

CANUSPLAIN

ANNEX II TO THE

CANADA—UNITED STATES

JOINT INLAND POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN



2015

CANUSPLAIN

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CANADA-UNITED STATES JOINT INLAND POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN

A Plan for Response to Polluting Incidents
Along the Inland Boundary between the Provinces of Alberta,
Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, Canada and the States of Minnesota,
Montana and North Dakota, United States of America

ENVIRONMENT CANADA, PRAIRIE & NORTHERN REGION
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, REGIONS 5 & 8

2015

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LETTER OF PROMULGATION

The Canada–United States Joint Inland Pollution Contingency Plan (the “Inland Plan”), originally signed by the Government of Canada’s Minister of the Environment and the United States Environmental Protection Agency’s (U.S. EPA’s) Administrator in July 1994, and revised and signed in October 2009, sets forth cooperative measures for dealing with a release of a pollutant along the inland boundary of a magnitude that causes, or may cause, damage to the environment or constitutes a threat to public safety, security, health, welfare, or property.

The Inland Plan may also facilitate the provision of assistance in the event that only one country is affected, but the polluting incident is of sufficient magnitude to justify a request for assistance from the other country.

The Inland Plan includes five Regional Annexes. This CANUSPLAIN Annex addresses the inland boundary between the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, Canada and the States of Minnesota, Montana, and North Dakota, United States of America.

A fundamental premise under which CANUSPLAIN operates is that the Responsible Party (RP) is to take the lead role in a response and that the government is to assume the lead role only if the RP’s response is inadequate or otherwise deemed inappropriate. Further, the federal government’s role is to be determined in accordance with the response escalation, i.e. the response is to be led first at the local or community level, followed by the provincial, territorial or state level, and finally the federal level, as additional resources and expertise are needed.

Consistent with the Inland Plan, CANUSPLAIN is not intended to supersede any statutory authorities held by either Participants, to create any legally binding rights or obligations under domestic or international law with regard to the Participants or any other entity, or to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by law or equity against the Participants or any other entity. CANUSPLAIN recognizes that First Nations in Canada have constitutionally protected Aboriginal and treaty rights and provides for their participation when their lands are impacted or threatened. Similarly, CANUSPLAIN also recognizes the interests of U.S. Tribal Nations, their sovereign fundamental or inherent rights, as well as any treaty protected rights and provides for their participation when their lands are impacted or threatened. CANUSPLAIN is to be reviewed periodically by Environment Canada’s (EC’s) Environmental Emergencies Program and U.S. EPA’s Regions 5 and 8, and amended as required.

We, the undersigned, endorse the process described in CANUSPLAIN for the response to a release of a pollutant which causes, or may cause, damage to the environment or constitutes a threat to public safety, security, health, welfare, or property along the shared inland boundary between the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, Canada and the States of Minnesota, Montana, and North Dakota, United States of America.

Signed, in duplicate, in the English and French languages.



Marc D’Iorio
Director General
Environmental Protection
Operations Directorate
Environment Canada
Date: 11/19/2015



Susan Hedman
Regional Administrator
Region 5
U.S. EPA
Date: 12/28/2015



Shaun McGrath
Regional Administrator
Region 8
U.S. EPA
Date: 12/8/2015

100 INTRODUCTION

101 Purpose

The overall purpose of the CANUSPLAIN Annex is to provide details on jurisdictional roles and responsibilities as well as on response procedures related to the implementation of the Inland Plan in EC's Prairie & Northern Region and EPA's Regions 5 and 8.

102 Objectives

The objectives of the CANUSPLAIN Annex are to:

- enable timely and accurate notification of federal, provincial/territorial/state, First and Tribal Nations, and local authorities concerning polluting incidents that occur along the shared inland boundary between the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba and the States of Minnesota, Montana, and North Dakota that are of a magnitude that causes, or may cause, damage to the environment or constitutes a threat to public safety, security, health, welfare, or property;
- establish effective preparedness and response cooperation mechanisms between Canada and the U.S. to deal with such polluting incidents, when there is either the potential for cross-border impacts or when only one country is likely to be impacted but the size of the incident might justify a request for assistance from the other country;
- comply with applicable health and safety standards of each country as part of any joint response effort;
- enable the safe and timely movement of adequate resources including personnel, equipment and supplies across the Canada-U.S. border to respond to a polluting incident; and
- coordinate timely public information releases in both countries.

