$35 million to \$45 million annually, according to the Kearney Convention and Visitors Bureau.

3. RESPONSE CAPABILITIES AND STRATEGIES

Kearney Volunteer Fire Department (FD) and all other volunteer FDs within the county are members of the Buffalo County Mutual Aid Association. In the event of a hazmat incident, response teams from Grand Island, North Platte, and/or Hastings could be requested. The Kearney Canal, operated by the Nebraska Public Power District, draws water from the Platte River at a point just inside the western border of Buffalo County. This canal could mitigate a discharge of oil or hazmat into the Platte River—it begins near I-80 Milepost 259, extends northeast, and could be used to reduce the water level of the Platte River to better facilitate cleanup efforts. Alternatively, contaminants could be diverted into the canal to prevent entry of these into the highly-braided river. . Contact information regarding canal operators is available at: <http://www.nppd.com/about-us/power-plants-facilities/hydroelectric/water-data/>

Figure T7: Buffalo County Map



APPENDIX U: KEARNEY COUNTY SPILL RESPONSE PROFILE

1. BACKGROUND

The Platte River runs 25 miles along the northern border of Kearney County and serves as the boundary between Kearney and Buffalo counties. Adams County borders Kearney County on the east, Franklin County borders it on the south, and Phelps County borders it on the west. Kearney County is a primarily rural county dominated by agriculture. Minden is the county seat and only city in the county with more than 1,000 people. Minden is at the center of the county at the intersection of U.S. Highways 6 & 34, which share the route passing west/east through the county. State Highway 10 is a major roadway providing a north-south route through the center of the county. Nebraska Highway 44 also runs north-south through the county, beginning just inside the southwest corner and then jogging east to a point 6 miles inside the western border of the county. Besides Minden, communities in Kearney County include Heartwell, Norman, Axtel, and Wilcox.

Kearney County caters to tourists interested in two attractions in Minden: Harold Warp Pioneer Village and the restored Minden Opera House. Additionally, Fort Kearney Historical Park is 1 mile from the Platte River and 3 miles west of State Highway 10 in the northern portion of the county. Unlike Buffalo County and the City of Kearney, Kearney County and Minden have not heavily promoted crane viewing opportunities for tourists.

A Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway (BNSF) line crosses the county's east border and proceeds southwest to Heartwell, where it begins to parallel U.S. Highway 6/34. The BNSF line runs alongside the south side of the highway until both cross the county's west border.

A 20-inch crude oil pipeline operated by Enbridge Energy crosses the southwest corner of the county at 728 Road and the south-central county border near 30 Road. NuStar Energy LP operates an 8-inch pipeline that runs from the Geneva Nebraska Terminal to North Platte. It passes through Kearney County along its route from Hastings to Elm Creek to Farnam, Nebraska.

2. Potential Spill Sources and Environmentally Sensitive Areas

At three apparent locations, over-the-road transport accidents could result in a spill reaching the Platte River. Two of these locations are associated with bridges over Platte River channels at: (1) State Highway 44 about 6 miles from the western border of the county, and (2) State Highway 10 at the center of the county. A third location is approximately 1.5 miles west of State Highway 44 as the road passes over Dry Creek, which adjoins the Platte River shortly thereafter. Given limited traffic volumes in the area and normally dry condition of the creek, this third location poses a lesser threat to the river.

Any spill that reaches the Platte River or any other open body of water in Kearney County could have severe environmental consequences because of the large number of lesser Sandhill Cranes that use this portion of the Platte. Some 400,000 Sandhill Cranes spend up to 6 weeks along the central Platte during February and March of each year. A dozen or more Waterfowl Production Areas (WPA) are spread across the southern one-third of the county. Most are duck nesting areas comprised of pothole sites lacking a defined inlet stream, so threats to these areas are limited.

Based on proximity to populated areas, a hazmat/oil spill along the BNSF Railway line poses the greatest threat to humans from a transport-related accident. Additionally, 15 facilities throughout Kearney County house hazardous substances near populated areas. Anhydrous ammonia (up to 1 million pounds), petroleum products (more than a million gallons), and pesticides and acids (hundreds of thousands of gallons) are commonly stored in large quantities.

3. Response Capabilities

Kearney County's hazmat/oil response resources are limited. All eight fire departments (FD) operating within the county have joined a mutual aid compact. During a major incident, contact would be made with NEMA or NSP to request a State Emergency Response Team from Hastings FD or Grand Island FD.

Figure U8: Kearney County Map



APPENDIX V: HALL COUNTY SPILL RESPONSE PROFILE

1. BACKGROUND

Grand Island, the county seat of Hall County, is Nebraska's fourth largest city with a population estimated at 51,517 in 2016. Grand Island is in the northeast quadrant of the county. Downtown Grand Island is about 6 miles north of I-80. The City is bounded north by the Loup River and south by the Platte River. The City's water supply comes from a well field near the confluence of the two rivers. Hall County is bordered north by Howard County, east by Merrick County (north half) and Hamilton County (south half), south by Adams County, and west by Buffalo County. The Platte River enters Hall County about 1 mile north of the county's southwest corner and flows northeast. I-80 crosses the east Hall County border and after 2 miles (near Milepost 315) proceeds to cross the Middle and South Channels of the Platte River before turning southwest. I-80 lies just north of the Platte's Middle Channel (the major channel in the area) for the remainder of its passage through the county. The North Channel of the Platte is approximately 2 miles farther north of I-80.

Approximately 25 river miles of the Platte River pass through Hall County as it flows from southwest to northeast. I-80 crosses the Middle and South Channels of the Platte River near the eastern border of the county, and thereafter weaves southwest along the Middle Channel. The combination of highway ditches, borrow pits, and typically low water levels in the river makes it unlikely that spills from I-80 would reach the river, unless a high-water event was in progress. Several Wildlife Management Areas (WMA) are along I-80, but these areas were created around borrow pits and are generally isolated from flowing water.

A major Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway (BNSF) line enters Hall County just east of Grand Island and extends northwest. Union Pacific (UP) Railroad operates a major line that enters the county in northeast Grand Island and then crosses BNSF line near downtown Grand Island. The UP line runs adjacent to U.S. Highway 30 from southwest Grand Island and over the remaining distance southwest across the county. Rail and over-the-road transport of hazmat/oil pose potential risks of spills.

2. POTENTIAL SPILL SOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

The Nebraska Nature Center is at the southeast corner of I-80 Exit 305 Interchange on the North Channel of the Platte. The channel next to the nature center is frequently dry due to irrigation and other demands on the Platte River. A major truck stop with significant oil and gasoline storage is at the northwest corner of the intersection at Exit 305. The facility has a modern spill prevention system. The Nebraska Nature Center is owned by the Whooping Crane Maintenance Trust, headquartered along the Platte River about 2 miles southeast of Exit 305.

The greatest danger of a significant spill into the Platte appears to be where U.S. Highway 34 crosses the North Channel of the Platte at the boundary between Hall and Hamilton Counties. The bridge at that location is on a curve, and no borrow pits or other barrier is there to prevent direct entry of spilled materials into the river. Moreover, this bridge is near Grand Island's municipal well field.

Bridges on secondary north-south roads are also potential spill sources. Bridges over the Platte are at the following locations in Hall County: (1) areas south of I-80 Exit 300 where bridges cross the channels to intersect with Denman Road, (2) at the North Channel next to the Nebraska Nature Center at I-80 Exit 305 and 2 miles south where a bridge on Alda Road crosses the Middle Channel, and (3) 1 mile south of I-80 Exit 312 on U.S. 281/34 off South Locust Street.

Any spill that reaches the Platte River or other open body of water in Hall County could have severe environmental consequences because of the more than 400,000 lesser Sandhill Cranes that spend up to 6 weeks along the Central Platte during February and March of each year. In addition to the cranes, thousands of geese and ducks spend time in the area, particularly during spring migration. Most WMAs in the County were created

when soil was excavated during construction of I-80. Because the WMAs are near deeper water of the river, they are attractive to waterfowl.

