

Brian Burke - Domestic Policy
Room 210 Eob 2-10-95

Box 1

1. Ozone Naaqs materials
2. American Outdoor materials
3. Standardization of permitting policies among federal agencies
4. Sea Pride
5. Federal Levee policy
6. flood material
7. FEMA activities for FY93

...ALSO LIST ATTACHMENTS

4430

4 bags rec'd 2/10/95

NAAQ

3090

filed 2/23/95 *rr*

ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE ON THE LONG-TERM RECOVERY

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Emergency Operations Center

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 "M" Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460
Room N.E. Mall LC-310/Mail Stop OS-125
(202) 260-3850
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FAX COVER SHEET

Please Print in Black Ink Only

TO: Brian Burke

Date

9/29

FAX #: 202-~~260~~456-7028

FROM: Kathy Jones

Number of Pages (including Cover Sheet)

28

PHONE #: 260-8353

Please Number All Pages

MESSAGE:

Brian,

Regarding the list of Superfund Sites, EPA
Regional Staff continue to monitor for impact -- so there may
be additions.

Kathy

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ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE ON THE LONG-TERM RECOVERY TASK FORCE ON THE MIDWEST FLOODS

Meeting Summary

Tuesday, September 28, 1993 - 11:00 a.m.

Environmental Protection Agency

Emergency Operations Center

INTRODUCTION

The Environmental Committee under the Espy Long-Term Flood Recovery Task Force held its second meeting on Tuesday, September 28. Sylvia Lowrance, EPA Deputy Associate Administrator, chaired the meeting. She indicated that as the meeting progresses, the Environmental Committee should identify follow-up and action items in order to bring issues to resolution. Oleta Fitzgerald, Director of the USDA Office of Intergovernmental Affairs, briefed meeting attendees on the cross-cutting issues raised during a meeting of the chairpersons from the Espy Flood Recovery Task Force last week.

MAJOR OUTCOMES

- **Upgrades to Water Treatment Facilities.** Mike Cook of EPA will characterize the most likely repair scenarios for bringing water treatment facilities into compliance with new environmental regulations. The report will be circulated to Environmental Committee members during the week of October 4 with a 48-hour comment period. FEMA will provide information for the EPA report from damage survey reports (DSRs) on affected water treatment facilities.
- **Private Well Contamination.** HHS reported that some wells that have been chlorinated continue to test positive for contamination. To prepare for the HHS public health meeting (October 7 and 8) in Des Moines, the private water well contamination issue will be characterized through a joint EPA/HHS/USDA/FEMA meeting. FEMA indicated that Stafford Act funding can be used to provide potable water to homeowners and they will investigate whether they can provide assistance for private well contamination monitoring and/or supply of potable water. HHS provided preliminary information on the numbers of contaminated wells. Further information is needed.
- **Monitoring.** At the next Environmental Committee meeting, Chuck Job will report findings of the Groundwater Workgroup under the Environmental Monitoring Task Force. The report will characterize possible short- and long-term contamination problems related to the high water table. Jim Staves and Christine Dibble distributed reports on impacted CERCLA (Superfund) and RCRA sites. Oleta Fitzgerald indicated that the White House Office of Environmental Policy could not investigate long-term monitoring funding options without justification. Thus, Admiral Frank Young, M.D., of PHS offered to provide a report and cost estimates to justify monitoring for public health effects.
- **Environmental Restoration.** Dick Sanderson from EPA reported that the programmatic environmental impact statement (PEIS) concept has been approved by the co-chairs of the Levee Rehabilitation Committee (White House OEP/OMB). The PEIS is currently being circulated for interagency review and will require significant interagency support. The extent of agency participation will be more clearly defined after the 9/30 meeting of the Levee Rehabilitation and Wetlands Committee.

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- **Flood Impacts on Indian Reservations.** Willie Taylor gave an oral report on impacts to indian reservations and offered to send EPA a written report on how BIA plans to use their supplemental funds to address environmental needs. This report will be sent to EPA or brought to the next Environmental Committee meeting as soon as it is made available. He indicated that the floods have caused impacts to roads, housing, and crops, and wastewater treatment on indian reservations. Ms. Oleta Fitzgerald indicated that USDA/ASCS contacts may be able to provide crop damage assistance.

Agenda Item 1: Water and Wastewater Treatment Upgrades

Discussion

Wastewater Treatment. The Committee discussed the need to identify the proposed Federal package to assist local governments trying to restore their flood-damaged facilities to meet new environmental standards. Mike Cook of EPA explained that, because of no recent changes to wastewater regulations, state and local governments will have little difficulty meeting new Federal standards. Under the Public Assistance program of the Stafford Act, 90% of wastewater treatment repair costs used to restore systems to local codes is eligible for reimbursement.

Water Treatment. Local governments trying to comply with significant changes under the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) are faced with a larger problem as they rebuild/repair their water treatment plants to meet these standards. Some facilities affected by the floods were probably out of compliance with these new standards before the flood. While FEMA Public Assistance funds are available to repair flood-related damages to local standards and codes, these funds cannot be used for "betterments". Mike Cook discussed three likely scenarios that local government water treatment operators face:

- 1) A water treatment facility was in compliance with local and Federal standards prior to the flood and they need to rebuild/repair.
- 2) A water treatment facility was out of Federal compliance before floods and they need to rebuild/repair to local codes and want to rebuild/repair to new Federal standards (CWA/SDWA).
- 3) A facility (water or wastewater facility) was in compliance with local and Federal standards prior to the flood and the flood created a public health or environmental hazard that requires installation of new treatment technology.

Follow-Up Actions

- EPA will prepare a report by Monday October 4 that describes these three rebuilding/repair scenarios and potential funding packages to address each scenario. Oleta Fitzgerald suggested that this may be useful information to the Production Agriculture Committee and the Water Supply and Treatment Committee.
- The above report will be circulated for review by the members of the Environmental Committee on a 48 hour turnaround schedule.
- EPA will work with FEMA and other agencies to develop a Federal funding package to assist state and local governments in confronting scenarios outlined above.

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- The final report on water treatment will be presented to the next Espy Task Force Chairs meeting which will work to prioritize the use of Federal funding programs.

Agenda Item 2: Private Well Contamination

Discussion

This issue is one of the cross-cutting issues that involves several Espy Committees. HHS reported that some wells that have been chlorinated continue to test positive for contamination. The Environmental Committee discussed the need to identify the magnitude/sources of well contamination and funding sources for homeowners without potable water. FEMA indicated that Stafford Act funding is used to provide potable water to homeowners in counties declared eligible under the Individual Assistance program.

Frank Young, HHS, Public Health Service, reported data from several States and noted that out of approximately 3,300 wells tested in South Dakota, a 52% nitrate and bacteria contamination rate was found. In Nebraska, 185 out of 374 tested wells (32%) were found to be contaminated. Inconsistent sampling and testing procedures continue to be a concern. Jim Staves of EPA Region VI reported that the Environmental Monitoring Task Force is collecting monitoring data from States and other Federal agencies as it becomes available, as a means to identify trends in data and to identify additional monitoring needs.

Follow-Up Actions

- FEMA will investigate whether Stafford Act funds can provide funding for private well monitoring and long-term potable water to affected homeowners and will follow up on this issue at the next Environmental Committee meeting.
- HHS will provide additional information on the numbers of contaminated wells, if available, at the next Environmental Committee meeting.
- An HHS public health meeting is scheduled for October 7 and 8 in Des Moines to deal with environmental and public health issues.
- Jim Solyst of the National Governors' Association (NGA) agreed to coordinate with affected states and NGA to ensure state involvement in Des Moines.
- There will be a meeting October 6, to prepare for the Des Moines meetings on October 7 and 8 to characterize the private water well contamination issue. EPA/HHS/USDA/FEMA will participate.

Agenda Item 3: Monitoring

Discussion

Environmental monitoring data collection is underway at the Federal, state, and local level. Chuck Job of EPA indicated that the high water tables may be causing groundwater contamination problems. He distributed a hydrogeological investigation outlining anticipated groundwater monitoring and protection needs. He plans to prepare a report that further characterizes the groundwater problem. Oleta Fitzgerald suggested that these findings may be useful to the Production Agriculture Committee.

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Jim Staves of EPA Region VI, coordinator for the Environmental Monitoring Task Force, reported that EPA is aggregating monitoring data after conducting telephone interviews with affected states. Information will be accessible through an Office of Research and Development (ORD) Bulletin Board. He is also working with EPA Region VII to incorporate findings into their geographic information system. Once completed, a scientific review panel will review existing data to identify further monitoring needs.

Jim Staves distributed a report on impacted CERCLA (Superfund) sites. Christine Dibble of the EPA Office of Solid Waste (OSW) distributed a report on impacted RCRA sites. Initial reports have been developed mostly by visual inspection and more intensive monitoring will be conducted.

Follow-Up Actions

- Chuck Job will report at the next Environmental Committee meeting findings of the Groundwater Workgroup under the Environmental Monitoring Task Force. The report will characterize possible short- and long-term contamination problems.
- Admiral Frank Young, M.D., of HHS will provide a report (accompanied by cost estimates) of the need for public health monitoring. This information is needed to support justification for the long-term monitoring issue.

Agenda Item #4: Environmental Restoration

Discussion

Dick Sanderson of EPA reported that the programmatic environmental impact statement (PEIS) concept was approved by the Levee Rehabilitation and Wetlands Committee as the strategy for studying floodplain management of the greater Mississippi floodplain. He provided a draft of the PEIS format, goals, and objectives. Chuck Job asked that groundwater issues be integrated into the PEIS structure. The PEIS is currently being circulated for Interagency review so that agencies can comment and identify their proposed obligations. Extensive interagency support of this proposed concept will be necessary during its development.

John Elmore of USACE reported that the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers are above flood stage and levee rehabilitation efforts are temporarily stalled in some areas. The disaster field office (DFO) levee review team has received 452 levee reconstruction applications. Of those reviewed, 26 have been rejected and 44 have been approved. DFO USACE personnel are frustrated with the limited menu of non-structural alternatives they have to offer applicants.

Follow-Up Actions

None

Agenda Item #5: Flood Impacts on Indian Reservations

Discussion

Willie Taylor of the Department of Interior (DOI) reported that the Bureau of Indian Affairs has obtained information from Area Offices on impacts to indian reservations. Impacts to wastewater treatment plants, roads,

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housing, and crops have been reported. Wastewater treatment problems were identified on the Sac and Fox Reservation (northern border of Kansas). Kevin Tonat of HHS reported that wastewater treatment was also a problem on the Sioux reservation at Fort Totten.

Follow-Up Actions

- Oleta Fitzgerald mentioned that she had a contact within USDA who could be of assistance to Indian tribes who have suffered crop loss.
- Willie Taylor will provide a report at the next Environmental Committee meeting.

Other Agenda Items:

- **Farmers Needs.** Christine Dibble reported that EPA offices, such as Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances (OPPTS), Office of Solid Waste (OSW), and members of Region VII attended a meeting with USDA to discuss information needs of the farming community. Gary Morgan of USDA added that a USDA public information center is planned to open and it is hoped that this can be a forum for information sharing. Morgan also reported that a Communication Committee under the Espy Long-Term Recovery Task Force is in the process of forming.
- **Town Meetings.** Town Meetings in affected states are being scheduled in late October and early November to inform states of Federal programs and to continue Federal awareness of states needs. Secretary Espy will lead three town meetings. Other secretaries/agency heads will be requested to participate/lead other meetings.