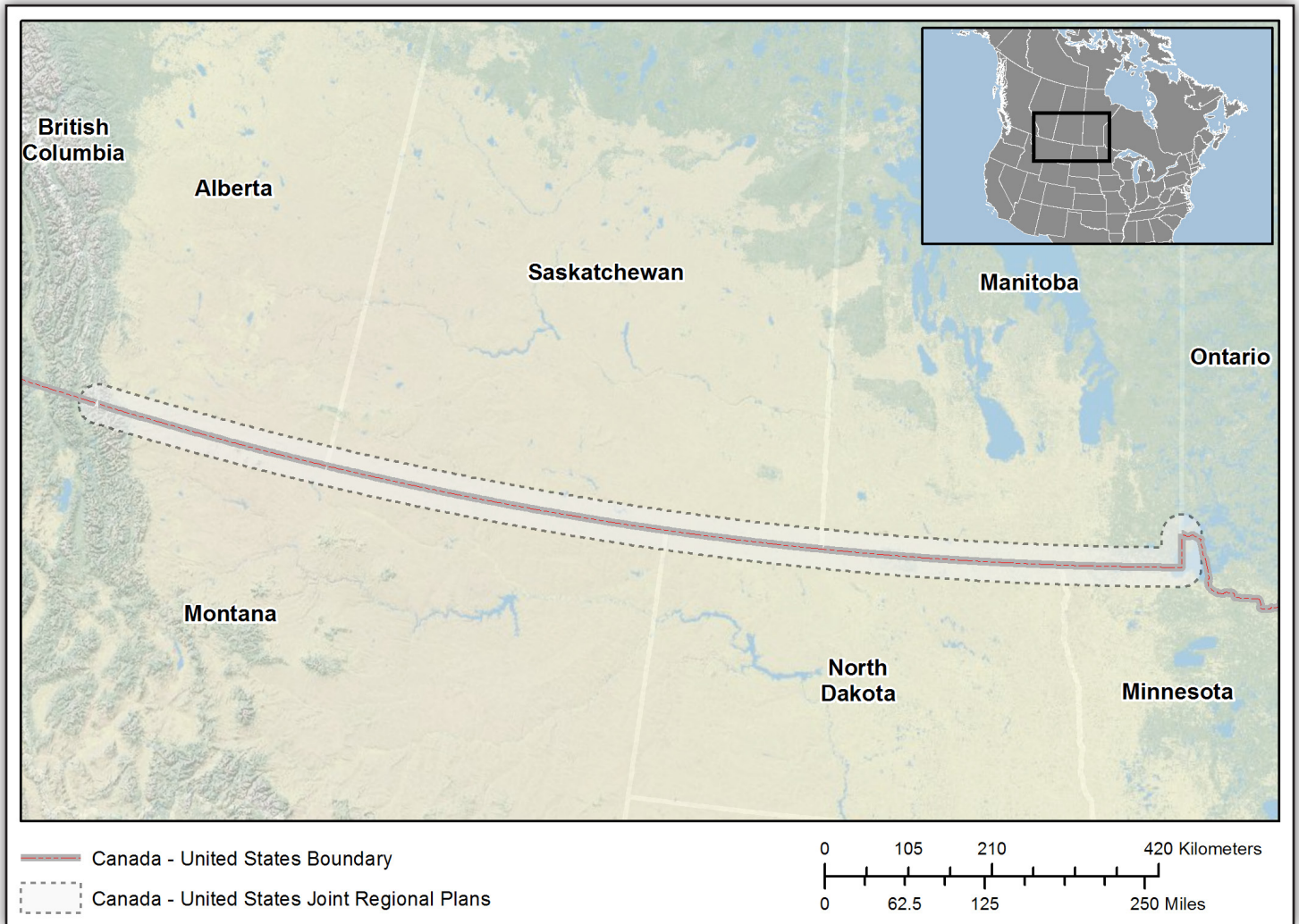
103 Geographical Scope

CANUSPLAIN applies to that portion of the Canada-U.S. inland boundary (an approximate 25 km or 15.5 mile zone on each side of the border) between the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba and the States of Minnesota, Montana, and North Dakota, as depicted in **Figure 1**.

Figures 2a and 2b – *CANUSPLAIN Contingency Plan Zone Cities* is a more detailed view of the CANUSPLAIN border area showing population centers.

Figure 3 – *CANUSPLAIN Contingency Plan Zone Water Bodies* shows shared water bodies, water bodies in or near the CANUSPLAIN border area, and/or rivers flowing across the inland boundary or forming part of the international boundary.

Figure 1: CANUSPLAIN Geographical Area



100 INTRODUCTION

Figure 2a: CANUSPLAIN (West) Contingency Plan Zone Cities

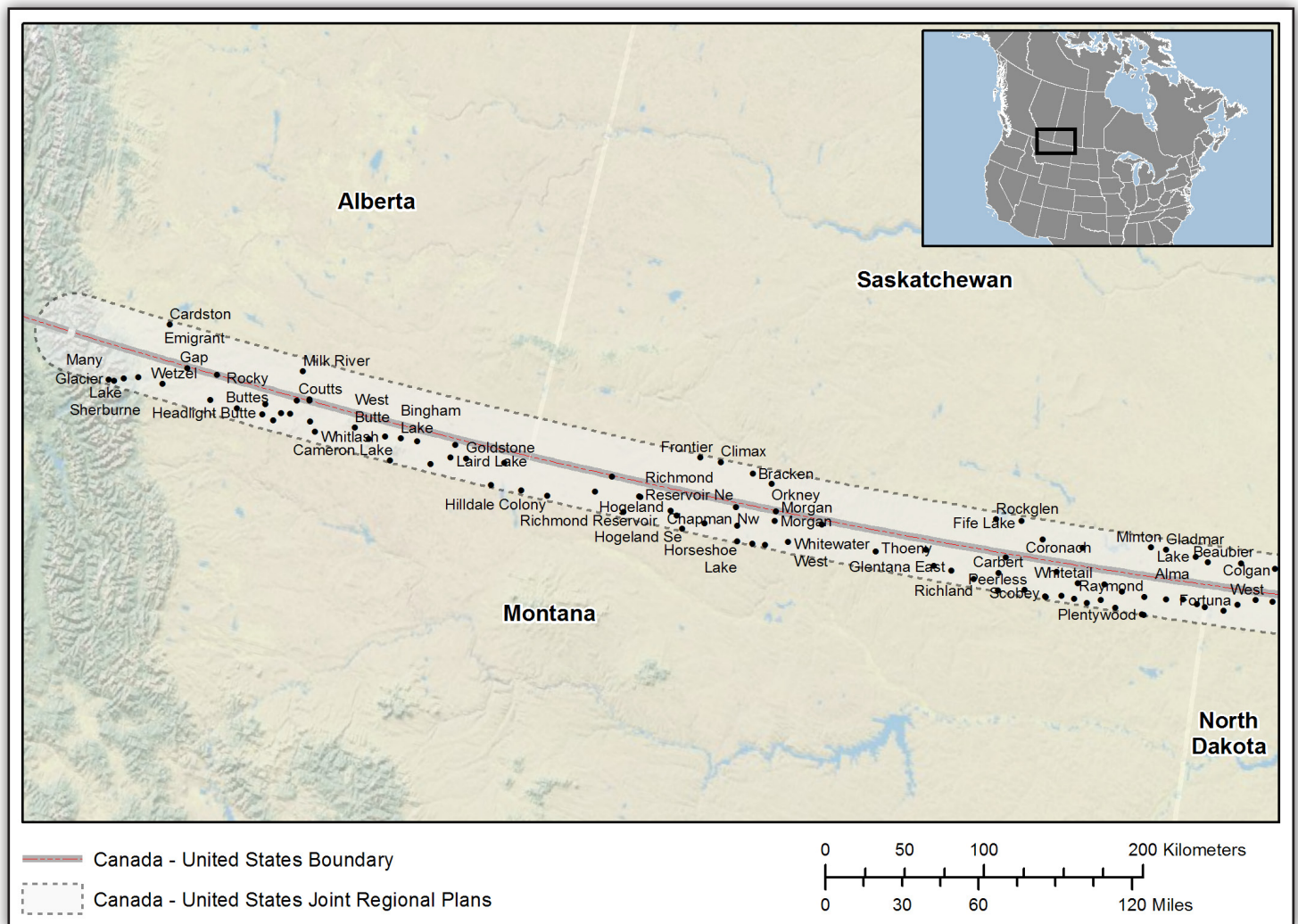
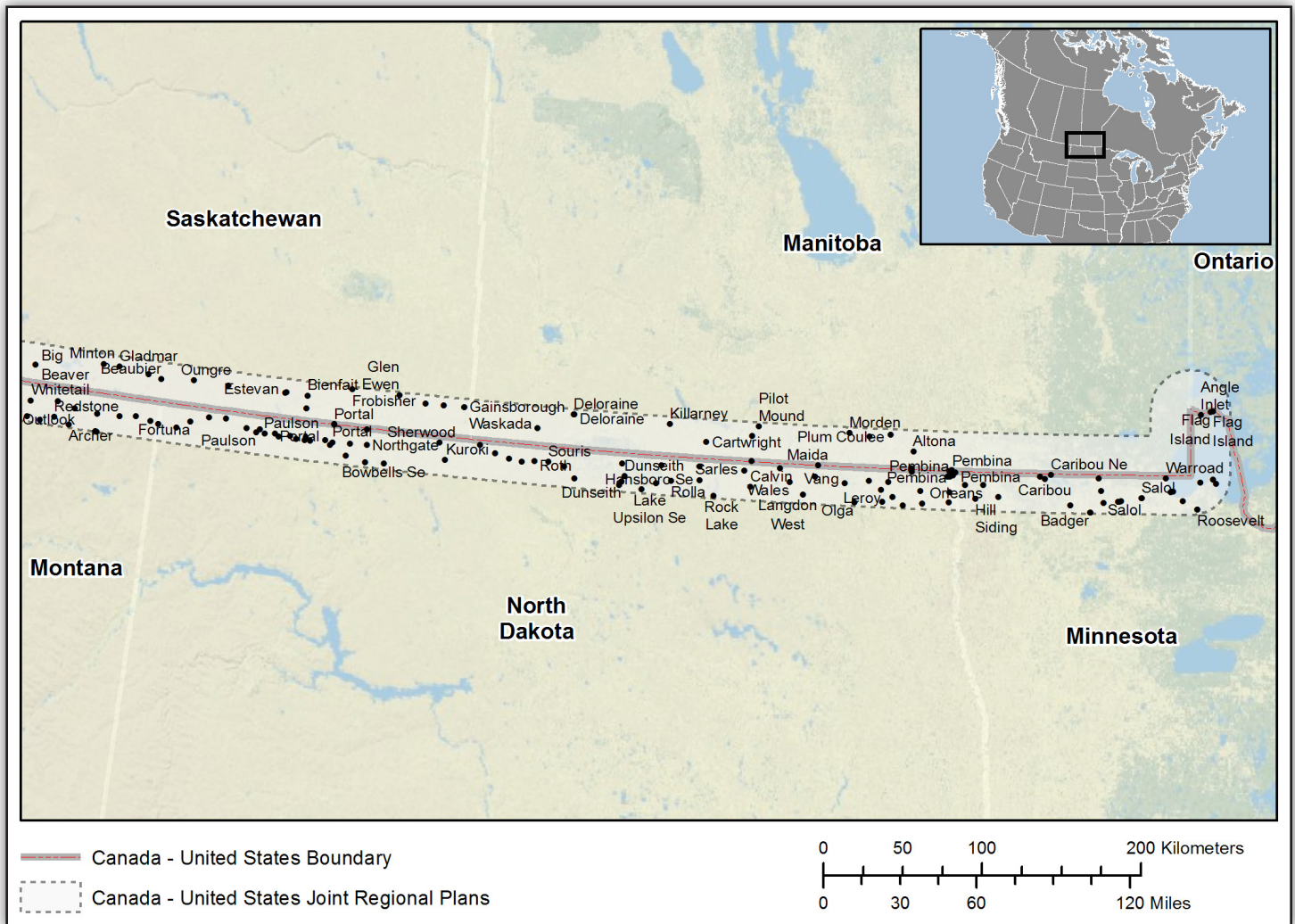
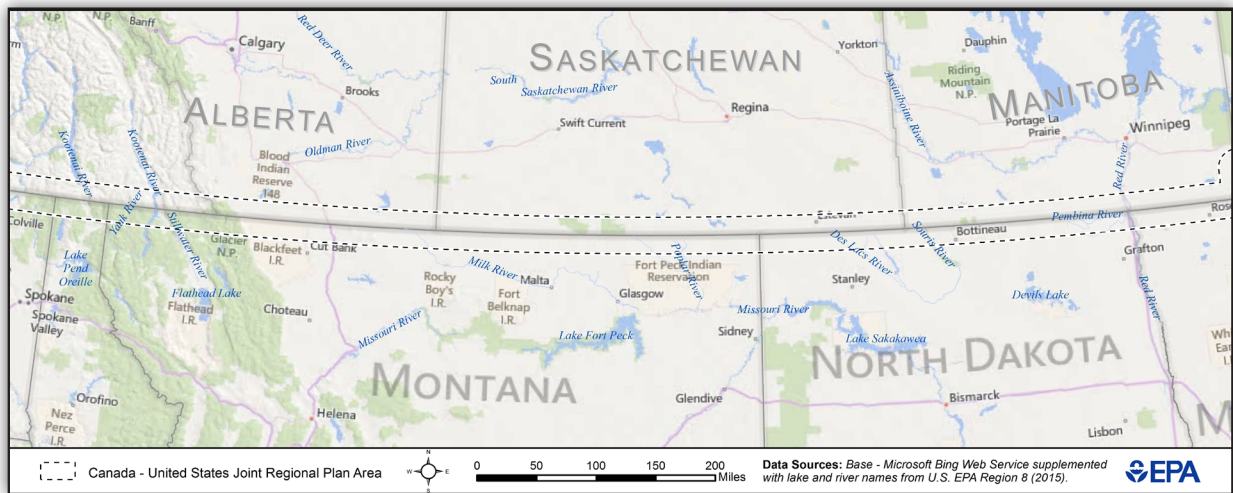


