

BINATIONAL PREVENTION

AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

BETWEEN

SAN LUIS, ARIZONA and

SAN LUIS RIO COLORADO, SONORA

Revised – February 2017

Revised – June 27, 2018





IF THIS IS AN ACTIVATION OF THE SISTERCITY PLAN...

Most important – Protect yourself and others!

Then:

If the emergency is involving a release or threatened release of hazardous materials, petroleum products, or other contaminants impacting public health and/or the environment

Most important – Protect yourself and others! **Then:**

- 1) Turn to the **Immediate Action Guide (Yellow Tab)** for initial steps in the activation of the Bi-National Plan.
- 2) You should have already notified your Dispatch. *Dispatch* will have made operational notifications that will prompt formation of Incident Command.
- 3) Incident Command will make the following **Mandatory Notifications**:

National Response Center	(800) 424-8802
Arizona Division of Emergency Management	(800) 411-2336
State of Sonora Civil Protection	011-662-217-5430
Yuma County Office of Emergency Management	Daytime 928-317-4681 24 -Hour 928-580-6537
San Luis, Sonora Civil Protection	011-52-(653) 536-6642

- 4) After the **Mandatory Notifications** are made, use **Notification (Red Tab)** to implement the notification procedures described in the **Immediate Action Guide**.
- 5) Review the **Supporting Documentation (White Tabs)** for additional information needed during the response.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

July 13, 2018

This plan was developed through a collaborative effort between the local, state, and federal government agencies listed below:

Local Government

- City of San Luis, Arizona Fire Department
- City of San Luis, Arizona Police Department
- City of San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora Departamento de Bomberos Municipales Fire Department
- City of San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora Bomberos Voluntarios de San Luis Fire Department

- City of San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora Police Department
- City of San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora Civil Protection
- City of San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora Red Cross

County Government

- Yuma County, Arizona Emergency Management
- San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora Civil Protection
- Yuma County, Arizona Health Department
- Yuma County, Arizona Sheriff's Office

State Government

- Arizona Division of Emergency Management
- State of Sonora Civil Protection
- Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)

Federal Government

- United States (U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Procuraduría Federal de Protección al Ambiente (PROFEPA) (Mexico's EPA)
- U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)
- Aduanas México (SAT) Servicio de Administración Tributaria

Private/Public Organizations

- American Red Cross
- International Boundary Water Commission (IBWC)

NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL

Notice of withdrawal and change of address shall be served by personal service or by the respective party's Postal Service certified mail addressed to:

Office of the Mayor
City of San Luis, Arizona
(928)341-8520
1090 E. Union St.
San Luis, Arizona 85349

Palacio Municipal (Mayor)
San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora
(653)536-6603
Avenida Juarez y Calle 4ta
San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora, México

Office of Emergency Management
Yuma County
(928)317-4681
198 S. Main Street
Yuma, Arizona, 85364

Dirección de Protección Civil
San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora
(653)536-6642
Avenida Juarez y Calle 4ta
San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora

San Luis Fire Department
(928)341-8550
City of San Luis, Arizona
1165 N. McCain Ave.
San Luis, Arizona 85349

Departamento de Bomberos Municipales
(653)534-8098
Callejón Avelardo L. Rodriguez y Monterrey
San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora

Departamento de Bomberos Voluntarios de San Luis
San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora
(653)534-1555
Callejón Juarez y Calle 5ta
San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora

In witness, whereof, this understanding has been executed on the _____ day of _____, 2018

Gerardo Sanchez
Mayor
City of San Luis, Arizona

Jose Enrique Reyna Lizárraga
Presidente Municipal
San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora, México

Witnessed by:

Tadeo A. De La Hoya
City Manager
City of San Luis, Arizona

Lic. Albert Flores Chong
Director General Civil Protection
State of Sonora

Kay Marion Macuil
City Attorney
City of San Luis, Arizona

Lic. Angel Acasio Angulo
Secretario Del Ayuntamiento De San Luis Rio
Colorado, Sonora

PLAN OVERVIEW

1. PURPOSE

- a. There are currently four Sister City Plans between Sonora and Arizona, as follows:
 - i. San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora and San Luis, Arizona
 - ii. Nogales, Sonora and Nogales, Arizona
 - iii. Naco, Sonora and Cochise County
 - iv. Agua Prieta, Sonora and Douglas, Arizona.
- b. The Sister City Plans establish the policies, responsibilities, and procedures required to protect the health and safety of the populace, the environment, and public and private property from the effects of any incident to include but not limited to hazardous materials (HazMat), weapons of mass destruction (WMD), fires, flooding and any other types of disasters.
- c. This plan establishes the emergency response organization for any incident occurring within the designated Sister City area.
- d. The Sister City Plans are the principal guides for agencies on how to activate the plan.
- e. This plan is an operational plan as well as a reference document. It may be used for pre-emergency planning and emergency response. Agencies having roles and responsibilities established by this plan are encouraged to develop standard operating procedures (SOPs) and emergency response checklists based on the provisions of this plan.

2. FORWARD

- a. The U.S. and Mexico signed a Joint Contingency Plan (JCP) that established a foundation for cooperative efforts regarding preparedness, mitigation, response and prevention of hazardous substance releases in the border area. The JCP serves as an umbrella plan which set forth a broad framework for planning efforts for 14 pairs of adjacent cities on each side of the U.S./Mexico border. The federal governments of the U.S. and Mexico have recognized the advantages for each city to share resources and manpower in times of national disasters. So too, the municipalities of San Luis, Arizona; San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora; municipalities of Nogales, Arizona; Nogales, Sonora, the municipalities of Douglas, Arizona; Agua Prieta, Sonora and the municipalities of Bisbee, Arizona and Naco, Sonora recognize their need to cooperate with each other in times of local disasters and to take measures to reduce risks and mitigate incidents.

In the event of a disaster of serious proportions that may require a great deal of coordination and cooperation, a plan between the two cities to prevent and respond to

an incident will better ensure a full and effective utilization of resources and staffing essential to protect the public health, safety, and environment within the border area.

- b. The Sister City Prevention and Emergency Response Plan identifies vulnerable areas and potential sources of risk and recommends some key risk reduction measures. The plan also contains a complete contact directory of names and organizations that are important to prevention, preparedness, and response to and mitigation of incidents involving hazardous substances, fires, natural disasters, and events involving WMD.
- c. When a disaster has been declared, this Sister City Prevention and Emergency Response Plan will not supersede any local, state, or federal authorities or plans in effect. This plan will complement existing local, state, regional, and federal plans.
- d. All regional and local municipal elected and appointed officials with emergency responsibilities should be fully knowledgeable of the content of this document and be prepared to fulfill their responsibilities when requested and when capable.
- e. Although the Sister City Plan establishes important protocols for ongoing coordination and cooperation, there remain issues that may require state or federal legislation to resolve, and other issues that may remain outstanding. Some of these challenges are:
 - i. Good Samaritan laws do not protect U.S. emergency responders from a personal liability lawsuit in Mexico.
 - ii. There does not now exist an accepted standard communication frequency to coordinate incident response within the border area with a common license to operate on compatible frequencies. It will be necessary to pursue resolution of these issues at the federal, state, and local levels in both countries. A possible solution would be umbrella coverage through the state or federal governments for emergency vehicles and personnel, and licensing of the border emergency response participants to operate on compatible frequencies on both sides of the border. The Task Force will seek to explore options and resolution of these issues with those governmental agencies of jurisdiction.

3. SISTER CITY PREVENTION AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

- a. This plan is an understanding of cooperation between the Sister Cities for preparedness and response to environmental and disaster emergencies caused by releases, spills, fires, floods, events of WMD or explosions of hazardous substances along the border area.
- b. The Sister Cities have agreed to provide mutual cooperation to effectively reduce the risk of and respond to threats to the public health, safety and welfare of the communities due to accidental releases of HazMat into the environment, and any and all disasters and events involving fires, floods, WMD, and other events. This understanding is to reinforce the cooperation between the agencies to be able to prevent and respond more efficiently to these events.

4. STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

The following statement of principles is intended to serve as a guide to emergency response authorities in both cities.