NEXT MEETING

The next Environmental Committee meeting will be held on October 12, 1993, from 2:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. in the EPA Emergency Operations Center.

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List of Attendees
ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE MEETING
Tuesday, September 28, 1993 - 11:00 a.m.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>	<u>FAX</u>
Terry Baker, FEMA	202-646-4648	202-646-3304
Mary Belefski, EPA/OW	202-260-7061	202-260-7024
Mike Cook, EPA/OW	202-260-5850	202-260-1040
Shannon Cunniff, EPA/OFA	202-260-5067	202-260-0129
Mike Derian, USDA	202-720-6643	202-720-8819
Christine Dibble, EPA/OSW	202-260-0163	202-260-9355
John P. Elmore, HQ USACE	202-272-0196	202-504-5095
Oleta Fitzgerald, USDA	202-720-6643	202-720-8819
Jim Gilliam, DOE	202-586-7587	202-586-7974
Kathy Jones, EPA/CEPPO	202-260-8353	202-260-0927
Lucia King, EPA/CEPPO	202-260-9469	202-260-0927
W. Kent Lim, EDA/USDOC	202-482-2659	202-482-0995
Sylvia Lowrance, EPA	202-260-4724	202-260-4852
Jim Makris, EPA/CEPPO	202-260-8600	202-260-0927
Mark C. Merritt, FEMA	202-646-3692	202-646-4060
Frank Monteferrante, DOC	202-482-4208	202-482-0995
Gary Morgan, USDA/RDA	202-720-9619	202-720-9719
Cynthia Puskar, EPA/OW	202-260-8532	202-260-3805
Andrew Robertson, NOAA	301-713-3032	301-713-4388
Charles D. Robinson, FEMA	202-646-4262	202-646-2723
Dick Sanderson, EPA/OFA	202-260-5053	202-260-0129
Franz Schmidt, USEPA/OW	202-260-7071	202-260-7024
Jim Solyst, NGA	202-624-7739	202-624-5313
Steve Specht, DOI	202-208-3811	202-208-6970
Jim Staves, EPA Region VI	202-260-3850	202-260-0154
Willie R. Taylor, DOT/OFA	202-208-3891	202-208-6970
Kevin Tonat, DHHS/PHS	301-443-1167	301-443-5146
James A. Wayne, FEMA	202-646-2751	202-646-3304
John Wilson, EPA/OPPE	202-260-7878	202-260-2300
Don Von Wolfradt, USDA/SCS	202-720-0769	202-690-1462
Kent Gray, CDC (teleconference)	404-488-7100	404-488-7107
Frank Young, HHS (teleconference)	301-443-1167	301-443-5146

**CURRENT STATUS OF CERCLA SITES
AS REPORTED BY REGIONS V, VII, and VIII**

State	NPL/Non-NPL
Region V	
Minnesota	2
Illinois	8
Wisconsin	2
Region VII	
Missouri	15
Iowa	6
Kansas	1
Nebraska	0
Region VIII	
North Dakota	0
South Dakota	1

**REGION V
SITES OF CONCERN IN FLOOD AREAS**

ILLINOIS SITES:

In Region V, the State of Illinois was hardest hit by the flood. The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency has taken a strong leadership role in flood response and recovery activities, with only minimal assistance requested from Region V. The Region has supported the State primarily with surface water sampling downstream from known hazardous material sites.

NPL SITES:

1. Adams County Quincy LF 2&3, Adams Co: Not flooded.
2. Ilada Energy Company, Alexander Co: Flooded due to local rains, NOT Mississippi flood. Surface cleanup complete. Groundwater contamination problem (oil) remains, but not expected to impact surface waters.
3. Savana Army Depot, Carroll/Jo Davies Co: Most of site above flood waters. Some small areas flooded. May have army munitions.

NON-NPL SITES:

1. Chouteau Island/Chain of Rocks LF, Madison Co: Large San. LF owned by Waste Mgt, Inc. Levee broke & site flooded. No materials leaving site. Waste Mgt Inc & IEPA monitoring site. OSC Tom Bloom sampled downstream surface water in River on 8/12/93.
2. Nicor Facility, Hartford: Flooded. Barge cleaning facility (petro products). RCRA regulated. Sludge lagoons inundated by flood waters. IEPA put up booms around floating sludges and site. USEPA conducted water sampling. Flood waters have receded and sludges have been retained in the lagoon.
3. Sauget Toxic Dumps (aka: Krummrich LF): Flooded. CERCLIS site. IEPA has inspected and is monitoring. Site still flooded. OSC Tom Bloom could not access site for sampling on 8/12/93.
4. Wood River/Amoco River Front Property, Madison Co: Facility flooded. Oil sheen in the flood waters. Amoco & IEPA monitoring. Amoco may boom sheen.
5. Niota/Amoco Pumping Station, Hancock County: Both the Amoco facility and the town are flooded. Oil releases from the pump station have contaminated homes in the town. IEPA and Amoco are monitoring situation.

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WISCONSIN SITES:

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resource has not requested hazmat response assistance from Region V. The State is now in the recovery/cleanup phase of the flood response.

NPL SITES:

1. Onalaska Municipal Landfill, La Crosse Co: Site not flooded.
2. OSC Hank Ellison inspected all NPL sites located in flood counties. None of the sites were flooded.

MINNESOTA SITES:

Other than response activities (basement sampling) at the Lehillier/Mankato site, The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency has not requested Region V assistance for inspecting or assessing damages at hazmat sites. The State is now in the recovery/cleanup phase of the flood response.

NPL SITES:

1. Lehillier/Mankato site, Blue Earth Co: Site flooded. Contamination (TCE) may be entering basements from groundwater. OSC sampled basements and found no contamination. As of 8/12/93, flood waters have receded and GW table has lowered. Basements no longer flooded.
2. Twin Cities Air Force Reserve Base, Hennepin Co: Several monitoring wells flooded. The landfill is not flooded.

NEXT STEPS:

1. Implement the "Coordinated Flood Response Monitoring Program." Key contact in Region V for the monitoring program:

Curtis Ross, Environmental Sciences Division.
312/353-2306

Alternate: Tom Geishecker, Waste Management Division.
312/886-0755.

2. Physical inspection / monitoring of flood impacted CERCLA and RCRA sites. States and Region V.
3. Provide technical information and assistance to states, as requested or as appropriate.

Region VII Superfund Sites Affected by Flooding

SITE NAME/TYPE	CITY/COUNTY/ STATE	AFFECT OF FLOODING
Des Moines TCE NPL Site CONTACT: Glen Curtis (913)551-7726	Des Moines Polk County Iowa	The groundwater treatment system was taken out of service as a result of flooding. Currently assessing the effect of the flood to on-site buildings.
Eastern Missouri Dioxin Sites CONTACT: Bob Field (913)551-7697	St. Louis & Surrounding Counties Missouri	Hallwig Fruit Stand is under water. KPER has stabilized the building until water recedes.
Ralston Site NPL Site CONTACT: Susan Hoff (913)551-7786	Cedar Rapids Linn Iowa	Site has experienced frequent flooding and heavy rains.
Red Oak Landfill NPL Site CONTACT: C. Thigpen (913)551-7414	Red Oak Montgomery Iowa	Site is in the flood plain and immediately adjacent to the Mismabotna River.
Kem-Pest Laboratories NPL Site CONTACT: C. Thigpen (913)551-7414	Cape Girardeau Cape Girardeau Missouri	Site is 1000 feet from Mississippi River and is either partially or totally flooded.
Dupont Toddz NPL Site CONTACT: Craig Smith (913)551-7683	Camanche Clinton Iowa	Site was partially covered by localized flooding.
LaBounty Site NPL Site CONTACT: Craig Smith (913)551-7683	Charles City Floyd Iowa	Cedar River flooding damaged monitoring walls at the site.
Des Moines Barrel & Drum Removal Action CONTACT: D. Engeman (913)551-7746	Des Moines Polk Iowa	Site is flooded. PRP removal action has been suspended.

SITE NAME/TYPE	CITY/COUNTY/ STATE	AFFECT OF FLOODING
Peerless Industrial Coatings Site Removal Action CONTACT: J. Weatherford (913) 551-7695	St. Louis St. Louis City Missouri	Approximately 300 drums were moved from flea market subsite to main site. Subsite is under water. Main site is protected by flood wall.
Hayford Bridge Road lts CONTACT: D. Crawford (913) 551-7702	St. Charles St. Charles Missouri	Site is currently flooded. Will need inspection to assess damage of air stripper
Riverfront Landfill CONTACT: D. Crawford (913) 551-7702	Kansas City Jackson Missouri	A large portion of the site was inundated by flowing water from the Missouri River.
Lee Chemical NPL Site CONTACT: Ron King (913) 551-7568	Liberty Clay Missouri	On-site construction halted and contractor demobed equipment due to flooding.
Conservation Chemical NPL Site CONTACT: Ron King (913) 551-7568	Kansas City Jackson Missouri	Site is under water but pumps are still operating.
North End Site Removal Action CONTACT: D. Crawford (913) 551-7702	Kansas City Jackson Missouri	Site is adjacent to Blue River. Flooding may have damaged cap and/or vegetation.
AMOCO Oil State Registry Site CONTACT: RCRA	Sugar Creek Jackson Missouri	Bioremediation process is ongoing. Area under water as of 7/23/93
Doe Run Golf Course State Lead PA/SI CONTACT: J. Cavanaugh (314) 751-1087	Heroulaneum Jefferson Missouri	Site under water as of 7/23/93. PA/SI was underway.
Union Electric Meramec State lead CONTACT: RCRA	Oakville St. Louis Missouri	Site was threatened by flooding as of 7/23/93.
Reidy Terminal State Lead CONTACT: RCRA	St. Louis St. Louis City Missouri	Site is flooded. Drums moved to high ground. Product tanks remain on-site.

SITE NAME/TYPE	CITY/COUNTY/ STATE	AFFECT OF FLOODING
Chrysler Dump State Lead PA/SI CONTACT: J. Cavanaugh (314)751-1087	Fenton St. Louis Missouri	Site is partially under water. PA/SI has been delayed.
Fort Riley Federal Facility CONTACT: S. Marquess (913)551-7131	Fort Riley Geary Kansas	Site is partially flooded. Some drums containing site derived wastes were washed away in flood. Drums were later recovered.
PPG Industries State Lead PA/SI CONTACT: J. Cavanaugh (314)751-1087	Crystal City Jefferson Missouri	Closed Landfill with metals contamination. Site is under water.
Prier Brass Manufacturing Co. Removal Action CONTACT: J. Weatherford (913)551-7695	Kansas City Jackson Missouri	Site was flooded from Blue River. Sampling of site delayed. Has experienced flooding in the past.

Date: 8/10/93

NPL SITE STATUS

North Dakota

Site

Status

Old Minot Landfill Not affected

Arsenic Trioxide Not affected

South Dakota

Site

Status

Williams Pipeline Groundwater elevated,
contractor able to handle

REGION 8 NPL SITE STATUS - '93 FLOOD (9-27-93)**Williams Pipe Line Company Disposal Pit
Sioux Falls, South Dakota**

Due to heavy rains this summer, Williams Pipe Line experienced groundwater at a 6-7 year high. There have been no direct impacts to the facility. The facility has heavy metals (arsenic), some herbicides, and petroleum problems (state lead for the latter). The RPM for the site has indicated that because of the high groundwater, the groundwater remediation may need to be changed.

