United States-Mexico Joint Contingency Plan

Preparedness for and Response to Environmental Emergencies in the Inland Border Area

Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources
Office of the Federal Attorney General for Environmental Protection

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Office of Emergency Management
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

100 INTRODUCTION 3
- 101 Purpose and Objectives 3
- 102 Acronyms and Definitions 3
- 103 Related U.S. Plans 5
- 104 Related Mexican Plans 5
- 105 Coordinating Authorities 6
- 105 Joint Policies 7

200 ORGANIZATION 8
- 201 National Coordinators for the La Paz Agreement 8
- 202 Joint Response Team (JRT) 8
- 203 Incident-Specific Joint Response Team (ISJRT) 8
- 204 On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs) 8
- 205 Coordination with State and Local Preparedness and Response Authorities 9

300 PLANNING AND PREPAREDNESS 10

400 NOTIFICATION AND RESPONSE OPERATIONS 11
- 401 Notification 11
- 402 Preliminary Assessment 11
- 403 Joint Response Procedures 11
- 404 Documentation for a Joint Response 11
- 405 Public Information 12
- 406 Health and Safety 12

500 PLAN REVIEW, UPDATE, AND REVISION 13

600 SUPERSESSION 14

APPENDIX A – Notification Procedures 15
APPENDIX B – Notification Form 16
APPENDIX C – Activation Information (Flowchart and Form) 17
APPENDIX D – Response Operations Flowcharts 19
APPENDIX E – Report Formats 21
APPENDIX F – Joint Response Team (JRT) Agencies 23
APPENDIX G – Roles and Responsibilities 30
APPENDIX H – Map of Inland Border Area and Sister Cities[1] 33
APPENDIX I – Plans 34

100 INTRODUCTION

This United States-Mexico Joint Contingency Plan for Preparedness for and Response to Environmental Emergencies in the Inland Border Area, which addresses emergencies caused by releases, spills, fires, or explosions of hazardous substances (hereafter referred to as "the Inland Border Plan" or "the Plan") provides a mechanism for cooperative responses by the United States (U.S.) and Mexico.

101 Purpose and Objectives

101.1 The purpose of this Inland Border Plan is to protect human health and safety and the environment by providing for coordinated joint responses to actual or threatened polluting incidents affecting the inland border area of the United States and Mexico. This Inland Border Plan applies to all polluting incidents, affecting the inland border area, 100 kilometers on either side of the inland international boundary, as shown in Appendix H. Polluting incidents affecting the marine environment are covered in the United States - Mexico Joint Contingency Plan Regarding Pollution of the Marine Environment signed on July 24, 1980.

101.2 The objective of this Inland Border Plan is to provide a bi-national coordination mechanism to assure appropriate and effective cooperative planning, preparedness, and response measures between the United States and Mexico for environmental emergencies affecting the inland border area and to develop notification systems.

102 Acronyms and Definitions

102.1 Acronyms

CENACOM:	National Communications Center (Mexico)
CENAPRED:	National Center for Disaster Prevention (Mexico)
CNA:	National Water Commission (Mexico)
DHS:	U.S. Department of Homeland Security (U.S.)
EPA:	Environmental Protection Agency (U.S.)
ESF:	Emergency Support Function
FEMA:	Federal Emergency Management Agency (U.S.)
IBWC:	International Boundary and Water Commission
ISJRT:	Incident-Specific Joint Response Team
JRT:	Joint Response Team
NCP:	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (U.S.) (a.k.a. the National Contingency Plan)
NRC:	National Response Center (U.S.)
NRP:	National Response Plan (U.S.)
NRT:	National Response Team (U.S.)
OEM:	Office of Emergency Management (U.S.)
OSC:	On-Scene Coordinator
PROFEPA:	Federal Attorney General for Environmental Protection (Mexico)
RRT:	Regional Response Team (U.S.)
SEGOB:	Secretariat of the Government (Mexico)
SEMARNAT:	Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (Mexico)
SINAPROC:	National Civil Protection System (Mexico)
SITREP:	Situation Report
USCG:	U.S. Coast Guard (U.S.)

102.2 Definitions

Coordinating Authorities — The Office of Emergency Management (OEM) within the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the coordinating authority for the United States for this Inland Border Plan. For Mexico, the coordinating authority for this Plan is the Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) through the Office of the Federal Attorney General for Environmental Protection (PROFEPA), in partnership with the General Coordinator of Protección Civil, from the Secretariat of Government (SEGOB).

Facility — (a) Any building, structure, installation, equipment, pipe or pipeline (including any pipe into a sewer or publicly owned treatment work), well, pit, lagoon, impoundment, ditch, landfill, storage container, motor vehicle, rolling stock, or aircraft, or (b) any site or area where a pollutant has been deposited, stored, disposed of, placed, or otherwise come to be located. It does not include any consumer product in consumer use or any vessel in navigable waters.

Inland Border Area — The area situated 100 kilometers on either side of the inland international boundary as defined in Annex II of the La Paz Agreement between the United States of America and the United Mexican States on Cooperation of the Protection and Improvement of the Environment in the Border Area (as illustrated in Appendix H).

Inland Border Plan — This document, the United States-Mexico Joint Contingency Plan: Preparedness for and Response to Environmental Emergencies in the Inland Border Area.

Incident-Specific Joint Response Team — The Incident-Specific Joint Response Team is responsible for effective implementation of the Inland Border Plan on a regional level in the United States and on a state and local level in Mexico in accordance with the policies of the Joint Response Team.

Joint Response — The assistance of one group of participants to the other group of participants in relation to a polluting incident, including: (1) one group of participants entering the territory of the other group of participants and providing assistance at the request of the other group of participants or with the their prior consent; (2) coordination of federal response efforts, activities, and resources of both participating groups in response to a polluting incident; or (3) the exchange of information between the two participating groups concerning response to a polluting incident.

Joint Response Team — The Joint Response Team is the policy and decision-making body with overall responsibility for the maintenance and effective implementation of this Inland Border Plan for both the United States and Mexico.

Natural Resources — Land, fish, wildlife, plants, air, water, groundwater, drinking water supplies, and other such resources.

National Response Plan (NRP) — An all-discipline, all-hazards plan mandated by the United States Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) - 5 that establishes a single, comprehensive framework for the management of polluting and other incidents affecting the United States. It provides structures and mechanisms for the coordination of response efforts by state, local, and tribal incident managers and for exercising direct federal authorities for Incidents of National Significance.

On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs) — The EPA and PROFEPA officials, in partnership with the General Coordinator of Protección Civil, authorized to coordinate and direct responses under this Plan.

Pollutant — Includes any toxic or hazardous substance, waste, compound, or mixture, including disease-causing agents and radioactive materials, which after release into the environment and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or absorption by any person or organism, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause death, disease, behavioral

abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutation, or physiological malfunctions, or physical or reproductive deformations in such organisms or their offspring. For purposes of this Inland Border Plan, "pollutant" includes oil of any kind or in any form, including petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil. The term includes natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquefied natural gas, or synthetic gas usable for fuel (or mixtures of natural gas and such synthetic natural gas).

Polluting Incident — The release, or threat of release, of any pollutant on either side of the Inland International Boundary of a magnitude that causes or threatens to cause substantial adverse effects on the public health, welfare, or the environment.

Release — Any spilling, burning, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, burning, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing of pollutants into the environment. It includes the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles containing any pollutant. The term does not include: (a) any release which results in exposure to persons solely within a work place, (b) emissions from the engine exhaust of a motor vehicle, rolling stock, aircraft, vessel, or pipeline pumping station engine, and (c) the normal application of fertilizer. For purposes of this Inland Border Plan, "release" also means a threat of release.

Response Action — The removal, disposal, destruction, or neutralization of one or more released pollutants; actions to abate or mitigate an actual or threatened release; actions to monitor, assess, and evaluate an actual or threatened release; and other actions to prevent or mitigate damage to human health, welfare, or the environment.

Unified Command — An incident command mechanism that can be used in managing complex responses. A Unified Command, as part of an Incident Command System, brings together the "incident commanders" from each organization involved in a response to allow key decision-makers to develop consensus, coordinate, and cooperate.

103 Related U.S. Plans

103.1 The Inland Border Plan should be fully coordinated with the United States-Mexico Joint Contingency Plan Regarding Pollution of the Marine Environment (Marine Plan) should both

103.2 The U.S. intends to implement this plan in a manner that is consistent with the U.S. National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR part 300); more commonly called the National Contingency Plan (NCP). The NCP is the U.S. government's plan of action for responding to both oil spills and releases of hazardous substances (including radioactive materials). The NCP supplements the National Response Plan.