Figure 2b: CANUSPLAIN (East) Contingency Plan Zone Cities



100 INTRODUCTION

Figure 3: CANUSPLAIN Contingency Plan Zone Water Bodies



104 *List of Acronyms*

ACP	(U.S.) Area Contingency Plan
BOC	(Canada) Border Operations Centre
CBP	(U.S.) Customs and Border Protection
CBSA	(Canada) Canada Border Services Agency
DHS	(U.S.) Department of Homeland Security
EC	(Canada) Environment Canada
EPA	(U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency
FCC	(U.S.) Federal Communications Commission
FEMA	(U.S.) Federal Emergency Management Agency
HSOC	(U.S.) Homeland Security Operations Center
IC	(Canada) Industry Canada
ICS	(Canada-U.S.) Incident Command System
ICSU	(U.S.) Incident Communications Support Unit
IRAC	(U.S.) Inter-department Radio Advisory Committee
LNO	(U.S.) Liaison Officer
MOC	(U.S.) Mobile Operations Center
NIFC	(U.S.) National Interagency Fire Center
NTIA	(U.S.) National Telecommunication & Information Administration
OSC	(Canada-U.S.) On-Scene Coordinator
OSM	(U.S.) Office of Spectrum Management
REET	Regional Environmental Emergencies Team
RJRT	(Canada-U.S.) Regional Joint Response Team
RMWCP	(U.S.) Risk Management Workers Compensation Program (North Dakota)
RP	(Canada-U.S.) Responsible Party
RRT	(U.S.) Regional Response Team
SSC	(U.S.) Scientific Support Coordinator
Science Table	(Canada) Environmental Emergencies Science Table
UC	(U.S.) Unified Command
UCS	(U.S.) Unified Command System
UHF	Ultra High Frequency
USDA	(U.S.) United States Department of Agriculture
VHF	Very High Frequency
WSI	(U.S.) Workforce Safety & Insurance (North Dakota)

100 INTRODUCTION

105 Definitions

The following terms are defined for the purpose of the CANUSPLAIN Annex:

- 105.1 Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC) (U.S.). The HSOC serves as the regional and national-level multi-agency situational awareness and operational coordination center for the United States. The HSOC is the primary national hub for domestic incident management, operational coordination, and situational awareness. The HSOC is a standing, 24-hours-per-day/7-days-per-week interagency organization fusing law enforcement, national intelligence, emergency response, and private sector reporting. The HSOC facilitates homeland security information-sharing and operational coordination with other federal, state, local, Tribal, First Nations, and non-governmental Emergency Operation Centers.
- 105.2 Liaison Officer (LNO) (U.S.). The LNO is the liaison between the U.S. Federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) and the Regional Joint Response Team (RJRT) and is the advisor to the OSC on RJRT matters. The LNO, assigned to the Unified Command, facilitates the flow of information between the RJRT and the OSC.
- 105.3 Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC) (U.S.). The SSC serves under the direction of the OSC during a response to a polluting incident, and is responsible for providing scientific support for operational decisions and for coordinating on-scene scientific activity.
- 105.4 Unified Command (UC) (U.S.). An incident command function that can be used in managing complex responses. A UC, as part of an Incident Command System (ICS), brings together the “incident commanders” from each organization involved in a response to allow key decision-makers to develop consensus, coordination, and cooperation.

200 RESPONSE ORGANIZATION

201 Regional Joint Response Team (RJRT)

The composition of the Regional Joint Response Team (RJRT) is to be established in accordance with the needs of a specific incident. Organizations that may comprise the RJRT are those that are listed in Sections 202 and 203 as members of Canada’s Environmental Emergencies Science Table (Science Table) and the U.S. Regional Response Teams (RRTs), respectively.

202 Environmental Emergencies Science Table (Science Table) – Canada

The Environmental Emergencies Science Table (the “Science Table”) builds upon, and replaces the former Regional Environmental Emergencies Team (REET) model.

In the event of a significant polluting incident requiring a heightened level of response and multi-agency cooperation, EC can convene the Science Table and provide consolidated, consensus-based environmental advice for consideration by the OSC and for implementation by the RP.

The Science Table brings together scientific and technical specialists from federal, provincial/territorial and local governments, First Nations, environmental non-government organizations, industry and academic institutions.

Science Table Members address environmental concerns, protection and clean-up priorities and strategies. Members can adapt the scale of response to a particular polluting incident, and provide a forum for rapidly gathering, coordinating and synthesizing environmental information into timely and practical advice. This contributes to minimizing damage to human life or health, or the environment, while maximizing the use of limited response resources and optimizing the environmental response.

During response to a significant polluting incident, the Science Table is to provide advice on a wide range of scientific and technical issues, including but not limited to: resource protection and spill clean-up priorities, spill behavior, environmental/human health impacts of hazardous substances, spill countermeasures and waste disposal. In addition, Science Table Members are to carry out a number of important spill response functions, including but not limited to: supplying environmental sensitivity information, monitoring of environmental impacts, providing advice on the coordination of the rescue and rehabilitation of wildlife, spill trajectory and dispersion modeling, compilation of meteorological data and weather forecasts, hazardous materials (HAZMAT) advice, coordination of shoreline cleanup assessment techniques, and documenting environmental damage.

The Science Table provides response advice but does not physically respond to the polluting incident.

The Science Table is chaired by EC.

200 RESPONSE ORGANIZATION

Scientific Table Members

The following lists potential Member Agencies; other representatives may be requested to join the Science Table, as appropriate:

- Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada
- Alberta Ministry of Environment
- Alberta Energy Regulator
- Alberta Emergency Management Agency
- Alberta Health Services
- Alberta Environment and Sustainable Resource Development
- Canada Border Services Agency
- Environment Canada (Chair)
- First Nations
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada (Habitat Protection and Canadian Coast Guard)
- Health Canada
- Justice Canada
- Manitoba Environment
- Manitoba Health
- Manitoba Mineral Resources
- National Defense
- Parks Canada
- Public Safety Canada
- Public Works and Government Services Canada
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police
- Saskatchewan Ministry of Environment
- Saskatchewan Health
- Saskatchewan Environment and Resource Management
- Transport Canada
- Municipalities

203 Regional Response Teams (RRTs) – United States

RRTs are composed of representatives from U.S. federal agencies, as listed below, states (Minnesota in the Region 5 RRT and Montana and North Dakota in the Region 8 RRT) and Native American Tribes. RRTs are primarily preparedness, planning and support organizations. Their function is fully described in the *National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan*.

In the preparedness aspects of their responsibilities, RRTs promote training activities at all levels of government in order to assure that the organizations that are to reach the scene of an incident first are to be knowledgeable regarding appropriate safety, health, and response techniques.

The planning activities include preparing a plan for how a RRT is to function in the event of an emergency. RRTs are also to promote the preparation of state, county and local response plans.

Although implied by its name, a RRT does not respond to an incident, but rather provides advice and support to the OSC during an incident. The support can vary from legal interpretations of existing statutes to providing human resources and equipment in response to an incident.

RRTs are to be co-chaired by the U.S. EPA and the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG). During a polluting incident, the U.S. EPA co-chair is to assume the RRT leadership position for inland incidents, and the USCG is to assume RRT leadership for marine incidents. At no time is a RRT to direct the response actions of the Unified Command System (UCS) or OSC. RRTs can draw on all of the experience and expertise of their member agencies to provide advice and support to the Unified Command (UC) on both technical and scientific issues.

200 RESPONSE ORGANIZATION

RRT Members

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Defense
- Department of Energy
- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of Homeland Security
- Department of the Interior
- Department of Justice
- Department of Labor
- Department of State
- Department of the Treasury
- Department of Transportation
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Federal Emergency Management Agency
- Food and Drug Administration
- General Services Administration
- Native American Tribe(s)
- Nuclear Regulatory Commission
- States
- U.S. Coast Guard

300 AGREEMENTS AND PLANS

301 *Canadian Agreements and Plans*

- 301.1 Federal Emergency Response Plan
- 301.2 Environmental Emergencies Response Operations Plan
- 301.3 Applicable provincial, regional and municipal emergency response plans

302 *U.S. Agreements and Plans*

- 302.1 National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
- 302.2 Region 5 Regional Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan
- 302.3 Region 8 Regional Contingency Plan
- 302.4 National Response Framework
- 302.5 Applicable state and local emergency response plans

303 *Joint Agreements and Plans*

- 303.1 Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States on Emergency Management Cooperation (2009)

400 CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION

Whether crossing the border for response activities from the Canadian side or the U.S. side, the basic process to cross the border is similar. Before workers and their vehicles, equipment, and supplies cross the border to respond to a polluting incident, EC and/or U.S. EPA officials are to provide advance notification to both the Canadian and U.S. border control agencies, using the contact coordinates for the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) and the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) outlined in Tabs B1 and B2, respectively. The notification is to provide information on the response, the fact that it is being conducted under the Inland Plan, the specific individuals (including their name, date of birth, and passport number or other Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative compliant document number), vehicles, equipment, and supplies involved in the response, and where and when the workers are planning to cross the border. Tab B1 contains the telephone and facsimile numbers as well as the e-mail address to be used to notify CBSA. Tab B2 contains a list of CBP offices and their telephone and facsimile numbers.