We have not seen anything mentioned about this site in the Sioux Falls DFO sitreps. Additionally, flood related correspondence from the state, including the operating plan, has not mentioned special needs required of or requested for this site.

SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR RCRA SITES IN FLOOD AREAS

Total RCRA Sites Impacted By Flood

- Total RCRA Subtitle C (hazardous waste) sites impacted by flood: 50
- Total RCRA Subtitle D (municipal waste) sites impacted by flood: no comprehensive list available.

Impact by State:

Region 5

- ♦ Illinois: Total Subtitle C facilities with known or potential impacts: 9
Total with known releases: 1
Total with questionable releases: 7
Total with no releases: 1
- ♦ Wisconsin: Total Subtitle C facilities with known or potential impacts: 0
Total with known releases: 0
Total with questionable releases: 0
Total with no releases: 0
- ♦ Minnesota: Total Subtitle C facilities with known or potential impacts: 0
Total with known releases: 0
Total with questionable releases: 0
Total with no releases: 0

Region 7

- ♦ Missouri: Total Subtitle C facilities with known or potential impacts: 17
Total with known releases: 1
Total with questionable releases: 5
Total with no releases: 11

SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR RCRA SITES IN FLOOD AREAS p. 2

- ♦ **Iowa:** Total Subtitle C facilities with known or potential impacts: 21
Total with known releases: 0
Total with questionable releases: 10
Total with no releases: 11

- ♦ **Kansas:** Total Subtitle C facilities with known or potential impacts: 3
Total with known releases: 0
Total with questionable releases: 3
Total with no releases: 0

- ♦ **North Dakota:** Total Subtitle C facilities with known or potential impacts: 0
Total with known releases: 0
Total with questionable releases: 0
Total with no releases: 0

- ♦ **South Dakota:** Total Subtitle C facilities with known or potential impacts: 0
Total with known releases: 0
Total with questionable releases: 0
Total with no releases: 0

ILLINOIS HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITIES AFFECTED BY FLOODWATERS (OR POTENTIALLY AFFECTED):

HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITIES	DESCRIPTION	HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RELEASED?
AMOCO REFINERY Woodriver, IL ILD980700967	Interim status (I.S.) lagoons/ponds in floodplain, Subtitle C landfill flooded, protection for 100-yr flood incomplete/under construction. Region expects to issue post-closure permit by 09/30/93.	Unknown
AMOCO RIVERFRONT PROPERTY Woodriver, IL ILD980503106	Adjacent to Amoco Refinery. Impact unknown. Region expects to issue post-closure permit by 09/30/93.	Unknown
NATIONAL GF CORP. Hartford, IL ILD984786772	Sister company to NICOR. Unknown impacts.	Unknown
TRADE WASTE INCINERATION (TWI) owned by Chemwaste Management ILD098642424	Permitted facility. Small amounts of standing water, reactive waste on site, most waste was moved by trailers 300 miles away. Building foundation and containment dikes saturated and weakened.	Unknown
CLAYTON CHEMICAL Sauget, IL ILD066918327	Commercial TSD, submitted application - denied part B permit, water on site, but conducting business as usual.	No
NICOR (or NATIONAL MARINE) Hartford, IL ILD042659672	Barge cleaning operation, facility subject to closure rather than getting permit. Unprotected I.S. lagoons were flooded, 100 -year fp dike overtopped and broken.	Yes, booms used to contain wastes, part of wastes were pumped out of lagoons after floodwaters receded.
ENSIGN-BICKFORD Wolf Lake, IL 980700710	Area flooded, Permit application under review. Open burning and manufacture of explosives.	Potential release

SHELL OIL Roxana, IL ILD080012305	Permitted facility. Large plume of groundwater on site, pump and treat for containment failed due to high water table; treatment overwhelmed, ground water surfaced on dry side of dike.	Probable release
SAVANNA ARMY DEPOT ACTIVITY Savanna, IL IL3210020803	Permit application under review, 13,000-30,000 acres, extensive flooding of OB/OD pads, contains non-RCRA units which are being investigated by Superfund.	Potential contamination

IOWA HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITIES AFFECTED BY FLOODWATERS (OR POTENTIALLY AFFECTED):

HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITIES	DESCRIPTION	HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RELEASED?
CHEVRON IAD005173992 Ortho Way Fort Madison, IA	Some SWMUs undergoing going corrective action have been impacted by river water.	Potential release of solvent and pesticide constituents.
R.V. HOPKINS IAD022096028 743 Schmidt Rd. Davenport, Iowa	A waste pole [that is EP Toxic for Lead] stored in a warehouse was impacted by about a foot of river water for a few days. also, some drums of hazardous waste in the warehouse was impacted by about a foot of river water for a few days.	Potential for release of lead and solvents.
PACIFIC ACTIVITIES, LTD. IAD005481197 626 Schmidt Rd. Davenport, Iowa	Approximately 15 waste pies with TCLP Cd slag.	Potential for contaminated runoff (leaching and erosion of piles)
MONSANTO Wiggins Road, Muscatine	Groundwater beneath the site is contaminated with several pesticides (alachlor, diallate, etc. and chlorobenzene) Interim measures for the site required a cone of depression to be maintained by pumping groundwater at a minimum of 5.5 MGD. Data collected shows that with the river at its present level a cone of depression cannot be maintained. The facility is currently pumping 8-9 MGD to try to contain migration of contaminants. In addition, seep water (surface water standing at the plant due to high ground water conditions) is being pumped directly to the river without treatment. Total pesticide levels are approximately 1 ppb. The facility believes that it will stay within its permit limits for discharge of total pesticides.	Potential for migration of contaminated groundwater from the plant.

COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT IAD065228009 Hwy 30 West Carroll, Iowa	Facility is on the bank of Middle Raccoon River. Not known for sure if site is flooded.	Potential release. Site has soil and possible g.w. contamination to migrate.
ORANGE STREET FAC. Orange & 2nd Sts. MUSCATINE, IA	Previously emptied underground storage tank is now full of groundwater, however, the site is not under flood waters. The tank previously held pentachlorophenol.	Potential release of PCP from tank residues into groundwater
KEOKUK FERRO-SIL IAD041391772 Commercial St. Keokuk, Iowa	Two closed land-fills at this site contain lead wastes. Site is located on very low lying area at the confluence of the Des Moines and Mississippi Rivers. Post-closure permit has been issued. Ground-monitoring wells are submerged.	Unknown
TOWNSEND INDUSTRIES IAD005277231 4400 Vandalia Rd Des Moines, Iowa	Facility is next to Four Mile creek which feeds into Raccoon River. Monitoring wells placed along the creek are completely under water. However, no flooding of the building has occurred.	Unlikely that a new release is occurring. However, probable that the saturated zone is moving the contamination off-site at a quicker pace.
McKESSON CHEMICAL 123 Washington Ave. Des Moines, Iowa	Site is cleaning up TCE contamination in groundwater (former drum storage area). Ground-water monitoring wells in place. Area was temporarily flooded with 2 feet of water.	No
DUPONT COUNTY ROAD	The site is not directly affected by the floodwaters.	None reported
TIMMONS STORAGE AREA Harbor Dr. AT Iowa Ave. Muscatine, IA	The facility is under two to four feet of water. This site stored hazardous waste for a short time. Closure was recently completed, but closure certification has not yet been accepted.	None reported or expected.
LAMONT LTD. Main and Division STS Burlington, Iowa	Water reported in basement, no hazardous chemicals stored there.	None reported
LAMONT LTD. 422 N. 4th Burlington, Iowa	Water reported in basement, no hazardous materials stored there.	None reported

RILEY BROTHERS 106 Washington Burlington, Iowa	Water 1/2 way up basement walls. This facility is for administrative purposes, no hazardous materials in storage. Water in basement has creosote smell and oily sheen. Owner believes resulted from coal tar site nearby (Iowa Southern Utilities, near McArthur Bridge is 1000 feet from this facility). Water pumped from five neighboring basements as well as (400 block of Main Street).	UNKNOWN
FLEXSTEEL INDUSTRIES, INC. IAD005146048 Brunswick Industrial Park P.O. Box 877 Dubuque, IA 52001	Currently no problems; however, basement flooded on July 24 and 25. Silt in the basement had to be removed. Facility is still able to operate.	No release
PIRELLI ARMSTRONG TIRE CO. IAD005292750 2345 E. Market Des Moines, IA 50317	Plant was shut down due to loss of cooling water used in mfg process. Scheduled to reopen at 25% reduced capacity week of 08/02/93. No high water in facility itself. No release of materials	No report of releases
WALDINGER CORP IAD984591974 2601 Bell Avenue Des Moines	The facility was approximately 6 feet underwater which caused them to temporarily relocate. The water has receded. The facility ceased operating on 07/10 and had not resumed operating as of 07/26.	No releases
DAVENPORT MACHINE AND FOUNDRY IAD984597856 1609 W. River Dr. Davenport 52808	This company has two facilities in Davenport. One at 1628 W. Fourth was not affected by high water. One at 1609 W. River Drive was closed due to water in the plant. Plant scheduled to reopen week of 08/02/93	UNKNOWN
McKESSON CHEMICAL CO. IAD094789286 123 Washington Ave Des Moines 50314	This facility is a closed facility in the flooded area, but they are under a closure order since 1987. Still doing qtrly sampling as required by closure. No chemicals on site for past 6-7 years.	No release reported
CLIMAX MOLYBDENUM CO. Johnson County	Facility currently not affected. Extensive rain may cause problem in meeting NPDES limits.	None currently. Potential water release.
ERICSON DISPLAYS IAD062245089	Water got into the plant. Facility is operating.	No release

HELENA CHEMICAL IAD000678144 Polk County	Emergency containments were filled up by flood water to a level that impairs the containment operation. Facility is operating but is limited to dry and not hot type of work.	No release
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MISSOURI HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITIES AFFECTED BY FLOODWATERS (OR POTENTIALLY AFFECTED):

HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITIES	DESCRIPTION	HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RELEASED?
MFA, Jefferson City Callaway County	Pesticides and fertilizer present. Pesticides are safely stored; fertilizer bins are threatened. Propane tank broke loose 07/25. Unknown damage.	Potential for contaminated runoff
Great Central Lumber Jefferson City Cole County	Some paint and related material may be in flooded structure.	Potential release of paint and related material
Display Center, Hannibal Ralls County MOD985821321	Small Business known to generate solvents. Water is in plant according to newspaper accounts and facility is likely destroyed. Chemicals stored in eight 110-gallon tanks had been released. Over 1000 1-gallon-110-gallon containers and drums on site with contaminated printing inks and solvents. Potential for release is high.	Potential release of solvents and paints
Saberliner Corporation Perry County MOD071987416	Aircraft manufacturing facility was under several feet of water. A large quantity hazardous waste generator known to produce several waste streams. Several types of hazardous materials/waste are located at the facility and have likely been impacted.	Potential release
DOE St. Louis	TSD facility incurred damage to groundwater pump.	Potential release
RCRA Unknown location	Lower portion of landfill submerged, three groundwater recovery wells flooded.	Potential release
Chemical Leaman Tank Lines St. Louis City	Facility was under 3 to 4 feet of water. In anticipation of flood, most waste was shipped off site. Remaining drums are in van located on high ground. Tank washing system is batched out and remaining tanks are filled with water to keep them stable.	None