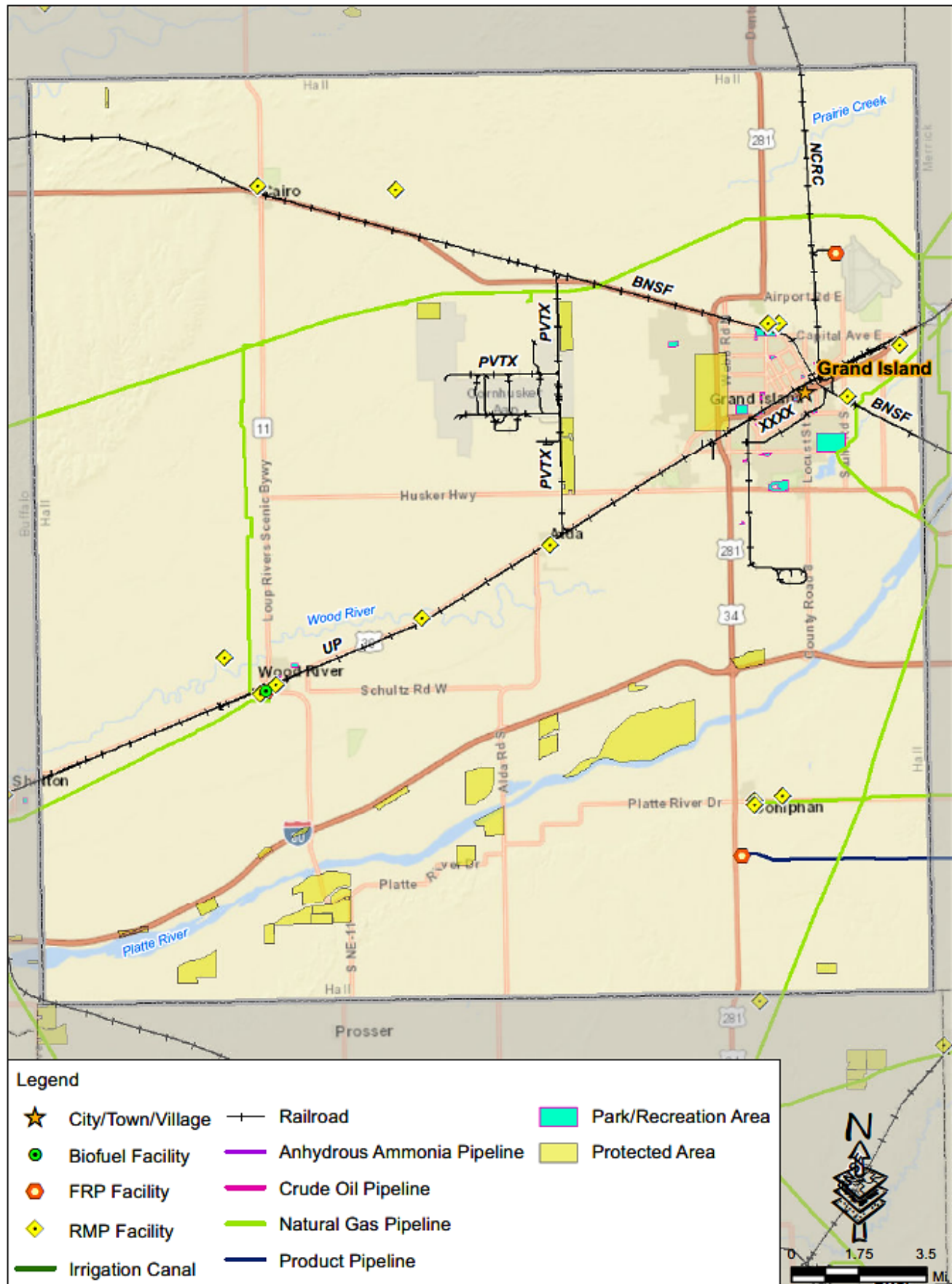
From a human health standpoint, the most significant event may involve a discharge of heavier-than-water hazmat to the Platte River that would threaten Grand Island's municipal well field on the River's North Channel 2 miles northeast of the I-80 and U.S. Highway 281 intersection. Additionally, Magellan Pipeline operates a liquid petroleum line that enters Hall County about 4 miles north of the southeast corner of the county and terminates 5 miles farther at the Doniphan Terminal and tank farm.

3. RESPONSE CAPABILITIES AND STRATEGIES

Grand Island Fire Department (FD) maintains a hazmat team that is one of the 10 State Emergency Response Teams (SERT). All volunteer fire departments (FD) within the county are members of the Hall County Mutual Aid Association. During a large-scale incident in the county, Hastings FD's hazmat team likely would be requested for assistance.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) office in Wood River maintains spill response equipment including an air boat and trailer, 4-wheel drive truck, and a spill kit equipped to conduct NRDA and carcass collection. Wildlife biologists at this location are trained in boat operations and carcass collection protocols. The Crane Trust also maintains a variety of light equipment, kayaks, and vehicles suitable for work conditions in/around the Platte River. USFWS and Crane Trust staff are available for technical support during response operations on the river and surrounding sensitive areas where wildlife protection concerns are greatest.

Figure V9: Hall County Map



APPENDIX W: ADAMS COUNTY SPILL RESPONSE PROFILE

1. BACKGROUND

The South Channel of the Platte River sporadically carries water through the county's extreme northwest corner for a stretch of about 2 miles. Adams County is bordered north by Hall County, east by Clay County, south by Webster County, and west by Kearney County. Hastings, the county seat, is home for nearly four out of every five residents in Adams County. The county is actually more prone to flooding on tributaries of the Big Blue River, which drains to the east and southeast, than to flooding from the Platte River.

Hastings is the population center and the hub for most transportation activity in the county. U.S. Highway 6 enters Hastings on the southeast side and then skirts the City's south side before joining U.S. Highway 34 West. U.S. Highway 281 traverses straight north from the county's southern border to near Hastings' southern city limits where it joins U.S. Highway 34 and passes through the center of the City. State Highway 74 provides an east/west route across the southern portion of the county, passing through the villages of Ayr, Roseland, and Holstein. Major rail lines operated by Burlington Northern - SantaFe Railway (BNSF) and Union Pacific (UP) Railroad cross in south-central Hastings, with secondary lines feeding into the main lines at three locations within Hastings. Six separate rail lines converge in the area of Hastings.

2. POTENTIAL SPILL SOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

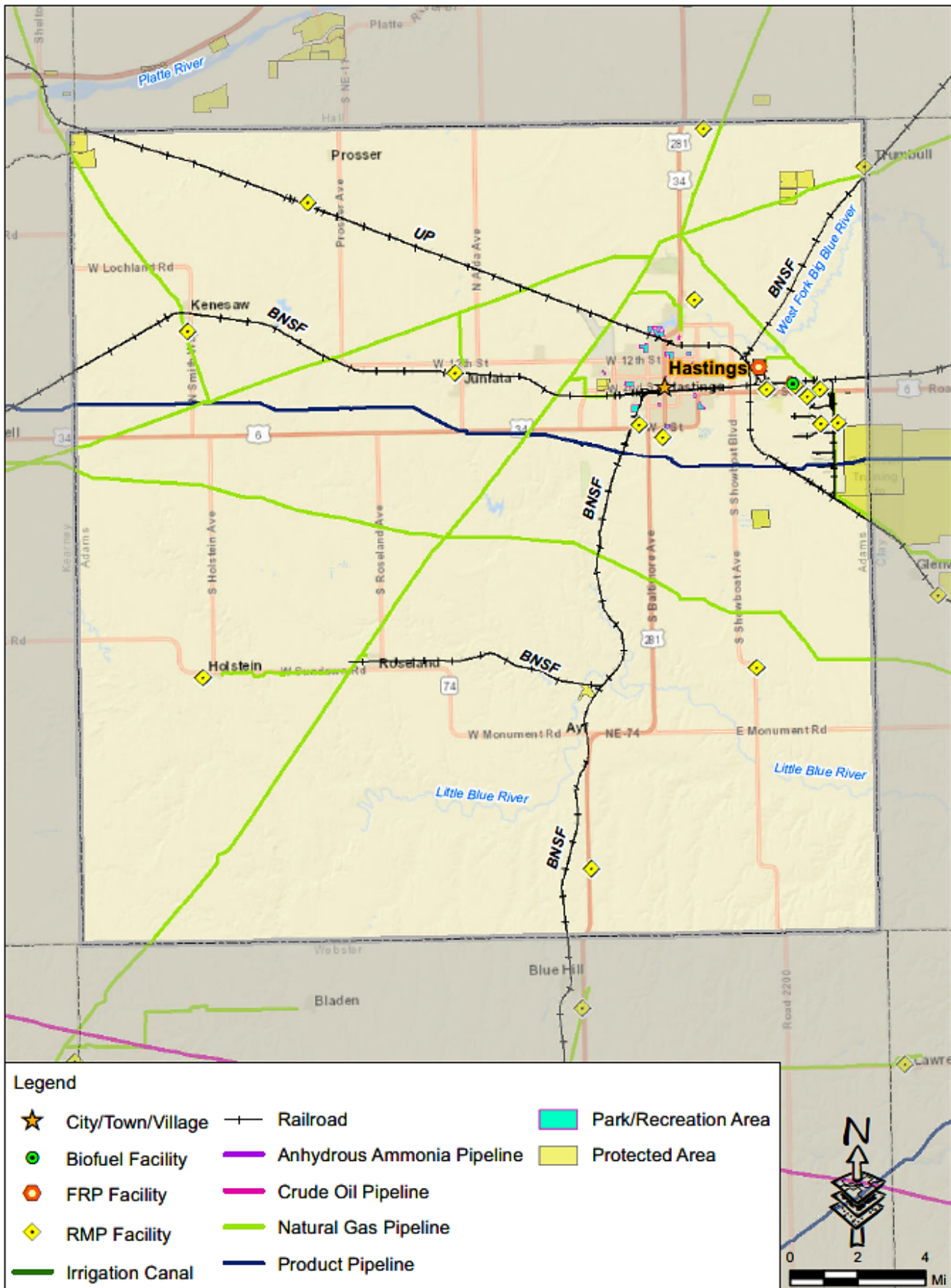
Migrant Sandhill Cranes and waterfowl that congregate in the area during February and March focus their activities on the Platte River, but many migrating birds feed heavily in Adams County during the day. Any spill into open water in Adams County could impact birds using those areas for resting or feeding. Drainage in Adams County is typically to the east and southeast, rather than north toward the Platte River. Both the Little Blue and West Blue Rivers arise in Adams County. Both rivers flow eastward, with the Little Blue eventually entering Kansas south of Steele City, Nebraska.

