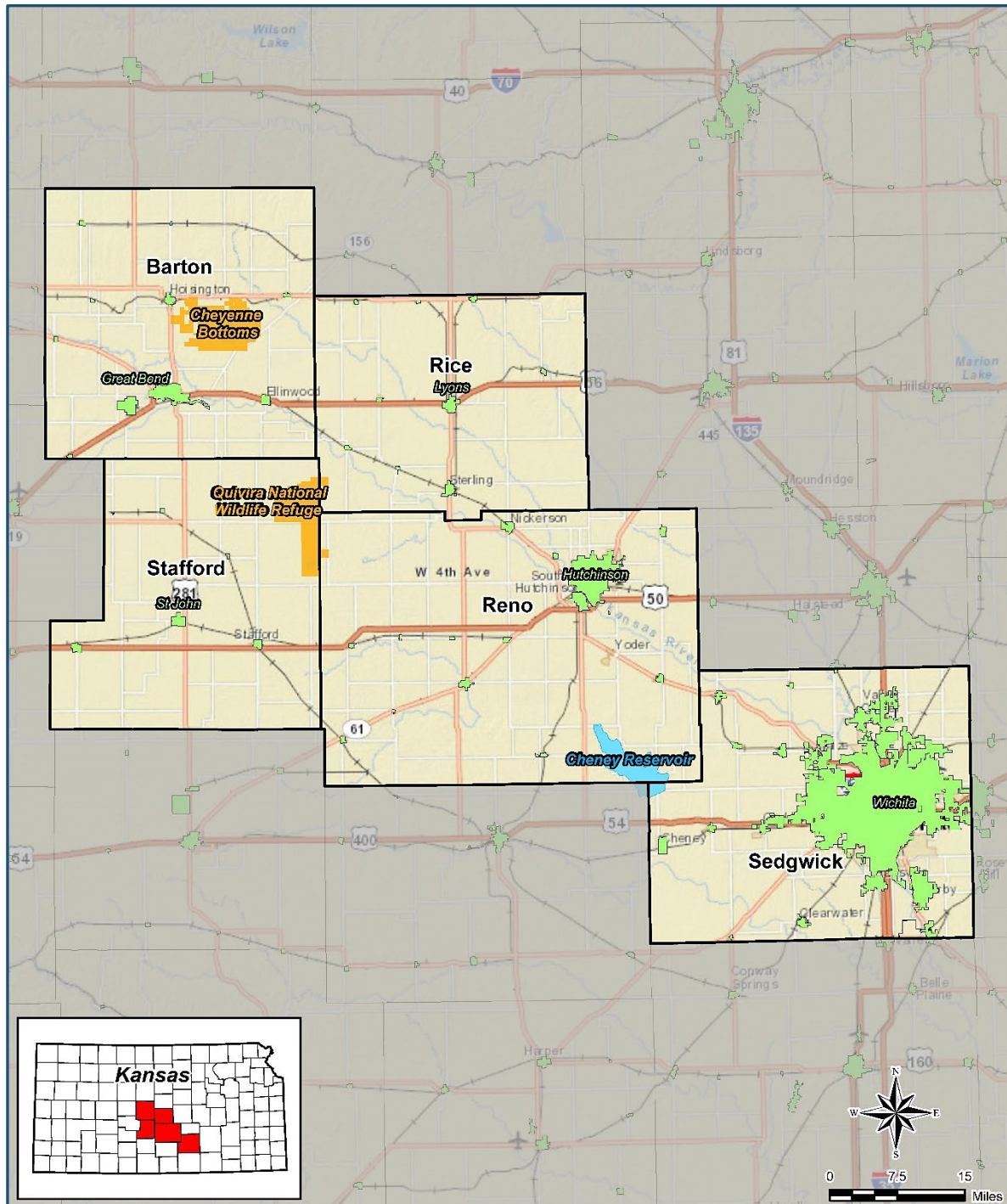


Central Kansas Wetlands Subarea Contingency Plan



February 2024

Public Distribution

TO REPORT A SPILL OR RELEASE



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Special Notice

The Central Kansas Wetlands Subarea (CKWSA) Contingency Plan (*CKWSACP*) is intended for broad dissemination. Because it is a publicly accessible document, some information has been omitted from the public version of the plan due to security concerns. Questions and special access regarding this plan should be addressed to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Coordinator of the CKWSA:

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On-Scene Coordinator (OSC), EPA Region 7
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(913) 551-7611

To request specific revisions to the CKWSACP, see the Corrections and Updates Form on the following page. The most current copy of this document, including any changed pages, is available through EPA Region 7 websites at [CKWSA](#) and [Region 7 Subarea Plans](#).

Corrections and Updates Form

Convey corrections, updates, or suggested additions to the CKWSACP to OSC Daniel O’Crowley, (913-551-7611), ocrowley.daniel@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:

OSC Daniel O’Crowley
U.S. EPA – Region 7
Superfund Division
11201 Renner Blvd
Lenexa, KS 66219

Record of Change

The most current public access version of this document, including any changed pages, is available through EPA websites at [CKWSA](#) and [Region 7 Subarea Plans](#). The following lists revisions contained in the most recent publication of this plan. Plan revisions made since January 2016 are listed in Appendix R.

Change Number	Change Description	Section	Change Date
145	Updated EPA subarea coordinator to Daniel O’Crowley	Pages ii, iii, and v	February 2024
146	Updated description of subarea climate	Base Plan, Section III.C	February 2024
147	Revised description of “nearby” regional hazmat teams	Base Plan, Section IV.B	February 2024
148	Updated phone contact numbers for Additional Contacts for Central Kansas Wetlands Subarea (CKWSA) and added rail operators	Appendix A	February 2024
149	Added description of Kansas Corporation Commission’s (KCC) role in oil/gas spill prevention and cleanup	Base Plan, Section IV.C	February 2024
150	Reorganized worst-case spill scenarios by location and revised scenario for Cheney Reservoir	Base Plan, Section VIII	February 2024
151	Updated state and federal natural resource trustees (Table B3)	Appendix B	February 2024
152	Updated federal agency contacts (Table C4)	Appendix C	February 2024
153	Updated NPFC and other Region 7 contacts (Table D5)	Appendix D	February 2024
154	Updated local emergency management contacts (Table E6)	Appendix E	February 2024
155	Updated state response agencies (Table F7)	Appendix F	February 2024
156	Updated park and wildlife manager contacts (Table F8)	Appendix F	February 2024
157	Updated pipeline operators (Table F9)	Appendix F	February 2024
158	Updated subarea fire departments (Table G10)	Appendix G	February 2024
159	Updated law enforcement agencies (Table H12)	Appendix H	February 2024
160	Updated state law enforcement agencies (Table H11)	Appendix H	February 2024
161	Updated hospitals and air ambulance providers (Table I13)	Appendix I	February 2024
162	Updated radio station contacts (Table L16)	Appendix I	February 2024
163	Updated general aviation airports (Table J15)	Appendix J	February 2024
164	Updated public air support (Table J14)	Appendix J	February 2024
165	Updated technical support resources contact information	Appendix K	February 2024
166	Updated newspapers (Table L18)	Appendix L	February 2024
167	Updated television stations (Table L17)	Appendix L	February 2024
168	Updated radio stations (Table L16)	Appendix L	February 2024
169	Changed format of threatened and endangered species to listing by county	Appendix N	February 2024
170	Updated Facility Response Plan (FRP) sites (Table O21)	Appendix O	February 2024
171	Update Record of Change (Complete)	Appendix R	February 2024

PREAMBLE

The Central Kansas Wetlands Subarea (CKWSA) Contingency Plan (CKWSACP) is a collaborative effort of representatives from federal and state agencies and emergency managers and local emergency responders from five counties. The Nature Conservancy was also active in plan development.

The CKWSACP 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 in Barton, Reno, Rice, Sedgwick, and Stafford Counties.

A map of the CKWSA and individual maps of Cheyenne Bottoms and Quivira National Wildlife Refuge are available to subarea member agencies. Additionally, this plan, subarea documents, and the subarea's web-based mapping application are accessible at the [CKWSA website](#). Login credentials to access the CKWSA site can be obtained at the [Response.epa.gov Registration Website](#). Permissions to access the CKWSA mapping application may be obtained by contacting Daniel O'Crowley (ocrowley.daniel@epa.gov).

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

CENTRAL KANSAS WETLANDS SUBAREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVE

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

B. SUBAREA STATUTORY AUTHORITY

The SACP is intended as a supplement to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) [Region 7 Regional Integrated Contingency Plan \(RICP\)](#). The CKWSACP 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 CKWSACP— 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 CKWSACP is intended as a supplement to the Region 7 RICP.

D. UPDATING

The CKWSACP 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 CKWSACP as these become available.

II. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER CONTINGENCY PLANS

A. PRIVATE-SECTOR RESPONSE PLANS

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

- EPA's Oil Pollution Prevention Regulation (Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures and Facility Response Plan [FRP] Requirements) – 40 CFR part 112
- 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 the regulations that implement section 311(j)(5) of the CWA. Owners of tank vessels, offshore facilities, and certain onshore facilities are required to prepare and submit FRPs for responding to an oil or hazardous substance worst-case discharge (WCD) or substantial threat of discharge. Regulations and requirements governing FRPs are specified in 40 CFR § 112 and 33 CFR § 154. Prior to approval, facility and vessel response plans shall be reviewed for consistency with any relevant area contingency plan (ACP) or regional contingency plan (RCP).

As defined in OPA 90, each responsible party (RP) for a vessel or facility that discharges oil or poses a substantial threat of a discharge into or upon the navigable waters or adjoining shorelines or the Exclusive Economic Zone is liable for removal costs and damages as specified in Section 311(f) of CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 311(f). Any removal activity undertaken by the RP must be consistent with the provisions of the NCP, the RCP, and the applicable response plan required by OPA 90. In addition, if directed by a Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) at any time during removal activities, the RP must act accordingly. Section 311(j) (5)(c) of CWA requires that FRPs shall:

- (i) Be consistent with the requirements of the NCP, ACP, or ICPs.
- (ii) Identify the qualified individual having full authority to implement removal actions, and require immediate communication between that individual and the appropriate federal official and the persons providing personnel and equipment pursuant to clause (iii).
- (iii) Identify, and ensure by contract or other means approved by the President, 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.
- (v) Undergo periodic updates.
- (vi) Be resubmitted for approval of each significant change.

B. LOCAL RESPONSE PLANS

Sections 301 and 303 of EPCRA, which is [SARA Title III](#), provide for establishment of Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC) within districts to facilitate preparation and implementation of emergency plans. 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 spill or release, names of coordinators at plants, and schedules for testing the plan. Consequently, each CKWSA county maintains a local hazmat response plan in accordance with EPCRA.

C. STATE RESPONSE PLANS AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Sections 301 and 302 of the EPCRA provide for the establishment of a State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) for each state and the implementation of state emergency plans. The Kansas Commission on Emergency Planning Response (CEPR) serves as the SERC in Kansas. State laws also require development of contingency plans. The Kansas Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (KSA 65-5701 *et seq.*) allows the Kansas Department of Health and Environment ([KDHE](#)) to establish a fee system to cover all or part of the cost of Title III. Spill reporting requirements are delineated under Kansas Administrative Regulations (K.A.R.) 28-48. As of July 1, 2021, KDHE maintains authorities to recover certain costs associated with spill response activities. Additionally, the Division of Emergency Management ([KDEM](#)) in the Kansas Adjutant General's Department maintains the [Kansas Response Plan](#).

D. AREA AND REGIONAL CONTINGENCY PLANS

Section 300.210(b) of the NCP for establishment of Regional Response Teams ([RRT](#)) and sets their role in implementation of RCPs. The NCP, § 300.210(c), provides for establishment of area committees (AC) and implementation of ACPs. Region 7 has opted to integrate these requirements through creation of a Regional ICPs (RICP). Region 7 Inland Area is the same as the four-state Federal Region 7, and the members of the Region 7 AC are the same as the Region 7 RRT. The RICP also includes elements of [Emergency Support Function \(ESF\) #10](#) of the NRF and of the National Incident Management System ([NIMS](#)). Table 1 below lists the RRT having jurisdiction in the CKWSA.

TABLE 1: REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAMS

Team	CKWSA Jurisdiction	RRT Website
R7 RRT	State of Kansas	Region 7 RRT

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 the establishment of an NRT and the implementation of the NCP. Region 7 has included many portions of the NCP in its RICP.

National Response Framework

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, PL 100-707 (signed into law November 23, 1988) amended the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288. Subsequently, the National Response Plan (NRP) was developed. As required by Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5, the NRP provided a single, comprehensive approach to domestic incident management to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies. The NRP was an all-hazards plan built on the template of the NIMS. As a result of lessons learned during the response to Hurricane Katrina, the NRP was modified and given a new name, the NRF. On March 28, 2008, the NRF became effective and superseded corresponding sections of the NRP. Neither the NRP nor the NRF supplanted the NCP. The NRF core document, ESF Annexes, and Support Annexes were updated in October 2019 and are available at the [NRF Resource Center](#).

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE CENTRAL KANSAS WETLANDS 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, which is a shared resource that requires joint stewardship and coordination among local municipalities, separates metropolitan areas. In the cases of the Quad Cities and St. Louis, two states and two federal regions also are involved. Discharges of oil or releases of hazardous substances into the rivers may impact multiple jurisdictions and necessitate prompt notifications and coordinated responses. Later, SACP creation was initiated along the Missouri River between Yankton, South Dakota and the confluence of the Little Sioux and Missouri Rivers. Plans were then developed to address the critical habitats along the Platte River in south-central Nebraska and areas near the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers that are heavily trafficked by commercial vessels.

Since undertaking the initial plans in major metropolitan areas, the Region 7 AC has expanded the subarea planning process into areas recognized as being environmentally sensitive by establishment of the Central Kansas Wetlands and South-Central Nebraska Subareas. The South-Central Nebraska Subarea 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 six weeks each year along the Platte River. Hundreds of thousands of waterfowl, many of which have migrated through [Cheyenne Bottoms](#) and [Quivira National Wildlife Refuge](#) (QNWR), also rest along the Platte and Republican rivers as they migrate each year. Subsequently, work began in central Kansas where the Cheyenne Bottoms Wildlife Area complex, which includes land owned by [The Nature Conservancy](#), and QNWR are located within 15 miles of each other. When water is present, Cheyenne Bottoms is a primary resting and feeding area for hundreds of thousands of sandpipers and other shorebirds that migrate through the area annually. Both Cheyenne Bottoms and QNWR are popular with birdwatchers and others seeking outdoor recreation. Cheyenne Bottoms, in addition to being a haven for shorebird watchers, is a popular hunting spot. Both Cheyenne Bottoms and QNWR are federally-designated as critical habitat for the federally-listed endangered whooping crane (*grus americana*).