103.3 The Inland Border Plan incorporates the following elements of the National Response Plan (NRP), the all-discipline, all-hazards plan mandated by the United States Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5:

- Emergency Support Function (ESF) #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
- Oil and Hazardous Materials Incident Annex
- International Coordination Support Annex
- Nuclear/Radiological Annex

104 Related Mexican Plans

National Plans

- National Civil Protection Program
- National Program for Medical Attention During Disasters (Secretariat of Health)
- Operations Manual for CONASUPO and Affiliates During Disasters
- Plan SM-A-87: Citizen Assistance During Disasters (Secretariat of Navy)
- Plan DN-III-E: Civilian Population Assistance (Secretariat of National Defense)

- Manual of Emergency Attention for Hydroecological Emergencies Related to Continental National Waters (CNA)

State Protección Civil Programs

- Baja California
- Sonora
- Chihuahua
- Coahuila
- Nuevo Leon
- Tamaulipas

Local Plans

- Plan for Management of Toxic Substances and Frequently Used Chemicals (Federal Electricity Commission)
- Plan for Solid Waste Management
- Plan for the Preventive Management of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) (Protección Civil Units)
- Emergency Control Systems

105 Coordinating Authorities

105.1 The Office of Emergency Management (OEM) within the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the coordinating authority for the United States for this Inland Border Plan. For Mexico, the coordinating authority for this Plan is the Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) through the Office of the Federal Attorney General for Environmental Protection (PROFEPA), in partnership with the General Coordinator of Protección Civil, from the Secretariat of Government (SEGOB). A Joint Response Team (JRT) composed of representatives of EPA, PROFEPA, Protección Civiland appropriate support agencies should coordinate responses to polluting incidents as outlined in Sections 200 and 300 and Appendix G of this Inland Border Plan. The coordinating authorities are represented by the national coordinating authorities, or National Coordinators. The National Coordinators are the co-chairs of the JRT.

The coordinating authorities should be responsible for securing the involvement of agencies of their respective countries. These efforts are conducted with the cooperation of the Department of State in the United States and the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs in Mexico.

105.2 EPA and the Office of the Federal Attorney General for Environmental Protection (PROFEPA), in partnership with the General Coordinator of Protección Civil may jointly revise and/or modify this Inland Border Plan provided such revisions and/or modifications keep with the Agreement between the United States of America and the United Mexican States on Cooperation for the Protection and Improvement of the Environment in the Border Area (the La Paz Agreement) and Annex II thereof.

105.3 Responsibilities of specific U.S. agencies are set out in the NCP.

105.4 In the event of a spill or release of a pollutant into international rivers and waters along the inland border area, the coordinating authorities should notify the Commissioners of the International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC). The notification should follow the procedures established in Appendix A of this Inland Border Plan.

106 Joint Policies

106.1 Any polluting incident that presents a potential threat to the other country must be reported promptly using the procedures outlined in Appendix A. A joint response may be initiated only when one country requests the assistance of the other.

106.2 The coordinating authorities should develop and maintain the necessary notification systems to allow for effective communication with respect to polluting incidents.

106.3 Actions taken to implement this Inland Border Plan should be consistent with the laws, operational requirements, and other obligations of each country.

The EPA and PROFEPA, in partnership with the General Coordinator of Protección Civil, of the JRT are expected to be the National Coordinators for implementation of this Inland Border Plan. For the United States, the co-chair should be an OEM representative from EPA Headquarters. For Mexico, the co-chair should be a representative from PROFEPA, in partnership with the General Coordinator of Protección Civil.

106.4 The National Coordinators expect to obtain resources that could be used for joint response operations, subject to the availability of appropriated funds and resources. In addition, each response organization should have in place procedures to facilitate obtaining necessary resources from the public and private sectors.

106.5 Each National Coordinator should encourage appropriate officials in his/her country to ensure the timely implementation of customs, immigration, and other necessary authorization mechanisms to facilitate the free entry and exit of persons and equipment to ensure an efficient joint response.

200 ORGANIZATION

The federal response structure that is intended to provide the nucleus for coordinating a joint response to a polluting incident under this Inland Border Plan is summarized below. A detailed list of duties and responsibilities of federal entities can be found in Appendix G.

201 National Coordinators for the La Paz Agreement

201.1 The National Coordinators to coordinate and monitor implementation of the La Paz Agreement are:

- The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the United States; and
- The Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT), in partnership with the General Coordinator of Protección Civil, from the Secretariat of Government (SEGOB) for Mexico.

201.2 The National Coordinators should be kept informed by their respective coordinating authorities for this Inland Border Plan of all key activities and emergency activations conducted under the Inland Border Plan.

202 Joint Response Team (JRT)

202.1 The JRT is the policy and decision-making body with overall responsibility for the maintenance and effective implementation of this Inland Border Plan for both the United States and Mexico.

202.2 The U.S. and Mexican co-chairs of the JRT should be the National Coordinators for implementation of this Inland Border Plan. For the United States, the co-chair should be an OEM representative from EPA Headquarters. For Mexico, the co-chair should be a representative from the Office of the Federal Attorney General for Environmental Protection (PROFEPA), in partnership with the General Coordinator of Protección Civil.

202.3 Members of the JRT should represent agencies of both countries.

203 Incident-Specific Joint Response Team (ISJRT)

203.1 When a joint response is needed, the National Coordinators may designate an ISJRT. The ISJRT is comprised of the localPROFEPA and Protección Civil Delegates, State Protección Civil Directors, and CENACOM inMexico City. The U.S. counterpart—the Regional Response Team (RRT) — includes members of the National Response Team, as described in § 300.110 of the National Contingency Plan, but also includes state and local representatives.

203.2 The ISJRT should monitor and support response operations during a polluting incident.

204 On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs)

204.1 The OSCs designated by each country should be responsible for coordinating joint federal response actions in the inland border area. They also should report on the progress of the response to the ISJRT.

204.2 The OSCs may provide advice, assistance, and support to the local or state first responders and direct the U.S. and Mexican government activities at the scene of a polluting incident; or OSCs direct the response when the polluting incident is beyond the capabilities of the local and state incident commander.

204.3 For the United States, state and local participation may be coordinated through a Unified Command System, as identified in Appendix G.

204.4 For Mexico, state and local participation may be coordinated by the Office of the Federal Attorney General for Environmental Protection (PROFEPA), in partnership with the General Coordinator of Protección Civil, from the Secretariat of Government (SEGOB).

205 Coordination with State and Local Preparedness and Response Authorities

Local authorities are responsible for initiating responses to polluting incidents. Therefore, each country should encourage Sister Cities to have up-to-date contingency plans (Sister City Plans) and information about potential hazards, as well as adequate equipment and trained personnel for responding to polluting incidents. Ninety percent of the border population resides in 14 paired, inter-dependent Sister Cities. Recognizing that chemical emergencies affect the local community first, JRT members agreed that subsequent planning efforts would be needed for the 28 Sister Cities — 14 in Mexico and the adjacent 14 in the United States — that could be affected by a major hazardous substance release. The Sister City contingency plan program was created to meet that need.

Appendices F and G specify the planning and preparedness responsibilities of the JRT, ISJRT, and OSCs.

400 NOTIFICATION AND RESPONSE OPERATIONS

401 Notification

For instructions on appropriate notification of polluting incidents, please refer to Appendix B of this document. The procedures for a joint response are outlined in Appendices D and G. In addition, Appendix A should be consulted for local notification procedures.

402 Preliminary Assessment

If requested, the designated OSCs, in consultation with local authorities, should conduct a preliminary assessment to determine the need to activate this Plan. The OSCs should notify the JRT co-chairs of the outcome of the assessment.

403 Joint Response Procedures

In the event of a joint response, the OSCs, in conjunction with the ISJRT, should coordinate joint response efforts including determining:

- Response actions to be undertaken;
- Status of response efforts in each country;
- Personnel, equipment, and financial resources available;
- Information to be provided to the public;
- Health and safety issues; and
- Ecological/natural, historical, archaeological, and cultural considerations.

404 Documentation for a Joint Response

The OSCs, ISJRT, and JRT under this Plan are required to prepare appropriate documentation as summarized below (see Appendix E).

404.1 The OSC(s) are responsible for providing the following:

- Preliminary Assessment describes the nature and effects of the polluting incident which may include, but is not limited to, identification of the source and nature of the polluting incident, including quantity and location of the hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant; evaluation of the threat to human health or the environment; evaluation of the magnitude of the release or threat of release; and determination if a potentially responsible party is undertaking a proper response.
- Situation Reports (SITREPs) provide up-to-date information on the emergency incident and response action conducted under this Inland Border Plan. SITREPs should describe the current status, the actions taken, future plans, recommendations, and requests for assistance and should be forwarded to the ISJRT co-chairs and JRT co-chairs as frequently as necessary (frequency to be determined in consultation with the co-chairs).