Two copies of information on equipment and supplies contained in each vehicle, including serial numbers and declared values, should be in the possession of persons in the vehicles crossing the border. These copies should be presented to both Canadian and U.S. officials at the border crossing, where they are to be stamped/certified. These copies should be retained by the workers and presented again to Canadian and U.S. officials when the border is re-crossed at the conclusion of response activities.

If work activities are to be conducted along the border but not at or requiring a border crossing, the nearest Canadian and U.S. border crossing stations should be notified. In the case of the CBSA, such notifications are to be provided to the CBSA Border Operations Centre (BOC) at the contact coordinates provided in Tab B1. The BOC, in turn, is to advise the CBSA port(s) of entry.

401 Employment and Immigration Procedures for the Deployment of Workers from Canada into the United States

When there is a requirement for Canadian workers to enter the U.S. following activation of the Inland Plan, an EPA official (typically the RRT Co-Chair or the EPA OSC) is to notify CBSA and U.S. CBP of this activation, and that Canadian workers are to be entering the U.S. to assist in responding to a polluting incident. The telephone notification is to be made to the appropriate CBSA BOC and U.S. CBP port of entry, and is to be confirmed in writing to CBSA and CBP at the first opportunity following the telephone notification. The contact coordinates for the CBSA BOC are included in Tab B1. CBP telephone and facsimile numbers, as well as a list of applicable CBP offices and their telephone and facsimile numbers, are included in Tab B2. Please note that CBSA is to accept confirmation of the telephone notification either by facsimile or by e-mail. In order to protect the information that is requested by both Border Agencies, it is recommended that when the telephone notification is made, the preferred method for secure information sharing be discussed.

The following procedures are to be respected to ensure compliance with U.S. CBP procedures (if possible, CBP should be notified at least 24 hours in advance):

- The EPA official is to verify, based upon the documentation provided by the Canadian responder(s), that they are properly trained. This information is to be conveyed to CBP.
- Response organizations are to complete a CBP Form I-94 (a sample form is available at http://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/documents/CBP%20Form%20I-94%20English%20SAMPLE_Watermark.pdf for each response worker).
- Response organizations are to provide safe transport for a CBP Officer to inspect response operations, as needed.

400 CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION

- All personnel are to have proper identification with them. Non-Canadian citizens are to have a passport and a valid visa in their possession, unless they are a citizen of a country eligible for the Visa Waiver Program. Canadian citizens are to provide a Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative compliant document, such as: Passport, Enhanced Driver's License, Trusted Traveler Card (NEXUS, SENTRI or FAST), or Secure Certificate of Indian Status. Please note that entry requirements are determined by the appropriate authorities and are subject to change at any time.
- Upon departing from the U.S., Canadian workers are to stop and report out through a CBP port of entry.

402 *Customs and Excise Procedures for the Deployment of Equipment from Canada into the United States*

When there is a requirement for Canadian equipment to enter the U.S. following activation of the Inland Plan, an EPA official (typically the RRT Co-Chair or the EPA OSC) is to notify CBSA and the U.S. CBP of this activation, and that Canadian equipment is to be entering the U.S. to be used in responding to a polluting incident. The telephone notification is to be made to CBSA's BOC and the appropriate U.S. CBP port of entry, and is to be confirmed in writing to CBSA and CBP at the first opportunity following the telephone notification. The contact coordinates for CBSA's BOC are included in Tab B1. CBP telephone and facsimile numbers, as well as a list of applicable CBP offices and their telephone and facsimile numbers, are included in Tab B2. Please note that CBSA is to accept confirmation of the telephone notification either by facsimile or by e-mail. In order to protect the information that is requested by both Border Agencies, it is recommended that when the telephone notification is made, the preferred method for secure information sharing be discussed.

It is anticipated that the U.S. Customs Port Director may authorize or direct the following activities under the authority of U.S. Customs and Immigration Regulations Section 13322(b), subsections 2.3 of Title 19, U.S. Code:

- Incident-specific response equipment may be given expedited entry/clearance with no duty or other fees imposed.
- Upon arrival at the border crossing station, response personnel are to provide Canadian and American officials with a Certificate of Registration Form 4455 for each vehicle. This form is available at the following link: http://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/documents/CBP%20Form%204455_0.pdf. Additionally, all equipment and materials in each vehicle that is mobilized are to be listed on an equipment list with its declared value. This equipment list is to be attached to Form 4455; two copies of each Form 4455 and attached equipment list are to be made available for review/use by both CBSA officers and U.S. CBP Officers.
- Equipment that enters the U.S. from areas other than a port of entry (e.g., air or water) is to be reported to U.S. CBP within 10 days.
- Material, equipment, or supplies dispatched from Canada are to remain under supervisory control of an appropriate Canadian authority, and are to be brought back within 90 days unless an extension is granted or other arrangements were made at the outset of the response.
- Consumables need not be returned. An account of all equipment and materials is to be maintained during the response efforts to explain any variance due to use or loss, including consumables. Both Border Agencies are expected to question the discrepancy and what is the disposition of the equipment/materials (i.e., protective suits used and disposed of on location of the polluting incident).

400 CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION

Activities which would facilitate movement of equipment back to Canada after the incident would include: identifying ports of entry and projected crossing times; and maintaining dispatches stamped by CBSA which list the equipment in each vehicle, and which can be presented to U.S. CBP Officers upon crossing either back into or out of Canada.

When the emergency requires the use of equipment that contains radioactive sources, border crossing of such equipment is to be coordinated by the Science Table Chair and RRT Chair.

Canadian government owned vehicles travelling into American territory (25 kilometers inland) to perform joint exercises, discuss preparedness and response issues, as well as to assist in the response to a significant border incident, will have the necessary third party automobile liability insurance coverage.

403 *Employment and Immigration Procedures for the Deployment of Workers from the United States into Canada*

When there is a requirement for U.S. workers to enter Canada following activation of the Inland Plan, the Science Table Chair is to notify CBSA and U.S. CBP of this activation, and that U.S. workers are to be entering Canada to assist in responding to a polluting incident. The telephone notification is to be made to CBSA's BOC and the appropriate U.S. CBP port of entry, and is to be confirmed in writing to CBSA and CBP at the first opportunity following the telephone notification. Tab B1 contains the contact coordinates for CBSA's BOC. CBP telephone and facsimile numbers, as well as a list of applicable CBP offices and their telephone and facsimile numbers, are included in Tab B2. Please note that CBSA is to accept confirmation of the telephone notification either by facsimile or by e-mail. In order to protect the information that is requested by both Border Agencies, it is recommended that when the telephone notification is made, the preferred method for secure information sharing be discussed.