B. GEOGRAPHY OF THE SUBAREA

The CKWSA comprises Barton, Reno, Rice, Stafford, and Sedgwick counties. Sedgwick County joined the subarea in November 2015 based on the importance of Cheney Reservoir as a source of drinking water for Sedgwick County. Cheney Reservoir, which is located in southeastern Reno County and a small portion in Sedgwick and Kingman counties, is both economically and environmentally sensitive. The reservoir, where water typically covers about 9,500 acres, was completed by the U.S. Federal Bureau of Reclamation (USBOR) in 1965. The reservoir provides up to 60 percent of the drinking water used by 420,000 residents in Wichita (Sedgwick County) and nearby areas. USBOR owns the land and leases it to the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks, which maintains a state park on the south shore of the reservoir and a wildlife refuge on the reservoir's north side. The water is also under the legal jurisdiction of Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks. Furthermore,

the State of Kansas and the City of Wichita hold the water rights. The state park includes eight campgrounds with 420 campsites. The North Fork Ninnescah River provides 70 percent of the water to the reservoir, which has a 933-square-mile drainage basin.

The Cheyenne Bottoms basin is a roughly circular basin covering about 60 square miles of east-central Barton County. Cheyenne Bottoms Wildlife Area lies near the center of the basin, while The Nature Conservancy owns more than 7,000 acres that wrap around the state land on both the west and north sides. Blood Creek drains into the basin from the west and Deception Creek and an unnamed stream enter from the north. Little Cheyenne Creek drains the basin from the southeast corner. Because the outlet is elevated slightly, the basin holds water during wet periods. All of the streams naturally associated with Cheyenne Bottoms, except during spring runoff or periods of significant rainfall, are dry or intermittent. In an effort to provide a reliable source of water and to enhance the wetland for wildlife, the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks has divided the state's portion of the basin into five pools. One pool was deepened in order to hold more water, which is pumped into neighboring pools as conditions warrant in an effort to enhance habitat for shorebirds. Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks also has taken action to provide a more reliable source of water for the bottoms by diverting water into the basin through Walnut Creek and the Arkansas River. The diversion ditch runs under Highway 281 and enters the state's land on the western edge. The diversion ditch does not provide any water to The Nature Conservancy's property.

QNWR was established in 1955 to provide and protect vital habitat for migratory waterfowl in the Central Flyway. The refuge covers 22,135 acres in eastern Stafford County with some lands in both westerns Reno and Rice Counties. QNWR features a unique combination of rare inland salt marsh and sand prairie. The refuge is in the transition zone of eastern and western prairies where the eastern tallgrass prairies begin to acquire elements of the shortgrass prairies to the west. Prairie plant species from both prairie types occur here: Big Bluestem and Indiangrass of the east occur with Buffalograss and Blue Grama. Eastern bird species such as Northern Cardinal and Eastern Meadowlark, and western visitors such as Prairie Falcon and Mountain Bluebird, mix with Great Plains grassland species such as Dickcissel, Grasshopper Sparrow, and Upland Sandpiper. Over 340 species of birds have been observed at QNWR, due to its location and richness of habitats.

C. SUBAREA CLIMATE

The [National Centers for Environmental Information](#) describes the climate of south-central Kansas as sub-humid and marked by precipitation and temperature extremes. The average annual precipitation from May 2010 to April 2023 for this region was 29.2 inches. Cumulative 12-month precipitation has decreased each year since 2019 with 23 inches of total precipitation received from May 2022 to April 2023. Heavy thunderstorms are common during the summer, with May being the month of heaviest precipitation. Annual snowfall across the region is 13-16 inches. January is the coldest month, with an average temperature of 32.6 degrees Fahrenheit (°F). July is the hottest month, with an average temperature of 81.2 °F. The 12-month average temperature increased 2.9°F from May 2010 to April 2023.

IV. ROLES AND AUTHORITIES OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

A. INTRODUCTION AND ASSUMPTIONS

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

B. LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

1. Roles and Responsibilities of Local First Responders

During any fire or discharge of oil or hazardous substance, the local fire department with jurisdiction will respond and will initially provide an Incident Commander (IC) as response actions are initiated and while threats to life and human safety continue. Local law enforcement 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 CKWSACP notification guidelines (see Section VII A, Protocol), the Incident Commander (IC) may notify state agencies if special expertise is needed, if the incident threatens impact beyond the local jurisdiction, or if hazardous wastes might be generated. The fire department commander, State On-Scene Coordinators (SOSC), FOSC, and RP—if the RP has been identified and is available—may agree to establish a Unified Command (UC) to manage the incident (see Section IX, Incident Command).

2. Role of Hazmat Responders

Should an event exceed the capability of the local fire department and any mutual aid response, incident managers can access one of 10 regional hazmat teams in the state by contacting the Kansas Office of the State Fire Marshal ([KSFM](#)). KSFM will dispatch the nearest available team to assist the local jurisdiction. Within the CKWSA, Sedgwick County Fire District 1 ([Fire Station 33](#)) provides regional hazmat response services and another regional hazmat team in nearby Salina can be requested. The Hutchinson Fire Department does not participate in the state-wide hazmat response program. Hazmat teams, while providing special support, will not assume incident command for events outside their respective jurisdiction. They will instead report to the IC or the operations officer on the scene. The response teams do not perform remedial cleanup associated with hazmat incidents.

3. Roles and Procedures of Local Emergency Management Agencies

LEPCs

LEPCs were set up as a result of [SARA Title III](#). LEPCs may include representatives from local governmental agencies, emergency responders, environmental groups, and local industry. Several local emergency plans may exist within each district. Local hazmat response plans developed under [Sections 301-303 of EPCRA](#), must include identities and locations of hazmat, procedures for responding to a chemical accident, procedures for notifying the public of necessary actions, names of coordinators of involved or threatened industrial plants, and schedules for testing the plan. A SERC, known as the [CEPR](#) in Kansas, 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.

Emergency Management Agencies (EMA)

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

Each of the five counties in the CKWSA maintains a local health department that will respond to incidents according to the county's Local Emergency Operations Plan. 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.

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 Kansas

The KDHE is the enforcement agency for environmental laws in Kansas. When an incident threatens public safety, KDHE coordinates requests for assistance from state agencies and acts as the liaison to federal officials. Personnel from the Bureau of Environmental Remediation are available 24 hours a day to provide regulatory oversight of responsible parties (RP) and offer technical assistance to responding agencies. KDHE will also provide an SOSC to respond to the scene after assessing available information and determining whether an on-site response is necessary, or when an SOSC's presence is requested by another local, state, or federal agency. The SOSC coordinates the response of state agencies and serves as a liaison with federal officials at the scene of the incident. Requests for disposal of materials following cleanup of the site should be coordinated through KDHE. As the State's Natural Resource Trustee, KDHE works with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and partner agencies to assess damages and to restore natural resources (as circumstances allow) lost or injured due to a spill. Data acquired are used to determine the extent of damage to natural resources, to develop restoration or replacement strategies, and to develop and submit a claim for damages to the RP in order to implement the most appropriate restoration actions.

The Kansas Corporation Commission (KCC) maintains exclusive authority to regulate oil and natural gas exploration and production activities at leases throughout the State. Additionally, KCC is responsible for the prevention and cleanup of pollution resulting from these activities. This specifically includes response actions for spills of produced fluid. Generally, KCC's jurisdiction for oil/gas spill prevention and cleanup is limited to the production site. Once product is transported off-site from a lease, KDHE's authorities are in force to protect the soils and waters of the State, including spills that occur during transport. In cases when responsibilities for spill response actions are shared by KCC and KDHE, the lead agency for cleanup is KCC, per memoranda of understanding (MOU) between the entities.

The Kansas Department of Transportation ([KDOT](#)) controls dynamic message systems (DMS) and portable DMS accessible during a hazmat/oil incident. KDOT emergency operations staff can activate DMS messages. During

incidents when the IC believes such messaging is needed to protect the public from hazards or assist response efforts, the IC or designee should request portable DMS through their local EOC. For acquisition of all other response resources, the Emergency Management Coordinator of the affected county must contact KDEM and submit a resource request.

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 FOSC or 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 at 40 CFR § 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, tribal, 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 CKWSA. 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 KDHE, which have responsibility for notifying operators of downstream water intakes of releases that may impact their operations. EPA Region 7 has separate 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. Additionally, the EPA Region 7 Subarea Coordinator is responsible for maintaining this plan and the subarea's geographic information systems (GIS) mapping application at response.epa.gov/CKSSA (login required).

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

Under a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between EPA and USCG signed on November 19, 2016, USCG will assist the pre-designated EPA FOSC to the fullest extent possible consistent with agency responsibilities and authorities. If an incident involves a commercial vessel, a vessel transfer operation, or a marine-transportation-related facility, the USCG Captain of the Port (COTP) will assume the role of the FOSC and will carry out all FOSC responsibilities, including the decision to direct any necessary removal activity or to open the [Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund \(OSLTF\)](#). If an incident originates from another or an unknown source, USCG will assist the EPA FOSC to the fullest extent possible in accordance with the NCP and applicable RCP/RICP. Upon request of the pre-designated EPA FOSC, the COTP may act upon the FOSC's behalf. **Traditionally, commercial vessels have not been operated within this subarea.**

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 response is “federalized,” written notice will be provided to the RP, and efforts will be made to recover costs from the RP. An Incident-Specific RRT (ISRRT) can be convened to provide guidance to the FOSC or to assist coordination activities during a major event.

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 [Section 300.320](#) as follows:

- (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 that are classified as a substantial threat to the public health or welfare of the United States may be further classified as a spill of national significance by the Administrator of the EPA or the Commandant of the USCG. The appropriate course of action may be prescribed in §§ 300.322, 300.323, and 300.324.
 - (i) When the reported discharge is an actual or potential major discharge, the FOSC shall immediately notify the RRT and the National Response Center ([NRC](#)).
 - (ii) When the investigation shows that an actual or potential medium discharge exists, the FOSC shall recommend activation of the RRT, if appropriate.
 - (iii) When the investigation shows that an actual or potential minor discharge exists, the FOSC shall monitor the situation to ensure that proper removal action is being taken.
- (3) If the FOSC determines that effective and immediate removal, mitigation, or prevention of a discharge can be achieved by private party efforts, and where the discharge does not pose a substantial threat to the public health or welfare of the United States, determine whether the RP or other person is properly carrying out removal. Removal is being done properly when:
 - (i) The RP is applying the resources called for in its response plan to effectively and immediately remove, minimize, or mitigate threat(s) to public health and welfare and the environment; and
 - (ii) The removal efforts are in accordance with applicable regulations, including the NCP. Even if the FOSC supplements RP resources with government resources, the spill response will not be considered improper unless specifically determined so by the FOSC.

- (4) Where appropriate, determine whether a state or political subdivision thereof has the capability to carry out any or all removal actions. If so, the FOSC may arrange funding to support these actions.
- (5) Ensure prompt notification to the trustees of affected natural resources in accordance with the applicable RCP and ACP.
- (6) Ensure that the notifications and actions required in 300.135, the Fish and Wildlife Sensitive Environments Plan, have been performed. If they have not been performed, the FOSC will perform those notifications and subsequent actions.
- (7) When appropriate, activate federal response using the OSLTF for oil discharges or the CERCLA Hazardous Substances Response Trust Fund for hazardous substances releases.
- (8) Removal shall be considered complete when so determined by the FOSC in consultation with the governor or governors of the affected states. When the FOSC considers removal complete, OSLTF removal funding shall end. This determination shall not preclude additional removal actions under applicable state law.

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

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

FOSC/IC Responsibilities During a Spill Response

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

USFWS Responsibilities During a Spill Response

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

FOSC/IC Responsibilities Post-response

If listed species or critical habitat has been adversely affected **by response actions**, 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 CKWSA 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 Teams (RERT)

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

6. USCG District Response Group (DRG)

DRGs assist the FOSC by providing technical assistance, personnel, and equipment, including pre-positioned equipment. Each DRG maintains all required types of USCG personnel and response equipment, including marine firefighting equipment and additional pre-positioned equipment. The [USCG's Eighth District Response Advisory Team \(DRAT\)](#) is available to provide support to the FOSC if a spill exceeds local response capabilities. Additionally, the District Incident Management and Preparedness Advisor (IMPA) is available to assist the FOSC or staff during the pollution planning or response phases. The Eighth District IMPA supports all Eighth District field units within the GRSA. The USCG District IMPA also serves as RRT Co-Chair for their respective RRTs. Each of the nine USCG Districts staffs one IMPA. Within the GRSA, the following USCG Districts provide the RRT Co-Chair: Seventh District for RRT-4; Ninth District for RRT-5; and Eighth District for RRT-7. The District IMPA is available 24/7 via their respective District Command Centers.

7. USCG National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC)

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

and damages resulting from oil discharges to the full extent of liability under the law, and (5) providing funds to initiate natural resource damage assessment (NRDA) activities.

8. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

National Weather Service

The National Weather Service (NWS), a federal organization within NOAA, can provide various types of support to an IC/UC operating in the CKWSA through its offices in Wichita and Dodge City, Kansas. The NWS Forecast Office in [Wichita](#) and [Dodge City](#) are responsible for weather information in 58 counties across southern Kansas, including all of the CKWSA. 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 KDEM 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.

Scientific Support Coordinators (SSC)

NOAA may provide information regarding various scientific and technical subject matters. As does the ERT, NOAA's SSCs offer a wide variety of expertise. NOAA has mathematicians and physicists who can provide computer modeling and simulation studies, research and planning groups that can determine resources at risk and recommend techniques for cleanup, an environmental science group that can provide technical assistance regarding chemical identification and degradation of oil, a biological assessment group that can perform long-term studies and planning, and an information management group that can produce computerized maps. Additionally, NOAA SSCs serve as the primary interface with the scientific community for USCG FOSCs and are involved during both the planning and response phases to support USCG FOSCs.

9. U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)

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

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.).

DOI, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBOR)

USBOR administers Cheney Dam and Reservoir, on the North Fork of the Ninnescah River about 6 miles north of Cheney and 24 miles west of Wichita, Kansas. This project provides a supplemental water supply to the City of Wichita and flood control for protection of downstream areas. The Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks manages lands surrounding the reservoir for recreation and fish and wildlife. Completed in 1965, Cheney Reservoir has a conservation-pool storage of 151,800 acre-feet, with an additional flood-control-pool capacity of 80,860 acre-feet.

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

12. Natural Resource Trustees

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

Trustees often have information and technical expertise about the biological effects of hazardous substances, as well as locations of sensitive species and habitats, that can assist EPA in characterizing the nature and extent of site-related contamination and impacts. Coordination at the investigation and planning stages provides the Trustees early access to information they need to assess injury to natural resources. This assists Trustees in

making early decisions about whether restoration is needed in light of the response actions, and should generally result in more efficient settlement negotiations and an opportunity to address all liabilities at the site concurrently (see [Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response \[OSWER\] Directive 9200-4.22A](#); [CERCLA Coordination with Natural Resource Trustees, 1997](#)).

Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA)

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

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

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

State Natural Resource Trustees

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

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

Role of Kansas Natural Resource Trustee: During an environmental emergency, an SOSC from KDHE will act on behalf of the secretary. The SOSC will coordinate response of the bureaus within KDHE to prioritize and protect natural resources, assess any damages, and arrange for remediation and recovery. This includes all natural resources not owned or directly managed by federal trustees. The SOSC will be a member of KDHE's Bureau of Environmental Remediation.