- a. Nothing in this understanding shall derogate or diminish the application of Mexican law in Mexico or U.S. law in the U.S. However, the authorities of either country may request the assistance of the other country in seeking appropriate alleviation if the normal application of law in either country might lead to delay or difficulty in the rapid execution of necessary emergency response measures.
- b. The agencies within the municipalities charged with emergency responsibilities will seek to ensure that in areas of common concern, plans of the two municipalities and the emergency use of staffing, material resources, supplies, systems, and services shall, where feasible and practicable, be compatible and involve mutual training. To this end, a Binational Emergency Planning Committee (BEPC) will be established and will meet regularly. The BEPC will address planning and preparedness activities and conduct an annual binational exercise to evaluate and improve the coordination of this Sister City plan.
- c. The city providing the assistance will supervise their necessary personnel and assigned equipment. The group receiving aid will have authorized persons to provide general directions related to the work. The potentially responsible party (PRP) for the spill receiving the assistance will be responsible for providing the responders with the necessary materials, food, shelter, temporary housing, gasoline and lubricants for the equipment and any other such items needed to respond adequately. If the responsible party is unavailable, not responding or unidentified the responding jurisdiction may have to be responsible.

- d. It is mutually agreed that this understanding does not relieve any of the mentioned parties of the obligation for providing protection against fires or other emergencies, according to their respective jurisdictions, and to use reasonable diligence in maintaining all equipment in adequate condition according to industry standards. The only representatives designated to activate the Sister City Plan and/or to make the decision to render aid to the Sister City are Fire Chief in San Luis, Arizona, the Fire Chief of San Luis, Sonora, and/or the Director of Civil Protection in San Luis and/or the Director of the Yuma County Office of Emergency Management. Each Sister City may decide not to render aid, depending on each incident, if its resources are not capable of meeting obligations in its own jurisdiction.
- e. Each government will use its best efforts to facilitate the movement of evacuees, refugees, emergency response personnel, equipment or other resources into its territory or across its territory from one area of the country to another when such movement is desired to facilitate emergency response operations in either country. To this end:
 - i. To the maximum extent permitted by law and regulation, the Government of the U.S. and the Government of Mexico, during a period of an emergency, will use their best efforts to reduce to a minimum any delays which might otherwise be caused by border crossing requirements. Both governments will also use their best efforts to ensure that emergency response equipment, facilities, and supplies may be used effectively and to mutual advantage in joint efforts, tests, preparations and exercises.
 - ii. The emergency response agencies of both governments will consult together to identify and remove any serious potential impediments to cross-border assistance, emergency operations and the cross-border flow of commodities for emergency response. Unresolved problems will be reported to the BEPC for appropriate action.
- f. For the purpose of emergency relief health and welfare services, each government will use its best efforts to ensure that those citizens or residents of the other country on its territory are treated in a manner no less favorable than its own citizens.
- g. The municipalities involved in this understanding will not be required to pay compensation to the other for services rendered. Each party agrees to hold each other harmless from claims which may arise (collectively, "Claims") resulting from any act or omission of any party's personnel during such time that said personnel are serving in the jurisdiction of any party for assistance pursuant to the terms of this understanding. No party shall be obligated to indemnify another party for claims that would be subject to workers' compensation coverage if asserted against the indemnifying party. If a Claim or Claims become subject to this indemnity provision, the agencies, entities and political subdivisions that are parties to the Claim or Claims shall expeditiously meet to discuss a common and mutual defense including proportional liability and payment of possible litigation expense and money damages.

- h. This understanding shall not be construed as an agreement for the benefit of any third party, taking effect at the time of execution and will continue until rescinded.
- i. The BEPC has the responsibility to facilitate an inventory list of all equipment to be utilized for the emergency to U.S. and Mexico customs at the time of entry into either country. The general administration of Mexican customs, which is under the direct jurisdiction of the Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público will implement policies and procedures that will facilitate the legal entry of equipment and personnel responding to the emergency, as it is stipulated in the Plan Conjunto de Contingencias México-U.S. (U.S. Mexico JCP).
- j. Each government will use its discretionary powers as far as possible to avoid a levy of any national tax on the services, equipment, and supplies of the other country when the latter are engaged in emergency response activities on the territory of the other, and will use their best efforts to encourage state, provincial, and local authorities to do likewise.
- k. When transportation, communication, and related facilities and equipment which are subject to the control of one government are made available for emergency use to the other government, the charges to that government shall not exceed those paid by similar agencies of the government making these resources available. To this end, mutually acceptable arrangements shall be worked out as necessary by the two governments.
- l. In its emergency planning, each government will include provisions for adequate security and care for the personnel, equipment, and resources of the other country entering its territory by mutual agreement in pursuance of authorized emergency response activities. Such provisions will also ensure access to supplies necessary for their return.
- m. Transportation and other equipment originating in one country at the onset of an emergency may be temporarily employed under mutually agreed terms by the appropriate authority of the country in which the equipment is located.
- n. Perishable or other readily consumable supplies located in one country at the time of an emergency but owned by parties in the other country may be disposed of under mutually agreed terms by the appropriate emergency response authorities of the two countries.
- o. Each government will call to the attention of its state, provincial, local or other authorities in areas adjacent to the international border the desirability of achieving compatibility in emergency response planning between the U.S. and Mexico. For the purpose of achieving the most effective emergency response planning cooperation possible between the U.S. and Mexico, each government will, in a manner consistent

with national plans and policies, also encourage and facilitate cooperative emergency arrangements between adjacent jurisdictions on matters falling within the competence of such jurisdictions.

- p. It is recognized and agreed that in undertaking this cooperative effort, neither party responding to an event are assuming any legal responsibility for the actions taken by the various other participating agencies, governmental bodies or organizations that may agree to cooperate in any response action, or for the costs incurred by any such agencies. All parties/agencies agree to work cooperatively to seek reimbursement for any such costs or expenses from available federal or state programs. No party/agency shall be obligated under this agreement to dedicate its own governmental funds for this effort, except as any such contribution may be expressly authorized by the respective governing bodies of these parties.
- q. Every two years the parties will examine the present understanding in light of its application in order to decide if it must be modified. Nevertheless, the parties may examine this matter and propose changes to the other parties by personal service or certified mail. Changes will be considered effective starting on the date of the amendment's signing by all parties.
- r. Any party to this understanding may withdraw at any time giving thirty days prior written notice to all the parties. On the thirty-first day after the notice, such withdrawal will become effective.
- s. Any party may change its service address by five days written notice to each of the other parties. On the sixth day after the notice, such change of address is effective.
- t. Notice of withdrawal and change of address shall be served by personal service or by the respective party's Postal Service certified mail addressed.
- u. From the time of arrival to the time of departure at the emergency scene, the party providing assistance shall be considered for all purposes to be under the direction and control of the party requesting assistance. In proceeding to and returning from the emergency scene, the party providing assistance shall not be under the direction and control of the party requesting assistance.

5. AUTHORITY

This plan was developed in accordance with the following federal statutes and agreements for both countries.

a. Statutes

- i. "Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980," 42 U.S.C §§9601 *et seq.*
- ii. "Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986" (Title III of "Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986)," 42 U.S.C. §§11001 *et seq.*

b. Regulations

- i. 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 300, "National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan" (1999).
- ii. 29 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1910.120, "Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response" (1999).

c. Binational Agreements

Agreement between the U.S. and the United States of Mexico on a Cooperation, for the Protection and Improvement of the Environment in the Border Area ("La Paz" Agreement, August 14, 1983). The La Paz Agreement is the foundation for the development of the JCP.

d. Other Applicable Contingency Plans

Sections of the agreements and plans described below were adapted for use in various components of this plan.

e. Binational Contingency Plans

- i. The U.S.-Mexico JCP for Preparedness for and Response to Environmental Emergencies Caused by Releases, Spills, Fires or Explosions of Hazardous Substances, in the Inland Border Area (June 4, 1999).
- ii. Joint U.S.-United Mexican States Contingency Plan for Accidental Releases of Hazardous Substance along the Border (1988).
- iii. The Joint Response Team (JRT) is an entity authorized by Annex II of the La Paz Agreement to undertake emergency actions to respond to accidental oil and HazMat spills along the 100-kilometer wide area on either side of the U.S.-Mexico border, and to coordinate international HazMat substance preparedness and response activities in this area. The JRT developed the JCP to respond to spills requiring international coordination between the U.S. and Mexico.