Mark Andy Inc. Chesterfield, MO St. Louis County MOD006281919	Located in the flooded Chesterfield Industrial Park. Hazardous waste generator. Manufacturers printing presses.	No
Tetra Plastics Chesterfield, MO St. Louis County MOD006322655	Located in the flooded Chesterfield Industrial Park. Hazardous waste generator. Manufacturer of plastic goods. Conditionally exempt hazardous waste generator.	No
Saberliner Corp. Chesterfield, MO St. Louis County MOD071982037	Located in the flooded Chesterfield Industrial Park. Business-aircraft service center. Environmental survey after flood waters receded revealed no releases.	No
DMA AeroSpace Center St. Louis County MOD5570090022	Flooded hazardous waste generator. Environmental survey after flood waters receded revealed no releases.	No
Kerr-McGee Kansas City Jackson County MOD007128978	A closed hazardous waste facility in the Missouri river floodplain. About 7-8 groundwater monitoring wells, including one recovery are under water. The wells are capped.	No
CHEMTECH St. Louis City, MO MOD000830414	This is a major chemical product tank farm. Reportedly seven tanks had floated off their foundations, one was leaning. The tanks range in size from 20,000 to 360,000 gallons and may contain alcohols and solvents. Three of the seven tanks were empty; the others are now secure.	No
AMOCO Refinery Site Sugar Creek Jackson county, MO MOD007161425	Levee protecting land/bio-treatment units used in closure is stable. Another levee protecting sludge pit is less stable. Owner is successfully employing all measures to protect levee stability.	No
Knapheide Marion County West Quincy, MO MOD000766998	Facility had been completely under water (approximately 18 ft). Two oil tanks and one wood treatment tank were floating but tied down and not leaking. All other tanks were secure. Facility still flooded with 4-10 feet of water in mid August.	No
Finett corp. St. Charles County, MO MOD00633397	Fuel oil and Kerosene tanks on-site. Tanks are secure.	No

Reidy Terminal St. Louis City MOD068550664	All tanks are filled with water or product. Drum storage moved to high ground. Facility was flooded and operation shut down. Operations expected to resume in late September.	No
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KANSAS HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITIES AFFECTED BY FLOODWATERS (OR POTENTIALLY AFFECTED):

HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITIES	DESCRIPTION	HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RELEASED?
STEEL PLANT Kansas City	Levee broke and monofill and ground-water monitoring system flooded.	Potential release
REFINERY Kansas City	Refinery is undergoing closure, landfarm treatment is underwater.	Potential release
TRIBUTARY Kansas City	Flooding around impoundments, disrupted pump and treatment operations.	Potential release

Emergency Operations Center

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 "M" Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460
Room N.E. Mall LC-310/Mail Stop OS-125
(202) 260-3850
Fax No. (202) 260-0154

FAX COVER SHEET**Please Print in Black Ink Only****TO:** *Environmental Committee***Date***Sept 13, 1993***FAX #:** *see attached***FROM:** *Sylvia Lorraine***Number of Pages (including Cover Sheet)***7***PHONE #:****Please Number All Pages****MESSAGE:**

MEETING ANNOUNCEMENT**ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE****ESPY TASK FORCE****LONG RANGE RECOVERY FROM THE MIDWEST FLOODS**

TO: Environmental Committee (see distribution below)

FROM: Sylvia Lowrance, EPA Deputy Associate Administrator 

RE: The next meeting of the Environmental Committee will be held on Tuesday, September 28, 1993 from 11:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. in the EPA Emergency Operations Center (401 M Street, Room N.E. Mail LC-310/Mail Stop OS-125).

To confirm your attendance, please call (202) 260-3850. If you wish to teleconference into the meeting, please call (202) 260-1108. An agenda will be provided at the meeting. For your information, a summary from the September 1, 1993 Environmental Committee meeting is attached.

FAX Distribution:

Jim Makris, EPA	202-260-0927
Jim Gilliam, DOE	202-586-7974
Willie Taylor, DOI	202-208-6970
Dick Krimm, FEMA	202-646-4060
Dr. Frank Young, HHS	301-443-5146
Dr. Andrew Robertson, NOAA	301-713-4388
Carl Otte, USDA	202-690-1462
Gary Morgan, USDA	202-720-9719
John Elmore, USACE	202-504-5095
Brian Burke, White House DPC	202-456-7028

**ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE ON
THE LONG-TERM RECOVERY TASK FORCE ON THE MIDWEST FLOODS**

Meeting Summary

Wednesday, September 1, 1993 -- 1:30 p.m.

Environmental Protection Agency
Emergency Operations Center

INTRODUCTION

The Environmental Committee, chaired by EPA, which includes other agencies potentially involved in long-term environmental recovery from the Midwest floods, held its first meeting to discuss roles and production goals. Sylvia Lowrance, EPA Deputy Associate Administrator, convened the meeting and welcomed attendees. Introductions began with Oleta Fitzgerald, from the USDA Office of Intergovernmental Affairs (OIA) and Jim Makris, Director of the EPA Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office (CEPPO). Ms. Fitzgerald thanked committee members and other attendees on behalf of USDA Administrator Espy for their cooperation and willingness to participate in this effort. She explained that Espy had established Midwest flood recovery committees with the help of other Federal departments and agencies by identifying and categorizing issues and impacts in flooded areas, she also highlighted the critical need for a state-level recovery committee.

MAJOR OUTCOMES

- **Role of the Environmental Committee.** The role of the Environmental Committee has been extended to include all waste. It will explore potential activities relating to restoration of private wells, since this activity has been identified as a "gap" in assistance.
- **Integrated Monitoring.** Committee members were asked to review the monitoring plan and designate agency contacts and respond to a short questionnaire about current activities. The EPA will take the lead to develop a coordinated federal/state long-term monitoring program to address health and environmental questions.
- **Environmental Restoration.** The Environmental Committee agreed that, regardless of the decided procedure, EPA should keep track of the floodplain management evaluation and support efforts to ensure federal department and agency review is thorough. Committee members were directed to review the proposal for the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS).

Agenda Item 1: Role of the Environmental Committee**Discussion**

The role of the Environmental Committee has been preliminarily defined by three major areas of responsibility: integrated environmental monitoring; waste issues; and environmental restoration. Several issues were raised when Ms. Lowrance asked committee representatives if they considered any other areas to be the responsibility of this Committee:

- **Management of Debris.** Ms. Fitzgerald believes that debris management strategies and issues belong to the Environmental Committee. This includes policies regarding debris burning.
- **Water Well Contamination.** Ms. Fitzgerald informed attendees that this issue is being addressed by the Water Treatment and Water Supply Committee. She indicated that the ability to perform well testing exists, but resources to provide funding for such monitoring is limited. She further indicated that resources may not be available for replacement of contaminated private wells.
- **Flood Impact on Wildlife.** Ms. Fitzgerald indicated that the committee responsible for Production Agriculture and Animal Health and Safety will most likely deal with impacts to wildlife, including impacts to rare, threatened, and endangered (RTE) and migratory species. Willie Taylor from the Department of Interior (DOI) believes that a DOI representative from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has been staffed to the Production Agriculture and Animal Health and Safety Committee, however, he requested that a placeholder be maintained until he can confirm this information.

Follow-Up Actions

- The Environmental Committee's function has been revised to include all waste.

Agenda Item 2: Monitoring**Discussion**

Peter Preuss of the EPA Office of Research and Development (ORD) reported that a tremendous effort is already underway at the state and local level to monitor for contaminants in order to ensure public health and safety. Two components related to monitoring activities were proposed by EPA:

- To determine the short-term focus and activities on all (federal, state, county) monitoring; and
- To develop and implement a long-term monitoring plan to determine long-term natural resource impacts which could affect public health and welfare, although funding for this activity has not yet been established.

EPA is organizing the collection of data and recording information related to environmental monitoring activities through a questionnaire and will examine data to determine if there are any gaps of information or any areas of significant risk that have not been addressed. The need for state-level involvement was highlighted. Ms. Fitzgerald indicated that this need has already been identified by other committees. Dick Sanderson of the EPA Office of Federal Activities (OFA) indicated that the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) and the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) provide channels for state and local coordination at the disaster field offices (DFOs).

Follow-Up Actions

- Committee members were requested to review the document explaining the framework for the monitoring plan. They were also asked to return the questionnaire on points of contact and monitoring data to Jim Staves by September 7, 1993.
- EPA will work with the various state agencies to determine the most appropriate manner to involve the states.
- The Committee will need to investigate funding options for long-term monitoring activity.

Agenda Item 3: Solid and Hazardous Waste

Discussion

EPA has been working at the state and local level to collect orphan drums, evaluate further contamination to Superfund sites, and assess flooded landfills. Household hazardous waste collection programs under FEMA mission assignments are underway in many of the affected states. Issues of concern include:

- Providing public information on proper solid waste disposal to rural areas and farmers was a concern of USDA representative Gary Morgan and Elizabeth Cotsworth of the EPA Office of Solid Waste (OSW). There is a need to get information to the farm community about proper disposal of farm wastes, including flooded supplies of pesticides and feedstock, and non-hazardous wastes that may have been contaminated by the flooding.
- Sylvia Lowrance and Brian Burke from the Domestic Policy Council discussed the need for more information about Superfund site status.
- Determining the availability of financial resources for states to upgrade wastewater treatment facilities beyond their pre-disaster condition is an unresolved issue.
- EPA is working with FEMA and the State of Missouri to address the State's request for 100% funding under the emergency provision which allows for direct technical assistance for the household hazardous waste collection program. Although EPA does not have authority to fund household hazardous waste disposal directly, EPA has conducted the household hazardous waste program to date, with authority from section 403 of the Stafford Act under FEMA mission assignments.

Follow-Up Actions

- Ms. Cotsworth (EPA), Mr. Morgan (USDA), and Mr. Makris (EPA) will work together with HHS, USFWS, and affected states to identify types of information needed regarding waste management, prepare any necessary information, and provide information to the USDA Soil Conservation Service (SCS) extension agents in the field. Mr. Taylor (DOI) will also be consulted on the matter.
- Reports on status of Superfund will be provided by EPA at the next meeting.
- The EPA agreed to investigate additional financial resources that may be used to help State and local governments meet the matching requirements for repair and upgrades beyond pre-disaster condition.

- EPA, FEMA, and the State of Missouri will continue to work towards an agreement on the household hazardous waste program issue.

Agenda Item 4: Environmental Restoration

Discussion

Dick Sanderson of the EPA Office of Federal Activities (OFA) reported that EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) have each suggested approaches to conducting a interagency review of federal policies regarding floodplain management practices. EPA recommended a Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) and USACE recommended the use of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) process. A description regarding the PEIS process and the scope of environmental restoration was distributed to Committee members to review. Decisions on evaluation procedure are pending. John Elmore, the USACE representative on the Environmental Committee, indicated that interest on the Hill regarding floodplain policy is growing. Meeting attendees agreed that it will be important to continue the development of a cohesive Executive Branch approach to the floodplain management.

Follow-Up Actions

- Committee members will review the proposal for the PEIS.