The SOSC will seek advice and assistance from other KDHE bureaus when needed. Members of other bureaus and state agency partners can provide information regarding environmentally sensitive areas and endangered species, and assist in establishing priorities for protecting threatened resources. Any actions to prevent or correct damage to areas directly managed by local, state, or federal governments will be determined and/or approved by the agency managing that area. The SOSC must consult with representatives of the other bureaus within KDHE whenever practical, and will follow their recommendations regarding mitigation, sampling, and remediation whenever feasible. When an incident threatens public health and safety, the SOSC has final authority to determine appropriate actions. As natural resource trustee, KDHE will also conduct NRDA activities

needed for restoring, replacing, or seeking compensation for injury to, destruction of, or loss of natural resources not adequately addressed through remedial actions of the RP.

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.

DOI, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

The Secretary of the Interior acts as trustee for resources managed or protected by DOI Bureaus, including USFWS and USBOR. USFWS, an office within DOI, is responsible for management of migratory birds, federally listed threatened and endangered species and interjurisdictional fishes, and [QNWR](#) within the CKWSA.

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

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

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

U.S. Department of Defense (DOD)

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

U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)

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

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

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

Tribal Natural Resource Trustees

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

- Belong to, are managed by, are controlled by, or appertain to such Tribe
- Are held in trust for the benefit of the Tribe
- Belong to a member of the Tribe, if such resources are subject to a trust restriction on alienation.

Examples of resources under the trusteeship of Tribal groups include:

- Tribal-owned minerals
- Groundwater and surface water resources on Tribal lands
- Any other natural resources found on Tribal land.

13. Tribal Historic Preservation Officers

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

14. State Historic Preservation Office/Officers (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](#).

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 these activities typically proceed under direction of an IC established by a local public safety agency.

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

While the RP has primary responsibility for cleanup of a spill 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 CKWSA.

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. Any person or organization responsible for a spill or release is required to notify the federal government when the amount reaches a federally-determined limit. 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 CKWSA 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. CKWSA NOTIFICATIONS AND EMERGENCY CONTACTS LISTS

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

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 K of this CKWSACP. 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, critical habitats, 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. CENTRAL KANSAS WETLANDS 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 the magnitude of the incident is such that an SOSOC and/or FOSC respond, unified command will be established or a transition of command will take place from the local IC to either the SOSOC or FOSC, based on the size and complexity of the event.

The NCP gives an FOSC authority to direct all response efforts at the scene of a spill or release. Typically, an FOSC will support actions of local and state governments. Any response actions an FOSC may initiate due to response, oversight authorities, and obligations shall be coordinated with other appropriate federal, state, local, and private response organizations. See *Section IX (Incident Command)* of this plan for circumstances when the FOSC may determine that he or she must use preemptive authority to direct all response efforts at the scene.

B. SUBAREA-SPECIFIC COMMAND AND UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES

1. Designated Staging Areas (SA) and Resource Deployment

As much of the CKWSA is rural, unpaved roads are common. Many roads in the Cheyenne Bottoms and QNWR areas lead to dead ends at water's edge. Roads are often impassible during periods of prolonged or heavy rainfall. Traffic on other roads might be limited due to load-restricted bridges, narrow bridges, or low-water crossings that would impede passage of large vehicles. Many roads in the QNWR area are composed of fine sand that poses challenges to conventional 2-wheel-drive vehicles.

To increase effectiveness of response operations and reduce potential for responders to become lost or stranded, designated SAs have been established for incidents occurring in the Cheyenne Bottoms and QNWR areas. Unless advised otherwise at the time of notification, responders from outside the immediate jurisdiction of the response should respond to a designated staging point. Federal, state, and mutual aid responders will be directed to or led from the SAs to the incident.

Designated SAs for Incidents On/Near Cheyenne Bottoms

Two rally points or SAs have been designated for the Cheyenne Bottoms area: one for potential incidents on the southeast, south, and/or west sides of the basin, and a second site for incidents occurring at the northwest, north, and northeast edges of the basin.

[Ellinwood Rally Point](#). The designated SA for an incident on the south side of Cheyenne Bottoms or nearby areas is the City of Ellinwood's Public Works Shop at 501 East Santa Fe in Ellinwood. Santa Fe is the main east-west street in Ellinwood. Ample parking is available at this location, as well as two restrooms and office space with two telephone land lines. Alltel, Nextel, and Westlink have cellular towers nearby. Additional or alternate staging space is available at the Ellinwood Fire Station at 209 West 1st Street. Ample parking should be available across the street from the station, and restrooms and telephone land lines are available.

[Claflin Rally Point](#). The rally point for any incident on the north side of Cheyenne Bottoms or a nearby area is the Claflin Volunteer Fire Department near Highway 4 at 309 West Front Street in Claflin. The site provides one-half city block of overflow parking space, a fire hydrant, and a fill station for breathing air. The station also has a large meeting room with radios, internet access, a projector, and other equipment. A backup generator is available to power the building.

Designated SA for an Incident On/Near QNWR

The designated SA for any incident on QNWR property is QNWR Headquarters 1 mile north of the refuge's southern boundary. Because QNWR is at a location where Stafford, Rice, and Reno Counties meet, with some roads coming to a dead end, finding a specific point on the refuge can be confusing. Names of the various paved and unpaved roads in the area change as one crosses county lines.

The refuge headquarters is in Stafford County at the junction of 80th Street (an east-west road) and 140th Avenue (also known as Zenith Road). Once resources have staged at the refuge headquarters, QNWR staff would lead responders to an incident within the refuge. Driving directions to [QNWR Headquarters](#) are as follows:

- **Approaching From the East:** Take 95th Avenue, which runs straight west from the south edge of Sterling. Upon reaching the refuge area, turn south on Raymond Road. After traveling 6 miles on Raymond Road, turn west on 17th Avenue. Upon reaching the Reno-Stafford County line 1 mile farther, 17th Avenue becomes 80th Street in Stafford County. The refuge headquarters is 1 mile farther west.
- **Approaching From the Hutchinson Area:** From Hutchinson, take 4th Avenue west (approx. 28 miles from K96). Continue on 4th Avenue west into Stafford County (the road becomes NE 70th Street). Turn north on NE 140th Avenue, then proceed 1 1/4 miles north to the QNWR Headquarters.
- **Approaching From the West:** Approach the center of the refuge (as aligned from south to north) on Stafford County's 140th Street. Upon reaching 130th Avenue, the west boundary road for QNWR, turn south on 130th Avenue. After traveling 6 miles, turn left (east) on 80th Street and proceed for 1 mile.

Designated SA for Incidents On/Near Cheney Reservoir

The designated SA for an incident at any point on Cheney Reservoir or an incident in the vicinity will be the Headquarters of the Cheney Wildlife Area, 21514 South Yoder Road, Pretty Prairie, Kansas 67570—9 miles directly south of Yoder on the east side of Yoder Road at the intersection of Yoder Road and Sun City Road. Coordinates are [37.806752](#), [-97.863670](#).

The wildlife area headquarters is at the location closest to where the North Fork Ninnescah River flows into Cheney Reservoir, and close to where pipelines (nearest pipeline is 0.75 mile away) in the area cross public land. The facility is within 0.25 mile of a boat ramp on Cheney Reservoir. Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks completed the facility at the wildlife area in late 2007. The building is surrounded by a large parking area. The facility maintains three telephone landlines, and cellular telephone service is also available in the immediate area. The facility has access to satellite Internet service and has radio communications with other law enforcement agencies.

Other amenities and equipment available at the location include two restrooms, three storage sheds, two tractors larger than 50 horsepower (including one fitted with a bucket loader), two flat-bottom boats, and one pontoon boat. The agency also maintains a contract with a local vendor that can provide heavy equipment such as bulldozers, graders, backhoes, and track-hoes.

Cheney State Park at the extreme south end of the reservoir could be utilized as a rally point and SA. The facility there would provide sufficient communications and support infrastructure, but it is distant from both the area's pipelines and inflow to the reservoir. The location of the City of Wichita's water intake on the dam is unsuitable as a rally point because of security concerns.

C. 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.

D. RESPONSE COORDINATION

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

E. 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.

F. RESPONSE TERMINATION

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

IX. INCIDENT COMMAND

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

A. NIMS PROTOCOL ADDRESSING STATE AND FEDERAL RESPONDERS

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

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

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

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

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

1. Single Jurisdictional Area Affected

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

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

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

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

2. Multiple Jurisdictional Areas Affected

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

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

3. Local, State, Federal Interaction

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

4. Seniority

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

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

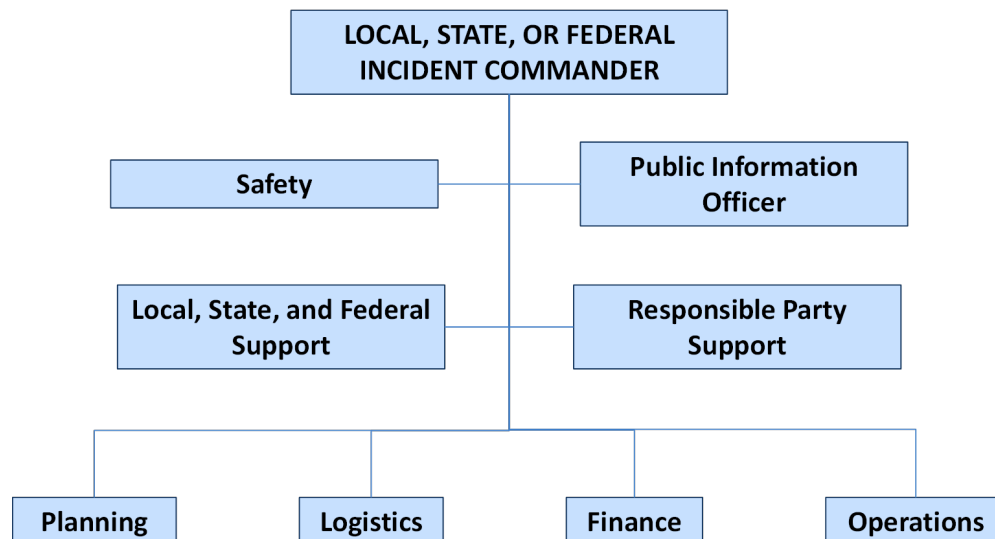
5. Post-Emergency Operations

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

B. TRANSITION OF COMMAND

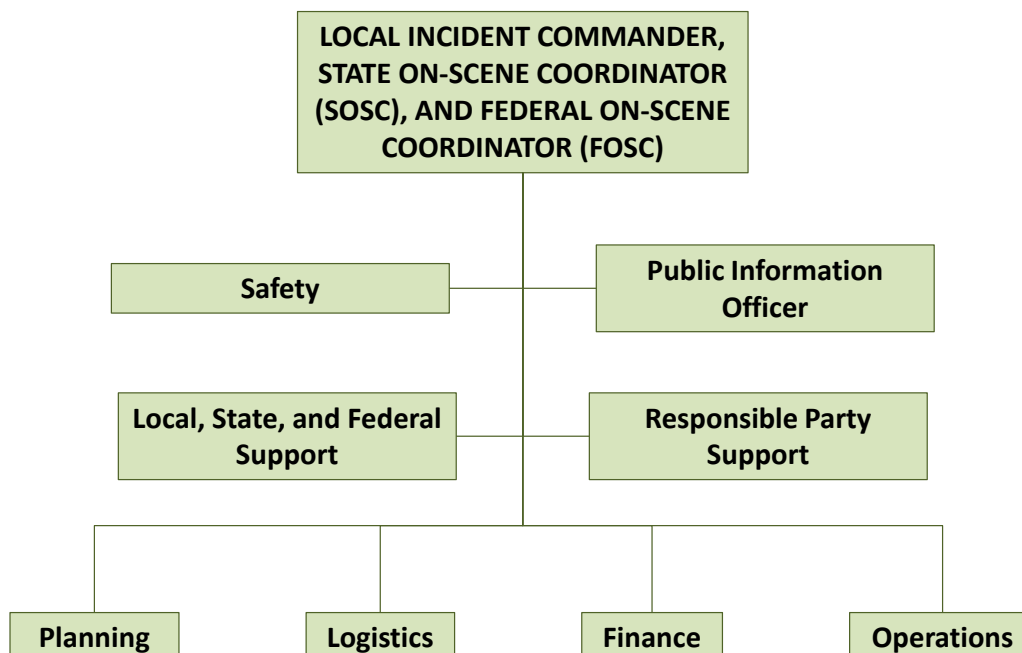
1. UC Structure

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, SOSOC, or FOSC may recommend formation of a UC structure.

Upon agreement, the qualified individuals assume command roles. UC is not command by committee, but rather is a mechanism for coordination, cooperation, and communication under which each party is allowed to operate within its appropriate sphere of command. Each organization shares the same command responsibilities within an ICS. An example of a UC organizational structure is shown on Figure IX-2.

FIGURE IX-2: ICS WITH A UNIFIED COMMAND

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

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

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

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

C. FEDERAL PREEMPTION

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

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

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

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

X. SITE SAFETY PLAN

A. INTEGRATION OF SITE SAFETY PLANS

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

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

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

B. REQUIREMENTS FOR SITE SAFETY PLANS

Site-specific safety plans (SSP) 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 SSP. The required categories of an SSP are as follows:

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

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

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

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

A. OSLTF FUNDING PROCEDURES

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

B. OSLTF CLAIMS

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

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

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

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. KANSAS DISPOSAL REGULATIONS

Table 2 overviews material disposal requirements for Kansas.

TABLE 2: OVERVIEW OF STATE DISPOSAL REGULATIONS

Material or Disposal Method	Regulation
Non-Hazardous Debris and Soil	Disposal in an approved landfill with a Special Waste Disposal Authorization per Kansas Administrative Regulations (K.A.R.) 28-29-109 and 28-31-3.
RCRA Hazardous Debris and Soil	Disposal per K.S.A. 65-3430 and K.A.R. 28-3-1 through 6.
Open Burning	Regulated under K.A.R. 28-19-64.
List of Emergency Response Contractors	None maintained by state
Petroleum-Contaminated Water	Please see Petroleum Product Mixed with Water Technical Guidance Document HW 9701, which is available through KDHE.
Land Farming	Regulated under K.S.A. 65-3407 c (a) (2).
Pesticides and Fertilizers	Use and disposal controlled by Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA).
Petroleum-Contaminated Soils	Regulated under K.S.A. 65-3407 c (a) (2).

XIII. WORST-CASE SCENARIOS

A. WORST-CASE SCENARIO FOR QNWR

Removed from public-access version of this plan.

B. WORST-CASE SCENARIO FOR CHEYENNE BOTTOMS

Removed from public-access version of this plan.