f. United States Contingency Plans

i. **Local and Regional Plans** - The Cities in Arizona have Emergency Response Plans that have been developed. These plans cover several types of emergencies and were written in conjunction with the state Emergency Plans. The cities and counties also have mutual aid agreements with several fire districts in their area. The Cities follow the established protocol through resolutions and declarations to obtain state and federal assistance.

ii. **State of Arizona Plans**

1. The State of Arizona Emergency Response and Recovery Plan (February 1998) addresses the consequences of any emergency or disaster where there is a need for state response and recovery assistance. The plan describes the methods that the state will use to assist local jurisdictions, mobilize resources, and conduct cost recovery activities.
2. The State of Arizona Hazardous Materials Response and Recovery Plan (1989) provides emergency management for a state response to a HazMat incident. It was developed by the Arizona Division of Emergency Management and the Arizona Emergency Response Commission and gives an overview of the roles and responsibilities of various state agencies.

iii. **Federal Plans**

1. National Contingency Plan (1990) - The National Response Team (NRT) developed the National Contingency Plan (NCP) for responding to releases or spills involving oil or hazardous material throughout the U.S.
2. EPA Region IX - Mainland Regional Contingency Plan (1988) - The EPA Region IX Regional Response Team (RRT) developed a Contingency Plan which outlines procedures in the event of a release or spill occurring in their region. EPA Region IX Mainland Plan includes the States of Arizona, California, and Nevada.
3. Federal Response Plan – Federal Emergency Management Agency is the lead agency for this coordinated plan that includes 27 federal departments and agencies. The purpose of the plan is to facilitate the delivery of all types of federal response assistance to states to help them deal with the consequences of significant disasters. In this plan, EPA has the lead responsibility for Emergency Support Function #10, regarding HazMat.
4. Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan - This plan describes how 17 federal agencies, including EPA, have agreed to coordinate

their actions when responding to a peacetime radiological emergency. The plan covers any peacetime radiological emergency that has actual, potential, or perceived radiological consequences within the U.S., its territories, possessions, or territorial waters that could require a response by several federal agencies.

5. National Drinking Water Plan - This plan is cited in the JCP.

g. Mexico Contingency Plans

i. Local and Regional Plans

1. The San Luis Rio Colorado, Nogales, Naco and Agua Prieta, Sonora “Contingency Plan for Spills of Dangerous Products” was developed in 1993 as mandated by Federal and State Civil Protection. This same plan was updated by the local unit of Civil Protection of San Luis Rio Colorado, Nogales, Naco and Agua Prieta Sonora.
2. The Contingency Plan for Washes and Floods was implemented in 2004 under the coordination of the local units of Civil Protection.
3. The Contingency Plan for Forest Fires was implemented in 2004 under the coordination of the local units of Civil Protection.
4. The Winter Season Outreach Plan was implemented in 2004 under the coordination of the local units of Civil Protection.

ii. State of Sonora Plans

1. State of Sonora, Mexico Catalogue of Hazards (2004). The State of Sonora and the State Unit of Civil Protection compiled this document.
2. State of Sonora Civil Protection Plan (2004). This plan describes the response protocol followed by Civil Protection in case of a natural disaster. It specifies general policies for civilian protection and implementation to achieve emergency preparedness. Specific guidelines are established for incidents involving hurricanes, fires, droughts, and extreme cold weather.

iii. Federal Plans

1. Technical Guide for Developing Municipal Contingency Plans (Civil Protection, 1993). The General Directorate of Civil Protection of the Mexican Secretariat of the Interior published this guidebook, which provides guidelines for implementing local emergency plans in Mexico in response to natural or man-made disasters. These plans are based on the identification and evaluation of local hazards, availability of human and material resources, and preparation and capabilities of the local community. Hazards are classified as geological, hydrological, meteorological, chemical, sanitary, or socio-organizational.
2. Cartographic Guide for Local Risk Containment (Civil Protection, 1998). The General Directorate of Civil Protection of the Mexican Secretariat of the Interior published this guidebook which provides, to those responsible for local civilian protection, technical support for the mapping of risks, taking into consideration all natural and man-made causes.
3. National Contingency Plan (Civil Protection) - This plan was developed by the General Directorate of Civil Protection of the Mexican Secretariat of the Interior. This is the primary response plan in the event of a disaster.
4. National System for Civil Protection Plan (1986). The Mexican Federal Government (Secretaría de Gobernación) developed the National System for Civil Protection for responding to all disasters including releases or spills involving oil or HazMat throughout Mexico. The National Program of Civil Protection, which activates the National System for Civil Protection, was in effect for the 1995-2000 period.
5. National Program for Medical Attention during Disasters (Department of Health).
6. Operations Manual for CONASUPO and Affiliates during Disasters. CONASUPO is a network of supermarkets that sell food and personal items to the public. This plan governs their contribution of food and supplies in the event of a disaster.
7. Plan DN III-E Civilian Population Assistance (1963). This plan, implemented by the Mexican National Department of Defense, outlines the role of the Mexican Army and Air Force in case of a catastrophic incident.

8. Manual of Emergency Attention for Hydrogeological Emergencies Related to Continental National Waters. Civil Protection, in coordination with the International Boundaries and Water Commission (Comisión Internacional de Límites y Aguas) between U.S. and Mexico, will activate this plan in case of floods, hurricanes or any other type of severe storm, as well as contamination of waters.

6. PLAN OBJECTIVES

- a. Describe the overall emergency response organization for all types of incidents occurring within the designated Sister City response area.
- b. Delineate the responsibilities of local, state, tribal, and federal agencies in the event of any incident within the designated Sister City response area.
- c. Establish lines of authority and coordination for any incidents.
- d. Facilitate mutual aid to supplement local resources.
- e. Describe procedures for accessing outside funding (e.g., state and federal funding) for the mitigation of, and recovery from any incident.

7. INCIDENT OBJECTIVES

For emergency response personnel to evaluate the incident and take appropriate emergency actions in order to save lives, reduce injuries, and prevent or minimize damage to the environment and property, the following actions should be taken:

Prior to Event

Train and equip emergency response personnel HazMat team members (if they exist), Emergency Medical Teams as well as all other first responders to efficiently and effectively mitigate any type of incident.

During Event

- a. Activate the Sister City Plan.
- b. Secure the affected area, isolate the hazard, and deny the entry of unauthorized persons into the area. Implementing this action will be the responsibility of Incident Command.
- c. Identification of any hazardous material. Implementing this action will be the responsibility of Incident Command.

- d. Provide rapid and effective warning, information, and instructions to threatened populations. Implementing this action will be the responsibility of Incident Command, with assistance from dispatch as needed. If the watersheds are affected, the International Boundary Water Commission (IBWC) and ADEQ will be specifically responsible for notifying downstream water users and should therefore be notified if drinking water resources are endangered.
- e. Provide means to access technical resources to stabilize the affected area and return to normal conditions as quickly as possible. Implementing this action will be the responsibility of Incident Command.

8. RESPONSE

a. Arizona Mutual Aid Request

- i. If the incident is in Arizona, a member of the agency responding to the incident will assume the lead role as Incident Commander (IC). If the incident is beyond the control and/or capabilities of the agency responding, or the incident might impact the border with Mexico, the IC will request activation of the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC). This request will initiate a binational notification response for mutual aid from Sonora using a predetermined code to be shared only by the Sister City agencies.
- ii. Upon receipt of this request, the Sonora Civil Protection and Fire Chiefs may implement the mutual aid request by providing necessary action, information and/or assistance resources if possible. The Sonora responding agencies may respond with the appropriate resources to aid in the request. These resources will be determined by a Unified Command established between the Arizona and Sonora responding/activated agencies. The responding resources will report to the IC and work under the IC's direction. The IC is also responsible for ensuring that response personnel from Sonora are adequately utilized in an effective and safe manner by coordinating with the senior on-scene response official from each responding agency.
- iii. If the incident is beyond the capabilities of responding agencies, the IC may contact the State of Arizona to request assistance and/or initiate federal and/or JRT response.

b. Sonora Mutual Aid Request

- i. If the incident is in Sonora, a member of agency responding will assume the lead role as IC. If the IC feels that the incident will exhaust the resources available, or that the incident might impact the border, a request for binational response will be initiated to Arizona using the predetermined code. As with

the Arizona response, the binational response will involve requesting mutual aid from Arizona.