Non-Agenda Issues: Indian Reservations

Discussion

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) has received \$3.8 million in Federal funds to assist in response and recovery for Indian tribes. Committee members inquired about the need for their supplemental budget monies to address environmental concerns of tribes.

Follow-Up Actions

- Willie Taylor, the DOI representative on the Environmental Committee, will inquire into the appropriation to ensure that affected indian reservations have no unmet needs. His report will follow at the next meeting.

NEXT MEETING

The next Environmental Committee meeting will be held on September 28, 1993, from 11:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. in the EPA Emergency Operations Center.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE List of Attendees
September 1, 1993 - 1:00 p.m.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>	<u>FAX</u>
Mary Belefski, EPA/OW	202-260-7061	202-260-7024
Brian Burke, White House DPC	202-456-2995	202-450-7028
Emily Charoglu, ICF Inc.	202-260-3850	202-260-0154
Shannon Cunniff, EPA/OFA	202-260-5067	202-260-0129
Elizabeth Cotsworth, EPA/OSW	202-260-4627	202-260-9355
David O'Connor, EPA/Comptroller	202-260-9674	202-260-0746
David Davis, EPA/OWOW	202-260-7166	202-260-6294
John Elmore, USACE	202-272-0196	202-504-5095
Elizabeth Fellows, EPA/OW	202-260-7061	202-260-7024
Oleta Fitzgerald, USDA	202-720-6643	202-720-8819
Jim Gilliam, DOE	202-586-7587	202-586-7974
Kathy Jones, EPA/CEPPO	202-260-8353	202-260-0927
Lucia King, EPA/CEPPO	202-260-9469	202-260-0927
David Klauder, EPA/ORD	202-260-7667	202-260-0507
Ron Landy, EPA/ORD	202-260-7667	202-260-0507
Sylvia Lowrance, EPA	202-260-4724	202-260-4852
Jim Makris, EPA/CEPPO	202-260-8600	202-260-0927
Gary Morgan, USDA/FHA	202-720-9619	202-690-4335
Peter Preuss, EPA/ORD	202-260-7669	202-260-0106
Cynthia Puskar, EPA/OW	202-260-8532	202-260-3805
Lewis Rosenbluth, EPA/OPPE	202-260-6942	202-260-2300
Dick Sanderson, EPA/OFA	202-260-5053	202-260-0129
Steve Specht, DOI/OIA	202-208-3811	202-208-6970
Jim Staves, EPA Region VI	202-260-3850	202-260-0154
Ken Stroeck, EPA/CEPPO	202-260-9777	202-260-0154
Anita Tallarico, ICF Inc.	202-260-3850	202-260-0154
Willie Taylor, DOI	202-208-3891	202-208-6970
<u>Teleconference:</u>		
Kent Gray, CDC	404-488-7100	404-488-7107
Kevin Tonat, HHS	301-443-1167	301-443-5146



FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION
US ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
CHEMICAL EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND
PREVENTION OFFICE

TO:

NAME:

Brian Burke

ORGANIZATION:

White House DPC

FAX:

202-456-7028

PHONE:

202-456-2995

FROM:

NAME:

Jim Makris

TELEPHONE:

202-260-8600

DATE:

8/30/93

NUMBER OF PAGES:

5
(INCLUDING COVER)

US Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office
(OS-120)

401 M Street, S. W.
Washington, DC 20460
(202) 260-8600
fax: (202) 260-0927
equipment: SHARP FO 800



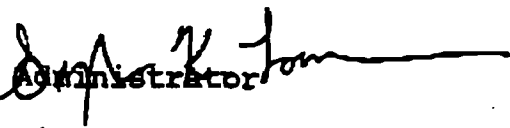
UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

AUG 30 1992

THE ADMINISTRATOR

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Environmental Committee Meeting on Flood Disaster
Long Range Recovery

FROM: Sylvia Lowrance
Associate Deputy Administrator 
TO: Environmental Committee Members

I have been asked to chair the Environmental Committee for the long range recovery of the environment in affected disaster areas. This committee was created by the Inter-Agency Task Force on Long Range Flood Disaster Assistance, chaired by Secretary Espy, USDA. The first meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, September 1 from 1:30 to 3:00 p.m. in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) at EPA, 401 M Street S.W. (see attached map for instructions to the EOC.) I hope you will be able to attend. If you are unable to be there, you are invited to send a representative.

This committee is tasked with assessing environmental issues and needs and ensuring coordination of programs during the recovery. The specific focus will be on:

- examining hazardous waste issues, including household waste, municipal waste, superfund sites, and resource conservation and recovery (RCRA) sites;
- assisting in coordination of integrated environmental monitoring efforts;
- and assisting with environmental restoration issues.

Because environmental issues cross cut other committees charged with long term recovery, we will need to be cognizant of the ongoing environmental work being conducted in those groups. Specifically the committees include: Levee Reconstruction and Wetlands; Water Supply; Medical; Communications; and Production Agriculture and Animal Health and Safety.

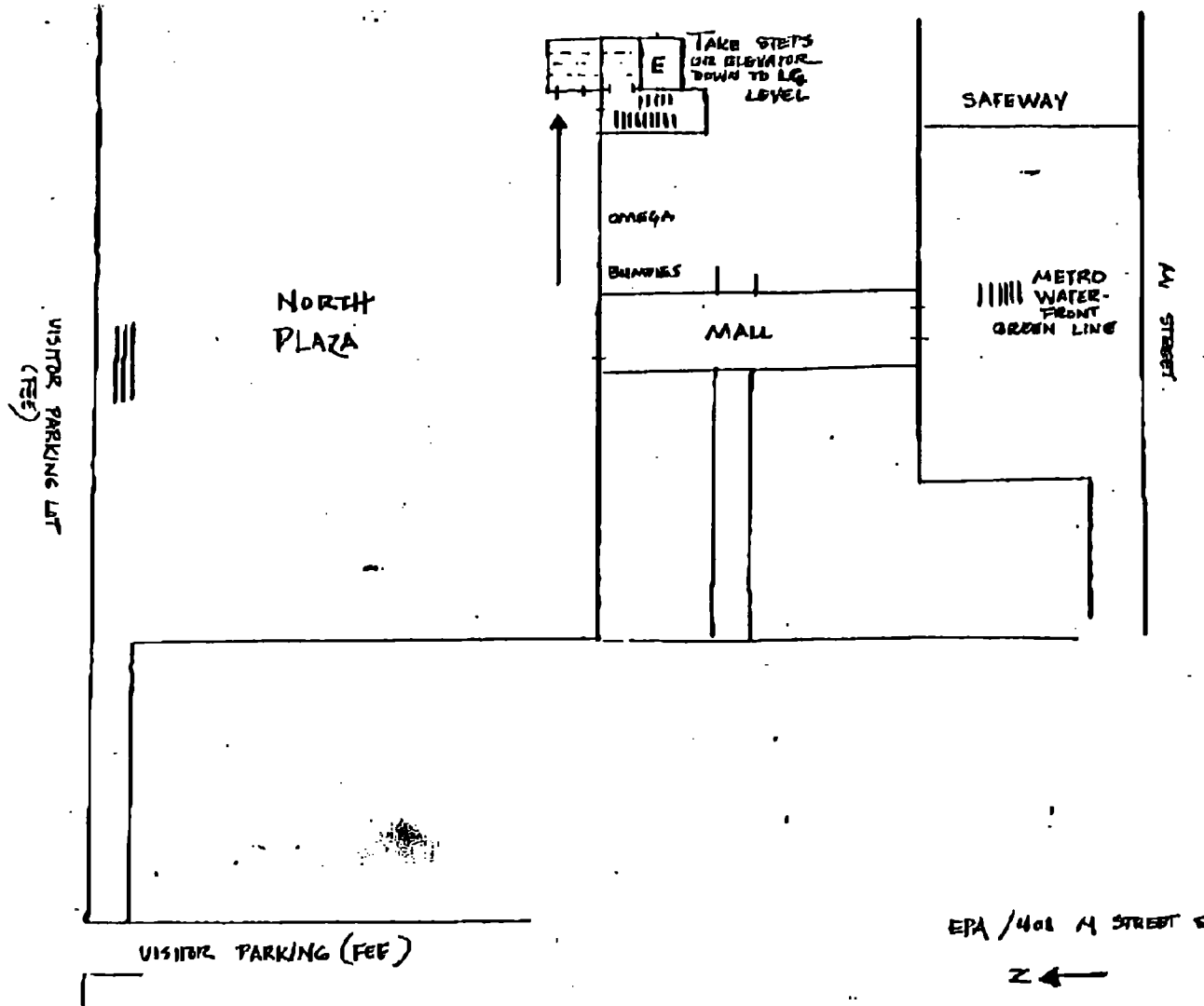
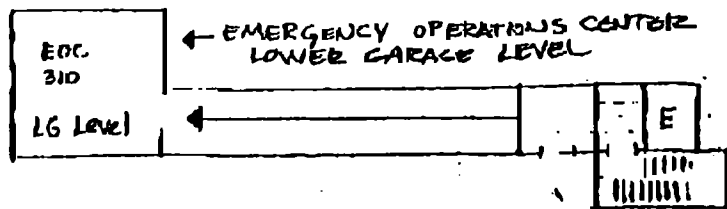
-2-

For this initial meeting, please bring information your agency has compiled on the above issues, specifically information on reported damages, timelines for implementation, policy issues such as waivers or other long term concerns, and contacts of persons responsible for overseeing these issues.

I look forward to meeting you. If you need additional information, please contact Kathy Jones on (202) 260-8353.

Attachments

cc: Administrator Browner



EPA / 401 M STREET SW

Z ←

ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE
ESPY TASK FORCE
LONG RANGE RECOVERY FROM THE MIDWEST FLOODS

EPA Chair: Sylvia Lowrance
Associate Deputy Administrator

Jim Makris, Director
Chemical Emergency Preparedness and
Prevention
260-8600, fax 260-0927

DOE Jim Gilliam
Office of Emergency Planning and Operations
586-7587, fax 586-7974

DOI Willie R. Taylor, Deputy Director
Office of Environmental Affairs
208-3891, fax 208-6970

FEMA Dick Krimm
State and Local Programs
646-3692, fax 646-4060

HHS Dr. Frank Young, Deputy Assistant Secretary
Health/Science/Environment
301-443-1167, fax 301-443-5146

NOAA Dr. Andrew Robertson, Chief
Coastal Monitoring and Bioeffects
Assessment Division
301-713-3032, fax 301-713-4388

USDA Carl Otte, Assistant Director
Watershed Program
Soil Conservation Service
720-9574, fax 690-1462

Gary Morgan, Director
Program Support Staff
Rural Development Administration
720-9619, fax 720-9719

USACE John Elmore, Chief
Operations, Construction and Readiness Div.
Office of Civil Works
272-0196, fax 504-5095

White House Brian Burke, Senior Policy Analyst
DPC Domestic Policy Council, White House
456-2995, fax 456-7028

INTEGRATED MIDWEST FLOOD MONITORING PLAN

September 1, 1993 Draft

Background

The Midwest Floods of 1993 have resulted in an unprecedented level of environmental monitoring activities that involve many federal, state, and local agencies. Recognizing that no system existed for coordination of these activities, the EPA convened an interagency meeting in Kansas City, KS on July 27-28 to begin development of a coordination mechanism. Participants included the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), US Geological Survey (USGS), US Army Corps of Engineers, Agency for Toxic substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the Public Health Service (PHS), and the States of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, and Wisconsin. Three workgroups, Water, Air, and Hazardous Waste, were formed and each identified key environmental concerns including drinking water safety, contact with potentially contaminated water and sediments, contamination of fish, wildlife, and crops, release of hazardous materials from waste facilities, indoor air quality, and air pollution from debris burning. Longer term issues that have been identified subsequently include the condition of agroecosystems relevant to crop and livestock production, condition of surface waters relevant to recreational activities and fishing, and ecosystem impacts (habitat loss, ecotoxicity, wetlands).