404.2 The ISJRT is responsible for providing the following:

- Final Incident Report. After a joint response has been terminated, an ISJRT should prepare a final incident report in conjunction with the OSCs and transmit it to the JRT. The Final Incident Report should accurately describe the situation as it developed, the actions taken, the resources committed, the problems encountered, and recommendations.
- Preparedness Reports. If an ISJRT conducts preparedness exercises in the inland border area as specified in Section 300, a written report should be transmitted to the JRT, describing specific issues in detail, the geographic area, members of the ISJRT who worked on the drills, their roles, actions taken, ideas and options, lessons learned, and final recommendations.

405 Public Information

If the JRT is activated, each co-chair should assign an on-scene public information specialist to act as a liaison between the JRT and interested participants in their respective countries, including, but not limited to, the local and state authorities, news media, government press offices, the public, special interest groups, and concerned industries.

406 Health and Safety

406.1 Medical. The National Coordinators are responsible for notifying appropriate agencies of the need for medical services related to polluting incidents.

406.2 Worker Health and Safety. Each agency and organization should assure that a program for occupational safety and health is made available for the protection of its workers at the response site, and that its workers entering the response site are informed of the response site hazards and provisions of the health and safety program. The provisions of the health and safety program include: (1) standard operating procedures for entering and leaving the response site, using equipment, and decontaminating the response site; (2) accountability for personnel entering and leaving the response site; (3) recommended safety and health equipment; (4) personal safety precautions; and (5) other measures as warranted.

406.3 Evacuation and Relocation. In the event of evacuation, local and state plans should be followed.

500 PLAN REVIEW, UPDATE, AND REVISION

The National Coordinators are responsible for keeping this Inland Border Plan up to date. Recommendations for revisions to the Inland Border Plan should be transmitted to the National Coordinators. Revisions to the Appendices can also be made by the National Coordinators. The JRT may establish any subcommittees or workgroups deemed necessary to address preparedness, response, and other issues related to the successful implementation of this Inland Border Plan.

600 SUPERSESSION

This Plan supercedes the June 1999 United States-Mexico Joint Contingency Plan. This Plan becomes effective on the date of the second signature.

Stephen L. Johnson
Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Director
Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources

Director
Secretariat of Government
General Coordinator of Protección Civil

Notification Procedures

Any spill, release, fire, explosion, or the threatened spill, release, fire, or explosion of a hazardous substance or pollutant which has the potential to affect the other country should be reported by any local, state, or federal official in the following manner:

United States Notification

For callers in the United States, the National Response Center (NRC) can be reached at:
1-800-424-8802 or 1-202-267-2675

For callers in Mexico, the NRC can be reached in two ways. Please note that the NRC can receive notification in Spanish.

(1) By dialing 001-880-424-8802 or 011-202-267-2675 (not a toll-free call); or

(2) By dialing the AT&T access number (language line translator) at 001-800-462-4240 and then 800-424-8802 (both of these calls are toll-free).

When providing notification of a polluting incident to the NRC, the caller should provide as much of the information listed in Appendix B as possible. The NRC also can receive a report via its Web site at http://www.nrc.uscg.mil/report.html.

The NRC will provide a notification (via phone and fax) to the following participants in both countries, listed below. The NRC notification should include all the information provided by the caller and in the format specified in Appendix B. The NRC will also notify the U.S. EPA OSC in the jurisdiction of the incident who in turn will follow-up with a phone call to the potentially responsible party for additional information. Local Sister City Plans (see Appendix I) contain Mexican contacts and may be consulted for further notification procedures.

Mexican Contacts

CENACOM, 24 hours
011-52-55-5128-0000, extensions #11402/11403(fax)
011-52-55-5128-0000, extensions #11468/11470/11476 (phone)

SEMARNAT (PROFEPA)
Mon-Fri, 9am – 6pm
011-52-55-5449-6300, extension #16253 (fax)
011-52-55-5449-6300, extension #16129 (phone)

Mexico JRT Co-Chair
PROFEPA (COATEA_011-52-55-5449-6391

United States Contacts

U.S. EPA Regional Delegates
U.S. EPA Region 9
U.S. EPA Region 6

U.S. State Representatives
Texas Department of Emergency Management
New Mexico Department of Emergency Management
California Department of Emergency Management
Arizona Department of Emergency Management

U.S. JRT Co-Chair
U.S. EPA Office of Emergency Management, Emergency Operations Center, (202) 564-3850 (phone); (202) 564-8729 (fax)

Mexico Notification

Within Mexico, the National Communications Center (CENACOM) can be reached at any of the following numbers:
Toll-Free Calls: 01-800-00-413-00
Not Toll-Free Calls: 01 5128-0000, extensions #11468, 11470 and 11476 (from within Mexico City)

For callers from the United States, CENACOM can be reached at any of the following numbers. The numbers follow the following format: 011 (International code); 52 (Country code); 55 (City code); and phone number.

011-52-55-5128-0000, extension #11468
011-52-55-5128-0000, extension #11470
011-52-55-5128-0000, extension #11476

Once CENACOM has been notified of a polluting incident, they should provide notification (by fax) to both countries at the numbers provided above.

APPENDIX B

Notification Form

When any participating group is notified of an actual or threatened spill, release, fire, or explosion of a hazardous substance conforming to this Inland Border Plan, the following information should be provided:

A Reporting participant (name of functionary or responder, telephone number, and address)/Participante que reporta el incidente (nombre del funcionario o de quien llena este formato, número telefónico, y dirección)

B Potentially responsible party (name, telephone number, and address)/ Entidad potencialmente responsable (nombre, número telefónico y dirección):

C Description of incident (how the spill, release, fire, or explosion occurred)/Descripción del incidente (cómo ocurrió el derrame, emisión, incendio o 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)/Señales específicas del lugar del incidente (e.g., intersección, aviso de millas de la vía del ferrocarril):

I Hazardous substances involved/Sustancias peligrosas involucradas:

J Quantity/Cantidad:

K Was the substance spilled or released to air, soil, or water: Where is it going? How much to water?/Hubo un derrame o emisión al aire, suelo o agua?: ¿Hacia dónde se dirige? ¿Qué cantidad cayó al agua?

I Corrective actions taken/Acciones correctivas tomadas:

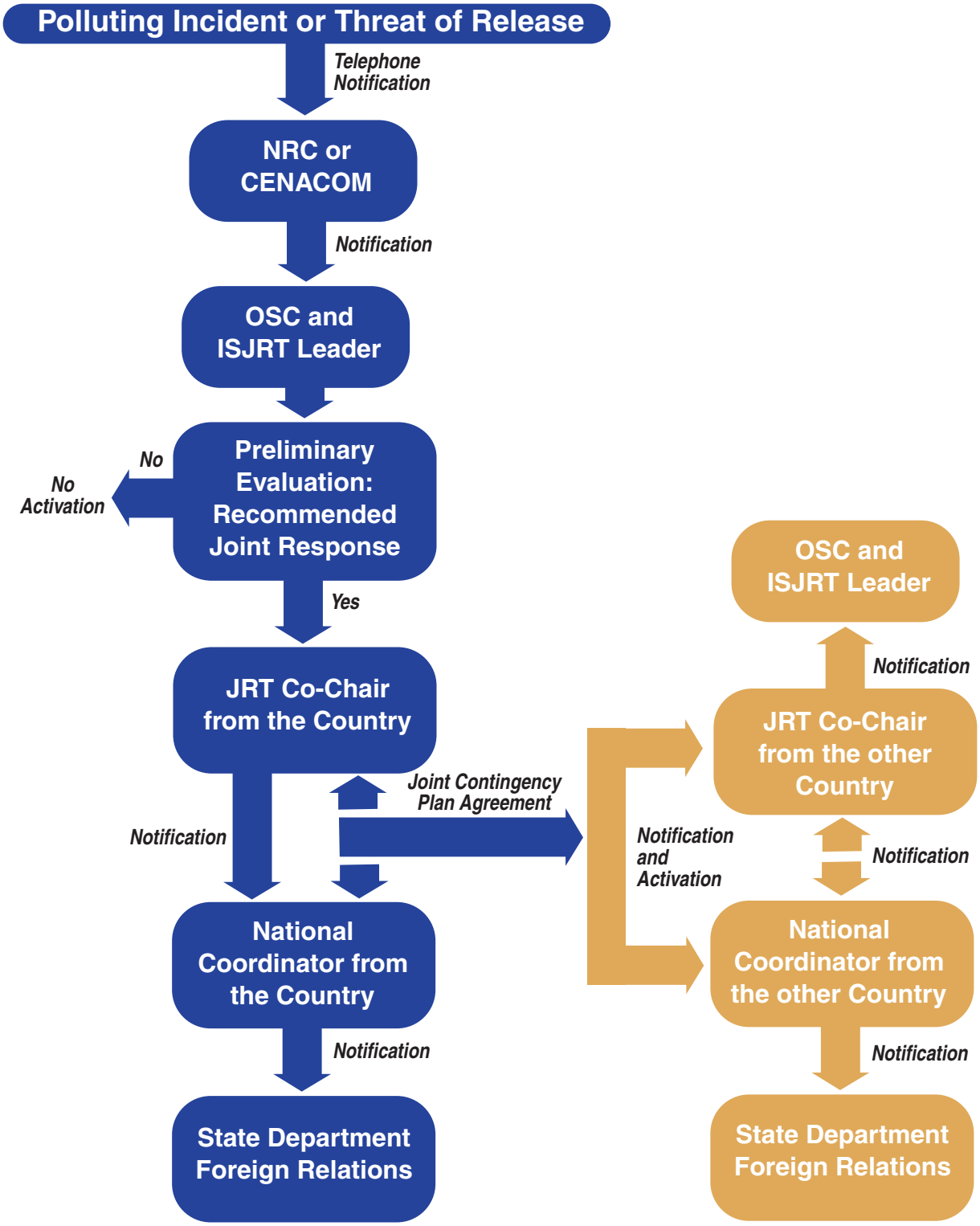
M Roads closed/Carreteras cerradas:

N Estimated number of deaths, injuries, or evacuations/Número estimado de muertos, heridos o personas evacuadas:

O Other notifications made/Otras notificaciones hechas:

P Additional comments/Comentarios adicionales:

Activation Information



APPENDIX C

Activation Form

If the Joint Response Team is activated, the following information is required to supplement the information provided in the Notification Form (see Appendix B):

A Summary of information provided in the Notification Form/Resumen de la información proporcionada en el Formato de Notificación:

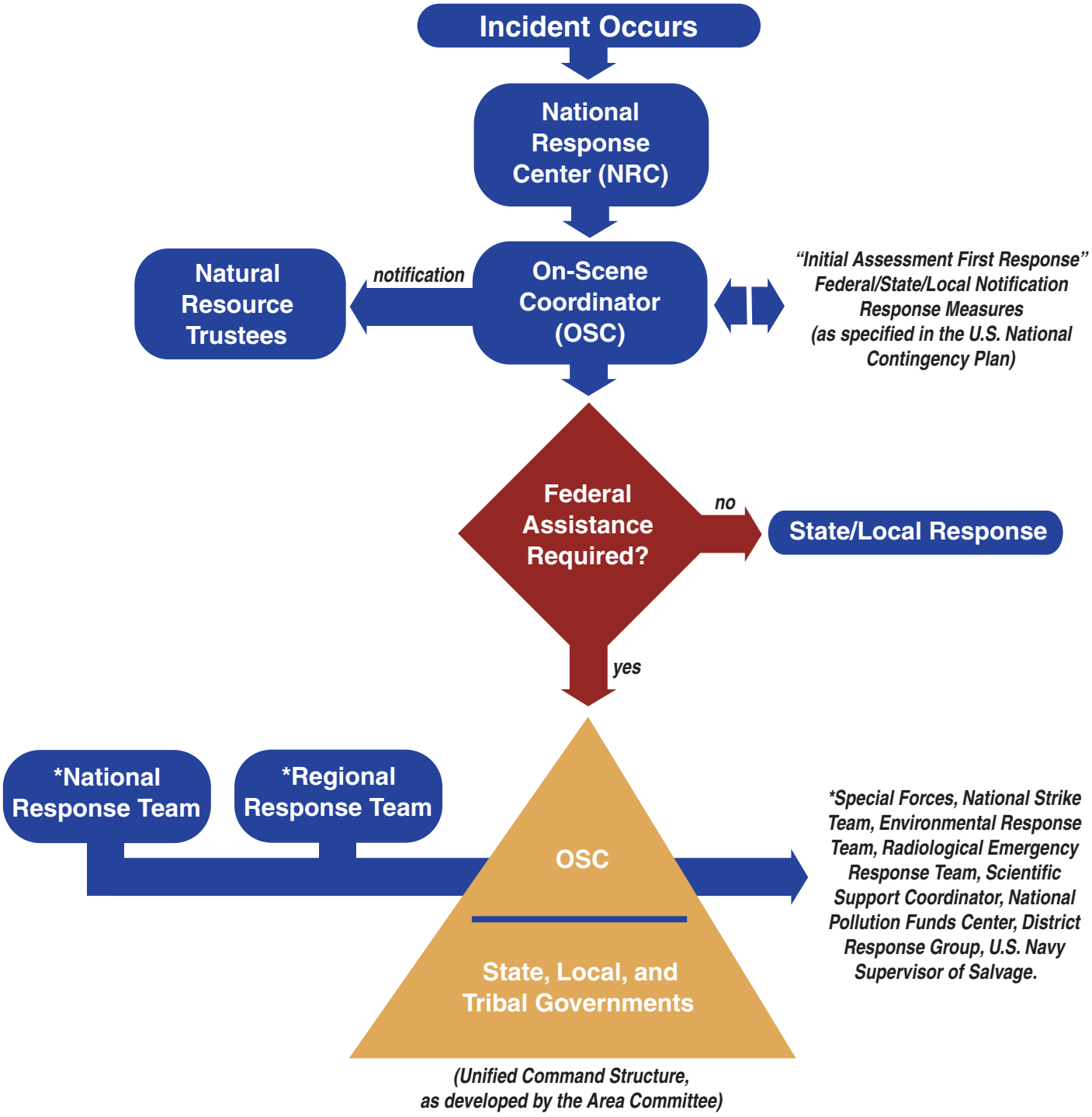
B Justification for joint response/Justificación para la respuesta conjunta:

C Date and time of joint response activation/Fecha y hora de la activación de la respuesta conjunta:

D Describe assistance required/Descripción del apoyo requerido:

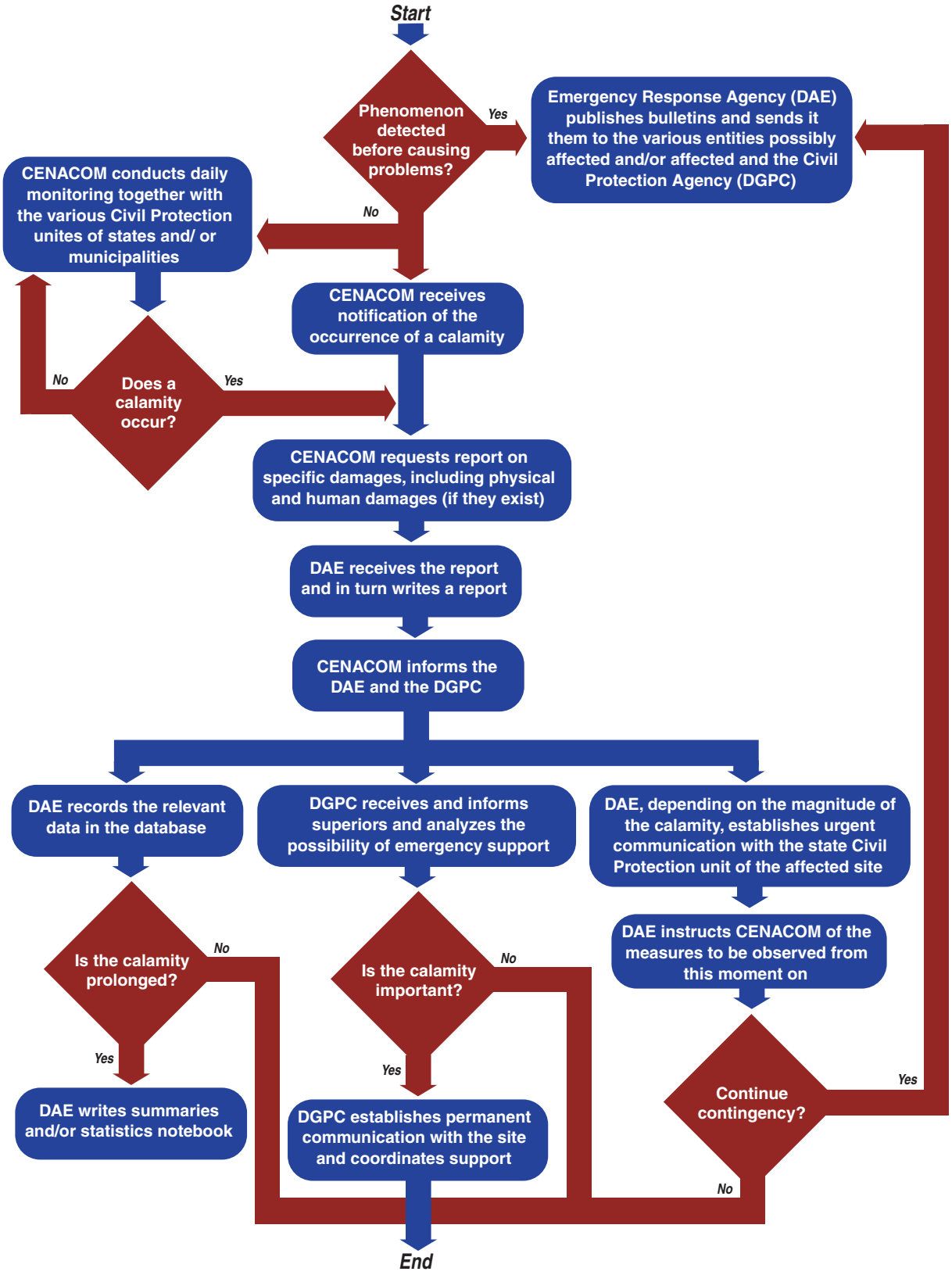
Response Operations Flowcharts

Response Operations Flowchart: U.S. Response



**Resources available to support the OSC upon request.*

Response Operations Flowchart: Mexican Response



Report Formats

1. Preliminary Assessment

A preliminary assessment should include the following information:

- Date
- Time
- OSC name and phone number
- Receptor name and address
- SITREP number
- Location of the incident
- Status
- Response actions
- Recommendations
- Future Plans

2. Situation Reports (SITREPs)

The updated information about the emergency situation and the response action(s) taken in accordance with this Inland Border Plan should be provided by the OSCs to the leader of the ISJRT (frequency to be determined) using the situation report (SITREP) which should describe the present situation, actions taken, future plans, recommendations, and all the requirements for assistance. The SITREP should be prepared according to the following format and transmitted by fax or similar means to the leaders of the ISJRT and JRT:

- Date
- Time
- Name and phone number of sender
- Name and address of receiver
- Number of this SITREP;
- Situation
- Action(s) taken
- Recommendations
- Future Plans

3. Final Incident Report

After a joint response has terminated, the ISJRT, in conjunction with the OSCs, should prepare a Final Incident Report for transmittal to the JRT. The Final Incident Report should accurately describe the situation as it developed, the actions taken, the resources committed, the problems encountered, and the recommendations. The format for the Final Incident Report should be as follows:

Summary of Events — a chronological narrative of all events, including:

- The cause of the spill, release, fire, or explosion;
- The initial situation;
- Efforts to obtain response action by those responsible for the spill, release, fire, or explosion;
- The organization of the response, including participation by public and private sector organizations;
- The resources committed;
- The location of the hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant released, spilled, or burned in a fire or explosion;
- Details of any threat abatement action taken; and
- Public information and community relation activities.

Effectiveness of Removal Actions — A thorough analysis of the removal actions taken by:

- Those responsible for the spill, release, fire, or explosion;
- State and local response personnel;
- Federal agencies; and
- Private groups, volunteers, and others.

Problems Encountered—A list of problems affecting response.

Recommendations—OSCs recommendations are a source for new procedures and policy and should include:

- Means to prevent a recurrence of the spill, release, fire, or explosion;
- Improvement of response actions; and
- Any recommended changes in the Joint Contingency Plan.

4. Final Preparedness Incident Report

If an ISJRT is convened to address an issue in the inland border area as specified in Section 203.2 of the Inland Border Plan, a Final Incident Report should be prepared and transmitted to the JRT. The Final Incident Report should describe the specific incident in detail, the specific geographic area, members of the ISJRT who worked on the incident and their roles, actions taken, ideas and options considered for resolving the incident and, if applicable, the pros and cons of each, and final recommendations. The format for the Final Incident Report should be as follows:

- Description of incident;
- List of support agency members on the ISJRT and their specific roles;
- Specific steps taken to resolve the incident;
- Ideas and options considered and pros and cons of each;
- Final resolution;
- Next steps; and
- Final recommendations.

Joint Response Team (JRT) Agencies

Primary Agencies

For the United States, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has primary responsibility for providing assistance and coordinating the U.S. response under this Inland Border Plan. On the part of Mexico, the Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) has the responsibility to give assistance and coordinate Mexican participation in this Inland Border Plan, in partnership with the Secretariat of Government through the National Protección Civil System. General responsibilities of these agencies include:

- Coordinating, integrating, and managing the overall joint effort to detect, identify, contain, clean up, dispose of, or minimize the danger of releases of hazardous substances, or prevent, mitigate, or minimize threats of releases;
- Maintaining close coordination with the affected locality, ISJRT, OSCs, and other participants; and
- Providing administrative assistance, facilities, communications, and personnel to support response efforts under this Inland Border Plan within that agency's jurisdiction.

Support Agencies

Assistance available from federal support agencies of the United States and Mexico is presented below. Each support agency should provide assistance to preparedness and response efforts under this Inland Border Plan in its respective areas of expertise and consistent with its capabilities and legal authorities.

Bi-National Agencies

The **International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC)** may be notified about incidents in international rivers and waters and would respond to the extent that its authority, responsibility, and resources permit. The U.S. section of the IBWC may coordinate with the appropriate federal, state, and local authorities, and the Mexican section of the IBWC may coordinate with the Mexican National Water Commission (CNA) in fulfilling its responsibilities regarding international waters of the United States and Mexico.

The IBWC functions as an international organization, consisting of U.S. and a Mexican sections. The two sections operate under the policy guidance of the U.S. Department of State (DOS) and the Mexican Secretariat of Foreign Relations, respectively. The IBWC is charged with implementing the provisions of existing treaties dealing with boundary and water matters affecting the United States and Mexico, including: preservation of the international boundary, distribution of waters of the boundary rivers between the two countries, control of floods on the boundary rivers, regulation of boundary rivers through joint storage works to enable division and utilization of the waters by the two countries, improvement of the water quality of the boundary rivers, solution of border sanitation problems, and use of international waters of the Rio Grande to jointly develop hydroelectric power.

Agencies Supporting the United States

The **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)** co-chairs the U.S./Mexico Joint Response Team, chairs the National Response Team (NRT), co-chairs the standing Regional Response Teams (RRTs), and the Incident-Specific Joint Response Team at the response level, provides pre-designated On-Scene Coordinators for the inland zone, and generally provides scientific support coordinators for the inland zone. EPA provides expertise on environmental effects of releases and on environmental pollution control techniques. EPA provides guidance, technical assistance, and training

in hazardous materials preparedness and response, and also provides legal expertise on the interpretation of environmental statutes.

The **U.S. Coast Guard (USCG),** now part of the Department of Homeland Security, provides On-Scene Coordinators for the coastal zone, the NRT vice-chair, and co-chairs for the standing RRTs. The USCG staffs and administers the National Response Center; maintains the continuously manned facilities that can be used for command, control, and surveillance of releases in coastal waters; and serves as fund manager for the Oil Spill Pollution Liability Trust Fund established under the Oil Pollution Act. The Coast Guard's National Strike Force is specially trained and equipped to respond to major pollution incidents. In water pollution incidents in which the USCG has financial responsibility jurisdiction, the USCG ensures that responsible parties, both from the United States and foreign countries, are able to compensate the United States and other damaged parties through the Certificate of Financial Responsibility program.

The **U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)** has scientific and technical capability to measure, evaluate, and monitor, either on the ground or by aircraft, situations where natural resources, including soil, water, wildlife, and vegetation, have been impacted by hazardous substances. Agencies within USDA with relevant expertise are: the Forest Service, the Agricultural Research Service, the Soil Conservation Service, the Food Safety and Inspection Service, and the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

The **Department of Commerce (DOC),** through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), provides scientific support for responses and contingency planning in coastal and marine areas, including assessments of the hazards that may be involved, predictions of movement and dispersion of oil and hazardous substances through trajectory modeling, and information on the sensitivity of coastal environments to oil or hazardous substances. NOAA provides scientific expertise on the living marine resources it manages and protects. It also provides information on actual and predicted meteorological, hydrologic, ice, and oceanographic conditions for marine, coastal, and inland waters as well as tide and circulation data.