- ii. Upon receipt of this request, the Arizona responding agencies will make a determination of appropriate actions and whether or not they are capable of responding without endangering their own responsibilities. The Arizona agencies may respond with the appropriate resources to aid in the request. These resources will be determined by a Joint Command established between the Arizona and Sonora Unified Command working under the following structure: Civil Protection will be administrative command. Designated members of the other responding/activated agencies will be operations command. The responding resources will report to the IC and work under the IC's direction.
- iii. Arizona will also activate an EOC on the Arizona side of the border. The EOC will evaluate the ongoing situation and assist the IC with resources and technical information. The EOC will also be responsible for ensuring that response personnel from Arizona are adequately utilized in an effective and safe manner, by coordinating with the senior on-scene response official from each responding agency.
- iv. If the incident is beyond the capabilities of the responding/activated agencies, the Director of Civil Protection, Sonora, may file a petition with the State of Sonora Civil Protection, to initiate a federal and/or JRT response.

c. Local Response Duties

- i. Local agencies are responsible for emergency planning and preparedness within their jurisdictions. The agencies are expected to assume lead roles during the emergency phase of the incident. Local agencies will conduct response activities within the scope of their department training and capabilities. Local agencies will provide emergency response services when possible including, but not limited to:
 - 1. Notification
 - 2. Initial hazard identification
 - 3. Initial sampling to identify and determine concentrations of materials, if possible
 - 4. Communications
 - 5. Rescue and emergency medical service

6. Fire fighting
7. Security (site perimeter, traffic, and crowd control)
8. On-scene liaison with other agencies and organizations
9. Providing public information

ii. Evacuation and Shelter

1. Local government assignments in Arizona are generally shared among various agencies. Detailed roles and responsibilities of these agencies can be found in the Arizona and Yuma, Santa Cruz, and Cochise County plans.
2. When responding to requests for mutual aid, local response agencies from both sides of the border will adhere to their department's SOPs. At no time should personnel from either city be requested to perform duties outside their training and capabilities. ICs in both states will become familiar with the capabilities of the agencies available for response and use the personnel from the agencies in an appropriate manner. If concerns arise, the Joint Command will be notified and an appropriate decision will be made at that level.
3. The Arizona Fire Departments have SOPs for HazMat, as do the Sonora Fire Departments and Civil Protection that detail response to contamination, flammable liquids, and natural gas incidents and safe practices for atmospheric monitoring instruments.

d. State Response

- i. The State of Arizona can provide assistance for HazMat incidents in Arizona, if the combined PRP and local capabilities or resources prove to be insufficient, incapable, or inadequate. The ADEQ will appoint a State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) who will assist the IC by providing and overseeing needed state resources.
- ii. Civil Protection for Sonora notifies Civil Protection, State of Sonora, when an incident occurs. If necessary, Civil Protection, State of Sonora will respond

with appropriate resources, and appoint a SOSC who will assist the IC by delivering and supervising state resources.

e. Federal Response

- i. The EPA RRT and national level contingency planning through the NRT perform regional level contingency planning. The RRT is co-chaired by the EPA and the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) and consists of representatives from selected state and federal agencies. It plans, prepares, and responds to HazMat incidents, providing advice and recommendations to the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC).
- ii. In Mexico, Civil Protection has jurisdiction of HazMat incident planning. The National System of Civil Protection has established, in each federal and municipal entity, civil defense organizations to handle emergencies occurring in each jurisdiction. Civil Protection has prepared the "ANEXO III - Plan de Respuesta a Emergencia Con Materiales Peligrosos" (Annex III - Hazardous Materials Response Plan), and the Plan Nacional de Contingencias General (National General Contingency Plan). These plans are designed to be used by all entities in Mexico to aid in developing contingency plans for HazMat incidents in general.
- iii. The JRT performs U.S.-Mexico border area contingency planning and training activities. The EPA co-chairs the JRT for the U.S. and PROFEPA co-chairs for Mexico.
- iv. The U.S. federal government can provide assistance for HazMat incidents if combined local and state capabilities or resources prove insufficient, incapable, or inadequate. Once the National Response Center (NRC) has been notified of a release, they alert the FOSC, who may activate the RRT or the NRT, depending on the severity of the incident. For incidents occurring in Arizona, the FOSC will be from the EPA Region IX, headquartered in San Francisco, California.
- v. Normally, the EPA contributes to the response by working with the local, state, tribal, and federal agencies and citizens to assure that the information needed to maximize the effectiveness of the response effort is easily accessible. If there is a spill where the PRP is not identified or does not contain or clean up the material, or adequately respond to the authorities, then federal responsibilities will prevail as outlined in the NCP. These responsibilities include assisting state and local responders in the response or, in some circumstances, taking over the response. EPA also provides planning and preparedness assistance to prevent and mitigate environmental harm.

- vi. The Mexico federal government can provide assistance to Sonora through the National Civil Protection System for any HazMat incidents, if the combined potentially responsible parties and local capabilities or resources prove to be insufficient or inadequate. Civil Protection will appoint an On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) who will assist the IC by providing, coordinating, and overseeing needed federal resources.

- vii. Federal agreements between the U.S. and Mexico require that each country notify the other of HazMat incidents if there is a release or substantial threat of release which may impact both sides of the border. The notification should occur between local authorities and between state authorities on both sides of the border to assure the information is properly elevated to the federal levels as required.

9. RESPONSE STRATEGIES

Emergency response usually begins with an initial report from the public via 911 to a Dispatch Center. The Dispatch Center is responsible for providing incident information to the local first responder (i.e., fire department, police) and ensuring that the responding organization is aware of the situation. The first responder immediately mobilizes to the scene of the incident. Public and responder safety is always the primary objective. First responders are responsible for securing the site, establishing an Incident Command System (ICS), Unified Command (UC), command post, and staging areas. In addition, they are responsible for conducting medical treatment, evacuations, shelter-in-place, firefighting, media relations, identifying the source of the spill, and, if possible at a HazMat incident, securing the source and containing the spill in order to prevent further spread and impacts. Immediate emergency information is on the second page of the plan for quick reference. An Immediate Action Guide and checklist for first responders is located in the Yellow Tab.

The IC is responsible for making the mandatory notifications (e.g., EPA, Mexico PROFEPA, Arizona DEMA, and Sonora Civil Protection) and other notifications he/she deems necessary. Notification information is located in the Red Tabs of the Immediate Action Guide. EPA, Mexico PROFEPA, and other Federal agencies are notified through the NRC. Information that will be needed for the NRC incident report can be found in the NRC Incident Report Form (see Red Tab). Mandatory notifications should be made within an hour following assessment of the situation.

A UC is formed when more than one agency has authority or jurisdiction over the incident. A designated agency official on the UC is an individual from local, state, or federal government that has statutory authority to manage the emergency. This individual can make high-level decisions on behalf of their jurisdiction without relying on approval from supervisors that might delay critical decisions. UC representatives must be able to commit resources to support the incident response, if needed. The responsible party may be part of the UC if they have agreed to take responsibility, deploy resources, and fund the cleanup.

The Incident Command Post (ICP) is the physical location where tactical decisions are made during the incident. The EOC supports the UC by locating resources, coordinating mutual aid and facilitating communications. The ICS is a flexible, scalable structure that provides standardized processes, procedures, organizational structure, and common terminology for incident management. This management structure is built around five major response management functional areas: Command, Operations, Logistics, Planning, and Finance. In a small incident, the IC may take on all incident management functions. In a large incident, an expanded ICS organization may be formed to manage various aspects of the response. An Incident Management Team may be brought into the response to populate Command and General Staff positions. Agencies responding to the incident may be assisting agencies that are directly contributing tactical resources or may be cooperating agencies that are supplying assistance other than direct tactical and support functions or resources. The type of assistance and the role they play depends on the agency's specific authorities, responsibilities, and expertise.

A standardized incident management process will be used by response agencies. The Incident Briefing (ICS-201-Form) will end the initial response phase and launch the ICS process. The 201 is used by the Command and General Staff to brief their assigned personnel and to document response objectives, situational awareness, resource employment and deployment, and significant actions taken. The Objectives Meeting should be held immediately afterward to establish jurisdictional limits, establish the operational period, and agree to the overall response objectives and priorities. During the Tactics Meeting, Operations presents strategy and tactics and resource needs using Operations Planning Worksheet ICS-215 Form. The Safety Officer identifies potential hazards and recommends mitigation measures. Following the Tactics Meeting is the Planning Meeting. The Planning Meeting defines the incident objectives, strategies and tactics, and resource needs for the next Operational Period and provides the opportunity to discuss and resolve any issues of concern prior to assembling the Incident Action Plan (IAP). The IAP provides important direction and information for management of the incident during one or more Operational Periods. It contains general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing the incident, site safety information, identification of operational resources, and personnel assignments.