Proposed Short-Term Monitoring Plan

The monitoring activities that are ongoing or planned serve both short and long term needs. In the short term, monitoring programs are required to assess the magnitude and extent of acute threats to public health or the environment associated with re-establishing essential living conditions to flooded communities. These activities may continue for up to a year.

Organization

Interagency coordination of environmental monitoring efforts will be a key issue for the Environmental Committee. Therefore, three interagency, media-specific (i.e., Water, Air, and Hazardous Waste) Workgroups will be formed with representation from the appropriate federal and state agencies. The workgroups will utilize existing coordination structures, where appropriate, e.g., the Intergovernmental Task Force on Monitoring (ITFM) to coordinate/integrate surface water monitoring issues. These Workgroups will provide the technical review and oversight for the development and implementation of the short-term monitoring plan and will have direct access to the Environment Committee, as needed.

A Monitoring Coordination Task Force will serve as a cross-Workgroup link

to the Environmental Committee and to an internal EPA Flood Policy Committee and will provide general coordination and direction-setting activities for the Workgroups. The Task Force, coordinated by Jim Staves (EPA Region VI), will provide a central point of contact for information on environmental monitoring activities (see attached chart).

Approach

The short-term monitoring strategy is proposed to be a three-stage process: (a) collect and record information on all monitoring activities ongoing in the area to address the key health and environmental questions identified above, (b) analyze this information to identify data gaps, and (c) develop plans for how to fill the identified gaps, including the identification of necessary resources and proposals for obtaining them.

The data collection phase will be accomplished by mid September, 1993, using existing networks (e.g., members of the Environment Committee, Frank Young's Public Health Committee, the Water, Air, and Hazardous Waste Monitoring Workgroups - see above) to identify the appropriate contacts at the regional, state, and local levels (public and private) with first-hand knowledge of ongoing monitoring activities. Through a series of phone calls and a short questionnaire the who, what, when, and where information on all monitoring activities will be gathered and recorded in an on-line database accessible to all E-Mail users.

By the end of September, 1993, the initial gap analysis will be conducted by a team of EPA scientists. Two types of gaps will be identified, i.e., monitoring programs necessary to address key question(s) which (a) have not been initiated, or (b) are not sufficient to answer the question(s). The Water, Air, and Hazardous Waste Monitoring Workgroups will be asked to review and set priorities on this initial monitoring needs analysis.

Lastly, these Workgroups will be requested to identify the resources necessary to fill the high priority short-term monitoring data gaps and to develop strategies for obtaining these resources. The Workgroups will present their findings to the Environment Committee in early October, 1993.

Proposed Long-Term Monitoring Plan

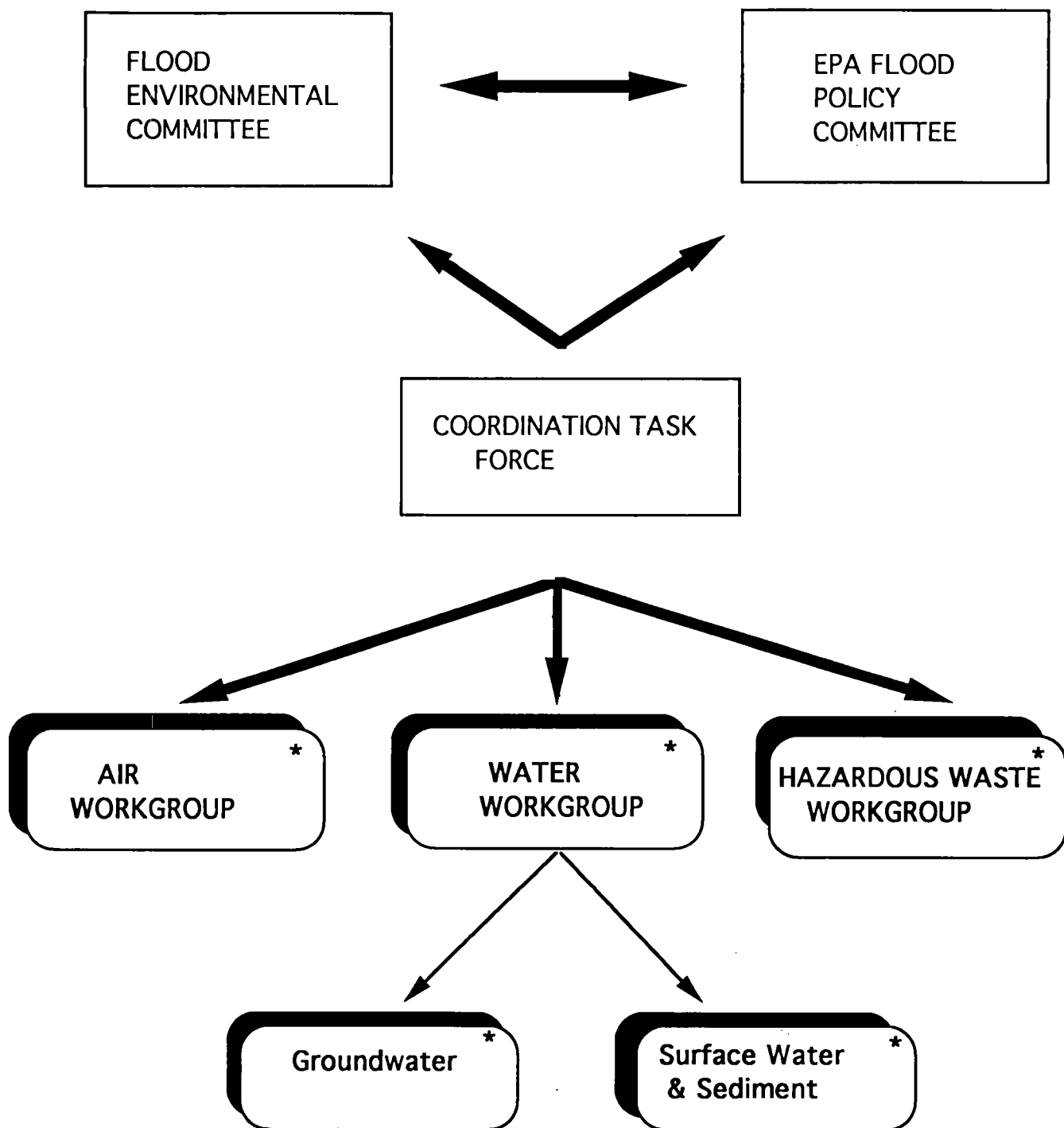
Long-term monitoring programs are those that will allow assessment of the potential health and environmental impacts of the flood over the next several years.

Organization & Proposed Approach

The EPA will take the lead to develop a coordinated federal/state long-term monitoring program designed to address the key long-term health and

environmental questions identified above. The plan will focus primarily on the conditions of surface water and agroecosystems, comparing pre- and post-flood conditions where possible. Other long-term monitoring concerns, e.g. groundwater, may also be raised by the short-term Workgroups described above and included in the long-term plan. EPA will utilize existing interagency, regional, and state networks to develop the first draft of this monitoring plan and present it to the Flood Recovery Environment Committee in early November, 1993.

At a minimum, this monitoring plan will show how the long-term monitoring programs under consideration by various federal and state agencies will be coordinated. However, the goal of this effort will be to characterize a joint integrated multi-agency monitoring plan which will be conducted with pooled resources from all participants. The plan will also include an outline of a supplemental budget request to obtain the resources to conduct critical elements of the plan for which existing resources can not be identified.



Integration of ongoing monitoring activities and planning of future activities will occur primarily at the interagency **Workgroup*** level. The Coordination Task Force will be responsible for coordinating across the different workgroups, interacting with the Flood Environmental Task Force of the Public Health Service, and managing the data storage activities.

DATA SOURCE/POINT OF CONTACT QUESTIONNAIRE

Please complete the following questionnaire for each discrete media/program in which environmental monitoring activities are being performed or planned.

ORGANIZATION:

Agency _____
Office _____
Division _____
Branch _____
Section _____
Location _____

SAMPLING LOCATION:

Lat/Long _____
State/County _____
Description _____
River or Stream _____

ANALYSIS PERFORMED:

METHODS USED:

CONTACT PERSON:

Name _____
Title _____
Phone _____
Fax _____

TIME PERIOD:

RESULTS AVAILABLE:

MEDIA:

Air _____
Drinking Water _____
Sediment/Soil _____
Surface Water _____
Fish/Shellfish _____
Other _____

Do results exceed health or
regulatory criteria? _____

Please provide this information to Jim Staves at the EPA Emergency Operations Center.

EPA Emergency Operations Center
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

(202) 260-3850
Fax (202) 260-0154

Discussion of Environmental Restoration Issues

September 1, 1993

What is environmental restoration?

Environmental restoration captures the full gamut of issues related to revitalizing and reestablishing a healthy, functioning environment capable of sustaining the region's diverse ecosystems and public health.

How should environmental restoration be defined? What is its scope?

Environmental restoration associated with the flood recovery should embrace the panoply of issues such as:

- alternatives to "as-built" condition (structural vs. nonstructural measures)
- recovery of habitats and ecosystems damaged by the flood
- restoration and maintenance of water quality (point source and non-point source management)
- restoration opportunities posed by flood damage (e.g., wetland and conservation easements and acquisition of land posing environmental opportunities)
- restoration opportunities posed by flood repair activities (e.g., creation of deep water fish habitat)
- restoration of endangered and threatened species habitat
- restoration of impaired ground water quality
- remediation of contaminated sediment
- enhancement opportunities posed by flood damage (opportunities to upgrade wastewater treatment facilities, setback levees, construction of energy and water efficient housing beyond the floodplain)
- measures assisting prevention of pollution
- others:

How does environmental restoration conform to goals of reducing flood loss damages?

The federal government should seek and facilitate an integrated and planned approach to floodplain management, flood recovery, and environmental restoration. This effort should aim to coordinate the activities, programs, and policies of the federal agencies with each other and with the affected state, tribal, and local environmental, resource and public health agencies.

Appropriate watershed planning and management efforts could reduce flood losses by identifying and restricting activities which incur significant economic losses as a result of floods and which contribute to environmental degradation (e.g., soil erosion or non-point source pollution). Furthermore, some flood losses could be minimized by utilizing the natural and beneficial functions of floodplain habitats (e.g., wetlands) which can slow water run off and therefore dampen and asynchronize flood peaks while serving to improve or maintain water quality year round. Addressing these issues will benefit the goals of flood loss reduction, avoidance of repeated flood loss, and rectifying undesirable and enhancing

desirable environmental conditions.

What is the significance of the environmental restoration efforts to the overall federal and state recovery efforts?

In response to emergency flooding conditions, short-term responses are ongoing. However, without a framework establishing "the goals" and "the rules" for subsequent longer-term activities, all that will be accomplished is re-establishment of the same conditions that preceded and, in fact, may have aggravated flood damages.