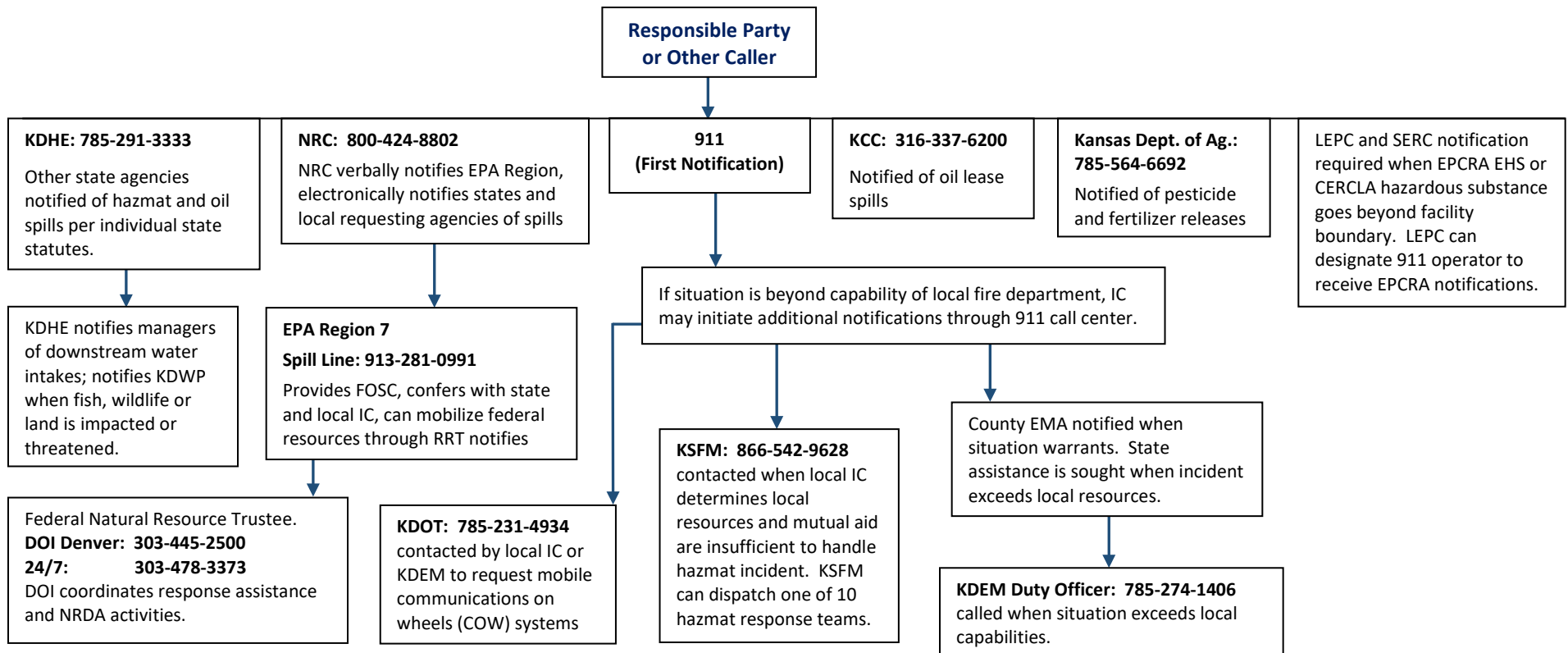
C. WORST-CASE SCENARIO FOR CHENEY RESERVOIR

Removed from public-access version of this plan.

D. WORST-CASE SCENARIO FOR POPULATED AREAS

Removed from public-access version of this plan.

APPENDIX A: Central Kansas Wetlands Subarea Response Notification Flowchart



Additional Contacts for Central Kansas Wetlands Subarea

Organization	24/7 Number	Admin Phone	Organization	24/7 Number	Admin Phone
Barton County Emergency Management	620-793-1920	620-793-1919	Kansas Corp. Commission (KCC) District 1 (Stafford County)	785-291-3333	620-682-7933
Rice County EMA	620-257-7848	620-257-5200	KCC District 2 (Sedgwick, Reno, & Rice Counties)	785-291-3333	316-337-7400
Reno County EMA	620-694-2800	620-694-2974	KCC District 4 (Barton County)	785-291-3333	785-261-6250
Sedgwick County EMA	316-383-7077	316-660-5959	Nature Conservancy Preserve	620-786-4745	785-233-4400
Stafford County EMA	620-549-3247	620-549-3597	Cheney Wildlife Area (KDWP)	620-474-2946	620-793-3066
QNWR Headquarters	620- 549-3765	620-486-2393	Cheney State Park (KDWP)	620-474-2946	316-542-3664
Cheyenne Bottoms Wildlife Area	620-793-7730	620-793-3066	Cheney Reservoir (City of Wichita, Water Production Control Room)	316-268-4968	316-262-6000
KDHE NW District Office (Ellis County - Hays, KS)	785-291-3333	785-261-6100	USFWS Ecological Services, Manhattan Field Office	785-313-0772	785-539-3474
KDHE N-C District Office (Saline County - Salina, KS)	785-291-3333	785-827-9639	Kansas Department of Transportation	785-231-4934	785-296-3566
KDHE SW District Office (Ford County - Dodge City, KS)	785-291-3333	620-682-7940	Union Pacific Railroad Burlington Northern – Santa Fe Railway	800-877-7267 800-832-5452	402-544-5000 312-850-5678
KDHE S-C District Office (Sedgwick County - Wichita, KS)	785-291-3333	316-337-6020	Jayhawk Pipeline	888-542-9575	620-938-2971

Guide to Subarea Notifications

The Notification Flowchart on the previous page provides recommendations for notifications following a discharge of oil or release of hazardous substances affecting the CKWSA. Obligations of the Responsible Party (RP) to notify the National Response Center (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. Beyond these initial notifications, however, it is recognized that notifications evolve independently for each incident. Decisions on notification will depend on the volume of material released, the perceived threat to human health or the environment posed by the release, the capability of an agency to handle the situation, and personal preferences and historical working relationships. Initial notifications might originate with a 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 Kansas are required to notify the Kansas Corporation Commission (KCC) when a spill occurs on a lease. Although oil is not considered a hazardous material under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), operators are required by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 to notify the NRC whenever an oil spill has the potential to reach navigable waterways in a quantity that would produce a sheen. In addition, operators are required to notify the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) when a release leaves or threatens to leave a lease. Local responders are encouraged to notify the NRC whenever they have reason to suspect the RP has not made proper notification.

Ten hazmat teams participate in the state program administered by the Kansas State Fire Marshal's Office (KSFM). Incident managers can request state assistance after determining local and mutual aid resources are insufficient to handle a spill/release. KSFM Regional Hazardous Materials Response Teams located in Sedgwick County and Salina are the nearest to the subarea; however, KSFM can dispatch any of the 10 participating teams in the state to an incident. The KSFM should be contacted whenever local and mutual aid resources are insufficient to handle a hazardous materials incident.

Environmentally Sensitive Areas of Major Concern

The potential for damage to sensitive environments in the subarea varies significantly from year to year and season to season. Variances are primarily due to water levels of the wetlands and whether migrating birds are present. The Nature Conservancy's (TNC) approximately 7,300 acres in the Cheyenne Bottoms basin and the 20,000 acres in Cheyenne Bottoms State Wildlife Area can dry up completely during droughts. Generally, the threat of an oil spill to wildlife is small when water is absent, but birds, particularly waterfowl, could mistake pools of spilled oil for water and die as a result. During wet periods millions of shorebirds and other birds can be present during spring migration, which peaks in April, and hundreds of thousands of waterfowl and other birds can be present during fall migrations, which peak in October. Quivira suffers less fluctuation in water levels and typically supports fewer shorebirds than Cheyenne Bottoms, but it often offers greater avian diversity. State- and federally-listed threatened and endangered species frequent both areas.

Approximately one dozen wells produce oil within the boundaries of the QNWR. In addition, various gathering lines move the oil from the wellheads to tank batteries where it is separated from production water and stored. The oil is hauled off the refuge in tank trucks. In addition, two major petroleum pipelines cross Quivira. More than a dozen oil wells operate on TNC's land in the northwest corner of the Cheyenne Bottoms basin. Oilfield service trucks frequently travel on roads across TNC's land and across the state-operated wildlife area. In addition, a major railroad line passes through the northern edge of the Cheyenne Bottoms Basin. U.S. Highway 281 passes over the canal that runs into Cheyenne Bottoms when runoff from rains is sufficient to cause flow in

Walnut Creek. Any of these transportation avenues could be the site of a spill/discharge that leads to contamination of environmentally sensitive areas, especially during wet periods.

Cheney Reservoir, which is located in southeastern Reno County, is both economically and environmentally sensitive. The reservoir provides up to 70 percent of the drinking water used by 400,000 residents in Wichita and nearby areas. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBOR) leases the reservoir to the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks (KDWP), which maintains a state park on the south shore and a wildlife refuge on the reservoir's north side. The state park includes eight campgrounds with 420 campsites. The North Fork Ninnescah River is the source for 70 percent of the reservoir's water.

CKWSA Web Map Application

The CKWSA web map application is a custom GIS application developed to assist subarea stakeholders with hazard identification, vulnerability analysis, and risk assessment. The application is comprised of multiple data sets from local, state, and federal governments. Potential sources of spills/releases and the relative locations of environmentally sensitive areas can be displayed in the application to assist planning and response operations. The application uses the JAVA Web AppBuilder for ArcGIS platform to support GIS data display and customizable widgets such as Query, Trace Downstream, Situational Awareness, Emergency Response Guidebook, and Incident Report. It can be accessed at response.epa.gov/CKSSA using the map link at the bottom of the webpage. Instructions for obtaining login credentials are provided on the webpage.

APPENDIX B: NATURAL RESOURCE TRUSTEE CONTACTS**Table B3: STATE AND FEDERAL NATURAL RESOURCE TRUSTEES**

U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) Migratory birds, threatened and endangered species, archaeological/historical sites in park and wildlife refuge system units, public lands, Native American Indian allotments/trust, 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	DOI Regional Environmental Officer - Denver Region, Courtney Hoover	courtney_hoover@ios.doi.gov
Alternate	Regional Environmental Protection Specialist – Denver Region, John Nelson	john_nelson@ios.doi.gov
Kansas Department of Health and Environment – Topeka, KS		
24-hour	Kansas Department of Health and Environment	785-291-3333 / 785-368-7301 kdhe.spillhotline@ks.gov
Primary	Joseph Dom	785-296-1914 joseph.dom@ks.gov
Alternate	Delbert Smith	785-368-7301 delbert.smith@ks.gov
Agency HQ	Kansas Department of Health and Environment	785-296-1500
Local Office	KDHE Southwest District Office (Stafford County)	620-682-7940
Local Office	KDHE South-Central Office (Sedgwick & Reno Counties)	316-337-6020
Local Office	KDHE Northwest District Office (Barton County)	785-261-6100
Local Office	KDHE North-Central District Office (Rice County)	785-827-9639
U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Forest Service National forest, wilderness areas, wildlife within USDA-controlled forests, archaeological sites, etc.		
Primary	Mark Nelson	mark.r.nelson@usda.gov
Alternate	Sam Knopka	samuel.knopka@usda.gov
Department of Defense Military bases and reservations, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) reservoirs and dams		
Primary	Marvin Boyer	marvin.g.boyer@usace.army.mil
U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) DOE facilities and surrounding lands		
Primary	Sybil Chandler	sybil.chandler@nnsa.doe.gov

Notes:

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

While no tribal lands exist within the subarea, contact information for Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO) is available at the [National Association of THPOs website](#).

APPENDIX C: FEDERAL AGENCY CONTACTS

Table C4: FEDERAL AGENCY CONTACTS

National Response Center - Washington, D.C.		
Business Hours	National Response Center	800-424-8802
24-hour	National Response Center	800-424-8802
Fax	National Response Center	202-267-2165
EPA Region 7 - Lenexa, KS		
Coordinating Office	Emergency Response Program	913-551-7641
24-hour	Emergency Response Program, Spill Phone	913-281-0991
Fax	Emergency Response Program	913-551-7948
U.S. Coast Guard, 8th Coast Guard District – New Orleans, LA		
Coordinating Office	Response Division	504-671-2230
24-hour	Command Center	855-485-3727
U.S. Coast Guard – Sector Upper Mississippi River – St. Louis, MO		
Business Hours	Sector Upper Mississippi River	314-269-2500
24-hour	Sector Upper Mississippi River	866-360-3386 314-269-2332
U.S. Coast Guard, Atlantic Strike Team - Fort Dix, NJ		
Business Hours	Atlantic Strike Team	609-724-0008
24-hour	Atlantic Strike Team	609-724-0008
U.S. Coast Guard, National Strike Force - Elizabeth City, NC		
Business Hours	National Strike Force	252-331-4400
24-hour	National Strike Force	252-331-4400
U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation		
Business Hours	Missouri Basin Region – Oklahoma/Texas Area Office	512-899-4150
24-hour	Missouri Basin Region – Oklahoma/Texas Area Office	512-899-4150 (TX) 405-470-4800 (OK)
U.S. Department of Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service		
Business Hours	USFWS, Mountain-Prairie Region, Region 6 (includes KS)	303-236-7905 mountainprairie@fws.gov
Business Hours	USFWS Kansas Field Office	785-539-3474 Kansas Field Office website
24-hour	USFWS Kansas Field Office	785-313-0772

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

APPENDIX D: ADDITIONAL STATE AND FEDERAL CONTACTS

TABLE D5: NPFC AND OTHER REGION 7 STATE CONTACTS

National Pollution Funds Center – Arlington, VA		
Business Hours	National Pollution Funds Center, Case Manager	202-795-6077
24-hour	NPFC Command Duty Officer	202-494-9118
Business Hours	Team 1 (includes KS)	202-795-6092
Fax	National Pollution Funds Center	202-795-6900
Iowa Department of Natural Resources – Des Moines, IA		
Agency	Iowa Department of Natural Resources	515-725-8694
24-hour	Iowa Department of Natural Resources	515-725-8694
Email	Adam Broughton	adam.broughton@dnr.iowa.gov
State EMA	Homeland Security and Emergency Management Department 24-hour Numbers	515-725-3231
Missouri Department of Natural Resources – Jefferson City, MO		
Agency	Missouri Department of Natural Resources	573-526-3315
24-hour	Missouri Department of Natural Resources	573-634-2436
Email	Sean Counihan	sean.counihan@dnr.mo.gov
State EMA	Missouri State Emergency Management Agency	573-526-9100
Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy – Lincoln, NE		
Agency	Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy	402-471-2186
24-hour	Nebraska State Patrol Dispatch	402-479-4921
Business Hours	Kirk Morrow	kirk.morrow@nebraska.gov
Other	Nebraska Emergency Management Agency	402-471-7421 / 402-499-1219
Other	Nebraska Game and Parks Commission	402-471-1111

APPENDIX E: LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY CONTACTS**Table E6: LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT CONTACTS**

Agency	Emergency Manager	24/7 Phone	Office Phone	Email
Barton County Emergency Management 1400 Main, Room 102 Great Bend, KS 67530	Sean Kelly, Director	620-793-1920 (County PSAP)	620-793-1919	skelly@bartoncounty.org
Rice County EMS & Emergency Management 1488 US Hwy 56 Lyons, KS 67554	Greg Klein, Director	620-257-2363 (County PSAP)	620-257-5200	gregk@ricecountyems.com
Reno County Emergency Management 206 W 1st Ave Hutchinson, KS 67501	Adam Weishaar, Director	620-694-2800 (County PSAP)	620-694-2974	adam.weishaar@renogov.org
Stafford County Emergency Management 636 E 4th Street St John, KS 67576	Mike Sanders, Coordinator	620-549-3247 (County PSAP)	620-549-3765	mwsanders@staffordcounty.org
Sedgwick County Emergency Management 714 N. Main Street Wichita, KS 67203	Julie Stimson, Director	316-383-7077 (County PSAP)	316-660-5959	julie.stimson@sedgwick.gov

Note:

PSAP Public Safety Answering Point

APPENDIX F: STATE RESPONSE AGENCIES, WILDLIFE MANAGERS, AND PIPELINE OPERATORS

Table F7: STATE RESPONSE AGENCIES

Agency	Contact	24/7 Phone	Admin. Phone	Other Information
Kansas State Fire Marshal	Gregg Bollella, Emergency Response Division Chief		785-296-4239	gregg.bollella@ks.gov
Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) Spill Line	Delbert Smith, Spill Coordinator	785-291-3333 (follow prompts)	785-368-7301	kdhe.spillhotline@ks.gov
KDHE District Offices: North West District (Barton County) North Central District (Rice County) South Central (Sedgwick & Reno Counties) South West District (Stafford County)	Dan Wells Jennifer Nichols Allison Herring Wade Kleven	785-291-3333	785-261-6101 785-827-9639 316-337-6020 620-682-7940	For district maps and phone numbers for reporting specific types of hazards, see the KDHE Spill Reporting Phone Book
Kansas Corporation Commission (KCC) District 1 (Stafford County)	Nathan Feldkamp, Geology Specialist	785-291-3333	620-682-7933	Notification for spills on oil or natural gas leases: KCC Conservation Division in Wichita 316-337-6200
KCC District 2 (Reno, Rice, Sedgwick Counties)	Professional Geologist David Bollenback	785-291-3333	316-337-7400	
KCC District 4 (Barton County)	Chris Neeley, Professional Geologist	785-291-3333	785-261-6250	
Kansas Department of Wildlife & Parks	Pratt Operations Office	620-672-5911	785-273-6740	Administrative number is for the Topeka office
Kansas Division of Emergency Management (KDEM)	Angee Morgan, Deputy Director		785-646-2102	L'Tanya Christenberry, Administrative Officer 785-646-2102
Recovery Section Chief	Devan Tucking-Strickler		785-646-2541	devan.tucking@ks.gov
KDEM South-Central District	Jim Leftwich	316-833-0498	785-274-1409	james.t.leftwich.nfg@mail.mil
Kansas Department of Agriculture	Dr. Gary Meyer, Pesticide & Fertilizer Program Manager	785-564-6692	785-564-6688	Pesticides and fertilizer spills notify KDHE Spill Line, 785-291-3333
Kansas Department of Transportation	Jim Frye, Emergency Management Coordinator	785-231-4934	785-296-3576	jim.frye@ks.gov

Table F8: PARK AND WILDLIFE MANAGERS

Location/Agency	Contact	24/7 Phone	Admin. Phone	Email	Other Information
Cheney Wildlife Area	Spencer Putman, Manager Micah Waters, Fisheries		620-459-6922	spencer.putman@ks.gov micah.waters@ks.gov	Cheney Wildlife Area is on the north side of Cheney Lake.
Cheney State Park	Shayn Koppes, Manager	316-350-6240 620-532-3147	316-542-3664	shayn.koppes@ks.gov	Cheney State Park is located on the south side of Cheney Lake
Cheyenne Bottoms Wildlife Area	Jason Wagner, Manager	785-259-9578	620-793-3066 620-793-7730	jason.wagner@ks.gov	Cheyenne Bottoms website
Kansas Wetlands Education Center	Curtis Wolf		620-566-1456 877-243-9268	cjwolf@fhsu.edu	Kansas Wetlands Education Center
The Nature Conservancy	Rob Penner, Land Steward, Ellinwood	620-786-4745	785-233-4400	rpenner@tnc.org kansas@tnc.org	Cheyenne Bottoms Preserve TNC Kansas Headquarters
Quivira National Wildlife Refuge	Mike Oldham, Refuge Manager		620-410-4030	mike_oldham@fws.gov	QNWR website QNWR map
Quivira National Wildlife Refuge	Quentin Parker, Assistant Refuge Manager		620-410-4022	quentin_parker@fws.gov	
Quivira National Wildlife Refuge	David McCauley, Law Enforcement Officer	620-546-4772	620-410-4016	david_mccauley@fws.gov	

Table F9: PIPELINE OPERATORS

Pipeline Operator	County of Operation	Product	24/7 Phone	Admin. Phone	Other Information
Black Hills Energy	Reno, Rice, Sedgwick	Natural Gas	800-694-8989	888-890-5554	Black Hills Energy Pipeline Profile
City of Lyons	Rice	Natural Gas	800-694-8989	620-257-3054	City of Lyons Pipeline Profile
Coffeyville Resources Crude Transport	Sedgwick	Crude Oil	800-696-2614	800-982-4112	Coffeyville Resources Pipeline Profile
DCP Midstream	Barton	Natural Gas Liquids	800-982-4112	800-435-1679	DCP Midstream Pipeline Profile
Energy Transfer, White Cliffs Pipeline LLC	Stafford	Crude Oil	800-753-5531	713-989-7000	Energy Transfer Profile
Energy Transfer, Crude Operating LLC	Reno, Rice, Sedgwick, Stafford	Crude Oil	800-753-5531	713-989-7000	Energy Transfer Profile
Enterprise Products	Reno, Rice, Sedgwick	Natural Gas Liquids	888-883-6308	620-834-2025	Enterprise Products Pipeline Profile
Evonik	Sedgwick	Hydrogen	316-522-8181	316-522-8181	Evonik Pipeline Profile
Jayhawk Pipeline (CHS Inc.)	Barton, Reno, Rice, Sedgwick, Stafford	Crude Oil	888-542-9575	620-938-2971	Jayhawk Pipeline Profile
Kansas Gas Service	Barton, Reno, Rice, Sedgwick, Stafford	Natural Gas	888-482-4950	800-794-4780	Kansas Gas Service Profile
Kaw Pipe Line Company (CHS Inc.)	Barton, Rice	Crude Oil	888-542-9575	620-938-2971	Kaw Pipeline Profile
KPC Pipeline	Rice, Sedgwick	Natural Gas	800-467-2751	913-764-6015	KPC Pipeline Profile
Magellan Ammonia Pipeline	Reno	Anhydrous Ammonia	800-720-2417	800-772-0480	Magellan MP Pipeline Profile
Magellan Crude Oil Pipeline Company	Stafford	Crude Oil	800-720-2417	800-772-0480	Magellan MP Pipeline Profile
Magellan Pipeline Company	Reno, Sedgwick, Stafford	Diesel, Gasoline, Jet Fuel	800-720-2417	800-772-0480	Magellan MP Pipeline Profile
Midwest Energy	Barton, Rice, Stafford	Natural Gas	800-222-3121	800-222-3121	Midwest Energy Pipeline Profile
NuStar Pipeline Operating Partnership	Reno, Sedgwick	Gasoline, Diesel, Propane	800-759-0033	316-773-9000	NuStar Pipeline Profile
ONEOK Field Services	Reno, Rice, Sedgwick, Stafford	Natural Gas	888-675-3302	918-561-8019	ONEOK Partners Pipeline Profile
ONEOK NGL Pipeline	Reno, Rice, Sedgwick	Natural Gas Liquids, Highly Volatile Liquids	800-666-9041	918-561-8019	ONEOK Partners Pipeline Profile

Pipeline Operator	County of Operation	Product	24/7 Phone	Admin. Phone	Other Information
ONEOK North System	Reno, Rice, Sedgwick	Natural Gas Liquids	888-844-5658	918-561-8019	ONEOK Partners Pipeline Profile
Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Company	Reno	Natural Gas	800-225-3913	713-989-7000	Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Profile
Plains All American Pipeline	Barton, Rice, Stafford	Crude Oil	800-708-5071	785-483-3171	Plains All American Pipeline Profile
Tallgrass Interstate Gas Transmission	Barton, Reno	Natural Gas	888-763-3690	303-763-2950	Tallgrass Energy Pipeline Profile
Tallgrass Pony Express Pipeline	Sedgwick	Crude Oil	855-220-1762	303-763-2950	Tallgrass Energy Pipeline Profile
Williams Mid Continent Fractionation and Storage	Reno, Rice	Natural Gas Liquids	620-834-2138	620-834-2100	Williams Mid Continent Facility Profile
Williams Overland Pass Pipeline	Barton, Rice	Natural Gas Liquids	800-635-7400	620-834-2100	Overland Pass Pipeline Profile

Sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), 2023 and Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration's National Pipeline Mapping System Public Viewer (December 2023)

APPENDIX G: FIRE DEPARTMENTS**TABLE G10: CENTRAL KANSAS WETLANDS SUBAREA FIRE DEPARTMENTS**

Barton County	24/7 Phone	Administrative
Albert Volunteer Fire Department	620-793-1920	620-923-4600
Beaver Volunteer Fire Department		620-587-3352
Fire District #1 (Claflin)		620-587-3498
Ellinwood Volunteer Fire Department		620-564-3161
Galatia Volunteer Fire Department		620-793-1920
Great Bend Fire Department		620-793-4140
Fire District #2 (Hoisington)		620-793-1920
Olmitz Volunteer Fire Department		620-793-1920
Pawnee Rock Volunteer Fire Department		620-617-6946
Reno County	24/7 Phone	Administrative
Reno/Harvey Joint Fire District 2 (Buhler)	620-694-2800	620-543-6460
Reno County Fire District 9 (Haven)		620-465-3618
Hutchinson Fire Department		620-694-2871
Reno County Fire District 6 (Sylvia)		620-486-2905
Reno County Fire District 3 (Nickerson)		620-422-3411
Reno County Fire District 4 (Arlington)		620-538-3882
Reno County Fire District 7 (Turon)		620-497-6501
Reno County Fire District 8 (Yoder)		620-960-3523
Reno Kingman Joint Fire District 1 (Pretty Prairie)		620-459-6818
South Hutchinson Fire Department		620-663-7104
Rice County	24/7 Phone	Administrative
Alden Volunteer Fire Department	620-257-2363	620-654-2611
Bushton Volunteer Fire Department		620-562-3407
Chase Volunteer Fire Department		620-562-7962
Little River Volunteer Fire Department		620-897-6685
Lyons Fire Department		620-257-3801
Sterling Volunteer Fire Department		620-278-3423
Stafford County	24/7 Phone	Administrative
Macksville Volunteer Fire Department	620-549-3247	620-348-2575
St. John Volunteer Fire Department		620-549-3208
Stafford County Rural Fire Department 1		620-549-3478
Stafford Volunteer Fire Department		620-234-5011
Sedgwick County	24/7 Phone	Administrative
Sedgwick County Fire District #1	316-383-7077	316-660-3473
Bentley Volunteer Fire Department		316-323-8248
Cheney Fire Department		316-542-3155
Clearwater Fire Department		620-562-4334
Colwich Fire Department		316-796-1004
Derby Fire Department		316-788-3773
Mulvane Fire Department		316-777-1551
Sedgwick City Emergency Services		316-772-5700
Valley Center Fire Department		316-755-7303
Viola Volunteer Fire Department		316-383-7077

APPENDIX H: LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES**TABLE H11: STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES**

Kansas Highway Patrol (KHP)	Phone	Contact
KHP Headquarters and Emergency Service Unit	785-296-6800	Captain Jimmie Atkinson, Troop F Commander KHP.info@ks.gov
KHP 24-Hour Dispatch	785-827-4437	
KHP Troop F: Wichita, KS	316-744-0451	

TABLE H12 : LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICES

Barton County Law Enforcement	Admin Phone	Contact
Barton County Sheriff	620-793-1876	Brian Bellendir, Sheriff
Ellinwood Police Department	620-564-3001	Chance Bailey, Chief
Great Bend Police Department	620-793-4120	Steve Haulmark, Chief
Hoisington Police Department	620-653-4995	Kenton Dooze, Chief
Reno County Law Enforcement	Admin Phone	Contact
Reno County Sheriff	620-694-2735	Darrian Campbell, Sheriff
Buhler Police Department	620-543-6666	Darrin Banning, Chief
Haven Police Department	620-465-3415	Stephen Schaffer, Chief
Hutchinson Police Department	620-694-2816	Brice Burlie, Chief
South Hutchinson Police Department	620-560-6251	Darin Pickering, Chief
Rice County Law Enforcement	Admin Phone	Contact
Rice County Sheriff	620-257-2363	Bryant Evans, Sheriff
Lyons Police Department	620-257-2355	Justin Holliday, Chief
Sterling Police Department	620-278-2100	James Smith, Chief
Stafford County Law Enforcement	Admin Phone	Contact
Stafford County Sheriff	620-549-3247	Robert Murrow, Sheriff
Stafford Police Department	620-234-5161	Carl Wettstein, Chief
St. John Police Department	620-549-3247	Allen Adams, Chief
Sedgwick County Law Enforcement	Admin Phone	Contact
Sedgwick County Sheriff	316-660-3900	Jeff Easter, Sheriff
Andale Police Department	316-444-2461	Mark Cook, Chief
Bel Aire Police Department	316-744-6000	Darrell Atteberry, Chief
Bentley Police Department	316-796-1799	James "Tim" Bryan, Chief
Cheney Police Department	316-542-3173	Ken Winter, Chief

Clearwater Police Department	620-584-2349	Kirk Ives, Chief
Sedgwick County Law Enforcement	Admin Phone	Contact
Colwich Police Department	316-796-0333	Mark Hinkle, Chief
Derby Police Department	316-788-3093	Brandon Russell, Chief
Eastborough Police Department	316-682-4111	James Welch, Chief
Garden Plain Police Department	316-531-2222	Gene Garcia, Chief
Goddard Police Department	316-794-2051	Lance Beagley, Chief
Haysville Police Department	316-529-5912	Jeff Whitfield, Chief
Kechi Police Department	316-744-6611	Jessie Woodrow, Chief
Maize Police Department	316-722-1433	Jeff Weible, Chief
Mulvane Police Department	316-777-4262	Gordon Fell, Chief
Park City Police Department	316-744-2011	Phillip Bostian, Chief
Sedgwick City Police Department	316-416-4056	Lee Nygaard, Chief
Valley Center Police Department	316-755-7325	Lloyd Newman, Chief
Wichita Police Department	316-268-4111	Joe Sullivan, Chief

APPENDIX I: HOSPITALS AND AIR AMBULANCE SERVICE PROVIDERS**TABLE I13: HOSPITALS IN THE CENTRAL KANSAS WETLANDS SUBAREA**

Hospitals	Telephone	County
Ellinwood District Hospital 605 N. Main Ellinwood, KS 67526	620-564-2548	Barton
University of Kansas Health System – Great Bend 514 Cleveland St. Great Bend, KS 67530	620-791-6809	Barton
Clara Barton Hospital 250 W. Ninth Hoisington, KS 67544	620-653-2114	Barton
University of Kansas Health System – St. Rose Medical Pavilion (No 24/7 Emergency Department) 3515 Broadway Great Bend, KS 67530	620-792-2511	Barton
Hutchinson Regional Medical Center 1701 E. 23rd Ave. Hutchinson, KS 67502	620-665-2000	Reno
Rice County Hospital 619 S. Clark Ave Lyons, KS 67554	620-257-5173	Rice
Stafford County Hospital 502 S. Buckeye Stafford, KS 67578	620-234-5221	Stafford
Via Christi Hospital St. Francis 929 N. St. Francis Wichita, KS 67214	316-268-5000	Sedgwick
Via Christi Hospital St. Joseph 3600 E. Harry Wichita, KS 67218 Carolyn Koehn, Director of Safety & Emgy Mgnt Direct Line 316-268-8632	316-685-1111	Sedgwick
Via Christi Hospital St. Teresa 14800 w. St. Teresa Wichita, KS 67235 Carolyn Koehn, Director of Safety & Emgy Mgnt Direct Line 316-268-8632	316-796-7000	Sedgwick
Wesley Medical Center 550 N. Hillside Wichita, KS 67214 Tom Donnay, Preparedness Coordinator Direct Line 316-962-2223	316-962-2000	Sedgwick
Robert Dole VA Regional Medical Center 5500 E Kellogg Ave Wichita, KS 67218	316-685-2221	Sedgwick
EagleMed LLC (Air Ambulance) 6601 W. Pueblo Dr. Wichita, KS 67209	316-613-4855 800-525-5220	Sedgwick