- Response personnel are to provide to CBSA officers a valid passport or other Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative compliant document that guarantees re-entry into the U.S.
- Canada's *Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations* section 186(t) allows a foreign national to work in Canada without a work permit as a provider of emergency services, including medical services, for the protection or preservation of life or property.
- If possible, border crossings should be coordinated with EPA such that EPA and the contractors cross the border as one group. If this is not possible, an EPA official should be present at the border crossing, or be in contact with CBSA's BOC when the contractors arrive in order to facilitate crossing activities.

404 *Customs and Excise Procedures for the Deployment of Equipment from the United States into Canada*

When there is a requirement for U.S. equipment to enter Canada following activation of the Inland Plan, the Science Table Chair is to notify CBSA and U.S. CBP of this activation, and that U.S. equipment is to be entering Canada to be used in responding to a polluting incident. The telephone notification is to be made to CBSA's BOC and the appropriate U.S. CBP port of entry, and is to be confirmed in writing to CBSA and CBP at the first opportunity following the telephone notification. Tab B1 contains the contact coordinates for CBSA's BOC. CBP telephone and facsimile numbers, as well as a list of applicable CBP offices and their telephone and facsimile numbers, are included in Tab B2. Please note that CBSA is to accept confirmation of the telephone notification either by facsimile or by

400 CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION

e-mail. In order to protect the information that is requested by both Border Agencies, it is recommended that when the telephone notification is made, the preferred method for secure information sharing be discussed.

CBSA Memorandum D8-1-1 provides the guidelines for temporary importation of emergency goods. Goods imported for use in response to an emergency qualify under tariff item No. 9993.00.00, and the Goods and Services Tax / Harmonized Sales Tax is fully relieved under the Goods for Emergency Use Remission Order (Order in Council 73-2529). As the goods are required on site quickly, the inspecting CBSA officer is to try to expedite the clearance of the goods. No security deposit is to be collected and, where the inspecting CBSA officer deems it necessary, only a simple blotter record on a Form E29B is to be kept describing the goods in general terms. Depending on the circumstances, a Form E29B can also be issued after the fact. This form is available at the following link: <http://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/publications/forms-formulaires/e29b.pdf>.

When goods imported under the Goods for Emergency Use Remission Order are consumed or destroyed in response to the emergency, they cannot be exported. The *Temporary Importation (Tariff Item No. 9993.00.00) Regulations* waive the requirement to provide proof of export for these goods. Where a Form E29B was completed at the time of importation, a Form B3 should be completed for any goods that are not to be exported. Special authorization code 73-2529 is to be entered in field 26 and, where necessary, “9993” should be entered in field 28. A Form E15 or a statement signed by a responsible individual attesting to the consumption or destruction of the goods in Canada is to accompany Form B3. Examples of the types of goods that qualify include, but are not limited to, fire suppressant foams, neutralizing agents, dispersants, etc.

A “responsible individual” includes, but is not limited to, a chief of police, a fire chief, a municipal mayor, a representative of the provincial/territorial government or another individual charged with responsibility for directing the emergency countermeasures.

Upon arrival at the border, response personnel are to provide Canadian and American border officials with a CBP Form 4455 Certificate of Registration for each vehicle. This form is available at the following link: http://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/documents/CBP%20Form%204455_0.pdf. Additionally, all equipment and materials in each vehicle that is mobilized are to be listed on an equipment list with their declared value. This equipment list is to be attached to Form 4455; two copies of each Form 4455 and attached equipment list are to be made available for review/use by both the CBSA officers and CBP officers.

Drivers of U.S. government-owned vehicles are to coordinate with Canadian officials (e.g. Science Table Chair) prior to entry of the vehicles(s) into Canada.

- U.S. government owned vehicles travelling into Canadian territory (25 kilometers inland) to perform joint exercises, discuss preparedness and response issues, as well as to assist in the response to a significant border incident, will have the necessary third party automobile liability insurance coverage.
- The driver of the vehicle transporting the goods into Canada is to carry two copies of the equipment list that includes serial numbers and monetary values. It is advisable to have this list stamped by U.S. CBP to aid in the re-entry procedure.
- All vehicles departing from Canada are to report to CBSA to have their E29B permits cancelled. Upon completion of response activities in Canada and prior to re-entry into the U.S., responding personnel are to notify the Plant Protection and Quarantine Office at the U.S. CBP office. Additionally, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) requires that all of the response equipment be properly decontaminated and free of debris prior to returning to the U.S.

400 CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION

- Consumables need not be returned. An account of all equipment and materials is to be maintained during the response efforts to explain any variance due to use or loss, including consumables. Both Border Agencies are expected to request an explanation for the discrepancy and the disposition of the equipment/materials (i.e., protective suits used and disposed of on location of the polluting incident).

When the emergency requires the use of equipment that contains radioactive sources, border crossing of such equipment is to be coordinated by the Science Table Chair and the RRT Chair.

500 HEALTH AND SAFETY TRAINING, SITE SAFETY PLANNING AND WORKER COMPENSATION

501 Health and Safety Training – Canada and United States

Emergency response personnel deployed from either Canada to the U.S. or from the U.S. to Canada under this Plan are to be certified as having successfully completed the 40-hour HAZWOPER course, refreshed, at a minimum, biennially. Additional health and safety training may also be stipulated based on requirements set forth in the Site Specific Safety Plan for specific cross-border responses.

502 Site Safety Plan Requirements

A written site safety plan should be prepared for all cross-border responses prior to a response action that addresses personnel monitoring, environmental monitoring, hazard identification, briefings, site security, decontamination procedures and other related issues.

If separate plans have been prepared by Canadian and U.S. responders, the appointed Safety Officers representing each country are to meet to exchange information, resolve any differences, and develop one Site Specific Safety Plan.

503 Worker Compensation – Government of Canada

The Canadian Federal Government provides benefits to all employees of the federal government and most Crown Agencies, except members of the regular Forces of the Canadian Forces and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, under the *Government Employees Compensation Act*, administered by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada. Instead of establishing its own system for compensation and treatment, the government uses the services already available through Provincial Workers' Compensation Boards. As long as employees are engaged in work for their department or agency at the time of the accident, they are covered by the Act, wherever they may be working, in Canada or abroad.

504 Worker Compensation – Government of the United States

Under the *U.S. Federal Employee Compensation Act*, U.S. Government Civil Service workers are covered in both Canada and the U.S. if they are performing work pursuant to their government positions. The level and type of coverage is dependent upon the type of injury and its duration. Because of the complexity of the law, a detailed discussion of the specific provision is not provided herein.

505 Worker Compensation – Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba

505.1 Province of Alberta

Workers' compensation is a type of no-fault disability insurance. Employees who are injured at work receive compensation for lost income, health care and other related costs.

500 HEALTH AND SAFETY TRAINING, SITE SAFETY PLANNING AND WORKER COMPENSATION

For most industries in Alberta, workers' compensation coverage is required by law. If you are operating in a compulsory industry, you must open a Workers' Compensation Board (WCB) account when you have regular, casual or contract employees.

Some industries are exempt from workers' compensation insurance. If you operate in an exempt industry (<https://my.wcb.ab.ca/rm/WCB.RateManual.WebServer/ExemptIndustries.aspx>) you may apply for voluntary coverage. Employers and workers covered by voluntary accounts may be eligible for all of the benefits of workers' compensation insurance.