Should environmental restoration address federal, state, and local agencies' policies affecting floodplain management?

The geographic and temporal magnitude of the effects of this flood event illustrate the necessity for the federal government to undertake a comprehensive review and assessment of the federal policies and programs that effect or are effected by floodplain losses. Only by taking a hard look at these issues can we hope to address the true goals encompassed by environmental restoration.

What mechanisms exist to pursue environmental restoration goals?

A programmatic environmental impact statement (PEIS) has been proposed as an appropriate mechanism to address these issues. The PEIS would serve as a catalyst bringing the federal agencies together with local sponsors and local, state, and tribal governments to develop a programmatic-level, comprehensive approach to coordinated long-term recovery and subsequent management of the greater Mississippi River System, including its floodplain and watersheds impacted by or contributing to the flood. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process, generally understood by the federal agencies, and recognized by the public as a coordination tool, provides a mechanism to assess conflicting or inconsistent policies and the broad alternatives and opportunities available.

Other federal mechanisms exist but do not provide an overall framework for coordinating decisions. Each of these, however, provides significant opportunities to advance environmental restoration goals in the region (e.g., the Wetlands Reserve and Conservation Reserve and Partners for Wildlife programs).

What would the scope and goals of a programmatic environmental review be?

The PEIS would address working within the current system of federal policies, practices and programs and it would look to revise those policies, practices and programs through legislative changes or changes within agency purview and, thereby, serve to unify the federal and states' floodplain management policies with each other and with other national goals and state goals.

The simultaneous goals of the PEIS effort would be:

- To reduce repeated flood loss damages and thereby reduce the cost of the flood events to individuals and publicly sponsored works (e.g., roads, sewage treatment plants, levees)
- To restore the natural and beneficial functions and values of the greater Mississippi River system, and

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- To develop a coordinated, integrated and planned approach for federal, state, tribal and local actions and responsibilities.

DOI Programs and Capabilities to Assist in Flood Response

Department of the Interior (DOI) programs, capabilities and technical expertise are extensive and should be used in any post-flood action plan. The skills and information housed in the Department are available to the flood response agencies.

DOI bureaus have an extensive network of data gathering capabilities for providing the information necessary for enlightened decision-making. This includes data and interpretation on flood risk, flood peaks and duration, floodplain storage and other water retention techniques, water quality, detailed mapping of topography, soil types, erosion and other physical changes, and status of fish and wildlife quantity and quality and other aspects of the ecosystem. With proper funding this suite of physical and biological information can guide the decisions affecting the entire Mississippi River drainage area and specific areas within the system.

Resource Inventory and Analysis

(Mapping, monitoring, surveying, water quality, GIS, hydrology)

The National Wetland Inventory, under the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-645), has prepared detailed wetland habitat maps, at the scale of 1:24,000 for the entire Upper Mid-West. A portion of the maps have been digitized. This digital data can be used in conjunction with other data in the geographic information system (GIS) to develop alternative flood control strategies. A report to Congress entitled "Wetlands, Losses in the United States 1780's to 1980's" documents wetland losses by state that have occurred over the last 200 years. Restoring these wetlands would provide flood storage during future floods.

Environmental Contaminants Program (USFWS), comprised of a network of field biologist and support personnel within Ecological Services, who apply toxicological information, bioassessment tools and techniques, and related technical assistance to address the myriad of contaminants problems confronting fish and wildlife and their habitat. The contaminants program coordinates with other Service programs, other Federal agencies, State agencies, non-government organizations, and the private sector as a means of sharing expertise, economizing, and developing the most effective solutions toward protecting environmental quality.

Geological Survey (USGS) USGS expertise includes: Data collection, analysis, and interpretation (including modeling) of environmental factors on earth science processes. Applicable expertise includes: geology, watershed runoff, geomorphology, streamgaging, sediment transport, water quality, toxic contaminants, ground water resources, mapping, and remote sensing. USGS also coordinates the preparation and dissemination of topographic maps, digital cartographic data, aerial photography and satellite imagery to support land resource planning and decision-making

at all levels of government. The USGS maintains an inventory of available maps and data to support Federal and State emergency response planning and disaster mitigation.

National Biological Survey. The National Biological Survey, a new bureau at the Department of the Interior effective at the start of Fiscal Year 1994, brings biological research, inventory and monitoring and information transfer capabilities to Federal alternative flood control efforts. The NBS will have the capability to undertake long and short term biological research - both applied and basic - as well as inventorying and monitoring fish and wildlife resources. Because the NBS is being created by combining the biological expertise of scientists from several Interior bureaus, it can offer the skills of biological scientists and technicians, veterinary medical scientists, physical scientists, mathematicians and statisticians, social scientists and museum specialists.

The NBS will focus on providing ecosystem information to resource managers, which could be of particular value to agencies involved in alternative flood control. Specifically, the NBS's National Fisheries Contaminants Research Center in Columbia, Missouri, and the NBS's Large Rivers and Aquatic Systems program are valuable resources in understanding the biota of the Mississippi in support of reconstruction.

Environmental Management Technical Center, Onalaska, Wisconsin. Congress authorized the Long Term Resource Monitoring Program (LTRMP) for the Upper Mississippi River System (UMRS) via the Water Resources Development Act of 1986. The Long Term Resource Management Plan is being implemented by the Environmental Management Technical Center located in Onalaska, Wisconsin.

Capabilities and Specialties include: technical expertise in physical, biological and chemical science providing sophisticated data collection, analysis and research on ecological issues; aerial photography using flight planning software and a high resolution camera equipment; use of satellite imagery for production and classifying scenes of land cover for the floodplain of the UMRS; digitizing data for inclusion in a spatial data base and for subsequent evaluation; use of global positioning systems to locate field study sites; computer analysis of spatial data using Geographic Information System software and technical staff; and production of cartographic products, technical reports, graphic designs and other documents.

Bureau of Reclamation (surveying). Reclamation has the capability to provide surveying staff and maintains state-of-the-art surveying equipment and technology. Reclamation also has computer-assisted capabilities for generating area-capacity data. The Great Plains Region maintains an indefinite quantities contract with a private surveying firm. (hydrology) Reclamation can provide assistance with respect to flood hydrology and general surface hydrology. (water quality) Laboratory capabilities include inorganic and organic analysis of water samples for

chemical, biological, and physical parameters of water samples. Reclamation has considerable aquatic sampling equipment including nets, electro-fishing boats, and other limnological sampling gear. Reclamation is currently providing technical support to the Corps of Engineers in response to the flood.

National Park Service. The National Park Service has personnel and facilities available through the Water Resources Division in Denver that can provide watershed management, hydrology expertise, floodplain delineation, wetlands delineation and rehabilitation, and have extensive GIS capabilities for accomplishing this. The Denver Service Center has extensive personnel and capabilities to plan, design, develop, restore and rehab facilities. In addition, the NPS has extensive inventories of cultural and historic sites in the flood area.

Interagency Support

Contracting and Construction Oversight

Reclamation Regional Offices can provide procurement and contracting services and construction oversight assistance for a wide range of related activities. Reclamation is currently providing technical support regarding damage assessment.

Procedural

Endangered Species Act; Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act; Clean Water Act; and National Environmental Policy Act technical assistance is being provided by the Fish and wildlife Service to assist with the primary flood response. The FWS is mobilizing staff in their Ecological Services Field Offices in St. Paul, MN, Rock Island, Marion, IL, and Columbia, MO, to assist the primary flood response agencies (Corps of Engineers, SCS, FEMA). Other Field Offices in Bismarck, ND, Pierre, SD, Grand Island, NB and Manhattan, KS, are also capable of assisting.

Fish and Wildlife Service biologists are prepared to assist Corps and SCS engineers with damage assessment surveys and reporting, environmental impact evaluation, and the development of measures to minimize the impacts to fish and wildlife resources from flood response actions.

FWS biologists will review and comment on environmental documentation prepared under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); on Corps civil works projects and permit applications (Section 10/404, Clean Water Act) as well as remedial efforts under SCS Emergency Watershed Protection Program; and conduct evaluations and prepare recommendations pursuant to the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA).

FWS biologists will conduct interagency consultations under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act to assist the primary agencies in their compliance with that Act during the flood response while minimizing adverse effects on endangered or threatened species. FWS biologists will help the States develop and fund projects to restore habitats for endangered and threatened species that have been damaged by the floods.

Fishery Assistance: The Service's Fishery Resource Offices in Winona, Minnesota; Carterville, Illinois; and Columbia, Missouri manage fishery resources on Service lands throughout the Mississippi River Wildlife and Fish Refuge and the Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge. The Fishery Offices also provide technical assistance to tribal fisheries management on the upper Missouri River, management expertise for inter-jurisdictional fisheries, monitoring of non-indigenous species such as zebra mussels, and assistance for listing and recovery of threatened and endangered fish such as pallid sturgeon and paddlefish on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.

1990 Farm Bill and Agricultural Credit Act of 1987. Technical assistance is being provided to the USDA and to private landowners. Major activities include: swampbuster, wetlands reserve, Farmers Home Administration wetland easement identification and FmHA land transfers for conservation purposes.

USDA will be making wetland determinations and will be reviewing on-site recovery actions in the disaster area so that farmers can begin repairs in a manner that does not conflict with the swampbuster statute. The Fish and Wildlife Service is prepared to assist, pursuant to statute, in these activities.

As the wetlands reserve program is implemented, either via normal appropriations or through disaster funds, the Service will provide assistance in site selection and will participate in the formulation of restoration plans.

When FmHA disposes of inventory property the Service is the technical agency charged with the identification of wetlands and restorable wetlands that need to be placed under permanent easement. In most cases the Service also implements the wetlands restoration actions that may be necessary and assumes easement administration responsibility. The amount of inventory property in the disaster area will increase and the Service will provide the added technical assistance support effort needed.

Under the Agricultural Credit Act of 1987 property is, subject to USDA determination and agreement, transferred from the FmHA inventory to state or Federal agencies for conservation purposes. Following the disaster it is likely that added interest in the transfer of high risk properties will occur. The Service is prepared to assist with identification of such property for transfer and is willing to assume administration or assist states in securing administration of such lands. The conservation use of such properties is compatible with flooding.

Incident Management

National Park Service, Ranger Activities Division, has two Type I All Risk Management teams (ARM) that respond to national disasters affecting NPS areas with skilled maintenance and technical personnel organized under the Incident Command System (recent deployment was for Hurricane Andrew in Florida).

Wetland Restoration

The Partners for Wildlife effort (under the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956), is a private lands based restoration program based on voluntary landowner participation. Funds are appropriated to the "Trust Species Habitats - Technical Assistance and Habitat Restoration" component of the Fish and Wildlife Enhancement subactivity. Over the last 7 years approximately 10,900 landowners nationwide have participated in the restoration of over 200,000 acres of wetlands. In the disaster area alone, almost 2,000 landowners have been assisted in restoring over 65,000 acres of small wetlands. In FY93 and FY94 an additional 4,000-5,000 acres of restoration will occur each year. With additional availability of funding (i.e., \$6,000,000) the annual restoration target could be 25,000 acres under this cooperative program. With over 21,000,000 acres of drained wetlands in the watershed a larger scale restoration program is needed for the rapid rate of runoff to be reduced. This is one available tool.