The **Department of Defense (DOD)** takes all action necessary with regard to releases of hazardous substances where the release is on, or the sole source of the release is from, a facility or vessel under jurisdiction, custody, or control of DOD. DOD may also, consistent with its operational requirements and at the request of the On-Scene Coordinator, provide locally deployed U.S. Navy oil spill equipment and provide assistance to other federal agencies on request. The following two branches of DOD have particularly relevant expertise:

- The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has specialized equipment and personnel for removing navigation obstructions and accomplishing structural repairs.
- The U.S. Navy has an extensive array of specialized equipment and personnel available for use in ship salvage, shipboard damage control, pollution abatement and diving.

The **Department of Energy (DOE),** except as otherwise provided in Executive Order 12580[1], provides designated On-Scene Coordinators that are responsible for taking all response actions with respect to releases of hazardous substances where either the release is on, or the sole source of the release is from, any facility or vessel under its jurisdiction, custody or control. In addition, under the NRP Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex, DOE provides advice and assistance to other OSCs for emergency actions essential for the control of immediate radiological hazards. Incidents that qualify for DOE radiological advice and assistance are those believed to involve source, by-product, or special nuclear material or other ionizing radiation sources, including radium, and other naturally

[1]Executive Order 12580 delegates to various Federal officials the responsibilities vested in the President for implementing the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA).

occurring radionuclides, as well as particle accelerators. Assistance is available through direct contact with the appropriate DOE Radiological Assistance Program Regional Office.

The **Department of Homeland Security (DHS)** is responsible for preventing and deterring terrorist attacks and protecting against and responding to threats and hazards to the nation. DHS strives to ensure safe and secure borders, welcome lawful immigrants and visitors, and promote the free flow of commerce.

The **Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)** is responsible for providing assistance on matters related to the assessment of health hazards at a response site and protection of both response workers and public health. HHS is delegated authorities under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act relating to a determination that illness, disease, or complaints may be attributable to exposure to a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Agencies within HHS that have relevant responsibilities, capabilities, and expertise include the U.S. Public Health Service, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), the National Institutes for Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH).

The **Department of the Interior (DOI)** manages a wide variety of natural, cultural, historical and mineral resources and has certain responsibilities for Native Americans and U.S. territories. DOI manages almost 40 percent of the land base in the United States along the Mexican border. These areas consist of internationally and nationally significant parks and monuments, wildlife refuges, biosphere reserves, wilderness areas, public lands, a wild and scenic river and other waterways. DOI has additional management responsibility for federally listed threatened and endangered animals and plant species, migratory birds and certain marine mammals. The nine DOI bureaus with jurisdiction over and expertise in these resources may be contacted during hazardous material emergency incident response through DOI Regional Environmental Offices in Albuquerque (representing Texas and New Mexico) and San Francisco (representing Arizona and California). DOI's Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance is the designated DOI representative to the U.S. RRTs and the JRT.

The **Department of Justice (DOJ)** provides expert advice on legal questions arising from discharges or releases, and federal agency responses. In addition, the DOJ represents the federal government, including its agencies, in litigation relating to such discharges or releases.

The **Department of Labor (DOL),** through the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the States' operating plans approved under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, has authority to conduct safety and health inspections of pollutant response operations and hazardous waste sites to assure that employees are being protected and to determine if the site is in compliance with safety and health standards and regulations. On request, OSHA is prepared to provide advice and assistance regarding hazards to persons engaged in response activities.

The **Department of State (DOS)** leads the negotiation of international agreements that provide for international joint contingency plans. DOS also helps to coordinate an international response when discharges or releases cross international boundaries or involve foreign flag vessels. Additionally, DOS coordinates requests for assistance from foreign governments and U.S. proposals for conducting research at incidents that occur in waters of other countries. DOS should also work with U.S. immigration and customs authorities to conduct any needed bilateral negotiations to establish mechanisms to expedite the entrance of emergency personnel and equipment into the United States. The U.S. section of the International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) coordinates with the Bureau of Reclamation, the Amy Corps of Engineers, and appropriate agencies or U.S. Border States.

The **Department of Transportation (DOT)** provides response expertise pertaining to transportation of oil or hazardous substances by all modes of transportation. Through the Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA), DOT offers expertise in the requirements for packaging, handling, and transporting regulated hazardous materials. RSPA provides technical assistance in the form of Emergency Response Guidebooks and planning support in the development of protective action decision strategies and exercise scenarios.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is the unified border agency within the Department of Homeland Security. CBP combined the inspectional workforces and broad border authorities of United States Customs, United States Immigration, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and the entire U.S. Border Patrol. CBP includes more than 41,000 employees who manage, control and protect the borders of the United States, at and between the official ports of entry. As the nation's unified border agency, CBP is strategically positioned at and between the United States' ports of entry to prevent terrorist attacks on the United States. This includes carrying out traditional border-related responsibilities, such as stemming the tide of illegal drugs and illegal aliens, securing and facilitating legitimate global trade and travel, and protecting the food supply and agriculture industry from pests and diseases.

The **Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA),** as a part of DHS, provides guidance, policy, and program advice, and technical assistance in hazardous materials and radiological emergency preparedness activities (planning, training, and exercising) to state and local governments. When the NRP is activated, FEMA provides advice and assistance to the lead agency on coordinating relocation assistance and mitigation efforts with other federal agencies, state and local governments, and the private sector. FEMA may enter into an agreement with the appropriate political entity to implement relocation assistance in a response.

The **General Services Administration (GSA)** provides logistical and resource support to federal response operations. Such assistance includes emergency relief supplies, office and other space, office equipment, office supplies, telecommunications, contracting services, transportation services, and personnel required to support immediate response activities.

The **Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)** responds, as appropriate, to releases of radioactive materials by its licensees. In addition, the NRC is able to provide advice to the On-Scene Coordinator when assistance is required in identifying the source and character of other hazardous substance releases where the NRC has licensing authority for activities utilizing radioactive materials.

Agencies Supporting Mexico

The **Secretariat of Government (SEGOB) through the National Civil Protection System (SINAPROC)** coordinates the activities of the agencies of the public sector — federal, state, and municipal — as well as private institutions in order to prevent and respond to incidents that affect the population in the areas where an accident might occur. It also protects the population against risks and dangers associated with a natural or human disaster.

The **Secretariat for National Defense (SEDENA)** is the institution that guarantees national security, aids the civil population and cooperates in case of public need as well as to collaborate in social work. Missions are executed jointly with the Army when they are ordered to do so or when circumstances make it necessary.

The **Secretariat of the Navy (SM)** protects the fluvial and maritime traffic in the federal jurisdiction; develops rescue operations on the ocean and in national waters; and helps to protect the civil population in disaster zones or emergencies, acting by itself or jointly with the Army and Air Force according to the Inland Border Plan.

The **Secretariat of Health (SS)** enters into action in case of an emergency caused by a sudden deterioration of the environment that puts the population in risk. The agency adopts the prevention and control measures necessary to protect the health without interfering with the Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources.

Special actions in matters of general health are taken by the Secretariat of Health, which organizesspecial brigades that act under its direction and responsibility and entrust the federal, state, and municipal authorities the execution of activities these brigades deem necessary.

The **Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT)** and the National Ecology Institute (INE), as decentralized members of the Secretariat, determine the norms that will assure the conservation or restoration of the fundamental ecosystem for the development of the community, especially in emergency situations or environmental risk, with such participation as appropriate by other dependencies from the Secretariat of Government, the Federal Public Administration, and the State and Municipal governments.

The **Office of the Federal Attorney General for Environmental Protection (PROFEPA),** as a decentralized office of SEMARNAT, verifies compliance with environmental norms, carries out environmental audits of private or public firms under federal jurisdiction with respect to the activities that might be of potential risk to the environment, and provides specialized guidance for spills, explosions, fires, and releases of chemical products.

The **National Commission of Water (CNA),** as a decentralized member of SEMARNAT, is the authority for control of Mexico's waterbodies.

The **Secretariat of Communications and Transport (SCT)** regulates the traffic through the Federal Road Police (PFC), as well as maritime and air transport; to freely use all the transport equipment that belong to the state, no matter what legal regime they belong to; to freely use and prioritize the telecommunication services in general, as well as the radio and television transmissions; and to command and control the communications, operations, and maintenance of the communication networks.

The **Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, and Rural Development** controls the foods that can be affected during an emergency.

The **National Center for Disaster Prevention (CENAPRED)** develops research strategies, applies and coordinates technologies for the prevention and mitigation of disasters, promotes professional and technical training, and supports the dissemination of information about preparation and self-protective measures for the population before the contingency of a disaster and, by this means, supports and assists SINAPROC.