The greatest threat to human health is likely posed by the combination of hazmat/oil tank car traffic and population centers within Hastings. From an environmental standpoint, the greatest risk from a hazmat/oil spill is where a UP line crosses over the short stretch of Platte River in the extreme northwestern portion of Adams County. Any spill at that location would likely necessitate a response downstream in Hall County, where large concentrations of Sandhill Cranes are common during the spring migration.

3. RESPONSE CAPABILITIES AND STRATEGIES

Hastings Fire & Rescue maintains one of the 10 State Emergency Response Teams (SERT) for hazmat response. All full-time firefighters are trained to the Hazardous Materials Technician Level. The team deploys with a heavy-duty multipurpose crew cab truck and three hazmat incident response trailers. The agency's Rescue Division provides water, ice, rope, confined space, trench, and high/low angle rescue, as well as vehicle extrication. The Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Division provides basic life support (BLS) and advanced life support (ALS) service to the City of Hastings and Adams County, while providing ALS intercepts and transport services for surrounding counties.

Figure W10: Adams County Map



APPENDIX X: HAMILTON COUNTY SPILL RESPONSE PROFILE

1. BACKGROUND

Hamilton County is a rural county dominated by agriculture and its related industries. It is the eastern-most county in the SCNSA. I-80 passes from east/west across the southern one-third of the county, and the Platte River forms the 20-mile northern boundary of the county. The County is bordered east by Polk and York Counties, south by Clay County, west by Hall County, and northwest by Merrick County. Aurora, the county seat, hosts about 45 percent of residents in the county. Aurora is approximately 3 miles north of I-80 at the junction of U.S. Highway 34 and State Highway 14. None of Hamilton County's cities or villages is located on I-80 or the Platte River, although Aurora is within 3 miles of I-80.

Aurora serves as a hub for railroad operations in the area. A Burlington Northern – Santa Fe Railway (BNSF) line enters Hamilton County's east border and runs west until entering Aurora. At the west edge of Aurora, three lines diverge—one to the north, another to the southwest that passes through Giltner, and one to the west. Nebraska Central Railroad Company also operates a short-haul line that runs 6 miles through the northern tip of Hamilton County, passing through Hordville.

2. POTENTIAL SPILL SOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

Hamilton County is at the downstream end of the Platte River and does not typically host the large numbers of migrating Sandhill Cranes and waterfowl that are common between Grand Island and Kearney. However, large numbers of other bird species use a long segment of the Platte River that borders northwest Hamilton County. Potential threats to human populations are posed by transport of various hazmats along the BNSF lines that converge in Aurora.

NuStar Energy LP operates an ammonia pipeline that extends from a point along a BNSF rail line 5 miles west of Aurora to Fremont, Nebraska. The pipeline passes within a mile of the northern city limits of Aurora and runs along the southern edge of the Aurora Municipal Airport. Magellan operates a liquid petroleum line running east/west through the southern portion of the county.

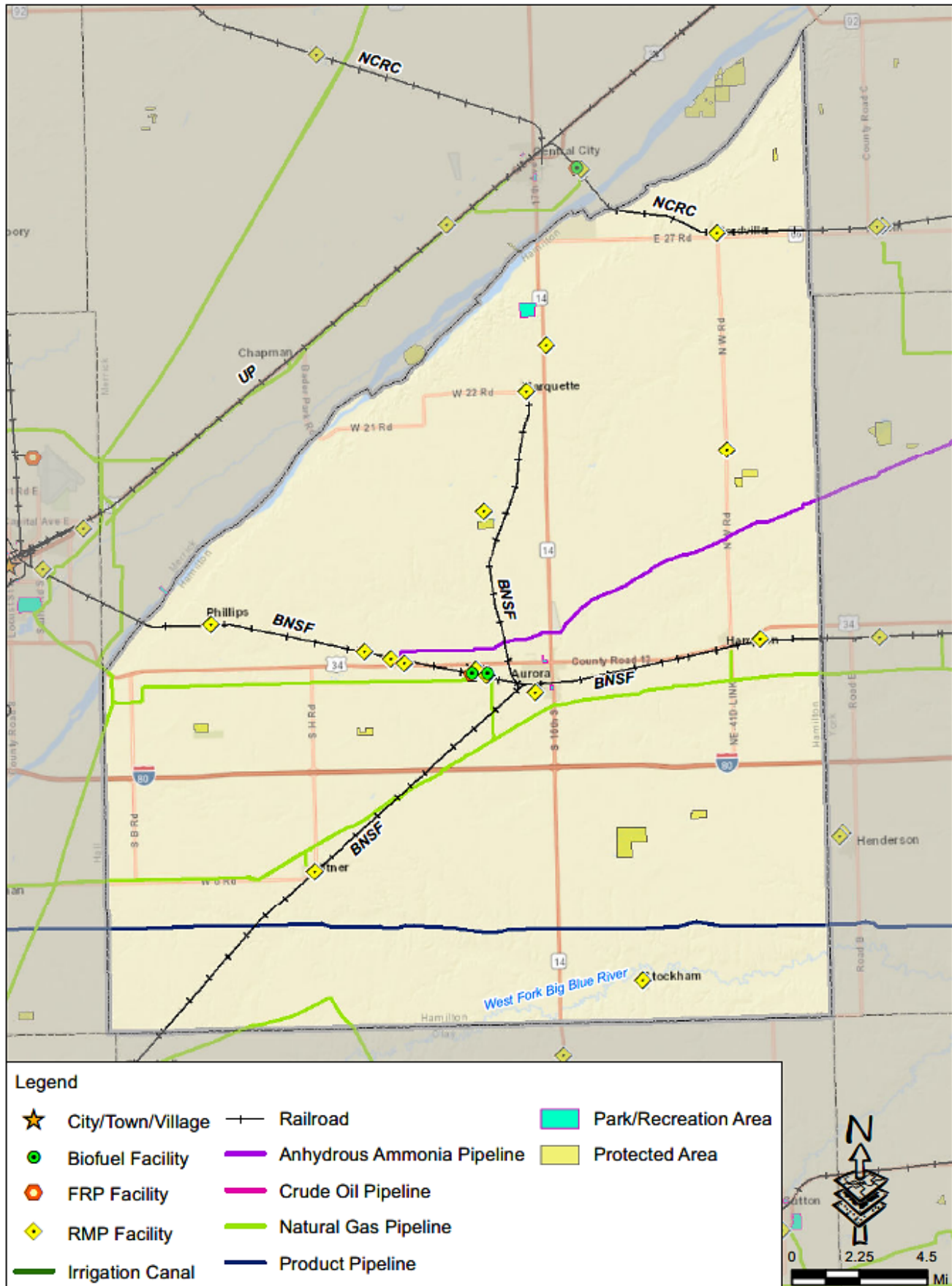
Hamilton County's surface water drainage is east and south, rather than into the Platte River. The West Fork of the Big Blue River drains the southern one-quarter of the county. Moving from north to south—Beaver Creek, Lincoln Creek, and the main fork of the Big Blue River all drain portions of the county toward the east.

Regarding environmental consequences, a major transportation spill directly into the Platte River could occur from Highway 34 where it crosses the Platte River at the boundary of Hamilton and Hall counties. The bridge is near a curve where tractor-trailers transporting commodities to Grand Island pose potential for accidental releases to the Platte River where waterfowl concentrate. Impacts would be particularly large if a spill would occur during the spring Sandhill Crane migration.

3. RESPONSE CAPABILITIES AND STRATEGIES

Aurora possesses limited hazmat response capabilities, and would likely rely on the Hastings Fire & Rescue or the Grand Island Fire Department (FD) for response services during a major hazmat/oil incident.

Figure X11: Hamilton County Map



APPENDIX Y: RED WILLOW COUNTY SPILL RESPONSE PROFILE

1. BACKGROUND

Since McCook's inception in 1882 as a railroad town, Red Willow County has evolved into a predominantly agricultural county. McCook, the county seat and largest population center, serves as a regional business center for southwest Nebraska and northwest Kansas. McCook is along the north bank of the Republican River, which flows through the northern one-third of the county from west to east-northeast. The two primary streams in Red Willow County are Red Willow Creek and the Republican River. Red Willow Creek joins the Republican midway between McCook and Indianola.