The WCB (<http://www.wcb.ab.ca/>) administers the workers' compensation system for the province under the *Workers' Compensation Act*.

505.2 Province of Saskatchewan

The *Workers' Compensation Act, 2013* (<http://www.qp.gov.sk.ca/documents/English/Statutes/Statutes/W17-11.pdf>), together with the General Regulations (<http://www.qp.gov.sk.ca/documents/English/Regulations/Regulations/W17-1R1.pdf>) and Exclusions (<http://www.qp.gov.sk.ca/documents/English/Regulations/Regulations/W17-11R1.pdf>), make up the laws to operate.

The Act: *The Workers' Compensation Act, 2013* establishes authority to manage a compensation system for workplace injuries on behalf of both workers and employers.

Regulations: *The Workers' Compensation General Regulations, 1985* govern the management of a compensation system on behalf of workers and employers, and together with *The Workers' Compensation Act, 2013* and exclusions make up the legislation under which we operate.

Exclusions: A listing of industries and occupations that are excluded from the provision of the Act and therefore do not pay premiums.

The Saskatchewan Workers' Compensation Board (<http://www.wcbask.com/>) is given authority by *The Workers' Compensation Act, 2013* to interpret and carry out the intentions of the legislature within the context of the Act.

505.3 Province of Manitoba

The workers compensation system is an injury and disability insurance system for workers and employers, paid for by employers.

The Workers Compensation Board of Manitoba (<http://www.wcb.mb.ca/>) was founded in 1916 with the passing of *The Workers Compensation Act* and officially opened in 1917. The program is the result of a Canadian compromise struck in the early twentieth century and maintained to this day – injured workers gave up the right to sue their employers in exchange for guaranteed no-fault benefits in the event of a work related injury or illness, and employers agreed to pay for the system, in exchange for protection against lawsuits.

500 HEALTH AND SAFETY TRAINING, SITE SAFETY PLANNING AND WORKER COMPENSATION

506 Worker Compensation – States of Minnesota, Montana, and North Dakota

Non-federal U.S. workers in the U.S. obtain workers' compensation benefits through a combination of their respective employers and their employers' insurance coverage, as overseen by designated state agencies. This U.S.-based workers' compensation program provides coverage for non-federal U.S. workers on temporary assignment in any Canadian province.

506.1 State of Minnesota

The Workers' Compensation Division is part of the Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry. The responsibility for administration of workers' compensation is vested in a single administrator, the commissioner, who reports to the governor.

Functions of the Workers' Compensation Division include:

- reviewing claims administration activities by insurers, self insurers and third party administrators;
- creating and maintaining files of all reported claims;
- auditing files, monitoring benefits and penalizing insurers and employers for lack of compliance in claims reporting and benefit payments;
- providing assistance, education and information to all parties;
- receiving and first level resolution, in coordination with the Office of Administrative Hearings (www.oah.state.mn.us) of workers compensation disputes through a variety of alternative dispute resolution methods;
- administering the Special Compensation Fund;
- claims processing for injured employees of uninsured and bankrupt self insured employers;
- administering supplementary benefits for injuries that occurred prior to Oct. 1, 1995, and second injury reimbursement to insurers for injuries that occurred prior to July 1, 1992;
- enforcing compliance with mandatory workers compensation coverage by employers;
- providing vocational rehabilitation services, as requested, to otherwise qualified employees whose claims have been denied;
- certifying workers compensation medical managed care organizations;
- limited monitoring of medical providers and managed care organizations;
- regulating the registration and providing oversight of vocational rehabilitation provider conduct; and
- preparing statutory reports about prompt first action by insurers and self-insured employers and about the collection and assessment of fines and penalties, online at www.dli.mn.gov/WC/ReportsPubs.asp.

500 HEALTH AND SAFETY TRAINING, SITE SAFETY PLANNING AND WORKER COMPENSATION

506.2 State of Montana

A company doing business in Montana is required to have insurance to provide their workers with workers' compensation coverage. If a worker is asked to perform work in Canada, the company would need to check with their insurance company to determine whether the worker would be covered.

Canadian workers may work in Montana without obtaining Montana workers' compensation insurance, but they would need to be covered by a Canadian workers' compensation program. In addition, they would need to notify the state that they were working in Montana. The State of Montana requires that any construction work, which is performed in Montana, must be performed by a company which is licensed in Montana. This precludes Canadian companies from performing any construction work in the state.

Volunteers are exempt from workers' compensation requirements and they are not able to receive any workers' compensation benefits. If any sort of compensation is provided to a person, such as lodging, that person is no longer a volunteer and the state workers' compensation requirements would apply.

Before conducting business in the State of Montana, companies should review the following sections of Montana State Law which deal with workers compensation:

- Title 39, Chapter 71, Section 401 - Employment Covered and Employment Exempted;
- Title 39, Chapter 71, Section 402 - Extra Territorial Application and Reciprocity; and
- Title 39, Chapter 71, Sections 426-427.

In addition, the companies should contact the State of Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Workers Compensation Regulation Bureau.

506.3 State of North Dakota

In an effort to save premium dollars through a deductible program, and to establish a cross agency return-to-work program for North Dakota state entities, the 2001 Legislature enacted NDCC § 65-04-03.1 (<http://www.legis.nd.gov/cencode/T65C04.pdf?20151022152026>) establishing the Risk Management Workers Compensation Program (RMWCP).

NDCC § 65-04-03.1 provides that all state entities covered by NDCC ch. 32-12.2 (<http://www.legis.nd.gov/cencode/T32C12-2.pdf?20151022152110>) must participate in the RMWCP unless exempted by the Director of OMB. No entities have been exempted.

As in the past, Workforce Safety & Insurance (WSI) (<https://www.workforcesafety.com/>), will continue to determine the level of compensation an injured worker and his or her care provider are entitled to receive; and will determine experience rates, dividends, assessments, and the premiums payable by state entities for workers' compensation coverage. However, effective July 1, 2001, workers' compensation premiums are now paid to the Risk Management Division rather than to WSI.

500 HEALTH AND SAFETY TRAINING, SITE SAFETY PLANNING AND WORKER COMPENSATION

With the premium dollars it receives from State entities, the Risk Management Division has established a fund to pay:

- the first \$100,000 on each claim (less the \$250 deductible payable by the employing entity); and
- the premium to WSI for the state entities' single workers compensation account.

Since July 1, 2001, the Risk Management Division has implemented a return-to-work program which permits the assignment of state employees to agencies other than the employing agency at the time of the injury. Administrative Rules promulgated to govern this program can be found at www.legis.nd.gov/information/acdata/pdf/4-11-02.pdf.