APPENDIX J: AIR SUPPORT AND AIRPORTS**TABLE J14: PUBLIC AIR SUPPORT**

Organization	24-Hour Telephone	Contact
Kansas Air National Guard 184 th Intelligence Wing		Colonel Jason L. Knobbe, Wing Commander
Kansas Wing, Civil Air Patrol (CAP)		Colonel Mark Lahan, CAP Commander
CAP – U.S. Air Force		CAP National Operations Center
Kansas Highway Patrol	785-368-8075	Captain Greg Kyser

TABLE J15: GENERAL AVIATION AIRPORTS IN THE CKWSA

ID	City	Name	Runway	Telephone
1K6	Ellinwood	Ellinwood Municipal Airport	Two runways: 1) 2,550 x 100 ft., 2) 2,150 by 150 ft.	620-564-3161
KGBD	Great Bend	Great Bend Municipal Airport	Two runways: 1) 4,706 x 75 ft., 2) 7,852 x 100 ft.	620-793-4168
KHUT	Hutchinson	Hutchinson Municipal Airport	Three runways: 1) 7,003 x 100 ft., 2) 4405 x 100 ft., 3) 4012 x 75 ft.	620-694-2692
KLYO	Lyons	Lyons-Rice County Municipal Airport	One runway: 4400 x 75 ft.	620-257-5002
3TA	Stafford	Stafford Municipal Airport	Three runways: 1) 2,560 x 100 ft., 2) 1,900 x 80 ft., 3) 1,580 by 260 ft.	620-234-5011
KICT	Wichita	Wichita Dwight D. Eisenhower National Airport	Three runways: 1) 1L/19R 10,302 x 150 ft., 2) 1R/19L 7,301 x 150 ft., 3) 14/32-6,301 x 150 ft.	316-946-4700
KAAO	Wichita	Colonel James Jabara Airport	One runway: 6,101 x 100 ft. and one helipad	316-946-4700
KBEC	Wichita	Beech Factory Airport	One runway: 1/19 – 8,001 x 100 ft.	316-515-5300
KCEA	Wichita	Cessna Aircraft Field Airport	One runway: 17/35 – 3,873 x 40 ft.	316-515-8365
71K	Wichita	Westport Airport	One runway: 17/35 – 2,520 x 30 ft.	316-943-5510
72K	Wichita	Westport Auxiliary Airport	One runway: 17/35 – 2,550 x 50 ft.	316-943-5510
Listing of Airports in Kansas: http://www.airnav.com/airports/state/KS.html				

APPENDIX K: 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/ (703) 894-4140
Civil Support Team (CST), Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	
Kansas 73 rd CST, Forbes Field, Topeka Kansas.....	
Commander, LTC Justin Nusz	
Email: justin.t.nusz@mil@army.mil	
Deputy Commander, MAJ Daniel Arnold	
Email: daniel.d.arnold10.mi.@army.mil	
Environmental Response Team (ERT)	(908) 321-6660 (EOC 202-564-3850)
National Pesticides Telecommunication Network	(800) 858-7378
National Pollution Fund Center (NPFC).....	(202) 795-6084/6073
NPFC Command Duty Officer (after hours).....	(202) 424-8802
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)
START Region 7.....	(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 L: PUBLIC INFORMATION SOURCES**TABLE L16: RADIO STATIONS**

Call Sign	Freq.	Owner	Telephone	Fax
KWBW	1450 AM	Eagle Communications, Inc./Hutchinson, KS	620-662-4486	316-662-5357
KFTI	1070 AM	Journal Broadcast Corporation/Wichita, KS	316-838-9141	316-838-3607
KSGL	900 AM	Agape Communications/ Wichita, KS	316-942-3231	316-942-9314
KFRM	550 AM	Taylor Communications, Inc./Salina, KS	785-632-5661	785-632-5662
WIBW	580 AM	Gray Television Licensee, LLC/Topeka, KS	785-272-6397	785- 271-1938
KCSP	610 AM	Audacy License, LLC/Mission, KS	913-744-3600	316-685-3408
KGGF	690 AM	SEK Media, LLC/Coffeyville, KS	620-251-3800	
KJRG	950 AM	Community Broadcasting, Inc./Overland Park, KS	913-642-7770	
KFH	1240 AM	Audacy License, LLC /Wichita, KS	316-685-2121	316-685-3408
KNSS	1330 AM	Audacy License, LLC /Wichita, KS	316-685-2121	316-685-3408
KGSO	1410 AM	Steckline Communications, Inc./Wichita, KS	316-721-8484	316-721-8276
KQAM	1480 AM	Steckline Communications, Inc./Wichita, KS	316-721-8484	316-685-3408
KWBW	1450 AM	Eagle Communications, Inc./ Hutchinson, KS	620-662-4486	620-662-5357
KJVL	88.1 FM	Great Plains Christian Radio, Inc./ Hutchinson, KS	620-873-2991	620-873-2755
KMUW	89.1 FM	Wichita State University/Wichita, KS	316-978-7191	316-978-3946
KHCC	90.1 FM	Radio Kansas - Hutchinson Community College/Hutchinson, KS	620-662-6646	
KHCT	90.9 FM	Radio Kansas - Hutchinson Community College/Great Bend - Hays	620-662-6646	
KKGQ	92.3 FM	Pinnacle Media, LLC/ Salina, KS	970-309-0643	
KHMY	93.1 FM	Eagle Communications, Inc./Hays KS	620-662-4486	620-662-5357
KCVW	94.3 FM	Community broadcasting, INC./Overland Park, KS	800-875-1903	913-642-1319
KSKU	94.7 FM	Ad Astra Per Aspera Broadcasting, Inc./Hutchinson, KS	620-665-5758	620-665-6655
KICT	95.1 FM	Journal Broadcast Group/ Wichita, KS	316-838-9141	316-838-3607
KWHK	95.9 FM	Ad Astra Per Aspera Broadcasting, Inc./Hutchinson, KS	620-665-5758	620-665-5758
KZCH	96.3 FM	iHeartMedia, Inc./Wichita, KS	316-494-6600	
KBBE	96.7 FM	Davies Communications, Inc. - ABC Radio/McPherson, KS	620-241-1504	
KRBB	97.9 FM	iHeartMedia, Inc./Wichita, KS	316-494-6600	
KNZS	100.3 FM	Ad Astra Per Aspera Broadcasting, Inc./Hutchinson, KS	620-665-5758	620-665-5785
KFDI	101.3 FM	Scripps Media, Inc./Wichita, KS	316-838-9141	316-838-3607
KZSN	102.1 FM	iHeartMedia, Inc./Hutchinson, KS	316-494-6600	
KHUT	102.9 FM	Eagle Communications, Inc./Hutchinson, KS	620-662-4486	620-662-5357
KEYN	103.7 FM	Entercom License, LLC/Wichita, KS	316-685-2121	316-685-3408
KXKU	106.1 FM	Ad Astra Per Aspera Broadcasting, Inc./Hutchinson, KS	316-665-5758	316-665-5758

TABLE L17: TELEVISION STATIONS

Call Sign	Sub-Channel	Owner	Affiliation	Telephone	Fax
KSNW-TV	3.1	Nexstar Media Inc. /Wichita, KS	NBC	316-265-3333	316-292-1195
KSNW-TV	3.2	Media General/Wichita, KS	Telemundo	316-265-3333	316-292-1195
KPTS	8.1	Kansas Public Telecom Service, Inc. / Wichita, KS	PBS	316-838-3090	316-838-8586
KAKE	10.1	Gray Television/Wichita, KS	ABC	316-943-4221	316-943-5374
KWCH	12.1	Schurz Communication/Wichita, KS	CBS	316-838-1212	
KSAS	24.1	Sinclair Broadcast Group/Wichita, KS	Fox	316-942-2424	316-942-8927
KSAS	24.2	Sinclair Broadcast Group/Wichita, KS	Antenna TV	316-942-2424	316-942-8927
KDCU	31.1	Entravision/Derby, KS	Univision	303-285-0742	303-318-6256
KSCW	33.1	Schurz Communication/Wichita, KS	CBS	620-662-3391	620-662-2168
KMTW	36.1	Mercury Broadcasting Company/Hutchinson, KS	My Network TV	316-942-2424	316-942-8927

TABLE L18: NEWSPAPERS

Newspaper	Telephone	Other Information
Great Bend Tribune 2012 Forest Ave. Great Bend, KS 67530	620-792-1211	Published daily http://www.gbtribune.com/
Lyons Daily News 210 Commercial St. Lyons, KS 67554	620-257-2368	https://www.mainstreetnewsgroup.com/lyonsnews/
Sterling Bulletin 107 N. Broadway Ave. Sterling, KS 67579	620-278-2114	Published weekly http://sterlingbulletin.net/page/contact
Hutchinson News 300 W. 2 nd Ave. Hutchinson, KS 67504	1-800-766-5730	Published daily http://www.hutchnews.com/
The Record 107 S Burns St. Turon, KS 67583	620-497-6448	Non-daily https://marionrecord.com/
St John News 318 N. Main St. St John, KS 67576	620-549-3201	http://www.sjnews online.com/
Stafford Courier 114 E. Broadway St. Stafford, KS 67578	620-234-5241	www.staffordcourier.com
Wichita Eagle 825 E. Douglas Wichita, KS 67202	316-268-6000	Published daily http://www.kansas.com/
The Times Sentinel Newspaper 125 N. Main St Cheney, KS 67025	316-540-0500	Published weekly http://www.tsnews.com/
Sedgwick County Post 400 N. Woodlawn St. Suite 10 Wichita, KS 67208	316-691-8553	http://www.thesedgwickcountypost.com/

APPENDIX M: ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS**TABLE M19: ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS**

County	Agency	Type	Name	Notes
Barton	Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks (KDWP)	Whooping Crane Critical Habitat	Cheyenne Bottoms	Located in the north-central portion of the county; north of Great Bend.
Barton	Kansas Department of Health & Environment (KDHE)	Stream	Deception Creek	Special Aquatic Life Use Waters
Barton	KDHE	Stream	Little Cheyenne Creek	Special Aquatic Life Use Waters Exceptional State Waters
Barton	KDHE	Stream	Arkansas River	Special Aquatic Life Use Waters
Barton	KDHE	Stream	Blood Creek	Special Aquatic Life Use Waters Exceptional State Waters
Barton	KDWP	Wetland	Cheyenne Bottoms	Located in the north-central portion of the county; north of Great Bend.
Barton	The Nature Conservancy (TNC)	Project Area	Cheyenne Bottoms Wildlife Area	Located in the north-central portion of the county; north of Great Bend.
Reno	Bureau of Reclamation (USBOR) / KDWP	Lake	Cheney Reservoir	Located in southeastern Reno County and a small portion in Kingman and Sedgwick Counties.
Reno	USFWS	National Wildlife Refuge	Quivira National Wildlife Refuge (QNWR)	Approx. 22,163 acres of federally protected lands mainly in Stafford County and a small portion in Rice and Reno Counties.
Reno	KDHE	Stream	Arkansas River	Special Aquatic Life Use Waters
Reno	KDHE	Stream	Ninnescah River, North Fork	Special Aquatic Life Use Waters
Reno	KDHE	Stream	Peace Creek	Special Aquatic Life Use Waters
Reno	KDHE	Stream	Red Rock Creek	Special Aquatic Life Use Waters
Reno	KDHE	Stream	Silver Creek	Special Aquatic Life Use Waters
Reno	KDHE	Stream	Smoots Creek	Special Aquatic Life Use Waters
Reno	KDWP	State Park	Sand Hills	Location: North of Hutchinson, about one mile east of K-61 on either 56 th St. or 69 th St. It is a 1,123 acre natural area.
Rice	USFWS	National Wildlife Refuge	QNWR	Approx. 22,163 acres of federally protected lands mainly in Stafford County and a small portion in Rice and Reno Counties.
Rice	KDHE	Stream	Arkansas River	Special Aquatic Life Use Waters
Rice	KDHE	Stream	Peace Creek	Special Aquatic Life Use Waters
Rice	KDHE	Stream	Rattlesnake Creek	Special Aquatic Life Use Waters
Stafford	USFWS	National Wildlife Refuge	QNWR	Approx. 22,163 acres of federally protected lands mainly in Stafford County and a small portion in Rice and Reno Counties.

TABLE M19: ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

County	Agency	Type	Name	Notes
Stafford	USFWS	Whooping crane Critical Habitat	QNWR	National Wildlife Refuge
Stafford	USFWS	Wetland	Quivira Little Salt Marsh	National Wildlife Refuge
Stafford	USFWS	Wetland	Quivira Big Salt Marsh	National Wildlife Refuge
Stafford	KDHE	Stream	Peace Creek	Special Aquatic Life Use Waters
Stafford	KDHE	Stream	Ninnescah River, North Fork	Special Aquatic Life Use Waters
Stafford	KDHE	Stream	Rattlesnake Creek	Special Aquatic Life Use Waters
Sedgwick	USBOR/KDWP	Lake	Cheney Reservoir, Wildlife Area, and State Park	Located in southeastern Reno County and a small portion in Sedgwick County.
Sedgwick	Local government	Stream	Chisholm Creek Park	225 acres in Wichita, south of Hwy 96.

APPENDIX N: STATE- and FEDERALLY-LISTED SPECIES IN THE CKWSA**TABLE N20: LISTED SPECIES BY COUNTY**

For an inventory of State- and Federally-listed Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, and Candidate Species, as well as Species in Need of Conservation in Kansas, see links below:

Barton County, KS - [Listed species believed to or known to occur in Barton, Kansas \(fws.gov\)](#)

Reno County, KS - [Listed species believed to or known to occur in Reno, Kansas \(fws.gov\)](#)

Rice County, KS - [Listed species believed to or known to occur in Rice, Kansas \(fws.gov\)](#)

Sedgwick, KS - [Listed species believed to or known to occur in Sedgwick, Kansas \(fws.gov\)](#)

Stafford, KS - [Listed species believed to or known to occur in Stafford, Kansas \(fws.gov\)](#)

For a listing of all Kansas counties, as well as specific locations within counties, see U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's [Information for Planning and Consultation \(IPaC\)](#) tool and Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks's [county listings](#).

Critical Habitats Within the CKSWA

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service determined Critical Habitat for the whooping crane (*Grus americana*) an Endangered species, in the States of Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. This rule provides Federal protection of these areas under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and is taken to assure the conservation of the whooping crane.

Cheyenne Bottoms – 204 NE 60 Rd, Great Bend, KS 67530 and the Quivira National Wildlife Refuge – 1434 NE 80th St. Stafford, KS 67578 are both critical habitat within the CKSWA for the Whooping Crane.