U.S. Highway 6/34 runs parallel to the Republican River along its north bank throughout its passage through Red Willow County. After the Republican River enters the western border of Red Willow County, it flows for approximately 10 miles before it reaching McCook. After passing along the south edge of McCook, it flows northeast. U.S. Highway 83 enters from Kansas and runs due north until reaching McCook, where it shares about a mile of roadway with State Highway 6 as it angles to the west. The only other major roadway in the County is State Highway 89, which cuts diagonally across the county's southeast corner to the villages of Danbury and Lebanon. The two communities and the highway are intertwined with the path of Beaver Creek, a meandering stream that joins the Republican River downstream in eastern Harlan County, at the headwaters of Harlan County Lake. Red Willow County is bordered north by Frontier County; east by Furnas County; south by Decatur County, Kansas; and west by Hitchcock County.

2. POTENTIAL SPILL SOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

The Republican River is the major water feature in Red Willow County. The river typically carries relatively low flows, but it is capable of causing floods and associated damage. A Republican River flood in 1935 killed 100 people. Any spill into the river during a period of high water could reach Harlan County Lake, downstream in southeastern Harlan County. Both the river and the lake/reservoir complex are significant recreational and economic resources for the area.

Burlington Northern – Santa Fe Railway (BNSF) operates a major line that parallels Highway 6 along its route across Red Willow County. Nebraska, Kansas & Colorado Railway (NKCR) line operates along State Highway 89 in southeast Red Willow County. Although transportation accidents pose a potential spill source, rail lines and U.S. Highway 6/34 are largely separated from the Republican River by ditches, borrow pits, and farm fields. In most areas, transportation routes are more than 1 mile from the river. Most streams feeding into the Republican run intermittently and are dry much of the time. River access during a spill response likely would require entry to privately owned farmlands.

Red Willow County has fixed facilities that produce and/or store large quantities of chemicals. A release from these facilities would pose a threat to nearby residents. Commonly stored chemicals include anhydrous ammonia, pesticides, and other chemicals associated with agricultural production. No liquid petroleum pipelines currently operate in the county.

3. RESPONSE CAPABILITIES AND STRATEGIES

The Red Willow Western Rural Fire Department (FD) maintains a State Emergency Response Team (SERT) that is also supported by local industry. Like other state-sponsored hazmat teams, the team is available for deployment throughout the county and for assistance to neighboring areas.

Notably, the Bartley Division Dam 2 miles southeast of Indianola is a potential control point for a spill into this segment of the Republican River. The concrete weir dam is managed by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) and is just upstream of the Furnas County line. The dam and its embankment wings have a total length of 3,100 feet. The Bartley Canal originates at the dam and supplies water to the Red Willow Unit south of the river. The Cambridge Diversion Dam, approximately 10 river miles downstream on the Republican River in Furnas County, provides another opportunity to control flow of the Republican River.

Figure Y12: Red Willow County Map



APPENDIX Z: FURNAS COUNTY SPILL RESPONSE PROFILE

1. BACKGROUND

Furnas County is a predominantly agricultural county with approximately 4,850 residents concentrated in several smaller communities. While Cambridge is the largest city, Beaver City is the county seat. Furnas County participates in the South Central Nebraska Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC). The LEPC includes members from Furnas, Harlan, Gosper, Phelps, and Kearney Counties. Furnas County is bordered north by Gosper and Frontier counties, east by Harlan County, south by the State of Kansas, and west by Red Willow County.

The Republican River passes from west to east through the northern one-third of Furnas County and serves as a source of farmland irrigation. U.S. Highways 6/34 and 136 parallel the Republican River along much of its course across the county. These highways are generally separated from the river by as much as a mile of agricultural land, mitigating threats posed to the river by transport accidents. A Burlington Northern – Santa Fe Railway (BNSF) line also parallels the Republican River along its route across northern Furnas County. The river and railroad are in close proximity within the Cambridge area at the northwest corner of the county, but agricultural fields separate the railroad and river elsewhere in the county.

State Highway 89, which passes east/west through the southern one-third of the county, is near Beaver Creek, a tributary of the Republican River. The confluence of Beaver Creek and Sappa Creek is downstream near the Furnas-Harlan County Line just upstream of Harlan County Lake. Another rail line, Nebraska, Kansas & Colorado Railway (NKCR), runs in close proximity to Beaver Creek, crossing it several times as it passes through the county.

2. POTENTIAL SPILL SOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

The Republican River is the largest waterway in the county. It provides water for irrigation, drinking water, and wildlife habitats. Migratory waterfowl make extensive use of Harlan County Lake, which lies downstream. A discharge to the Republican River during the spring when flow rates are relatively high could result in widespread contamination of the lake.

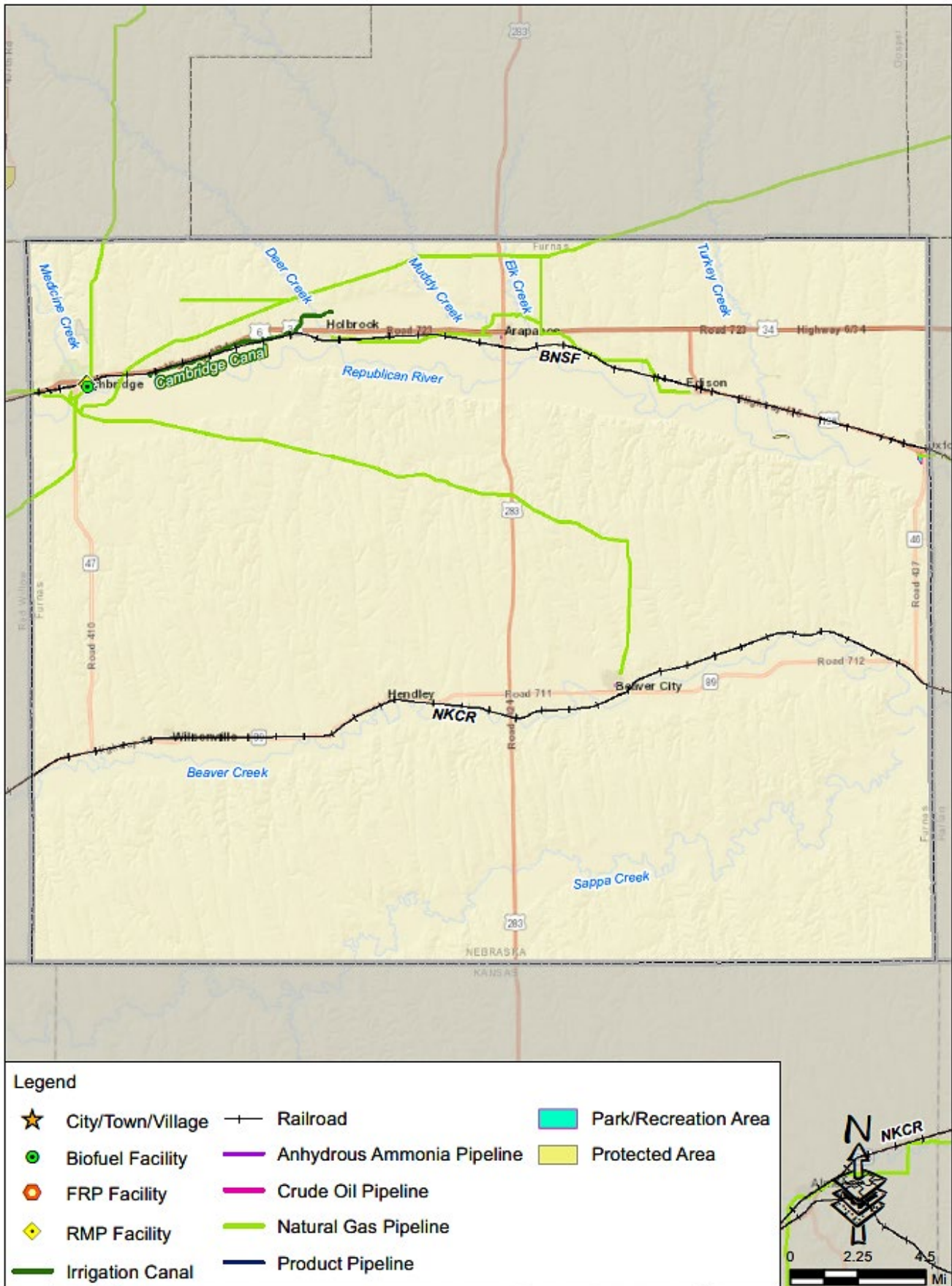
Agriculture-related facilities are prevalent throughout the northern portion of the county. Agricultural supplies are transported to numerous farm operations that are the economic backbone of the area. The largest potential spill source in Furnas County is the ethanol plant (Nebraska Corn Processing LLC) in Cambridge, which has a 44-million-gallon annual production capacity. The ethanol plant is at the southeast edge of Cambridge just upstream of the confluence of Medicine Creek and the Republican River. Additionally, oil wells and oil storage facilities are at the southwestern corner of the county. Generally, oil leases are some distance from the Republican River and are periodically inspected to verify that secondary containment is in place. No liquid petroleum pipelines are in the county.

3. SPILL RESPONSE CAPABILITIES AND STRATEGIES

All fire departments (FD) in Furnas County are volunteer staffed. Furnas County has mutual aid agreements with nearby jurisdictions. In the event of a hazmat incident, the Red Willow Western Rural FD and/or Kearney FD would be requested to provide assistance.