The **National Communications Center (CENACOM)** is similar to the U.S. National Response Center in that it also consists of an Emergency Operations Center. CENACOM monitors and conducts preparedness activities for possible incidents. It also conducts research, training, and outreach to reduce significant risks to the general population.

The **Secretariat of Foreign Affairs (SRE)** helps the immigration and customs authorities to conduct bilateral negotiations to establish mechanisms to expedite the entrance of emergency response equipment and personnel into Mexico. The Mexican section of the International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) coordinates with CNA regarding domestic aspects of United States and Mexican management of international waters in fulfillment of bilateral treaties and agreements.

The **Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (SHCP)** through the General Customs Administration establishes mechanisms in order to facilitate and expedite rapid crossing of vehicles, equipment, and general cargo needed for an emergency.

The **National Immigration Institute (INM),** in conformance with the decree under which it was created as a decentralized technical agency and as part of the Secretariat of Government, has as its objective the planning, execution, control, supervision, and evaluation of immigration services and implements the necessary coordinating mechanisms in order to facilitate the entry and exit of persons into and out of the country, thus assuring an efficient joint response in the case of polluting incidents that affect the inland border area between Mexico and the United States.

The **INM** carries out these activities in accordance with the immigration related authority vested in the Secretariat of Government under Articles 7(II), 10 to 13, 15 to 18, and 20 of the General Immigration Law and its implementing regulations.

The **Secretariat of Energy (SE),** through the **National Commission of Nuclear Security and Safeguard (CNSNS),** advises federal, state, and local entities concerning nuclear and radiation safety measures that would be required in the case of an incident or accident. The SE also is responsible for, when technically prudent, the containment equipment and the securing of ionizing radiation sources.

SEMARNAT

SEMARNAT assists in the coordination of this Inland Border Plan through its state representatives and the representations of the federal sector in the Border States.

The representations of the federal sector are:

- The **Secretariat of National Defense (SEDENA)** and the **Secretariat of the Navy (SM),** according to their respective jurisdiction areas, are in charge of providing the elements to help the civil population by adapting their organization for response and adjusting their procedures according to the actions resulting from this Inland Border Plan.
- The **Secretariat of Health (SS)** coordinates the institutions and dependencies of the health sector and other public, social, and private medical service centers that will participate in the emergency. The Secretariat provides the medical attention required by the population, the workers, and the aid personnel during the entire emergency.
- The **Mexican section of the International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC),** which functions under the Mexican Secretariat for Foreign Relations and in coordination with the **National Water Commission (CNA),** evaluates the consequences of spills or releases of hazardous substances into international waters and implements emergency actions.
- The **Mexican Petroleum Company (PEMEX),** which is part of the federal government,promptly reports the existence of an emergency should a spill or release of hazardous substances to international waters occur in one of its plants in the border zone between the U.S. and Mexico. It implements the first response action measures until the authorities legally in charge for the response arrive. Also, in case of an emergency in the Border Zone, PEMEX provides aid with response personnel and equipment.
- The **Secretariat of Communication and Transport (SCT)** facilitates the communication (via telephone and radio) with other dependencies and institutions during the emergency.
- The **Federal Road Police (PFC),** which is under the jurisdiction of the SCT, isolates the accident area and turns away the traffic during the emergency in order to protect the population. In case an evacuation is necessary, the PFC is in charge of completing this operation as quickly as possible.

- The **National Commission of Nuclear Security and Safeguard (CNSNS)** collaborates jointly with other dependencies in the evaluation of the consequences of a radiological emergency, as well as the implementation of the security measures to protect the population and the natural environment/ecosystem.
- The **Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT),** through PROFEPA and the National Ecology Institute (INE), evaluates the consequences of the spill or release of hazardous substances.
- The **National Center of Disaster Prevention (CENAPRED),** an agency under the jurisdiction of the **Secretariat of Government,** promotes the training of emergency response personnel in the participating institutions.
- The **Mexican General Customs Administration,** a member under the jurisdiction of the **Secretariat of Housing and Public Credit (SHCP),** implements policies and facilitates legal formalities for border crossing of the emergency response team.
- The **National Immigration Institute (INM),** as part of the Secretariat of Government, implements the necessary coordination mechanisms in order to facilitate the entry and exit of persons into and from the country, thus assuring an efficient joint response for the population in case of polluting incidents that affect the inland border area between Mexico and the United States.

Roles and Responsibilities

G.1 Duties and Responsibilities of the Joint Response Team (JRT)

The JRT co-chair of each country should identify its support agencies, designate its members on the JRT, and communicate its designations to the other country. When the JRT meets in the United States, the U.S. co-chair is expected to preside. When the JRT meets in Mexico, the Mexican co-chair is expected to preside.

Listed below are the specific planning, preparedness, response, and activation duties and responsibilities of the JRT.

G.1.1 Specific Preparedness Duties and Responsibilities of the JRT

When the JRT is not activated, it should:

- Develop and update procedures for carrying out a joint response to a polluting incident, including procedures to promote the coordination of federal, state, and local government and private industry responses to polluting incidents.
- Foster the development and international cooperation of local action groups, such as the Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) in the United States, and Local Mutual Help Committees (CLAMs) and units under the Awareness and Preparation for Emergencies at the Local Level (APELL) program in Mexico.
- Promote the preparation, maintenance, and exercises of Sister City Plans to ensure emergency preparedness at the local level.
- Review and/or revise the Inland Border Plan annually incorporating as necessary any findings from:
- Final Incident Reports developed by the ISJRT after the termination of a joint response, especially the recommendations for improving the joint response,
- All reports developed by the ISJRT,
- Lessons learned from simulations and exercises, and
- Changes in the national policies and/or procedures in the United States and Mexico.
- Conduct annual meetings to discuss preparedness and activation issues related to the successful implementation of the Inland Border Plan. The JRT co-chairs may meet more frequently.
- Maintain a contact list of names and telephone numbers of all support agencies of the JRT as well as appropriate persons to contact under this Inland Border Plan. This list should be updated annually.
- Develop recommendations for training of federal, state, and local planners and responders.
- Develop recommendations (based on each country's requirements) for equipping and protecting response personnel.
- Conduct periodic exercises of this Inland Border Plan.

G.1.2 Specific Activation Duties and Responsibilities of the JRT

When the United States and Mexico have agreed to activate the JRT, the JRT should:

- Activate the JRT as stipulated in Section 403 of the Inland Border Plan.
- Notify the National Coordinators and keep them informed.
- Notify each country's embassy (in Washington, D.C., and Mexico City) as well as consulates close to the incident.

- Coordinate national-level activities of all involved federal departments and agencies.
- Develop a joint public information strategy (in conjunction with the ISJRT and the OSCs).
- Facilitate information exchange between the countries.
- Provide assistance to the ISJRT. This assistance could include:
  - Facilitating the provision of emergency resources, support, and invocation of other related emergency plans, such as those involving customs and immigration,
  - Advising the ISJRT and the OSCs about possible measures to take in response to the polluting incident and about the resources available to carry out these measures, and
  - Evaluating and making recommendations concerning the response activities and measures taken by the ISJRT and the OSCs.
- Address policy issues and procedures as they arise.

G.2 Duties and Responsibilities of the ISJRT

The Incident-Specific JRT (ISJRT) is responsible for effective implementation of the Inland Border Plan on a regional level in the United States and on a state and local level in Mexico in accordance with the policies of the JRT.

Listed below are the duties and responsibilities of the ISJRT, which should address preparedness activities and response activities during activation.

G.2.1 Duties and Responsibilities of the IS JRT

The ISific JRT should conduct the following activities for preparedness:

- Conduct annual (or more frequent) meetings to plan, review actions and activities in the border area, address emerging issues, resolve outstanding issues, and exchange information.
- Assist in the preparation, maintenance, and exercise of Sister City Plans to ensure emergency preparedness at the local level.
- Develop procedures (in coordination with the JRT) for a joint response to a polluting incident.
- Conduct exercises of this Inland Border Plan.
- Develop and forward to the JRT a Final Incident Report as stipulated in Section 404.2 and Appendix E of the Inland Border Plan.
- Recommend to the JRT any changes and/or improvements needed to this Inland Border Plan.

The ISJRT should conduct the following activities for a response:

- Monitor incoming reports, evaluate the possible impact of reported polluting incidents, and be fully aware at all times the actions and plans of the OSCs.
- Seek arrangements with appropriate agencies having services, facilities, or equipment that may be useful to response to the polluting incidents.
- Coordinate the actions of the various agencies in supplying the necessary resources and assistance to the OSCs.
- Advise the OSCs about the resources and assistance available to carry out the OSCs' response activities.
- Make recommendations and provide advice to the OSCs concerning the response activities, as requested.