10. DOCUMENTATION AND COST RECOVERY

All actions taken during HazMat incidents will be carefully documented so that sufficient and accurate information is available to support the response and recovery operations, and to recover costs, if applicable. Documentation should be self-descriptive to prove the source and circumstances of the incident, identify the potentially responsible parties, and illustrate the impact or potential impact to public health and the environment. Documentation may be written, graphic, audiovisual, or in other form and will include the location of the incident, time, date and duration of the spill, source and cause of the incident, name and contact information of the potentially responsible parties, description of the released material, resources affected or threatened, status of response and cleanup efforts, and accurate accounting of public costs incurred.

11. ACRONYMS

U.S. Acronyms			
ENGLISH/INGLES		SPANISH/ESPAÑOL	
ADEQ	Arizona Department of Environmental Quality	ADEQ	Departamento de Calidad Ambiental de Arizona
ALS	Advanced Life Support	ALS	Sostenimiento Permanente de Vida
ARS	Arizona Revised Statutes	ARS	Estatuos Revisados de Arizona
BEPC	Binational Emergency Planning Committee	BEPC	Comité Binacional de Planeación de Emergencias
CBP	Customs and Border Protection	CBP	Aduana y Protección de la Frontera
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act	CERCLA	Ley General de Respuesta, Compensación y Responsabilidad
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team	CERT	Equipos de Respuesta de Emergencia Comunitarios
CHEMTREK	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (U.S.)	CHEMTREK	Centro de Transporte Emergente de Químicos
CHRIS/HACS	Chemical Hazards Response Information System / Hazardous Assessment Computer System	CHRIS/HACS	Sistema de Información de Respuestas de Químicos Peligrosos / Sistema Computacional Evaluativo de Riesgos
CIS	Chemical Information Systems	CIS	Sistemas de Información de Químicos
COSC	City On-Scene Coordinator	COSC	Coordinador Municipal en Escena

U.S. Acronyms			
ENGLISH/INGLES		SPANISH/ESPAÑOL	
CVSS	Commercial Vehicle Safety Specialist	CVSS	Especialista en Seguridad de Vehículos Comerciales
CWA	Clean Water Act	CWA	Ley de Agua Sana
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy	DOE	Departamento de Energía
DPS	Arizona Department of Public Safety	DPS	Departamento de Seguridad Pública de Arizona
EHS	Extremely hazardous substance	EHS	Sustancia extremadamente peligrosa
EMS	Emergency Medical Services	EMS	Sevicios Médicos de Emergencia
EOC	Emergency Operations Center	EOC	Centro de Operaciones de Emergencia
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	EPA	Agencia de Protección Ambiental
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act	EPCRA	Acta de Planeación de Emergencias y Derecho de Conocimiento de la Comunidad
ERT	Environmental Response Team	ERT	Equipo de Respuesta Ambiental
FOSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator	FOSC	Coordinador Federal en Escena
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials	HAZMAT	Materiales Peligrosos
IAP	Incident Action Plan	IAP	Plan de Acción del Incidente
IC	Incident Commander	IC	Comandante del Incidente
ICP	Incident Command Post	ICP	Puesto de Mando del Incidente

U.S. Acronyms			
ENGLISH/INGLES		SPANISH/ESPAÑOL	
ICS	Incident Command System	ICS	Sistema de Mando del Incidente
JCP	Joint Contingency Plan	JCP	Plan Conjunto de Contingencias
JIC	Joint Information Center	JIC	Centro de Información Conjunto
JRT	Joint Response Team	JRT	Equipo de Respuesta Conjunta
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee	LEPC	Comité Local de Planeación de Emergencias
MICU	Mobile Intensive Care Unit	MICU	Unidad Móvil de Cuidado Intensivo
NBC	Nuclear, Biological, Chemical	NBC	Nuclear, Biológico, Químico
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan (U.S.)	NCP	Plan Nacional de Contingencias por Contaminación de Petróleo y Sustancias Peligrosas
NRC	National Response Center	NRC	Centro Nacional de Respuestas
NRT	National Response Team	NRT	Equipo Nacional de Respuesta
OHM-TADS	EPA Office of Hazardous Materials Technical Assistance Data System	OHM-TADS	Oficina de Materiales Peligrosos de la EPA, Sistema de Datos de Apoyo Técnico
OPA	Oil Pollution Act	OPA	Decreto de Contaminación de Aceites
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator	OSC	Coordinador en Escena
PIO	Public Information Officer	PIO	Oficial de Información Pública
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment	PPE	Equipo de Protección Personal

U.S. Acronyms			
ENGLISH/INGLES		SPANISH/ESPAÑOL	
PRP	Potentially Responsible Party	PRP	Parte Posiblemente Responsable
PSTN	Pesticide Safety Team Network	PSTN	Red Equipo de Seguridad contra Pesticidas
REDI	Arizona Rural Economic Development Initiative	REDI	Iniciativa de Desarrollo Económico Rural de Arizona
RRT	Regional Response Team	RRT	Equipo de Respuesta Regional
SARA Title III	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Title III (the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986)	SARA Title III	Ley de Planeación de Emergencias y del Derecho-de-Estar-Informados de la Comunidad de 1986 de la Ley de Enmiendas y Reautorización del Superfondo
SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus	SCBA	Equipo de Respiración Autónomo
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission	SERC	Comisión Estatal de Respuesta a Emergencias
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures	SOP	Protocolos Normales de Operación
SOSC	State On-Scene Coordinator	SOSC	Coordinador Estatal en Escena
SSO	Site Safety Officer	SSO	Oficial de Seguridad en el Sitio
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard	USCG	Guardia Costera de los E.U.
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction	WMD	armas de destrucción masiva
WQARF	State of Arizona Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund	WQARF	Fondo Revolvente de la Oficina Estatal para Asegurar la Calidad del Agua del Estado de Arizona

Mexico Acronyms			
ENGLISH/INGLES		SPANISH/ESPAÑOL	
CENACOM	National Communications Center	CENACOM	Centro Nacional de Comunicaciones
MATPEL	Hazardous Materials	MATPEL	Materiales Peligrosos
SCI	Incident Command System	SCI	Sistema de Comando de Incidentes
PROFEPA	Federal Attorney General for Environmental Protection (Mexico)	PROFEPA	Procuraduría Federal de Protección al Ambiente (México)
SEMARNAP	Secretariat of Environment, Natural Resources, and Fisheries B9	SEMARNAP	Secretaría de Medio Ambiente, Recursos Naturales y Pesca (México)

APPENDIX A.
IMMEDIATE ACTION GUIDE
(Yellow Tab)

How to Use the Immediate Action Guide

- ***IF YOU ARE NOT QUALIFIED TO ACTIVATE THIS PLAN: DIAL 911 AND ASK FOR ASSISTANCE***

Complete the following steps to activate the San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora, San Luis, Arizona Sister City Plan.



Page A-2

Make Initial Mandatory Notifications



Review General Information Regarding a Hazardous Material (HazMat) Response

- and/or -



Page A-4

Abandoned/Unknown Containers and Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)



Page A-6

Public Information/Press Release

This is only a guide:

Nothing in this section shall supersede the experience, initiative, and ingenuity of the responders in overcoming the complexities that exist under actual emergency conditions.