An irrigation diversion dam 2 miles east of Cambridge provides an opportunity to mitigate any spill that might reach the Republican River upstream of this area. The Cambridge Diversion Dam Wildlife Area is at a point where the Frenchman-Cambridge Irrigation District dam diverts much of the flow of the Republican River into an irrigation canal during the growing season. The 20-acre site is administered by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) and is leased to the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission (NGPC) as a Wildlife Management Area (WMA). Despite its designation as a WMA, the site should be considered as a spill control point during river response operations.

Figure Z13: Furnas County Map



APPENDIX AA: HARLAN COUNTY SPILL RESPONSE PROFILE

1. BACKGROUND

Harlan County is a predominantly agricultural county with an estimated 3,500 residents in 2015. Alma, the county seat, lies upstream of Harlan County Lake on the north shoreline. U.S. Highway 183 passes over the northwest end of the lake just south of Alma. Harlan County and Furnas County, which abuts it to the west, are linked to other counties in the SCNSA through their joint participation in the South-Central Nebraska Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC). The LEPC includes members from Harlan, Furnas, Gosper, Phelps, and Kearney Counties.

The Republican River bisects Harlan County, entering the county at Oxford on the western border and flowing to Harlan County Lake in the southeast corner of the county. U.S. Highway 136 parallels the Republican River across most of the county, with closest proximity to the river being in the western one-third of the county. A Burlington Northern – Santa Fe Railway (BNSF) line lies between the Republican River and U.S. Highway 136 along much of the highway's route. State Highway 4, joined by State Highway 6/34, passes through Harlan County east/west about 3 miles from the northern border of the county. This route is lightly populated, with Ragan the only notable community.

2. POTENTIAL SPILL SOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

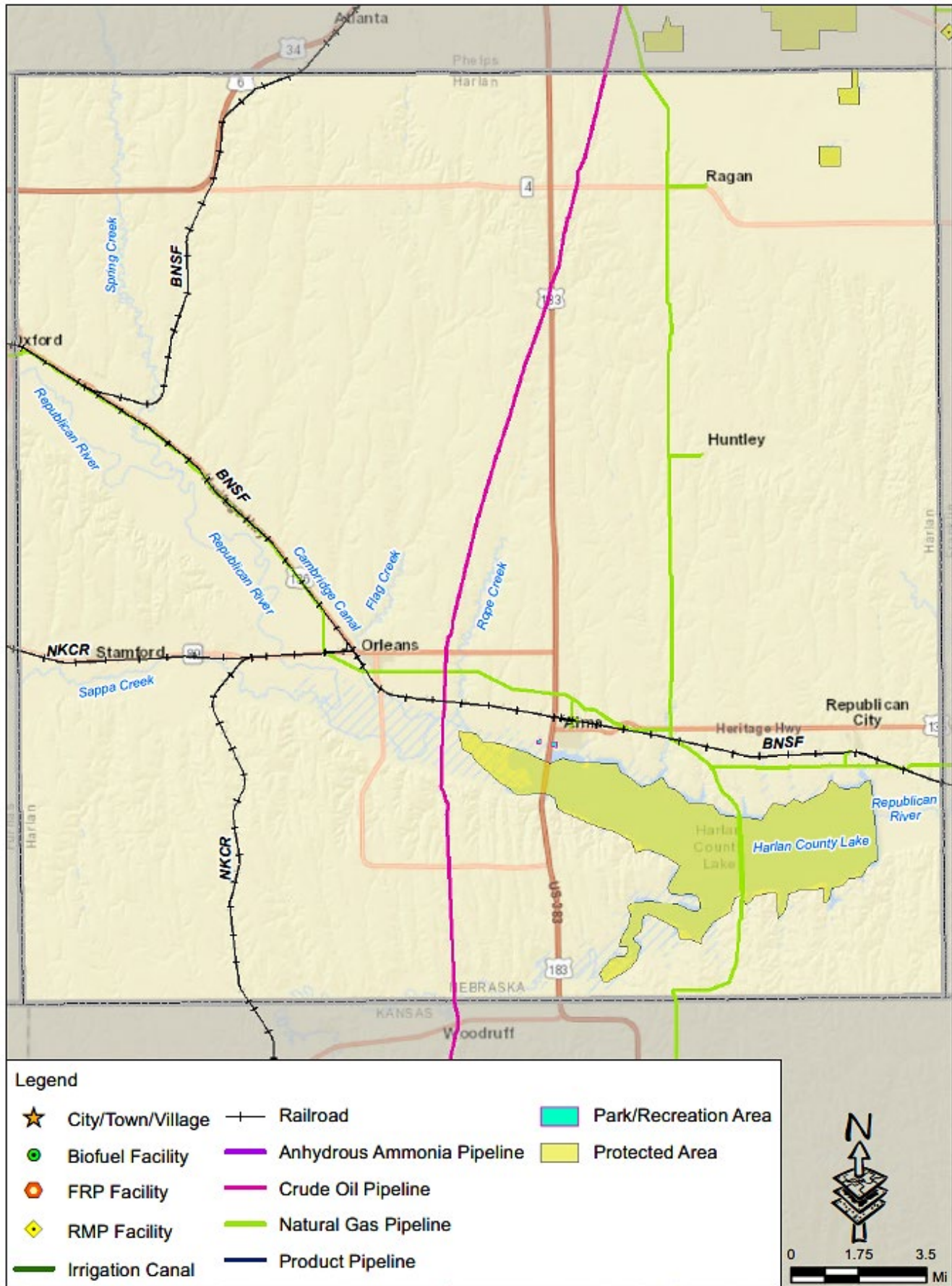
U.S. Highway 136 and the BNSF line are the most likely sources of transport-related spills that could reach the Republican River, although these sources are generally some distance from the river. The rail line, U.S Highway 136, and numerous other roads pass over tributaries of the Republican. Many of these tributaries carry little or no water, except during unusually wet periods of prolonged precipitation. Harlan County Lake is a critical resource for the local area and downstream, as water stored there is used for irrigation and drinking. Waterfowl use the lake heavily during migration periods.

In addition to potential threats from surface transportation, Jayhawk Pipeline LLC operates a crude oil pipeline that enters Nebraska at the southern border and extends north to Holdrege. The line crosses the Republican River about 5 miles west of Alma.

3. SPILL RESPONSE CAPABILITIES AND STRATEGIES

Volunteer fire departments (FD) provide emergency services within Harlan County. All FDs in the county belong to the Harlan County Mutual Aid Association. In the event of a major hazmat incident, Harlan County would likely contact the Red Willow Western Rural FD, Kearney FD, or Hastings FD for assistance.

Figure AA14: Harlan County Map



APPENDIX BB: FRONTIER COUNTY SPILL RESPONSE PROFILE

1. BACKGROUND

Frontier is a sparsely populated county with a population estimated at 2,625 residents in 2015. The county seat is Stockville at the center of the county, although Curtis is the most populous city with about 900 permanent residents. Frontier County is bordered north by Lincoln and Dawson Counties, east by Gosper County, south by Red Willow and Furnas Counties, and west by Hayes County. U.S. Highway 83 is the major north/south route on the west side of the county. State Highway 23 in the north provides east-west access across the county. State Highway 18 generally traverses northwest to southeast through the center of the county.

2. POTENTIAL SPILL SOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

Medicine Creek flows from Lincoln County and is joined by several tributaries on its southwest route through Stockville and on to the Medicine Creek State Recreation Area (SRA) and Harry Strunk Lake. The SRA covers 6,726 land acres and 1,768 acres of water at the reservoir/lake. The Red Willow SRA and Red Willow Wildlife Management Area (WMA) at the southwest corner of the county include a 1,628-acre reservoir and 4,320 acres of upland surrounding Hugh Butler Lake. Both Medicine Creek and Red Willow SRAs are managed by Nebraska Game and Parks Commission (NGPC) for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR).