North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP) (implemented through the North American Wetlands Conservation Act of 1989) has as its goal protecting more than 6 million acres of existing wetland habitat in the United States by the year 2000. Under the plan, several million additional acres of wetlands will be restored and enhanced for migratory birds in Canada, Mexico, and the U.S. The primary goal of the NAWMP is, "To enhance and protect high quality wetland habitat in North America that supports a variety of wetland-dependent wildlife and recreational uses." The NAWMP is being implemented through innovative Federal-state-private partnerships within and between states and provinces, including the Services Partners for Wildlife Program. Through the Upper Mississippi-Great Lakes Joint Venture implementation plan, priority wetlands conservation strategies and locations in the watershed have been identified. In six major sub-watersheds of the Mississippi River, a total of 1.3 million acres are proposed for restoration (675,000 acres at an average cost of \$500/acre) or acquisition (458,000 acres at an average cost of \$1000/acre).

To date in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Drainage Basins, through the North American Wetlands Conservation Act of 1989, the Plan has affected 117,000 acres in \$39.5 million in projects of which two-thirds of the funding is in non-federal matching dollars.

Bureau of Reclamation. Reclamation personnel possess significant knowledge and expertise in aquatic, wetland and riparian ecology. Much of this experience is derived from wetland restoration projects. Capabilities include function, design, and modeling of wetlands and riparian systems for multiple use such as recreation, water quality improvement, fish and wildlife, erosion control, and salinity control.

Geological Survey. USGS is providing a watershed perspective to wetland restoration, i.e., put wetland restoration efforts in context with the topography and hydrology. USGS can provide existing photo-imagery to support flood mitigation efforts, and can perform satellite image analysis of flood, changes in stream pattern, changes in crop cover and other vegetative characteristics, land use, and land cover change. USGS has extensive capabilities for geographic information systems (GIS) for computer integration of earth science data, digital map and elevation data, and digital imagery to model natural phenomena, such as floods, in support of Federal and State planning and resource management decision-making.

Environmental Contaminants Program (USFWS), has conducted numerous natural resource damage assessments intended to support response and remedial activity. Evaluation of data/information during a natural resource damage assessment requires technical biological expertise centered around the resource and site specific restoration plans to restore injured habitats. The program has expertise in preparing response contingency plans, identifying remediation techniques, determining protective levels of contaminants, identifying restoration techniques, planning and implementation of habitat restoration, as well as coordination with other Federal, State and non-government agencies in these activities.

Mississippi Interstate Cooperative Resource Agreement (MICRA). The Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Reclamation are signatories to MICRA. MICRA encourages cooperative management of inter-jurisdictional fishery resources and was signed by the 28 Mississippi River basin states. The goal of the Agreement is to improve the conservation, development, management, and utilization of inter-jurisdictional fishery resources in the Mississippi River Basin through improved coordination and communication among management entities. Through cooperative programs, MICRA will consider the needs of both commerce and fisheries management on an ecosystem-wide basis.

Land Acquisition/Management

National Wildlife Refuge System lands in the floodplain of the disaster area cover approximately 265,000 acres. Management activities on these lands allow for implementation of alternative flood control strategies which are compatible with the purposes for which the refuge areas are established. The Fish and Wildlife Service has six proposed FY 1994

refuge acquisition projects in the floodplain (totaling 26,116 acres and \$12,200,000). When completed these six projects are expected to cover 331,149 acres and cost approximately \$178,000,000 at FY 1994 land values. The acquisition process, based on funding limitations will span many years. With added funding the process could be expedited.

The Fish and Wildlife Service has several additional land acquisition projects in the planning stage on the Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. These proposals are primarily to protect remaining wildlife habitats along these rivers but can be expanded considerably to consider other purposes such as preserving natural flood storage areas. In addition there are other proposals in the watersheds of these big river systems that can be expanded to significantly store water in the upper reaches of these river watersheds and slow the flow rate by converting the land use from agriculture row crops to natural wildlife habitat.

National Park Service Land Resources Division provides mapping, appraisal, acquisition and land exchange services. Nine park units are located in the flood area.

Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Secretary of the Interior has the trust lead role for the Federal relationship with Indian Tribes. There are 89 Indian Tribes located within the 9 state flood designated region. Nine (9) of these Tribes have received flood damage to houses, schools, roads, farmland, and conservation structures: i.e., the Menominee in Wisconsin; the Iowa, Kickapoo, Prairie Band of Potawatomi, and Sac & Fox of Kansas and Nebraska; and the Kaw, Otoe-Missouria, Tonkawa, and Ponca of Oklahoma. In addition, there are numerous Statutory authorities which provide for the acquisition, disposal and leasing of Indian lands for various purposes.

Federal Statutes Pertinent to DOI Involvement In The Flood Response

1. **Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531-1534), as amended.** The Endangered Species Act mandates that all federal agencies use their authorities to ensure that their activities do not jeopardize the continued existence of a threatened or endangered species. In addition federal agencies are to promote the protection and recovery of these species. All federal agencies must consult with the Fish and Wildlife Service to ensure compliance with ESA.
2. **Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (16 U.S.C. 742A-742J) as amended.** Under this authority the FWS carries out the voluntary private-lands-based habitat restoration program, commonly referred to as "Partners for Wildlife." The Act authorizes the Service to engage in activities that will promote "...the development, management, advancement, conservation, and protection of wildlife resources..."
3. **Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1934, (16 U.S.C. 661-117) as amended.** The Act requires consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service before U.S. waters are impounded, diverted, or otherwise controlled or modified to ensure wildlife receives equal consideration. In the category of water-related activities for which federal permits are required, wildlife agencies can make recommendations with respect to wildlife conservation and enhancement.
4. **Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990.** The FACT Act amends the Food Security Act of 1985. The Act requires Department of Agriculture agencies (e.g., Farmers Home Administration, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, and Soil Conservation Service) to consult with the FWS to ensure conservation of important resources, especially wetlands. The Act authorizes Farmers Home Administration to (1) place conservation easements on properties held in their inventory, and (2) trade conservation easements for debt forgiveness. Under the "Swampbuster" provisions of the Act, wetlands cannot be converted to agriculture for the purpose of commodity crop production. USDA must consult with the FWS on "Swampbuster" issues. The Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture (USDA) to establish the Wetland Reserve Program to acquire permanent easements from willing landowners for the restoration and protection of wetlands. Easements on existing and former wetlands now in crop production will be acquired and the wetlands restored.
5. **Upper Mississippi Wild Life and Fish Refuge Act of 1924.** This Act authorizes the acquisition and establishment of the Upper Mississippi National Wildlife Refuge with the protection of wildlife as the primary purpose. The Refuge was established as mitigation for the navigation channel and set the precedent and is a classic example of a refuge preserving a floodplain in a natural condition. Structures on the

refuge counteract the sediment input caused by other structures/activities.

6. **Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act of 1937, (16 U.S.C. 669-669i) as amended.** More commonly known as the Pittman-Robertson Act, serves as the principal mechanism for providing federal assistance to states for the acquisition, restoration, and maintenance of wildlife habitat; for the management of wildlife areas and resources; and for research into problems of wildlife management.
7. **Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Act of 1950, (16 U.S.C. 777-777k) as amended.** More commonly known as the Dingell-Johnson Act, is essentially identical to the Pittman-Robertson Act, except that it provides federal assistance to states for projects pertaining to fish.
8. **Water Resources Development Act of 1986.** The Act authorizes the Long Term Resource Monitoring Program for the Upper Mississippi River System. The monitoring is being implemented by the FWS Environmental Management Technical Center in Onalaska, Wisconsin in cooperation with the five Upper Mississippi River Basin States; Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri and Wisconsin. The mission of the program is to provide high quality scientific and technical support in a timely and cost-effective manner.
9. **North American Wetlands Conservation Act of 1989 (16 U.S.C. 4401-4413)** This Act provides for a matching grant program with private partners to support wetland conservation projects.
10. **Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 1929 (16 U.S.C. 715-715d, 715e, 715f-715r) as amended.** This Act authorizes the FWS to acquire wetlands habitat for the conservation of North American waterfowl from the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund (a dedicated Fund containing deposits from Duck Stamp sales as well as other fees).
11. **Transfer of Certain Real Property for Wildlife Conservation Purposes Act.** This Act as amended provides that Federal surplus lands can be transferred to the Secretary of the Interior without reimbursement.
12. **Agricultural Credit Act of 1987.** This Act authorizes the Farmers Home Administration to transfer properties held in their inventory to Federal and state agencies for conservation purposes.
13. **Emergency Wetland Resources Act of 1986 (16 U.S.C. 3901-3931).** This Act authorizes the purchase of wetlands or interests in wetlands, which are not acquired under the authority of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act, consistent with National and Regional priority conservation plans and state concept plans using Land and Water Conservation Fund monies.
14. **Water Bank Act of 1970, as amended.** The Act provides that the Department of Agriculture will coordinate with the Department of the

Interior when entering into contracts with landowners to protect wetlands and retire adjoining agricultural lands.

15. **National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966, as amended.** The Act allows for management practices on refuges which support the policy goals if they are consistent with the purposes for which the refuges are established.
16. **The Reclamation Act of 1902.** The Act restricts the Bureau of Reclamation's water resource activities to the 17 Western States. BR, however, can provide technical assistance to other agencies and outside parties in other geographical areas on a cost-reimbursable basis.
17. **Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, (Public Law 93 - 288) as amended.** The Bureau of Reclamation may provide public works and engineering support to assist State(s) and local areas in needs related to lifesaving or life protection following a major disaster.
18. **Public Law 84-99** gives the Bureau of Reclamation authority to assist the COE in activities after a catastrophic event has occurred. These activities may include participation in levee rehabilitation inspection teams, survey teams, and construction inspection.
19. **National Park Service Organic Act of 1916 (16 U.S.C. 1).** This Act gives the National Park Service the authority to manage over 360 natural and cultural areas.
20. **Historic Sites Act.** Expands the National Register of Historic Places and established a guaranteed loan program to direct grants for properties listed on the National Register, and a grants-in-aid program to the States and the National Trust for Historic Preservation for acquisition, restoration and preservation of historic properties.
21. **Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974.** Authorizes the National Park Service to conduct a variety of activities to assist Federal agencies in identifying, evaluating, preserving, and/or salvaging architectural and archeological resources.
22. **National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978.** Created the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program (UPARR) which provides grants to local governments to rehabilitate existing indoor and outdoor recreation facilities.
23. **Snyder Act 1921. (42 Stat. 208; 25 U.S.C. 13)** This Act authorizes appropriations and expenditures for the administration of Indian Affairs, and for other purposes.
24. **Protection of Indians and Conservation of Resources Act of 1934. (48 Stat. 984; 25 U.S.C. 461).** This Act provides for the protection and

management of Indian natural resources from deterioration, to prevent soil erosion, assure full utilization, and like purposes.

25. **Geological Survey Organic Act of 1879** (20 Stat. 394; U.S.C. 31). This Act established the Geological Survey and provides for "the classification of the public lands, examination of geological structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain." The USGS is authorized to perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topography, geology, hydrology, and the mineral and water resources of the United States and its Territories. These provide for the gaging of streams and determining the water supply of the United States, including the investigation of underground resources.
26. **Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge Act**. This Act is a classic example of preserving a natural flood plain in an urban situation. Congress established the refuge for wildlife, education and recreation.