Notes & Disclaimer: These list identify federally and state-listed endangered (E), threatened (T), and candidate (C) species as provided by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (December 2023) and Kansas Department of Wildlife & Parks (December 2023). While list provide REASONABLY ACCURATE GUIDES, they should not be considered the final word in determining species location.

APPENDIX O: REGULATED FACILITIES

TABLE O21: FACILITY RESPONSE PLAN (FRP) SITES

Facility Number	Facility Name	Address	City	County	Zip Code	Latitude	Longitude
07A0057	Magellan Pipeline Company - Great Bend Terminal	48 NE Highway 156	Great Bend	Barton	67530	38.368739	-98.691505
07A0159	Enterprise Products Operating, LP - Hutchinson (EPOLP)	2621 Mohawk Rd or 2610 S Mohawk Rd	Hutchinson	Reno	67501	38.021398	-97.992728
07A0191	NuStar/Kaneb - Hutchinson Terminal	3300 E Avenue G	Hutchinson	Reno	67501	38.044360	-97.873286
07A0152	OHLP Hutchinson	1910 South Broadacres Rd	Hutchinson	Reno	67501	38.031226	-97.975755
07A0003	ONEOK Field Services - Bushton	777 Avenue Y	Bushton	Rice	67427	38.523685	-98.354602
07A0126	Kansas Ethanol, LLC	1630 Ave Q	Lyons	Rice	67554	38.285160	-98.193982
07A0281	Plains - Schurr Pipeline Station	321 Avenue Q	Raymond	Rice	67573	38.290968	-98.440286
07A0136	Gordon Evans Energy Center	6001 N. 151 St W	Colwich	Sedgwick	67147	37.81865	-97.36986
07A0162	Magellan Pipeline Company - Wichita Terminal	1120 S Meridian	Valley Center	Sedgwick	67213	37.67786	-97.34024
07A0106	BG Products - Wichita	740 South Wichita Street	Wichita	Sedgwick	67214	37.70921	-97.32959
07A0139	Cargill, Inc. - Oilseeds Division (Wichita)	1425 N Mosley & 1417 N Barwise	Wichita	Sedgwick	67219	37.73407	-97.32284
07A0312	Clean Harbors Wichita, LLC	2932 and 2808 North Ohio Street	Wichita	Sedgwick	67219	37.74696	-97.32507
07A0308	HOC Industries, Inc.	3511 North Ohio and 3684 North Ohio	Wichita	Sedgwick	67216	37.63572	-97.31386
07A0238	Lubrication Engineers, Inc.	1919 E Tulsa St	Wichita	Sedgwick	67221	37.63759	-97.25148
07A0225	McConnell Air Force Base	57830 Pittsburg Street, Suite 120	Wichita	Sedgwick	67219	37.75955	-97.30618
07A0047	Phillips 66 - Wichita North	2400 E 37th St N	Wichita	Sedgwick	67220	37.73460	-97.32318
07A0309	RS Used Oil Services, Inc.	2932 N Ohio & 2808 N Ohio	Wichita	Sedgwick	67147	37.81865	-97.36986

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

Table O22: Risk Management Program (RMP) Sites

Facility Name	Street Address	City	County	Latitude	Longitude
Beaver Grain, Inc	1905 Main Street	Beaver	Barton	38.63870	-98.66453
Beaver Grain, Inc. (North)	Steve Major	Beaver	Barton	38.65180	-98.66453
Central Prairie Co-Op - Claflin (N) Facility	1097 N. E. 130 Ave.	Claflin	Barton	38.31164	-98.48130
Central Prairie Co-Op - Claflin(B) Facility	Intersection of HWY. 4 & NE 140 Ave	Claflin	Barton	38.31218	-98.53037
Fuller Industries Inc.	15 SW 40 Ave.	Great Bend	Barton	38.35806	-98.85083
Galatia NH3 Plant	101 Steinert	Galatia	Barton	38.63874	-98.96409
Great Bend Coop Association- Ellinwood	104 South Kennedy	Ellinwood	Barton	38.35323	-98.58609
Great Bend Coop-Albert Branch	806 North Main	Albert	Barton	38.45558	-99.00924
Hoisington NH3 Plant	202 East Railroad	Hoisington	Barton	38.50872	-98.77476
Olmitz NH3 Plant	200 Jackson Ave.	Olmitz	Barton	38.52173	-98.94146
Redbarn Pet Products, LLC	30 Southeast #10 Road	Great Bend	Barton	38.34737	-98.77130
Buhler Mid KS COOP	101 S Main	Buhler	Reno	38.12997	-97.76449
Central Prairie Co-Op - Adams Corner	404 N. Nickerson Rd.	Nickerson	Reno	38.03279	-98.05196
Dillons Distribution Center	2700 East 4th Avenue	Hutchinson	Reno	38.06008	-97.87973
Gavilon Fertilizer, LLC – Nickerson Macrosource	218 East Highway 96	Nickerson	Reno	38.14250	-98.07750
Haven Mid KS COOP	112 W 2ND ST	Haven	Reno	37.90531	-97.77397
Hutchinson Rail Terminal	407 S. Obee Rd	Hutchinson	Reno	38.04846	-97.85848
Hutchinson Storage Facility	2610 South Mohawk Road	Hutchinson	Reno	38.02150	-97.99286
Hutchinson Water Treatment Center	803 E. 23rd Avenue	Hutchinson	Reno	38.07897	-97.91369
Jackson Dairy	2600 East 4th Street	Hutchinson	Reno	38.05899	-97.88410
ONEOK Hydrocarbon, L.P.- Hutchinson Fractionator	1910 South Broadacres Road	Hutchinson	Reno	38.02926	-97.97684
Reno County Gas Processing Plant	SE 1/4 Section 33, Township 25	Turon	Reno	37.82529	-98.42505
Tyson Prepared Foods - Hutchinson, KS	521 South Main	Hutchinson	Reno	38.04508	-97.93321
Tyson Prepared Foods - South Hutchinson, KS	9 North Washington Street	South Hutchinson	Reno	38.02935	-97.94275
Central Prairie Co-Op - Alden Facility	100 S. Pioneer	Alden	Rice	38.15874	-98.18309
Central Prairie Co-Op - Bushton Facility	140 6th Rd	Bushton	Rice	38.30537	-98.23356
Central Prairie Co-Op - Chase Facility	839 US HIGHWAY 56	Chase	Rice	38.20538	-98.20304
Central Prairie Co-Op - Frederick Facility	405 FIRST STREET	Frederick	Rice	38.30543	-98.15582
Central Prairie Co-Op - Sterling Hub	1775 Highway 14	Sterling	Rice	38.16381	-98.12160
Kansas Ethanol, LLC	1630 Avenue Q	Lyons	Rice	38.28492	-98.19424
MCFS Mitchell	1145 23rd	Lyons	Rice	38.37639	-98.08083

Facility Name	Street Address	City	County	Latitude	Longitude
Rice County	1856 State Hwy 14	Sterling	Rice	38.26749	-98.20027
Viper Rail Car Storage, Inc.	One RR Ave	Alden	Rice	38.24142	-98.31027
Americold, Wichita # 5113	2707 N. Mead	Wichita	Sedgwick	37.73239	-97.32827
ANDALE	5742 N 247th West	Andale	Sedgwick	37.78575	-97.62503
Ardent Mills, LLC	715 East 13th Street North	Wichita	Sedgwick	37.70806	-97.32941
Brenntag Southwest, Inc. Wichita	1520 North Barwise	Wichita	Sedgwick	37.71056	-97.32944
Clearwater Co-oP	9700 S 135th W	Clearwater	Sedgwick	37.51621	-97.49617
Colwich	143 N. Colorado	Colwich	Sedgwick	37.78451	-97.54042
Dold Foods, LLC	2929 N. Ohio Street	Wichita	Sedgwick	37.73667	-97.32564
DPC ENTERPRISES, L.P.	3105 North Mead Street	Wichita	Sedgwick	37.74060	-97.32920
ELEMENT, LLC	1 Element Drive	Colwich	Sedgwick	37.78579	-97.53017
Evonik Corporation	6601 South Ridge Rd	Haysville	Sedgwick	37.57417	-97.42611
Farmer Cooperative Elevator Co. - Mt. Hope	9800 N. 279th W.	Mount Hope	Sedgwick	37.86185	-97.66431
Farmers Coop Elevator Company - Bentley	15802 W 109TH ST. N	Sedgwick	Sedgwick	37.88426	-97.52538
Farmers Cooperative Elevator Company - Anness	11430 Anness Road	Milton	Sedgwick	37.48187	-97.72858
Farmers Cooperative Elevator Company - Clonmel	7115 S. 183rd Street West	Viola	Sedgwick	37.56312	-97.55367
Farmers Cooperative Elevator Company-Cheney	71st Street and 407 West	Cheney	Sedgwick	37.56121	-97.80713
Farmers Cooperative Elevator Company-Garden Plain	401 N. Main	Garden Plain	Sedgwick	37.65059	-97.68372
FURLEY	10745 AVENUE F (In Furley)	Valley Center	Sedgwick	37.87987	-97.21394
Hiland Dairy Foods - Wichita	700 East Central Avenue	Wichita	Sedgwick	37.69364	-97.32951
Occidental Chemical Corporation - Wichita Plant	6200 S. Ridge Rd.	Wichita	Sedgwick	37.58167	-97.42528
Smithfield Packaged Meats Corp. - Wichita, KS	2323 S. Sheridan	Wichita	Sedgwick	37.65195	-97.38191
Water Treatment Plant	1815 W Pine St,	Wichita	Sedgwick	37.69562	-97.36185
Wichita Terminal	2400 East 37th Street North	Wichita	Sedgwick	37.75817	-97.30679
Worthington Cylinders Kansas, LLC	5605 North 119th Street West	Maize	Sedgwick	37.78390	-97.48140
Great Bend Cooperative Association-Radium	Rural Route 2, Box 149	Radium	Stafford	38.17489	-98.89807
Kanza Coop, Stafford South Elevator	700 S. Main Street	Stafford	Stafford	37.95413	-98.59975
Kanza Coop, Zenith Branch	2 Blks N. of US 50 Highway	Zenith	Stafford	37.95943	-98.49652

Source: U.S. EPA Region 7 RMP Database, December 2023

APPENDIX P: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

§	Article
°F	Degrees Fahrenheit

A

AC	Area Committee
ACP	Area Contingency Plan
AOR	Area of responsibility

C

CAA	Clean Air Act
CBRN	Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CEPP	Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program
CEPR	Commission on Emergency Planning Response (State of Kansas)
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	<i>Code of Federal Regulations</i>
CKWSA	Central Kansas Wetlands Subarea
CKWSACP	Central Kansas Wetlands Subarea Contingency Plan
CMAT	Consequence Management Advisory Team
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 (U.S. Coast Guard)

E

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

ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESF	Emergency Support Function

F

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

H

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

I

IC	Incident Command/Commander
ICP	Integrated Contingency Plan
ICS	Incident Command System
IMPA	Incident Management and Preparedness Advisor (USCG)
IPaC	Information for Planning and Consultation

K

KAR	Kansas Administrative Regulations
KCC	Kansas Corporation Commission
KDA	Kansas Department of Agriculture
KDHE	Kansas Department of Health and Environment
KDOT	Kansas Department of Transportation
KDWP	Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks
KDEM	Kansas Division of Emergency Management
K.S.A.	Kansas Statutes Annotated
KSFM	Kansas State Fire Marshal

L

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

M

MAA	Mutual Aid Agreement
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding

N

NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
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NIMS	National Incident Management System
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPFC	National Pollution Funds Center
NPS	National Park Service
NRC	National Response Center
NRDA	Natural Resource Damage Assessment
NRF	National Response Framework
NRP	National Response Plan
NRS	National Response System
NRT	National Response Team
NSF	National Strike Force
NSFCC	National Strike Force Coordination Center
NWS	National Weather Service

O

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

P

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

Q

QNWR	Quivira National Wildlife Refuge
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R

RCP	Regional Contingency Plan
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RERT	Radiological Emergency Response Team
RICP	Regional Integrated Contingency Plan (Region 7)
RP	Responsible party
RPM	Remedial Project Manager
RRI	Response Resource Inventory
RRT	Regional Response Team

S

SA	Staging area
SACP	Subarea Contingency Plan
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SARA Title III	Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
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

THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TOP	Technical Operating Procedure

U

U.S.C.	<i>United States Code</i>
UC	Unified Command
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USBOR	United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USGS	United States Geological Survey
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service

W

WCD	Worst-case discharge
WMA	Wildlife Management Area
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction

APPENDIX Q: DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cleanup Operations, under *K.S.A. 65-171v*, whenever a water or soil pollutant is discharged intentionally, accidentally, or inadvertently, and the Secretary of Health and Environment or his or her authorized representative determines that the discharged material must be collected, retained, or rendered innocuous, and if a discharger refuses to undertake cleanup operations or if the responsible discharger is unknown at the time, the Secretary or his or her authorized representative may enter into an agreement with a person to conduct necessary cleanup operations with payment for such cleanup work to be provided from the pollutant discharge cleanup fund. Any person responsible for or causing discharge of materials for which cleanup is determined necessary under the provisions of this act shall be responsible for repayment of the costs of cleanup work upon reasonably detailed notification by the Secretary or his or her authorized representative. If the responsible person fails to promptly submit payment for costs of the cleanup operations when so notified, such payment shall be recoverable in an action brought by the Attorney General on behalf of the people of the State of Kansas in the district court of the county in which such costs were incurred. Any moneys recovered under this section shall be remitted to the State Treasurer. Upon receipt thereof, the State Treasurer shall deposit the entire amount thereof in the state treasury to the credit of the pollutant discharge cleanup fund.

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 the arrival of the predesignated OSC. A state with primary jurisdiction over a site covered by a cooperative agreement will act in the stead of the First Federal Official for any incident at the site.

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

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

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

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

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

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

non-National Priorities List sites, or by EPA and that federal agency, or by EPA alone under CERCLA section 120. The lead agency will consult with the support agency, if one exists, throughout the response process.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) All waters that are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters subject to ebb and flow of the tide.
- (2) Interstate waters, including interstate wetlands.
- (3) All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, and wetlands, the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce, including any such waters:
 - (i) That are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes
 - (ii) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or for commerce.
- (4) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as navigable waters under this section.
- (5) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this definition, including adjacent wetlands.
- (6) Wetlands adjacent to waters identified in paragraphs (1) through (5) of this definition—provided that waste treatment systems (other than cooling ponds meeting the criteria of this paragraph) are not waters of the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Kansas Statutes, means: (1) Such contamination or other alteration of the physical, chemical, or biological properties of any waters of the state as will or is likely to create a nuisance or render such waters harmful, detrimental, or injurious to public health, safety, or welfare, or to the plant, animal, or aquatic life of the State, or to other designated beneficial uses; or (2) such discharge as will or is likely to exceed state effluent standards predicated upon technologically based effluent limitations.

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) 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.
- (4) Pipelines—In the case of a pipeline, any person owning or operating the pipeline.
- (5) Abandonment—In the case of an abandoned vessel, onshore facility, deepwater port, pipeline, or offshore facility, the person who would have been the RP immediately prior to abandonment of the vessel or facility.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Threat of release. See definition of release.