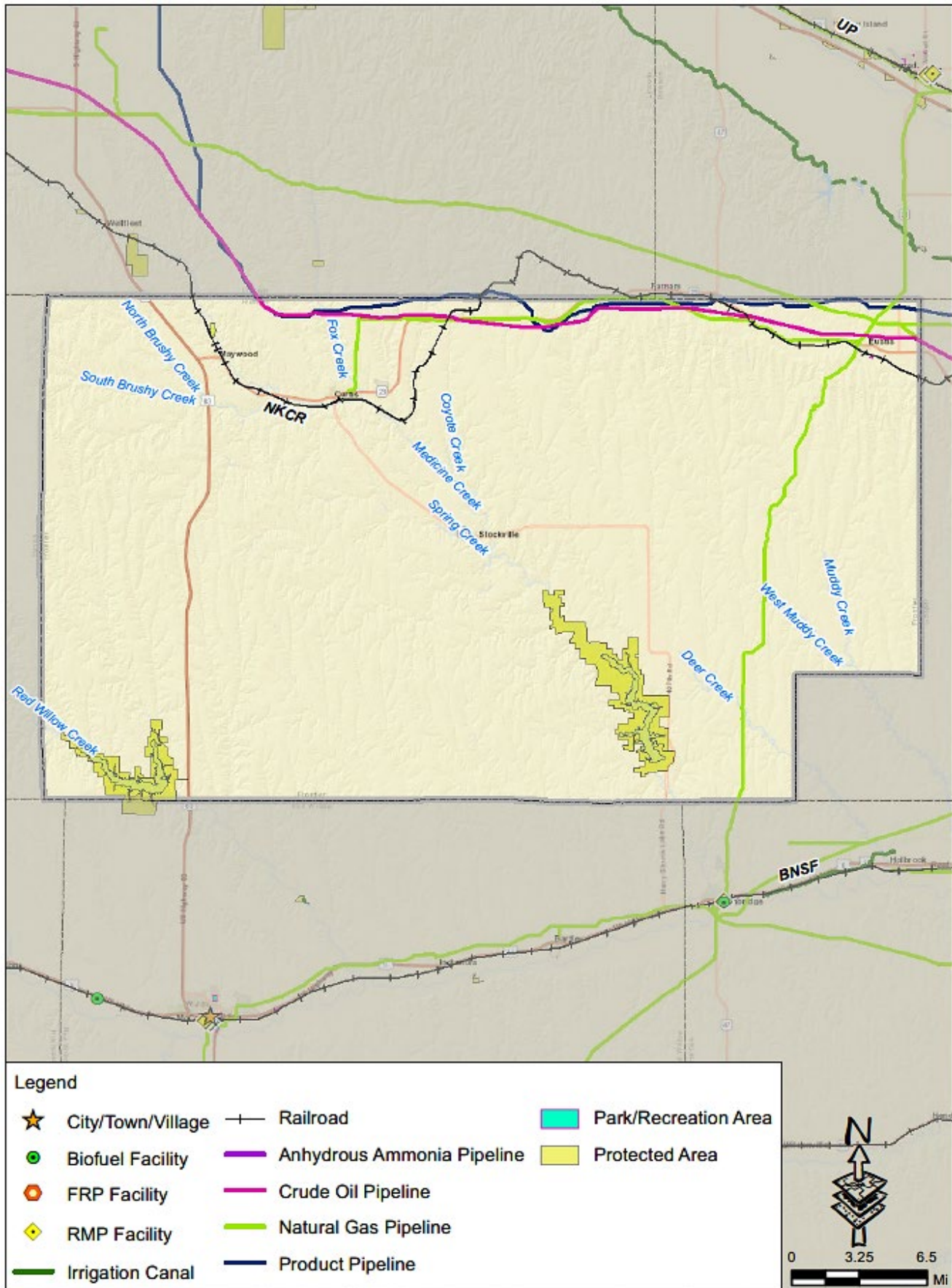
Potential sources of hazmat/oil spills are limited to the northern one-fourth of the county. Nebraska, Kansas & Colorado Railway (NKCR) operates a line passing through Eustis in the east, the southern sides of Dawson and Lincoln Counties, and the Cities of Curtis and Maywood in western Frontier County. Additionally, Enbridge Energy's crude oil line and a NuStar liquid product line traverse east/west across the extreme north of the county.

With numerous waterways crossing along the NKCR line, a rail-related incident is the most likely source of contamination to sensitive downstream environments—specifically, the Medicine Creek SRA and Red Willow Creek that feed south to the Republican River.

3. SPILL RESPONSE CAPABILITIES AND STRATEGIES

The county is served by three volunteer fire departments (FD)—Curtis, Eustis, and Maywood FDs. FDs maintain response vehicles equipped with some specialized resources including foam/agents, foam application equipment, sorbents, radiological monitoring equipment, and dry chemical extinguisher; personnel are trained to handle hazmat incidents in a defensive manner. Most local responders have received hazmat response training only to the Awareness Level. The nearest hazmat team is Red Willow Western Rural FD's team, although North Platte FD may also be utilized during a large-scale incident.

Figure BB15: Frontier County Map



APPENDIX CC: FRANKLIN COUNTY SPILL RESPONSE PROFILE

1. BACKGROUND

The residential population of Franklin County was estimated at 2,985 persons in 2015. The most populous city and county seat is the City of Franklin with an estimated population of 929 persons in 2016. Franklin County is bordered by Kearney County (north); Webster County (east); Smith County, Kansas (southeast); Phillips County, Kansas (southwest); Harlan County (west); and Phelps County (northwest). The county's major roadways are U.S. Highway 136 running east/west in the southern portion of the county and State Highway 10 passing through the center of the county north/south. State Highway 4 is the primary east/west thoroughfare in the northern portion of the county.

Franklin County lies within the Republican River Basin. Republican River flow is largely controlled so that flooding is relatively infrequent; however, some flooding along the Republican River occurs almost annually. Many areas between the plains and valley are steep enough to concentrate runoff during high-intensity storms. Additionally, heavy winter snows, ice dams, and rapid spring melts can overstress the system of flood control impoundments, resulting in flooding. A small percentage of the county's population resides within the 100-year flood plain as defined on National Flood Insurance Maps.

2. POTENTIAL SPILL SOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

Anhydrous ammonia and other hazmats are commonly transported, used, and stored in the county. A farm supply cooperative on the south side of the City of Franklin routinely stores more than 400,000 pounds of anhydrous ammonia.

A transportation accident involving hazmat/oil along U.S. 136 or the Burlington Northern-Santa Fe Railway (BNSF) line could pose serious risks to local populations in Bloomington, City of Franklin, or Riverton. The Republican River is separated from the highway by large distance in most areas; however, the BNSF line runs at the edge of the river at points southwest of the City of Franklin and southwest of Naponee. Based on the line's proximity to the river and relatively low number of other hazards in the county, the BNSF line likely represents the most serious threat of a hazmat/oil spill for the county.

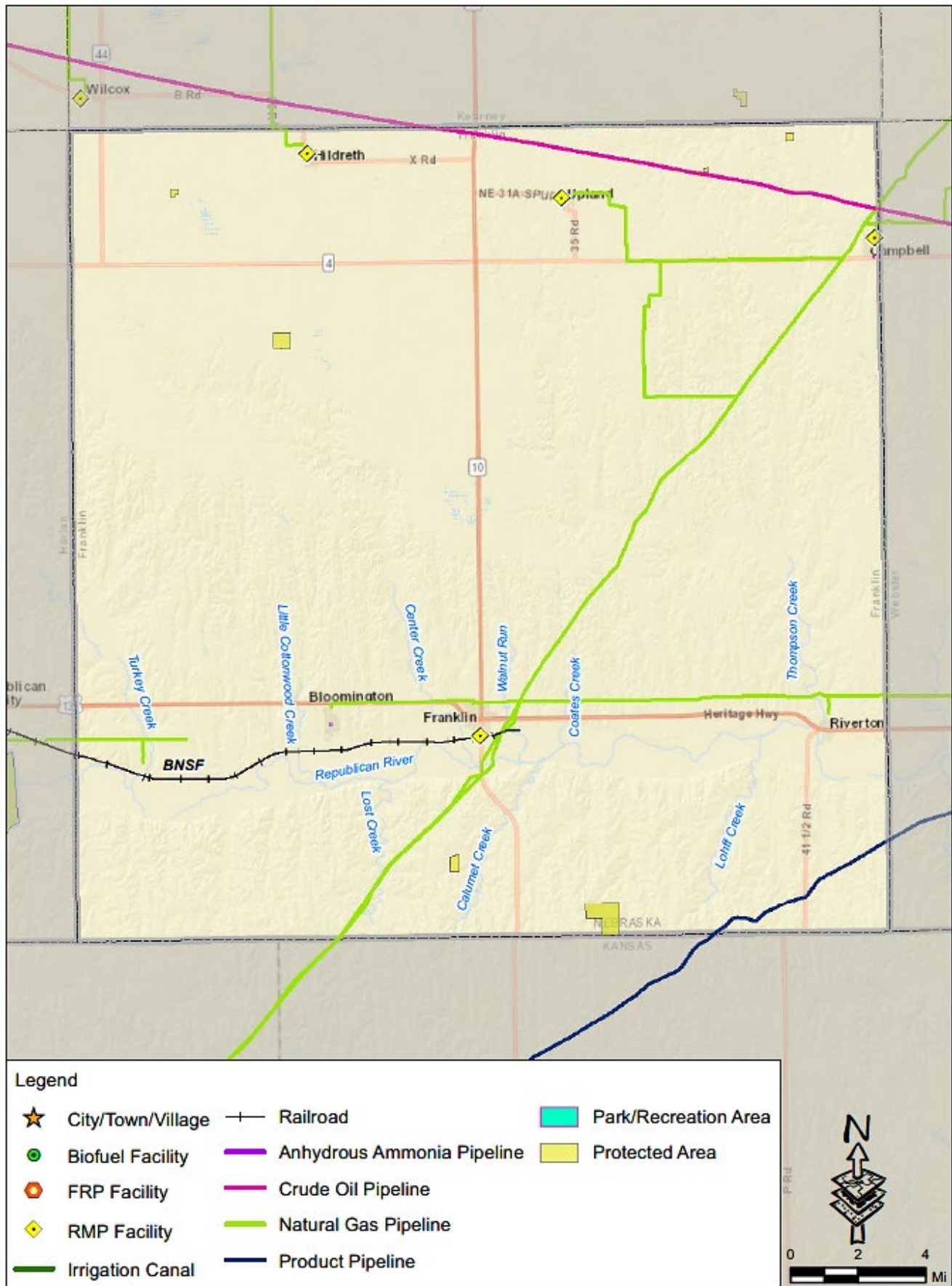
The county would also undergo significant negative impacts if the Harlan County Dam would fail. The Lower Republican Natural Resources District and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Kansas City District have developed contingency plans to mitigate and recover from such an incident.