1. Make Initial Mandatory Notifications

When any party is notified of an actual or threat of a spill, release, flood, fire, or explosion involving a hazardous substance or an event of a WMD conforming to this plan, the following information should be provided:

a. Reporting party (name of functionary or responder, telephone number, and address)/ Informante (nombre del funcionario, o del que responde, número de teléfono y dirección):	b. Suspected responsible party (name, telephone number, and address)/ Probable entidad responsable (nombre, número de teléfono y dirección):
c. Description of incident (how the release, spill, fire, WMD, or explosion occurred)/ Descripción del incidente (cómo ocurrió la fuga, el derrame, el fuego, evento con armas de destrucción masiva, o la explosión):	
d. Date and time of incident/ Fecha y hora del incidente:	
e. Vehicle identification number/ Número de identificación del vehículo:	
f. Location/ Lugar:	
g. Type of container and capacity/ Tipo de contenedor y capacidad:	
h. Specific identifiers (e.g., cross road, railroad milepost)/ Identificadores específicos (p.ej., intersección, kilómetro de la vía del ferrocarril):	
i. Hazardous substances involved/ Sustancias peligrosas involucradas:	j. Quantity/ Cantidad:
k. Spill or release to air, soil, or water: Where is it going? How much to water?/ Derrame o escape al aire, suelo o agua: ¿Hacia dónde va? ¿Qué cantidad va al agua?	
l. Corrective actions taken/ Acciones de corrección tomadas:	
m. Roads closed/ Caminos cerrados:	
n. Number of deaths, injuries, or evacuations/ Número de muertos, heridos o evacuaciones:	
o. Other notifications made/ Otras notificaciones hechas:	



Review General Information Regarding a HazMat Response

First Responder

1. Approach the incident location from an upwind, uphill, and/or upstream direction.
2. Position vehicle heading away from the incident location.
3. If available, wear full protective clothing (i.e., turnouts-pants, coat, hood, gloves, boots, helmet) and positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
4. Avoid “rushing” into the area.
5. Avoid entering or approaching vapors or smoke and contact with product.
6. Confine exposed victims for emergency decontamination.
7. Consider all unidentified containers or released products (including smoke) as a hazardous material until it is positively identified as non-hazardous.

Incident Command and Scene Security

1. Establish an Incident Command Post and fully implement the Incident Command System (ICS).
2. Isolate the scene and deny entry to all unauthorized personnel, vehicles, and equipment (establish a perimeter).
3. Notify appropriate emergency response agencies (**Notification** - Red Tab).
4. Ensure qualified personnel perform the items on the checklist.
5. Review the following checklist:

Immediate Action Checklist		Date/Time
1.	Establish Incident Command	
2.	Determine Isolation Zones	
3.	Establish Exact Incident Location	
4.	Determine Lead Agency	
5.	Identify Product	
6.	Determine the Size of Exclusion Zone	
7.	Determine Level of Response	
8.	Determine if Additional Resources are Required	
9.	Established Size of Spill and Spill Potential	
10.	If spill can reach a waterway, begin Downstream Notifications. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation 24-hour Emergency Operations Center will be specifically responsible for making downstream water user notifications and should therefore be notified if drinking water resources are endangered.	
11.	Establish Evacuation Routes	
12.	Determine Medical Needs	
13.	Determine Entry Level (Personal Protective Equipment (PPE))	
14.	Determine Communications Needs	
15.	Determine Need for Public Notifications	
16.	Make Appropriate Notifications	
17.	Determine Exposures	
18.	Develop Incident Action Plan (IAP)	



2. Abandoned/Unknown Containers and WMD

If you discover a hazardous material or unlabeled container and suspect it contains hazardous material

Initial Caller

Notify Local Emergency Dispatch – Activate 911.

Dispatch

1. Attempt to get as much incident information as possible.
2. Make operational notifications for implementation of Incident Command.

First Responder

1. Isolate and deny entry to the area.
2. Shut down all possible ignition sources (Stop ALL vehicle traffic).
3. Establish perimeters.
4. Attempt to identify the material. **DO NOT MOVE THE CONTAINER OR DETERMINE IF IT IS FULL.**
5. For a WMD or Nuclear, Biological, Chemical (NBC) device, determine if there are secondary devices or contact appropriate agency (police or bomb squad) to do so.
6. Treat location as a *possible crime scene!*

Incident Command

1. Determine the following information
 - Location of the container
 - Date and time of discovery
 - Number of injuries
 - Product name (if known)
 - Has the container been breached? Yes___No___
 - Type of release
 - Solid Liquid Gas
 - Size of spill
 - Quantity_____
 - (If quantity is unknown, describe size of the leaking container)
 - Has the spill ignited? Yes_____No_____
 - Can the spill be contained? Yes_____No_____
 - Has the spill impacted the surface water? Yes_____No_____
 - Description of exposures
 - Occupied buildings
 - Important buildings or structures
 - Proximity to roadway, bridges, drainage structures, waterways

2. Make the initial *Mandatory Notifications* (**Notification** – Red Tab)
3. If spill can reach a waterway, begin Downstream Notifications (via Dispatch if needed). If downstream drinking water resources are endangered, notify the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation 24-hour Emergency Operations Center, who will be specifically responsible for making downstream water user notifications.
4. Request assistance (via Dispatch if needed) from local hazardous materials response team, state, and federal agencies as necessary.
5. Provide updates to all notified agencies as new information becomes available.



3. Public Information/Press Release

To release information to the public/media:

1. Establish a Lead Public Information Officer (PIO) or Joint Information Center (JIC). All releases of information to the public and/or the media must be approved by Incident Command/Unified Command.
2. Determine the following information for inclusion into a press release and/or press conference.
 - Nature of the incident
 - Precautions for the public and possible symptoms of exposure (High Hazard)
 - Date and time of incident
 - Approximate location where the incident happened (city, county, state)
 - Hotline number for public inquiries
 - Traffic patterns affected by spill
 - Number of injuries and property damage
 - Product name and normal uses
 - Response agencies involved
 - Any mitigation efforts underway
 - Evacuation instructions if incident is considered High Hazard
 - Mass care information if High Hazard
3. The following example statement can be used.

Hazardous Material Incident - Summary Statement for Media

At approximately (time) a.m./p.m. today, a spill/release of a potentially hazardous substance was reported to this office. Emergency services personnel were immediately dispatched to cordon off the area and direct traffic.

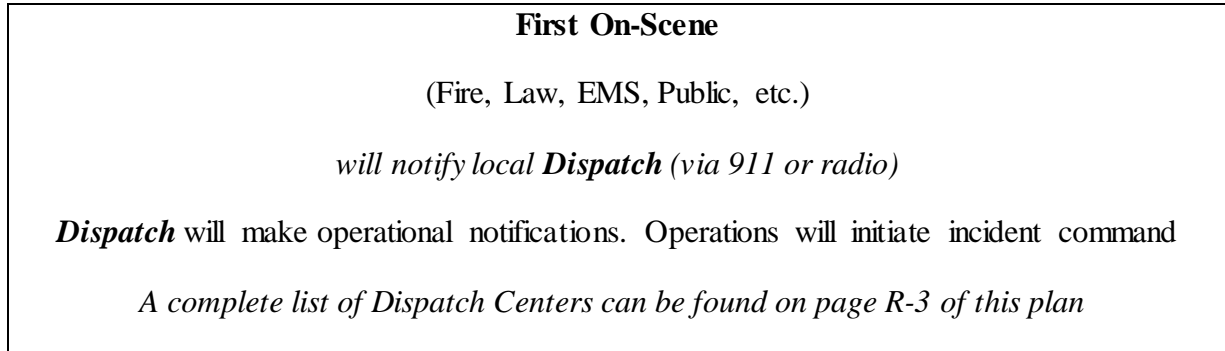
The material was later determined to be (substance), a (hazardous/harmless) (chemical/substance/material/gas) that, upon contact, may produce symptoms of (list symptoms). Precautionary evacuation of the (location) area surrounding the spill was (requested/required). Approximately (number) of persons were evacuated.

Clean-up crews from (agency/company) were dispatched to the scene, and normal traffic was resumed by (time), at which time residents were allowed to return to their homes. There were no injuries reported – OR – (number) persons, including (number) of emergency personnel, were treated at area hospitals for (injuries/symptoms) and (all/number) were later released. Those remaining in the hospital are in (condition). Response agencies involved were (list agencies).

APPENDIX B
NOTIFICATION
(Red Tab)

1. Notification Overview

The chart below shows the flow of notifications that must be made in a hazardous material, petroleum product, or other contaminant emergency.



Incident Command will make Mandatory Notifications

National Response Center	(800) 424-8802
Arizona DEM	(800) 411-2336
Sonora Civil Protection	011-52-662-217-5430

Incident Command may also consider notifying the following Affected or Adjacent Agencies

Yuma County Emergency Management	(928)580-6537
San Luis Rio Colorado Civil Protection	011-52-653-536-6622

2. Federal Mandatory Spill Notification Requirements

Chemical Spills

Originally published in 1985 under the authority of Section 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), the Designation, Reportable Quantities, and Notification regulation:

- Designates specific substances as hazardous under CERCLA;
- Identifies the quantity of substances which, when released, requires notification; and
- Sets forth the notification requirements for releases of these substances.