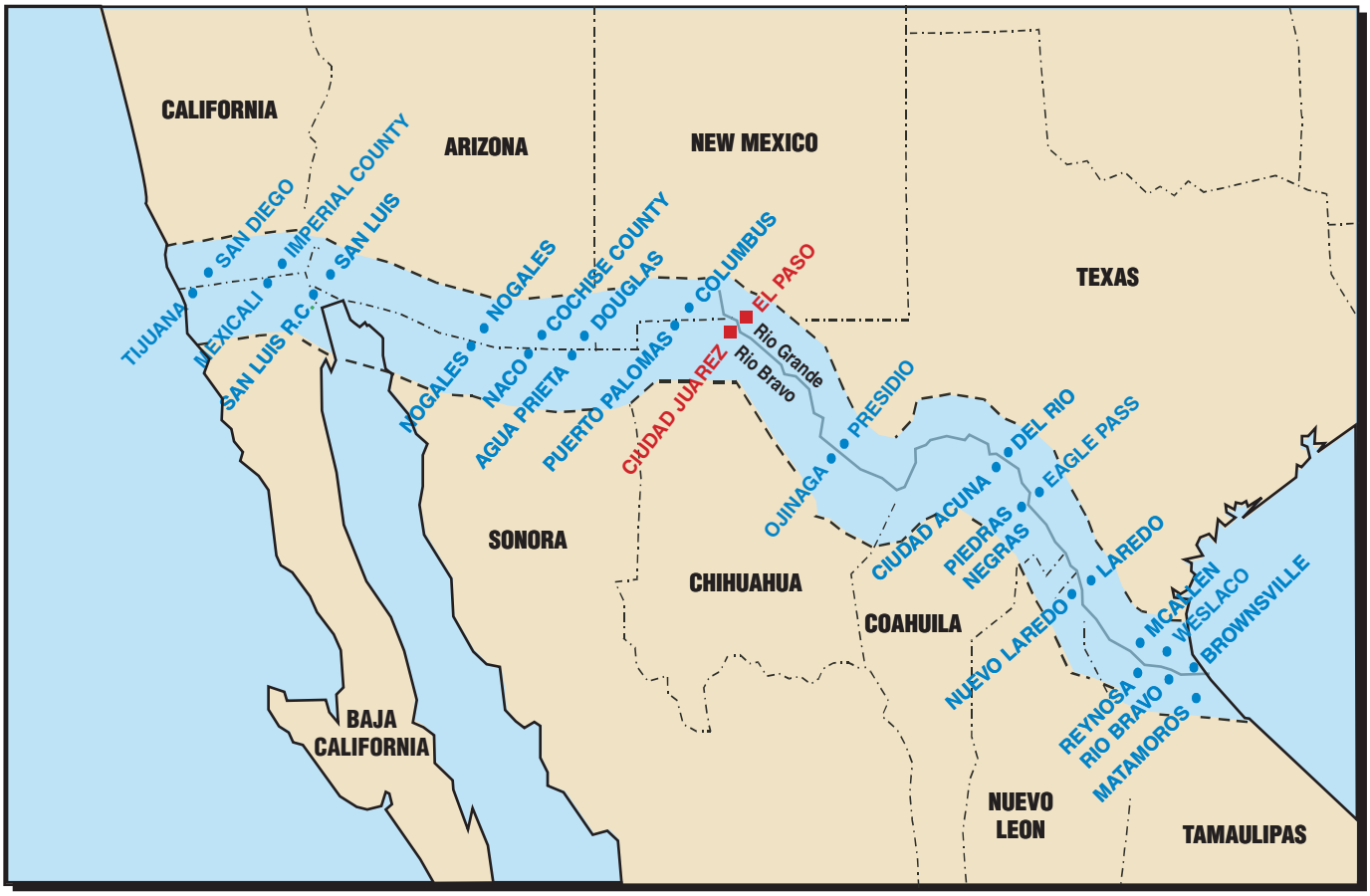
- Coordinate all reporting to the JRT on the status of the polluting incident;
- Ensure that the OSCs have adequate public information support and assist in the preparation of information releases in compliance with the joint public information strategy (see Section 405 of the Inland Border Plan).
- Provide the liaison and advisory role between the JRT and the OSCs.
- Review post-incident reports from the OSCs on the handling of pollution incidents for the purpose of developing the Final Incident Report as stipulated in Section 404.2.
- Develop, in conjunction with the OSCs, a Final Incident Report as stipulated in Section 404.2 and Appendix E.
- Provide the Final Incident Report to the JRT.

G.3 On-Scene Coordinator

The functions and responsibilities of the OSC, as detailed under the framework of the laws, rules, and operating procedures of each country, are:

- Coordinate and direct measures related to the detection of polluting incidents.
- Determine the facts concerning the polluting incident, including the nature, quantity, and location of the hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant; the direction and probable time of travel of the hazardous substance, pollutant or contaminant; the available resources and those resources required; and the potential impacts on public health and welfare, and on the environment.
- Develop a Preliminary Assessment based on his/her findings (as stipulated in Section 404.1 and Appendix E of the Inland Border Plan);
- Coordinate and direct all phases of the response action within his or her jurisdiction.
- Make detailed situation reports (SITREPs) to the ISJRT about all aspects of the polluting incident and the progress of the response operation (see Appendix E).
- Recommend to the ISJRT the termination of a joint response action.
- Prepare and submit (in conjunction with the ISJRT) to the JRT a Final Incident Report on each polluting incident as stipulated in Section 404.2.

Map of Inland Border Area and Sister Cities[2]



[2]For the purposes of this Joint Inland Contingency Plan, the term "sister cities" in the English version will mean "ciudades fronterizas" in the Spanish version.

APPENDIX I

Plans

I.1 List Of Federal, State, and Local Plans

I.1.1 Bi-National Plans

United States-Mexico Joint Contingency Plan Regarding Pollution of the Marine Environment, July 24, 1980.

United States-Mexico Agreement of May 3, 1968 on Cooperation in Cases of Natural Disasters:

- Plan for Geological Phenomena (San Diego-Tijuana)
- Plan for Hydrometeorological Phenomena (Brownsville-Matamoros)
- Brownsville/Matamoros Sister City Contingency Plan (May 1997)

I.1.2 For the United States

National Plans

- National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)
- National Response Plan (NRP)
- Nuclear and Radiological Annex of the NRP
- National Drinking Water Plan

Regional Plans

- Region VI Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan
- Region IX Mainland Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan

State Plans

- State of Arizona Emergency Response and Recovery Plan (SERRP)
- State of California Emergency Plan
- State of New Mexico All-Hazard Emergency Operations Plan
- State of Texas Emergency Management Plan: Annex Q — Hazardous Materials and Oil Spill Response

I.1.3 For Mexico

National Plans

- National Civil Protection Program
- National Program for Medical Attention During Disasters (Secretariat of Health)
- Operations Manual for CONASUPO and Affiliates During Disasters
- Plan SM-A-87: Citizen Assistance During Disasters (Secretariat of Navy)
- Plan DN-III-E: Civilian Population Assistance (Secretariat of National Defense)
- Manual of Emergency Attention for Hydroecological Emergencies Related to Continental National Waters (CNA)

State Protección Civil Programs

- Baja California
- Sonora
- Chihuahua
- Coahuila
- Nuevo Leon
- Tamaulipas

Local Plans

- Plan for Management of Toxic Substances and Frequently Used Chemicals (Federal Electricity Commission)
- Plan for Solid Waste Management
- Plan for the Preventive Management of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) (Civil Protection Units)
- Emergency Control Systems

I.2 List of Sister Cities

UNITED STATES	MEXICO
San Diego, California	Tijuana, Baja California
Imperial County, California	Mexicali, Baja California
San Luis, Arizona	San Luis RC, Sonora
Nogales, Arizona	Nogales, Sonora
Conchise County, Arizona	Naco, Sonora
Douglas, Arizona	Agua Prieta, Sonora
Columbus, New Mexico	Puerto Palomas, Chihuahua
El Paso, Texas	Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua
Presidio, Texas	Ojinaga, Chihuahua
Del Rio, Texas	Cuidad Acuna, Coahuila
Eagle Pass, Texas	Piedras Negra, Coahuila
Laredo, Texas	Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas
McAllen, Texas	Reynosa, Tamaulipas
Weslaco, Texas	Rio Bravo, Tamaulipas
Brownsville, Texas	Matamoros, Tamaulipas