Two liquid petroleum lines operate within the county: Enbridge Energy's crude oil pipeline and the NuStar liquid product line. Both lines are in sparsely populated areas, are far from sensitive environmental areas, and avoid major waterways within the county.

3. SPILL RESPONSE CAPABILITIES AND STRATEGIES

The County is served by six fire departments (FD) that maintain noteworthy response capabilities: Franklin, Campbell, Hildreth, Naponee, Riverton, and Upland FDs. Hastings Fire & Rescue is the nearest state-sponsored hazmat team, and would be requested during a large-scale hazmat/oil incident. Additionally, Franklin County and its incorporated jurisdictions possess emergency response resources and capabilities in three law enforcement agencies, three rescue squads, and Franklin County Memorial Hospital, which provides emergency services on a day-to-day basis.

Figure CC16: Franklin County Map



APPENDIX DD: WEBSTER COUNTY SPILL RESPONSE PROFILE

1. BACKGROUND

In 2015, the estimated population of Webster County was 3,625 residents. The county seat and largest city is Red Cloud with about 950 residents. The next most populous city is Blue Hill in the far-northern portion of the county with 894 residents. Webster is bordered by Adams County (north); Clay County (northeast); Nuckolls County (east); Jewell County, Kansas (southeast); Smith County, Kansas (southwest); Franklin County (west); and Kearney County (northwest).

Major roadways in the county are U.S. Highway 136 and U.S. Highway 281 that intersect in Red Cloud just north of the Republican River. State Highway 4 provides east/west access across the north side of the county, and State Highway 78 provides a north/south thoroughfare on the east side of county.

Webster County lies within the Republican River Basin. Republican River flow is largely controlled so that flooding is relatively infrequent; however, some flooding along the Republican River occurs almost annually. Many areas between the plains and valley are steep enough to concentrate runoff during high-intensity storms. Additionally, heavy winter snows, ice dams, and rapid spring melts can overstress the system of flood control impoundments, resulting in flooding. The county could also be affected by failure of the Harlan County Dam in Republican City.

2. POTENTIAL SPILL SOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

A Burlington Northern-Santa Fe Railway (BNSF) line runs from Red Cloud east-southeast through Guide Rock and into the City of Superior in Nuckolls County. A second BNSF line traverses north/south in the central portion of the county from U.S. Highway 136, crossing the Adams/Webster County Line and on to Hastings.

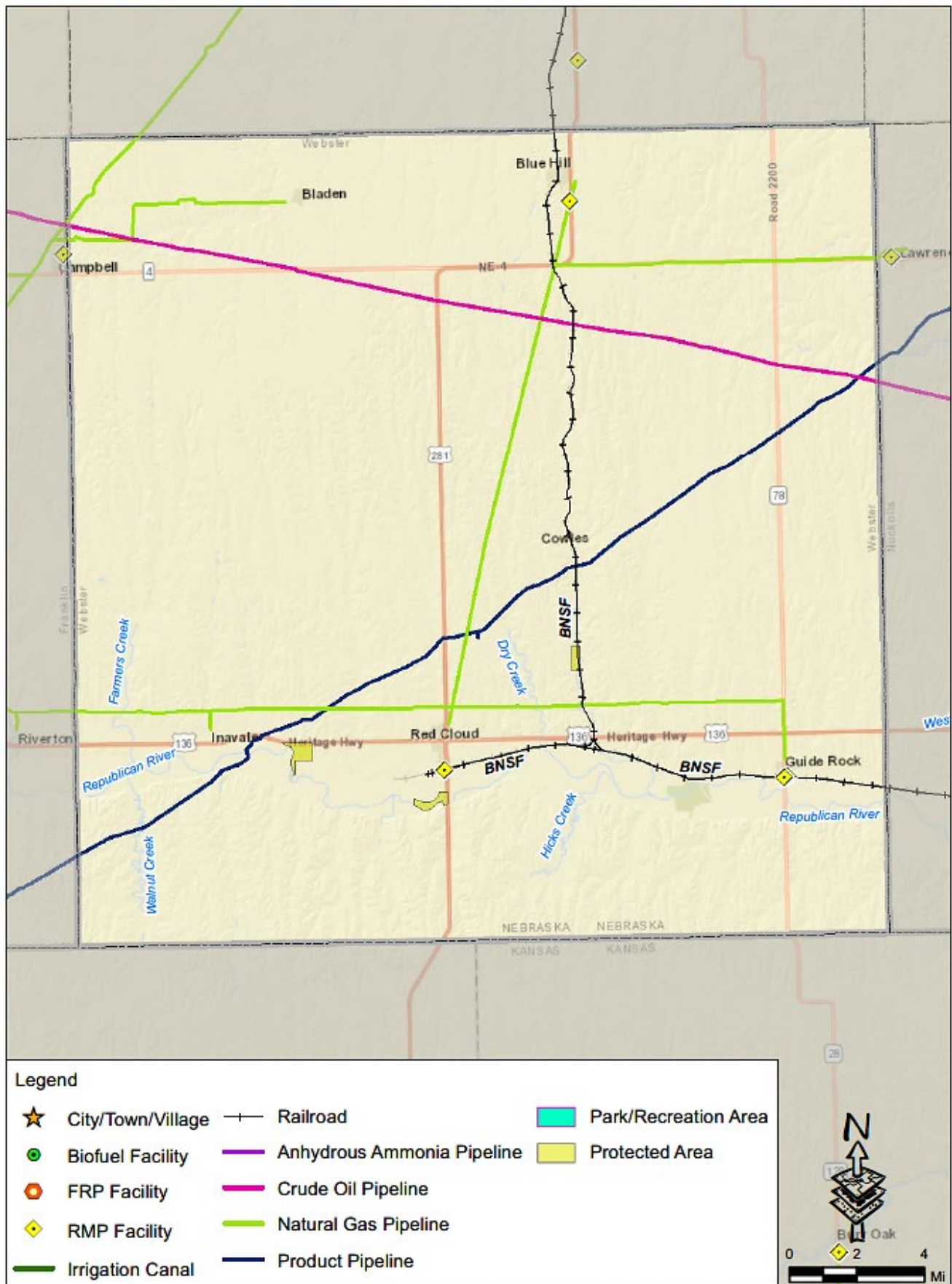
While significant quantities of hazmat are transported over-the-road to and from farm supply cooperatives, the most prevalent sources of a large hazmat/oil spill are likely the BNSF and two liquid petroleum lines operated in the county. East of Red Cloud, the BNSF line parallels the Republican River and is within a mile of the river at several locations farther east toward Guide Rock.

The NuStar Energy product pipeline runs diagonally southwest to northeast, crossing the Republican River about 5 miles due west of Red Cloud. A spill reaching the river poses serious risks to Indian Creek Wildlife Management Area (WMA) and Narrows WMA, 1.5 and 7 miles downstream of the crossing, respectively. These WMAs and the surrounding area serve as stopovers for migrating waterfowl, and are important habitats for ospreys, eagles, woodland woodpeckers, and perching birds.

3. SPILL RESPONSE CAPABILITIES AND STRATEGIES

The County is served by four fire departments (FD) (Bladen, Blue Hill, Guide Rock, and Red Cloud FDs) that maintain some hazmat response capabilities. FDs possess response vehicles equipped with self-contained breathing apparatus, bunker/turnout gear, binoculars, foam/agents, foam application equipment, sorbents, communications, radiological monitoring equipment, dry chemical extinguishers, and personnel trained to the Awareness and Operations Levels. Hastings Fire & Rescue is nearest state-sponsored hazmat team, and would be requested during a large-scale hazmat/oil incident.

Figure DD17: Webster County Map



APPENDIX EE: NUCKOLLS COUNTY SPILL RESPONSE PROFILE

1. BACKGROUND

As of the 2015, the estimated population of Nuckolls County was 4,330. The county seat is Nelson, and Superior is the most populous town with about 1,856 residents. Adjacent counties include Clay County (north); Fillmore County (northeast); Thayer County (east); Republic County, Kansas (southeast); Jewell County, Kansas (southwest); and Webster County (west). Major roadways in the county include U.S. Highway 136 and State Highways 4, 8, and 14.