The reportable quantities apply to the waste itself, not merely to the toxic contaminant. Unlisted hazardous wastes which exhibit toxicity are also covered under this regulation, and have been assigned a reportable quantity of 100 pounds.

The notification requirement applies to any person in charge of a vessel or an offshore or an onshore facility, who must notify the National Response Center if any release of a hazardous substance equal to or exceeding the reportable quantity occurs at their vessel or facility.

The list of hazardous substances and reportable quantities can be found at:
<http://www.epa.gov/swercepp/web/docs/er/302table01.pdf>

Oil Spills

Under the legal authority of the Clean Water Act, the Discharge of Oil regulation, more commonly known as the "sheen rule," provides the framework for determining whether an oil spill to inland and coastal waters and/or their adjoining shorelines should be reported to the federal government. In particular, the regulation requires the person in charge of a facility or vessel responsible for discharging oil that may be "harmful to the public health or welfare" to report the spill to the federal government. The regulation establishes the criteria for determining whether an oil spill may be harmful to public health or welfare, thereby triggering the reporting requirements, as follows:

- Discharges that cause a sheen or discoloration on the surface of a body of water;
- Discharges that violate applicable water quality standards; and
- Discharges that cause a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or on adjoining shorelines.

To ensure that all affected agencies/organizations are notified:

1. First on the scene will take command and notify Dispatch. (Page R-4 for List of Dispatch Centers)
2. Dispatch will make operational notifications. Operations will initiate formation of Incident Command.
3. Incident Command will make the ***Mandatory Notifications***.
4. Use the **Emergency Notification Guide** (Notification – Red Tab) to contact additional agencies/organizations.
5. Use the **Contact Number Lists** (Notification – Red Tab) to find emergency phone numbers.
 - a. Contact Number List Sorted by Agency Purpose - Agencies are sorted by the purposes listed below.
 - b. Contact Number List Sorted Alphabetically by Agency Name

3. List of Dispatch Centers

Dispatch Center	Phone Number	Area of Dispatch	Agencies Notified
Law Enforcement and Fire/Emergency Medical Services			
San Luis, AZ	911 928-341-2420 928-341-8551	City of San Luis	San Luis, P.D San Luis, Fire
Yuma County, AZ	928-783-4427 928-782-4757	Yuma County	Yuma S.O. Rural Metro Fire
San Luis Rio Colorado (C-4)	911 01152 653 518 7897 01152 653 536 8380 01152 653 536 2125	San Luis Rio Colorado	Fire, Police, Red Cross

Law Enforcement Only			
Arizona Game and Fish	623-236-7201	Arizona	Arizona Game and Fish officers or local law enforcement
Arizona Department of Public Safety	602-223-2000	Arizona	Arizona Department of Public Safety

4. Emergency Notification Guide

Emergency Notifications are made in accordance with the area plan developed by the appropriate Regional and County Offices of Emergency Services.

Use the following checklist as a guide to contact additional agencies and organizations not listed in the Mandatory Notifications table above.

- Document the Time of Contact and Estimated Time of Arrival (ETA) on line provided.
- Notifying the agencies downstream of the release may be mandatory or may have priority.
- Consider notifying other agencies listed when appropriate.
- Checklist may be used to identify agencies that can provide additional resources.

The following notification procedures for spills that may impact Mexico are described in the Mexico – United States Joint Contingency Plan, March 2009.

When the NRC receives an incident report about a spill that may impact Mexico they will notify the following United States and Mexico Contacts:

United States Contacts

- U.S. EPA On-Scene Coordinator for U.S. EPA Region 9 (800) 300-2193
- Department of State - International Boundary and Water Commission (928) 782-1598 (Yuma Office)
- U.S. Joint Response Team (JRT) Co-Chair, US EPA Office of Emergency Management, Emergency Operations Center (202) 564-3850 (202) 564-8729 (Fax)

Mexico Contacts

- National Communications Center (CENACOM) cenacom@segob.gob.mx (email only)
- Center for the Orientation of Emergencies (COATEA) coatea@profepa.gob.mx (email only)

Federal Attorney General for Environmental Protection (PROFEPA) coatea@profepa.gob.mx (email only)

5. Contact Number List

STILL NEED TO VERIFY IF ALL NEEDED NUMBERS ARE IDENTIFIED

Agency	Emergency/ 24 hour	Daytime/Office	Agency/Company Purpose	Level
Az Department of Environmental Quality	520-628-6733	520-628-6733	Environment/Health	State
Arizona Department of Public Safety	928-223-2000	928-223-2000	Environment/Health	State
Az Department of Transportation (ADOT)	602-712-7355	602-712-7355	Roads	State
Az Emergency Response Commission	602-231-6346	602-231-6346	Arizona Department of Environmental Quality	State
Arizona Game and Fish	623-236-7201	623-236-7201	Environment/Health	State
Arizona Division of Emergency Management	(800) 411-2336	(800) 411-2336	Emergency Management	State

AGENCY	24 Hour #	Daytime	Agency Purpose	Jurisdiction
Yuma County Dispatch	928-783-4427	928-783-4427	Law Enforcement and Fire/EMS	County
Yuma Health Department	928-317-4624	928-317-4624	Public Health	County
Yuma Public Works San Luis Public Works	928-341-2500 928-920-5369	928-341-2500	Roads	County
Yuma County Emergency Management	928-580-6537	928-373-4681	Emergency Management	County
San Luis Fire Department	911	(928) 341-8550	Fire	City
San Luis Police Department	911	(928)341-2420	Police	City
APS	1-866-472-3703	602-371-7171	Utilities	Private
NRC	800 424-8802	800 424-8802	Response Center	Federal
Red Cross	1800-842-7349		Shelter/Food	Private
Union Pacific	928-343-4256	928-343-4256	Railroad	Private

MEXICO				
Civil Protection, San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora	911	011-52-653-536-6642	Emergency Management	City
San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora Fire (Municipales)	911	011-52-653-534-8098	Fire	City

San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora Fire (Voluntarios)	911	011-52-653-534-1555	Fire	City
Dirección de Bomberos de Mexicali, BC	911	011-52-686-561-8212 686-561-8232	Fire Mutual Aid Mexico	City
Red Cross	911	011-52-653-534-1444	Medical Response	City
Ferro-Mex	911	1800-367-3900 01800-911-1393	Railroad	Private
PROFEPA - Hermosillo	911	011-52-662-213-6174	Environmental	Federal
Civil Protection - Hermosillo	911	011-52-662-217-5430	Emergency Management	State
CILA	911	011-52-	Water Emergencies	Federal
ANY OTHERS???				

6. NRC Incident Report Form

NRC Incident Report Form

NRC Incident Report # _____

Initial Report: ____Yes ____No

Update Report: ____Yes ____No

INCIDENT DESCRIPTION

Report taken by: _____ at _____ on _____

Incident Type: _____
(Rail, motor transport, pipeline, fixed facility, etc.)

Incident Cause: _____

Affected Area: _____

Incident occurred on _____ at _____ local incident time.

Affected Medium: _____

REPORTING PARTY

Name: _____

Organization: _____

Address: _____

PRIMARY Phone: () _____

Type of Organization: _____

Name of On-Scene Incident Commander: _____ Agency: _____

On-Scene Phone Number: _____

SUSPECTED RESPONSIBLE PARTY

Name: _____ Phone: () _____

Type of Organization: _____

INCIDENT LOCATION

County: _____ City: _____ State: _____

Lat/Long: _____

Accessibility: _____

Directions: _____

Traffic/road conditions: _____

RELEASED MATERIAL(S)

CHRIS Code: _____ **Official Material Name:** _____

Also Known As: _____

Type of Release: _____ (solid, liquid, gas)

Qty Released: _____ **Qty in Water:** _____

Other Product Information: _____

(MSDS, manufacturer and phone number)

APPENDIX C
RADIO FREQUENCIES
(Green Tab)

RADIO FREQUENCIES

Communications at a hazardous materials incident occurring in the area will typically involve normal modes of communications, including telephones, cell phones, VHF radios, UHF radios, etc. A list of important phone numbers is provided in the Notification section (Red Tab) of this Plan. In addition, law enforcement agencies, fire departments and other emergency response groups operating in the area have FCC-assigned radio frequencies for conducting their normal operations. For security purposes, a decision was made not to list all of the agency-assigned frequencies in this plan; however, these frequencies may be obtained by contacting the agency of interest directly.