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

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

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

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

Appendix R: Record of Change (Complete)

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date
1	Added new subarea map	Cover	January 2016
2	Added agency logos and updated spill line numbers	page i	January 2016
3	Combined "Dedication" and "Special Notice" sections; and revised and moved "Preamble"	pages ii and v	January 2016
4	Added Todd Campbell and then Randy Brown as subarea coordinator	pages i and ii	January 2016
5	Added web address for new site where subarea plans will be posted	pages i and ii	January 2016
6	Moved "Corrections and Updates Form" from last page to front of plan	page ii	January 2016
7	Added "Record of Change" page	page iv	January 2016
8	Added hyperlinks to key terms on first use throughout document	Base Plan and preceding sections	January 2016
9	Hyperlinked "Table of Contents" to corresponding headings	Table of Contents	January 2016
10	Reformatted (changed font and styles)	Entire document	January 2016
11	Removed references to US Department of Transportation's (DOT) Research and Special Programs Administration, and U.S. Department of the Interior's (DOI) Minerals Management Service	Base Plan, Section II	January 2016
12	Removed references to the National Response Plan (NRP) and replaced with the National Response Framework (NRF), except in Section II where relationship between NRP/NRF is explained	Multiple sections	January 2016
13	Revised "Description of the Subarea" to include 2014 census projections and local data; and revised annual precipitation totals	Base Plan, Section III	January 2016
14	Added Sedgwick County information to the plan	Multiple sections	January 2016
15	Removed old subarea map	Base Plan, Section III	January 2016
16	Revised description of hazardous materials (hazmat) teams and state-level deployment procedures	Base Plan, Section IV	January 2016
17	Revised reference to local public health departments in the subarea	Base Plan, Section IV	January 2016
18	Removed references to U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) Marine Safety Detachment Quad Cities, and replaced with Sector Upper Mississippi River (UMR) information	Base Plan, Section IV and Appendix I	January 2016
19	Revised language to reference most recent USCG/EPA Memorandum of Agreement (MOU)	Base Plan, Section IV	January 2016
20	Revised descriptions of EPA and USCG roles during a response to include information the Regional Integrated Contingency Plan (RICP)	Base Plan, Section IV	January 2016

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date
21	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	January 2016
22	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	January 2016
23	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	January 2016
24	Removed the term “Quick Action Response Guide” and replaced with “Spill Notification Flowchart,” moved flowchart to Appendix C, and reformatted flowchart and updated phone numbers	Appendix C	January 2016
26	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	January 2016
27	Updated acronyms list	Appendix A	January 2016
28	Revised definition list to include description of non-conventional oils, and removed terms not used in the document	Appendix B	January 2016
29	Added contact information for Natural Resource Trustees	Appendix D	January 2016
30	Added federal agencies and contact information to “Federal Agency Contacts” list	Appendix E	January 2016
31	Added list of “Additional State and Federal Contacts” to include other states’ natural resource trustees	Appendix F	January 2016
32	Updated list of “Local Emergency Management Agency Contacts”	Appendix G	January 2016
35	Updated lists of contact information for state agencies, park and wildlife managers; and added list of all pipeline operators in the subarea, including links to pipeline operator profiles and contact information	Appendix H	January 2016
36	Updated contact information for fire departments, law enforcement agencies, hospitals, airports, public information sources, and ambulance service providers.	Appendix I through M	January 2016
37	Updated “Environmentally Sensitive Areas” lists	Appendix N	January 2016
38	Updated “Threatened & Endangered Species” lists	Appendix O	January 2016
39	Removed list of “URLs” used in the document	Former Appendix P	January 2016
40	Added “Regulated Facilities” to include Facility Response Plan (FRP) and Risk Management Plan (RMP) facilities	Appendices P	January 2016
41	Added lists of communication resources and shared frequencies/channels available to the subarea	Appendix Q	January 2016

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date
42	Added information on the roles of Federal Bureau of Reclamation's (USBOR) and Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks (KDWP) concerning Chaney Reservoir	Section III and throughout plan	February 2016
43	Added information about the Secretary of the Interior and moved up sub-section on natural resource damage assessment (NRDA) activities	Base Plan, Section V	February 2016
44	Replaced "OSC" with "NPFC" related to the definition of the "Lead Administrative Trustee"	Appendix B (Definitions)	February 2016
45	Added 24/7 contact number for U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) Kansas Field Office	Appendices C and E	February 2016
46	Updated USFWS Region 6 Office phone number and added USBR contact information to table	Appendix E	February 2016
47	Added contact information for USBOR staff	Appendix H	February 2016
48	Add Northern Long-Eared Bat as federally-listed (threatened) species in Barton, Reno and Rice Counties	Appendix O	February 2016
49	Corrected travel directions to Quivira National Wildlife Refuge (QNWR) approaching from the Hutchinson area	Section VIII	February 2016
50	Updated 24/7 phone number for QNWR Headquarters	Appendix C	February 2016
51	Removed duplicate entry of Quivira Little Salt Marsh	Appendix N	February 2016
52	Updated hyperlinks throughout plan	Base Plan and Appendices	August 2018
53	Moved "Spill Notification Flowchart" to Appendix A	Appendix A	August 2018
54	Updated natural resource trustee contacts	Appendix D	August 2018
55	Updated federal agency contacts	Appendix E	August 2018
56	Updated additional federal and state contacts	Appendix F	August 2018
57	Updated local emergency management contacts	Appendix G	August 2018
58	Updated list of local law enforcement contacts	Appendix J	August 2018
59	Updated lists of hospitals and ambulance services	Appendix K	August 2018
60	Updated "public information source" contacts	Appendix L	August 2018
61	Updated list of environmentally sensitive areas	Appendix N	August 2018
62	Updated list of threatened and endangered species	Appendix O	August 2018
63	Updated lists of regulated facilities	Appendix P	August 2018
64	Corrected "Quivira" spelling on map label	Cover	August 2019
65	Added Jeff Pritchard as EPA Subarea Coordinator	Pages ii and iii	August 2019
66	Added link to CKWSA website and instructions for site access, including the subarea's web map application	Preamble	August 2019
67	Added reference to Kansas Response Plan	Section II, Part C	August 2019
68	Replaced "sub-area" with "subarea" for consistency across Region 7 plans	All sections	August 2019
69	Updated hyperlinks to supporting materials and websites	All sections	August 2019
70	Updated signatory date of EPA/USCG MOA concerning predesignation of FOSCs	Section IV, Part D.3	August 2019
71	Revised description of technical expertise available through DOI and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)	Section V, Subpart 9	August 2019

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date
72	Removed USCG as federal representative on the CKWSA Committee	Section V, Subpart 11	August 2019
73	Inserted hyperlinks to locate Staging Areas identified for Cheyenne Bottoms, QNWR, and Cheney State Park and Reservoir	Section VIII, Part B	August 2019
74	Changed “must” to “can” regarding contact of USCG using the 24-hour phone number provided	Section XI, Part B	August 2019
75	Updated contacts and contact information in Notification Flowchart	Appendix A	August 2019
76	Updated contact information for Natural Resource Trustees	Appendix B	August 2019
77	Updated federal agency contact information	Appendix C	August 2019
78	Updated state and federal agency contact information	Appendix D	August 2019
79	Updated emergency management contacts and contact information	Appendix E	August 2019
80	Updated state response agencies, park and wildlife managers, and pipeline operator contacts and contact information	Appendix F	August 2019
81	Updated fire department contacts and contact information	Appendix G	August 2019
82	Updated law enforcement contacts and contact information	Appendix H	August 2019
83	Updated hospital and air ambulance contact information	Appendix I	August 2019
84	Updated airport information and added public air support contacts	Appendix J	August 2019
85	Updated public information contact information	Appendix K	August 2019
86	Updated threatened and endangered (T&E) species lists; added link to county listings; and added link to USFWS’s Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) tool	Appendix M	August 2019
87	Updated lists of regulated facilities	Appendix N	August 2019
88	Added placemark for QNWR Initial Incident Action Plan	Appendix P	August 2019
89	Revised and moved acronyms list, definitions, and complete Record of Change (newly added) to end of plan	Appendices Q, R, and S	August 2019
90	Added Kansas Corporation Commission (KCC) District 1 and District 2 contact information	Appendices A and F	August 2019
91	Expanded description of EPA Region 7 responsibilities to include maintenance of the subarea plan and web map application	Section IV.D	October 2020
92	Revised language describing role/responsibilities of FOSCs to be consistent with in 40 CFR § 300.135, Response Operations	Section IV.D	October 2020
93	Removed outdated information describing the role of the National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC)	Section V	October 2020
94	Revised description of USCG’s District Response Group (DRG) and added role of USCG District Incident Management and Preparedness Advisors (IMPA)	Section V	October 2020

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date
95	Added description of DOI Regional Environmental Officer's (REO) role during a response	Section V	October 2020
96	Moved subsection on Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPO) to immediately follow Tribal Natural Resource Trustee subsection	Section V	October 2020
97	Revised roles of responsible parties (RP) to clarify types of RPs that must maintain a Qualified Individual and other preparedness measures	Section VI	October 2020
98	Amended notification of Natural Resource Trustees to include threats or impacts to designated critical habitats.	Section VII.C	October 2020
99	Removed description of "Oversight Command" Incident Command System (ICS) structure as EPA/USCG have not implemented, and would not likely utilize, this structure	Section IX.C	October 2020
100	Added description and link to the subarea's web map application	Appendix A	October 2020
101	Added notes/links for SHPOs and THPOs	Appendix B	October 2020
102	Updated federal agency contacts; and added notes/links for USFWS Offices	Appendix C	October 2020
103	Updated "additional" state and federal agency contacts and contact information	Appendix D	October 2020
104	Updated emergency management contacts and contact information	Appendix E	October 2020
105	Updated contacts for state agencies, park/wildlife managers, and pipeline operator contacts	Appendix F	October 2020
106	Updated fire department contacts	Appendix G	October 2020
107	Updated law enforcement contacts	Appendix H	October 2020
108	Updated hospital and air ambulance contacts	Appendix I	October 2020
109	Updated air support and airport information	Appendix J	October 2020
110	Added Appendix K: Other Technical Support Resources	Appendix K	October 2020
111	Updated public information sources and contacts	Appendix L	October 2020
112	Updated list of threatened and endangered species; and added reference/link to USFWS's Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) tool	Appendix N	October 2020
113	Updated lists of regulated facilities	Appendix O	October 2020
114	Updated list of acronyms and abbreviations	Appendix P	October 2020
115	Removed definitions related to offshore oil facilities	Appendix Q	October 2020
116	Updated Record of Change (complete)	Appendix R	October 2020
117	Updated newspapers (Table L18)	Appendix L	September 2021
118	Updated television stations (Table L17)	Appendix L	September 2021
119	Updated radio stations (Table L16)	Appendix L	September 2021
120	Updated other technical support resources contact information	Appendix K	September 2021
121	Updated general aviation airports (Table J15)	Appendix J	September 2021
122	Updated public air support (Table J14)	Appendix J	September 2021

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date
123	Updated hospitals and air ambulance providers (Table I13)	Appendix I	September 2021
124	Updated radio station contacts (Table L16)	Appendix I	September 2021
125	Updated law enforcement offices (Table H12)	Appendix H	September 2021
126	Updated state law enforcement agencies (Table H11)	Appendix H	September 2021
127	Updated subarea fire departments (Table G10)	Appendix G	September 2021
128	Updated pipeline operators (Table F9)	Appendix F	September 2021
129	Updated park and wildlife managers and contacts (Table F8)	Appendix F	September 2021
130	Updated state response agencies (Table F7)	Appendix F	September 2021
131	Updated local emergency management contacts (Table E6)	Appendix E	September 2021
132	Updated NPFC and other region 7 contacts (Table D5)	Appendix D	September 2021
133	Updated federal agency contacts (Table C4)	Appendix C	September 2021
134	Updated state and federal natural resource trustees (Table B3)	Appendix B	September 2021
135	Updated Special Notice and Corrections, Updates Form, and Preamble contact information to reflect Daniel O’Crowley as the OSC	Section ii, iii, vi	October 2021
136	Updated Additional Contacts for Subarea Response Notification Flowchart	Appendix A	October 2021
137	Updated Section XI Access to Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund and CERCLA Reimbursement	Section XI	October 2021
138	Updated list of Facility Response Plan (FRP) sites	Appendix O	December 2021
139	Updated list of Risk Management Plan (RMP) sites	Appendix O	December 2021
140	Updated Record of Change (complete)	Appendix R	December 2021
141	Updated name of Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks	Multiple	January 2022
142	Added sentence indicating commercial vessels are not (traditionally) operated within the subarea	Section IV.D.3	February 2022
143	Added reference to spill reporting requirements delineated under Kansas Administrative Regulations (K.A.R.) and Kansas Department of Health and Environment’s (KDHE) authorities to recover certain costs associated with spill response	Section II.D	February 2022
144	Revised description of Kansas Regional Hazardous Materials Response Teams and removed references to mutual aid agreements in place with Hutchinson Fire Department to respond to certain areas	Appendix A	February 2022
145	Updated EPA subarea coordinator to Daniel O’Crowley	Pages ii, iii, and v	February 2024
146	Updated description of subarea climate	Base Plan, Section III.C	February 2024
147	Revised description of “nearby” regional hazmat teams	Base Plan, Section IV.B	February 2024
148	Updated phone contact numbers for Additional Contacts for Central Kansas Wetlands Subarea (CKWSA)	Appendix A	February 2024
149	Added description of Kansas Corporation Commission’s (KCC) role in oil/gas spill prevention and cleanup	Base Plan, Section IV.C	February 2024

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date
150	Separated worst-case scenarios by location and revised scenario for Cheney Reservoir	Base Plan, Section VIII	February 2024
151	Updated state and federal natural resource trustees (Table B3)	Appendix B	February 2024
152	Updated federal agency contacts (Table C4)	Appendix C	February 2024
153	Updated NPFC and other Region 7 contacts (Table D5)	Appendix D	February 2024
154	Updated local emergency management contacts (Table E6)	Appendix E	February 2024
155	Updated state response agencies (Table F7)	Appendix F	February 2024
156	Updated park and wildlife manager contacts (Table F8)	Appendix F	February 2024
157	Updated pipeline operators (Table F9)	Appendix F	February 2024
158	Updated subarea fire departments (Table G10)	Appendix G	February 2024
159	Updated law enforcement agencies (Table H12)	Appendix H	February 2024
160	Updated state law enforcement agencies (Table H11)	Appendix H	February 2024
161	Updated hospitals and air ambulance providers (Table I13)	Appendix I	February 2024
162	Updated radio station contacts (Table L16)	Appendix I	February 2024
163	Updated general aviation airports (Table J15)	Appendix J	February 2024
164	Updated public air support (Table J14)	Appendix J	February 2024
165	Updated technical support resources contact information	Appendix K	February 2024
166	Updated newspapers (Table L18)	Appendix L	February 2024
167	Updated television stations (Table L17)	Appendix L	February 2024
168	Updated radio stations (Table L16)	Appendix L	February 2024
169	Changed format of Appendix N, Threatened and Endangered Species to listing by county	Appendix N	February 2024
170	Updated Facility Response Plan (FRP) sites (Table O21)	Appendix O	February 2024
171	Update Record of Change (Complete)	Appendix R	February 2024