Like Webster and Franklin Counties, Nuckolls County lies within the Republican River Basin. The Republican River flow is largely controlled so that flooding is relatively infrequent; however, some flooding along the Republican River occurs almost annually. Many areas between the plains and valley are steep enough to concentrate runoff during high-intensity storms. Additionally, heavy winter snows, ice dams, and rapid spring melts can overstress the system of flood control impoundments, resulting in flooding. The County could be affected by failure of the Harlan County Dam in Republican City.

2. POTENTIAL SPILL SOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

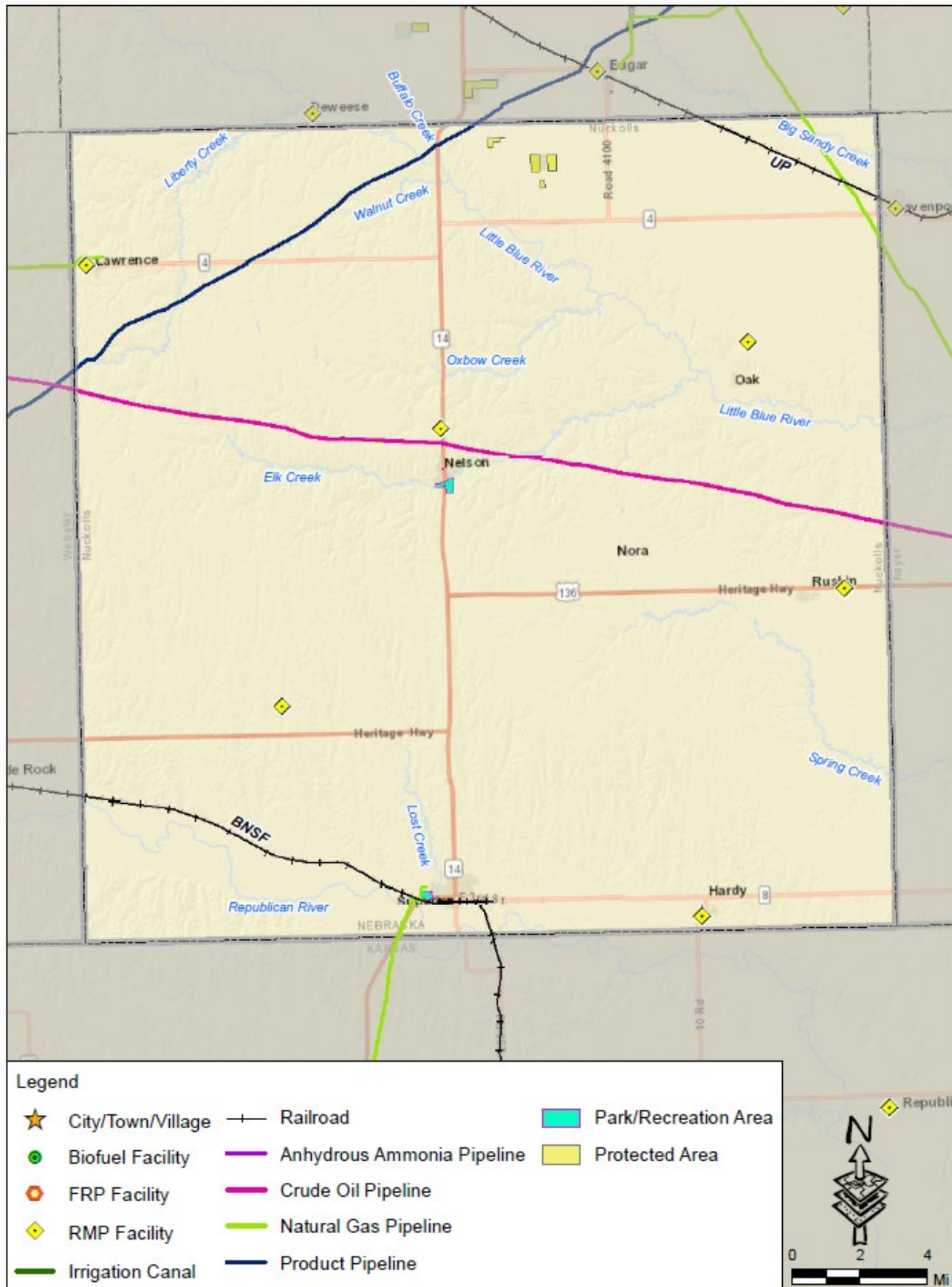
While the most likely locations of transport-related hazmat spills are the county's major roadways, the Burlington Northern- Santa Fe Railway (BNSF) line along the Republican River poses the greatest risk to human populations and the environment. The line passes through the southern portion of Superior and skirts the edge of the river at three locations west of Superior. This area lacks environmentally protected lands present elsewhere in adjacent counties; a significant hazmat/oil spill in Superior may pose a serious threat to area residents and the City's drinking water wells immediately north of the rail line. Notably, the Union Pacific (UP) Railroad line crosses the extreme northeast part of the county in a sparsely populated area, and with no waterway crossings or sensitive areas along its route.

Enbridge Energy's crude oil pipeline passes east/west through the central portion of the county, crossing Elk Creek about 2 miles east of Nelson. Additionally, NuStar Energy's liquid petroleum product line crosses the northwest corner of the county and the Little Blue River about 0.5 mile west of State Highway 14. The Smartweed and Smartweed West Marsh Wildlife Management Areas (WMA) are just east of State Highway 14, and may be threatened by a spill of any magnitude.

3. SPILL RESPONSE CAPABILITIES AND STRATEGIES

The County is served by four fire departments (FD) (Hardy, Lawrence, Nelson, Oak, Ruskin, and Superior FDs) that maintain some hazmat response capabilities. FDs possess response vehicles equipped with self-contained breathing apparatus, bunker gear, foam/agents, foam application equipment, sorbents, communications, radiological monitoring equipment, dry chemical extinguishers, and personnel trained to the Awareness and Operations Levels. Hastings Fire & Rescue is the nearest state-sponsored hazmat team, and would be requested during a large-scale hazmat/oil incident.

Figure EE18: Nuckolls County Map



APPENDIX FF: CLAY COUNTY SPILL RESPONSE PROFILE

1. BACKGROUND

Clay County's estimated population was 6,309 in 2015. The City of Clay Center is the county seat, and Sutton is the most populous city with about 1,410 residents. Major roadways include U.S. Highway 6 passing east/west on the north side of the county and State Highway 14 that provides north/south travel through the center of the county. State Highways 41 and 74 are major roadways through central and southern parts of the county, respectively. Clay County is bordered by Hamilton County (north), Fillmore County (east), Nuckolls County (south), Adams County (west).

The Big Blue River, Little Blue River, and Sandy Creek are major waterways in the county, and are sources of some flooding that occurs annually. Northern Clay County lies within the Big Blue River Basin, and the southern portion of the county lies within the Little Blue River Basin. While past flood events primarily have affected agricultural lowlands, damage to public property (bridges, highways, and county roads) is a primary concern. The County could also be impacted by failure of the School Creek Dam that runs through the City of Sutton; this dam is considered a high-hard dam because of its potential threat to nearby residents should it fail.

2. POTENTIAL SPILL SOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

Hazmats, including radiological materials, are transported over-the-road through and within the county. Union Pacific (UP) Railroad operates a line crossing diagonally through the county northwest to southeast passing through Edgar, Fairfield, and Glenvil. A Burlington Northern-Santa Fe Railway (BNSF) line operates east/west across the county through Sutton, Harvard, and Hastings in Adams County to the west.

A NuStar liquid petroleum pipeline crosses the southeast corner of the county, passing north of Edgar and connecting to Geneva in Fillmore County. A second NuStar liquid product line crosses east/west through the county parallel to U.S. Highway 6 about 2 miles south of the highway.

Numerous Wildlife Management Areas (WMA) and Waterfowl Production Areas (WPA) administered by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Nebraska Games and Parks Commission (NGPC), and private owners have been established within the county. Many these areas are concentrated in the central part of the county near U.S. Highway 6 and State Highway 41. These include McMurtrey Marsh National Wildlife Refuge, Harvard WPA, Hultine WPA, and Verona WPA that attracts tens of thousands of snow, Canadian, cackling, and greater white-fronted geese during spring.

Notably, Clay County is home to the U.S. Meat Animal Research Center administered by the Agricultural Research Service within the United States Department of Agriculture. The facility and surrounding grounds occupy 35,000 acres west of Clay Center. Additionally, the 3,211-acre Greenlief Training Site straddles the Clay-Adams County Line and serves as Nebraska's primary range and armor training site. The site is managed by the Nebraska Army National Guard.

3. SPILL RESPONSE CAPABILITIES AND STRATEGIES

The county is served by eight fire departments(FD): Clay Center, Edgar, Fairfield, Glenvil, Harvard, Sutton, Trumbull, and Deweese FDs. The FDs each maintain response vehicles equipped with self-contained breathing apparatus, bunker/turnout gear, binoculars, foam/agents, foam application equipment, sorbents, communications, and dry chemical extinguishers. Crews are trained to handle some but not all hazmat incidents. The county maintains a decontamination and response trailer to assist hazmat operations; however, Technician Level assistance would be requested from Hastings Fire & Rescue during complex incidents.

Figure FF19: Clay County Map