Radio communications within the area are complicated by the fact that the area encompasses two countries, several fire districts and law enforcement agencies. During a significant incident that involves multiple jurisdictions, it will likely be necessary to develop an incident-specific communications plan. Typically this is accomplished with the use of an Incident Radio Communications Plan (ICS 205 form), a blank copy of which is included at the end of this section. A list of potential common VHF frequencies, which could be considered for use in an incident-specific communications plan, will be available on Form 205 of the Incident Action Plan once developed by Incident Command.

Individual agency-assigned frequencies (not identified in this plan) could also be considered for use as tactical frequencies.

Other UHF frequencies exist which could also be considered for use as command or tactical frequencies. It is important to note that in order for an agency to operate on a particular frequency for which they do not have a license, that agency will need to obtain a letter license from the FCC licensed agency that utilizes the channel(s)/frequency(s) of interest or go through the FCC license process after coordination with that same state or local government agency. Provisions may exist which waive these requirements during times of an emergency.

INCIDENT RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PLAN (ICS 205)

1. Incident Name: 	2. Date/Time Prepared: Date: _____ Time: _____	3. Operational Period: Date From: _____ Date To: _____ Time From: _____ Time To: _____
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4. Basic Radio Channel Use:										
Zone Grp.	Ch #	Function	Channel Name/Trunked Radio System Talk group	Assignment	RX Freq N or W	RX Tone/NA C	TX Freq N or W	TX Tone/NA C	Mode (A, D, or M)	Remarks

5. Special Instructions:

6. Prepared by (Communications Unit Leader): Name: _____ Signature: _____
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ICS 205	IAP Page _____	Date/Time: _____
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APPENDIX D
RESOURCES
(Orange Tab)

1. Response Resources

The goal of the Resources section of this Plan is to identify significant resources, both personnel and equipment, that exist within San Luis, Arizona/San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora or within close proximity and that could be utilized in an event. This section does not identify response resources that would routinely be expected to be carried by response agencies such as personal protective equipment, basic air monitoring equipment, etc. This section also does not provide information regarding various pieces of equipment (such as pumps, heavy equipment, lights, generators, etc.) that may be available from the teams listed below or the Public Works Departments, although some of this equipment may be useful during an event. Contact city and county public works departments and emergency management offices regarding the availability of this type of equipment (phone numbers are provided in the Notification section (Red Tab) of this Plan).

Additional information regarding the capabilities of response agencies is presented below. Phone numbers for the response agencies and private companies are presented in the Notification section of this Plan.

2. Hazardous Materials Teams

The following is a list of hazardous materials and specialized teams that operate in the area. These teams can be contacted through their dispatch centers. For the purposes of this plan, Hazardous Material (HazMat) response teams can be expected to meet certain standards for field testing, air monitoring, sampling, radiation monitoring/ detection, protective clothing, technical reference, special capabilities, intervention, decontamination, communications, staffing, training, and sustainability. As such, detailed equipment inventory lists are not provided for each team, although a brief inventory of significant response equipment, including vessels, is provided later in this section. The HazMat teams in the region are:

San Luis, AZ Fire Department and San Luis Rio Colorado Fire Department.

San Luis, Arizona Fire Department (928)341-8550 - Dispatch-(928) 341-2420, (928) 627-8576 or 911

The San Luis Arizona Fire Department (SLFD) has a Hazmat Response Team and has 15 hazmat technicians generally trained for land spills of hazardous materials, but also to handle spill response in flood/flash flood, with limited training in open water. NIMS/ICS personnel include one PIO, one safety officer, one incident commander, and one planner.

There are two San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora Fire Departments

1 – Municipales

2- Voluntarios

The San Luis Rio Colorado Fire Departments (SLRCFD's) also has a Hazmat Response Team and has 6 hazmat technicians generally trained for land spills of hazardous materials, but also to handle spill response in flood/flash flood. ICS personnel include one safety officer, one incident commander.

3. Public Works

Local streets and road departments are responsible for maintaining roadways in their jurisdiction and may assist in necessary road closures, cleanup, or decontamination (they are not responsible for state highway rights-of-way).

4. Emergency Medical Services

Local emergency medical care providers (public and private sectors) have the responsibility to provide care and/or transportation to the sick and injured, including victims of contamination. No patient contact should be made without adequate decontamination, as determined by local medical protocols. Both sides of the border have these resources.

5. Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT)

CERTs are available on both sides of the border and are available to respond as volunteers. Although Mexico has been available to respond to the United States this may not be the case with the Arizona CERT.

6. Fire Departments

Fire departments have jurisdictional authority for containment of hazardous materials releases and those with hazardous materials teams can provide specialized response capabilities and expert knowledge as mutual aid to other jurisdictions' Incident

Commanders. Local fire departments may provide Incident Commanders, command level representation to a Unified Command, or incident support. The fire department works within the incident command system as needed for fire prevention, fire suppression, public protection measures, and/or rescue activities. Fire departments may also function to provide emergency decontamination, treatment, and transportation of patients injured as a result of a hazardous materials incident as well as resource coordination and resource management.

7. County Sheriffs and Police Departments

The County Sheriff has law enforcement responsibility, including traffic control and supervision, for the unincorporated areas of the county excluding state, federal, and tribal lands. The Sheriff

has responsibility for public evacuation notification and management in life-threatening situations and will assist the Incident Commander with evacuations. For hazardous materials events, the Sheriff will provide command level representation in a Unified Command, working with a Fire Department with hazardous material response expertise, and may provide overall scene management.

City Police Departments have law enforcement responsibility, including traffic control and supervision, within their jurisdictions and will provide evacuation notifications and management when required. Police Departments will provide command level representation in a Unified Command for all types of incidents.

8. City/County Emergency Managers and Civil Protection

City, County Emergency Managers and Municipal Civil Protection typically serve as Coordinators of County/Municipal resources and will provide liaison to the Incident/Unified Command, evacuation coordination assistance, and resource management support, including activation of the County Emergency Operations Center as needed. City Emergency Managers will provide similar support and assistance to city incidents, including activation of City Emergency Operations Centers as needed.

APPENDIX E
DISTRIBUTIONS AND
REVIEW/UPDATE/CHANGE LOG
(White Tab)

1. Distribution Log

Last Name	First Name	Agency
UNITED STATES		
Jones	Bill	US. EPA
Schwam	John	U.S. Customs
Windburn	Justin	U.S. Customs
Espino	Bertie	U.S. Customs
Valdez	Miguel	U.S. Customs
Vela	Nancy	U.S. Customs
Lomeli	Raul	U.S. Customs
Smith Reeve	Wendy	Arizona Div. of Emergency Management
Barnett	Robert	ADEQ
Mendoza	Edna	ADEQ
Hart	Mark	Arizona Game and Fish
Badilla	Tony	Yuma County Emergency Management
Wilmot	Leon	Yuma S.O.
Gomez	Diana	Yuma Health Dept
Thorpe	Susan	Yuma County Manager
Ramirez	Angel	San Luis, Arizona Fire Department
Jessup	Richard	San Luis, Arizona Police Department
Macuil	Kay Marion	San Luis, City Attorney
Nunn	Ron	Customs
Salas	Rosa	Customs
Long	Adrian	Customs

Meyer	Kenneth	Customs
Garcia	Raul	Customs
Wheaton	Roger	Customs
MEXICO		
Maytorena	Francisco	PROFEPA
Reza Sandoval	Victor Amalio	San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora Aduana (Customs)
Flores Chong	Alberto	State of Sonora Civil Protection
Portugal	Ernesto	San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora Civil Protection
Acasio Angulo Lopez	Angel	San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora City Manager
Delgado	Arturo	San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora Fire Department (Rurales)
Anaya Tabanico	Eduardo	San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora Fire Department (Municipales)
Gonzales Pérez	Francisco Mario	San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora Fire Department (Voluntarios)
Valenzuela Murrieta	Julio Cesar	San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora Police Department
Padilla	Miguel	San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora Cruz Roja (Red Cross)

Who else ??? How about U.S. and Mexico Consulates?