507 Management of Volunteers – Canada and United States

In Canada, volunteers are the responsibility of the RP or its agent(s) and as such are to be afforded health and safety training, tools and protective equipment in accordance with the requirements set forth in the:

- Alberta's *Occupational Health and Safety Act*
- Alberta's *Occupational Health and Safety Regulations*
- *Saskatchewan Employment Act*
- Saskatchewan's *Occupational Health and Safety Regulations, 1996*
- Manitoba's *Workplace Safety and Health Act*
- Manitoba's *Workplace Safety and Health Regulation* (The Manitoba Workers Compensation Board allows non-profit or charitable organizations to voluntarily purchase workers compensation coverage for their volunteers).

In the United States, voluntary services are to be accepted in accordance with 31 U.S.C § 1342. The coordination and training of volunteers in the U.S. is to be handled by the OSC. Volunteers are to be afforded the same level of health and safety precautions and consideration as primary responders. Volunteers should be assigned to perform a specific task/duty which coincides with their level of training and needs of the response. All volunteers are to be prepared to provide documentation of their training when reporting for deployment to the response.

601 Integrated Telecommunications Plan

A telecommunications control center is to be operated at a safe location that provides UHF/VHF radio coverage across the border corridor. Frequencies and equipment in use are to be integrated into the Telecommunications Center without disruption of existing lines of communication at the incident scene.

Communications at the incident are to be managed through the use of a common telecommunications plan and an incident-based communications center established solely for the use of tactical and support resources assigned to the incident.

All communications among organizational elements at an incident should be in plain English. No codes should be used, and all communications should be confined only to essential messages.

The Telecommunications Unit is to be responsible for all communications planning at the incident. This is to include mission-specific radio networks, on-site telephone, public address, and off-incident telephone/microwave/radio systems, as well as assigned and non-assigned cellular telephones, satellite telephones, facsimile machines, and designated e-mail communications.

602 Radio Networks

Radio networks for large-scale incidents should normally be organized as follows:

Command and Control Net Frequency - This Net should link together the Incident Commander, key staff members, Section Chiefs, Division and Group Supervisors.

Tactical Nets - There may be several Tactical Nets. They may be established around agencies, departments, geographical areas or even specific functions. The determination of how Nets are set-up should be a joint Planning and Operations responsibility. The Communications Unit Leader is to develop the plan.

Support Net - A Support Net is to be established, primarily to handle status changing for resources as well as for support requests and certain other non-tactical or command traffic.

Ground to Air Net - A ground to air tactical frequency may be designated, or regular Tactical Nets may be used to coordinate ground to air traffic.

Air-to-Air Nets – Air-to-Air Nets are normally to be pre-designated and assigned for aircraft in use at the incident site.

603 Canadian Networks

In Canada, telecommunications issues are regulated by Industry Canada (IC). Specifically, the Spectrum Management - Radio Licensing and Investigations Division of IC is responsible for the licensing and allocation of radio frequencies within Canada. If additional radio frequencies are needed for a cross-border incident, EC is to contact IC for assistance.

600 TELECOMMUNICATIONS

604 *United States Networks*

In the U.S., the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), and the Inter-Department Radio Advisory Committee (IRAC) all play an important role in the licensing, management and allocation of radio frequencies. The FCC regulates non-governmental interstate and international communications by radio, television, wire, satellite and cable. NTIA (Office of Spectrum Management (OSM)) is responsible for managing the federal government's use of the radio frequency spectrum. To achieve this, OSM receives assistance and advice from the IRAC. If additional radio frequencies are needed for a cross-border incident, an application is to be made to NTIA (or the FCC for non-governmental organizations).

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is an independent Agency of the federal government under the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) that responds, upon request of state officials, to disasters and significant incidents. FEMA may utilize a Mobile Operations Center (MOC) to replace failed telecommunication systems or to provide a communication interface between agencies with incompatible telecommunication systems. FEMA assistance can be activated through the OSC or RRT Chair.

The National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC), located in Boise, Idaho includes the Incident Communications Support Unit (ICSU), an interagency organization comprised of the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management. The ICSU is responsible for providing emergency communications to all-risk incidents. It is the largest cache of low power, portable emergency communications equipment housed at a single location in the world. The ICSU of NIFC can be activated through the OSC.

700 DEMOBILIZATION

ICS is to develop a demobilization plan to identify both short-term and long-term objectives and specific phase-down procedures. It is possible that resource availability, applicable laws or regulations, or other factors may call for one federal agency to cease further action at an incident. Such a decision by one federal agency is not to preclude further action by the remaining agency or agencies. It is also possible that federal agencies may demobilize from the site while First/Tribal Nations, provincial/territorial/state, and/or local responses continue. When demobilization decisions are made, all relevant responding organizations are to be notified of the decision prior to the actual demobilization in accordance with the demobilization plan.

800 POST-INCIDENT REVIEW AND REPORT

EC and U.S. EPA are to conduct a Post Incident Debrief and prepare a report that documents the actions taken and any operational problems. It is critical that all organizations participate in the review and work together on developing the “Lessons Learned.” The CANUSPLAIN Working Groups should review the Post Incident Debrief and make changes to CANUSPLAIN to address any deficiencies discovered.

The Debrief Report should follow the format provided in TAB D - Generic Post Incident Debrief Format.

900 PLAN DISTRIBUTION AND AMENDMENTS

901 Distribution

Copies of the Inland Plan, including the CANUSPLAIN Annex, are to be distributed to all levels of government and organizations in the RJRT, other local governments, and some major private sector facilities. In addition, copies are to be given to CBSA and U.S. CBP agencies for distribution to their respective customs/border officers.

They are also to be posted on the EPA Region 5 & 8 and Office of Emergency Management web sites:

<http://www2.epa.gov/aboutepa/epa-region-5>

<http://www2.epa.gov/aboutepa/epa-region-8-mountains-and-plains>

<http://www2.epa.gov/emergency-response/us-canada-joint-inland-pollution-contingency-plan>

<http://www2.epa.gov/emergency-response/us-canada-joint-inland-pollution-contingency-plan-regional-annexes>

as well as on the EC Environmental Emergencies web site:

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/ee-ue/>

902 Amendments

EC and EPA are to conduct a periodic review of the CANUSPLAIN Annex and issue amendments, as needed or otherwise appropriate. The review should be carried out in accordance with Appendix C of the Inland Plan – Guidelines for the Revision of the Inland Plan Regional Annexes.

1000 LIST OF AMENDMENTS

No.	Date	Page/ Section	Nature of Amendment/Comment	Amended by
1	1998		Previous edition	
2	2015		To reflect operational reorganization within various Government of Canada institutions and update regional information, as required.	EC and EPA

TAB A: Emergency Telephone Numbers**TAB A1 Canada****Environment Canada****National Environmental Emergencies Centre (NEEC)**

Telephone number: 1 (866) 283-2333 (24 hour)
Facsimile number: 1 (514) 496-1157
E-mail address: cnue_neec@ec.gc.ca

TAB A2 United States**National Response Center (NRC)**

Telephone number (from within the U.S.): 1 (800) 424-8802 (24 hour)
Telephone number (from Canada): 1 (202) 267-2675 (24 hour)
Facsimile number (from either country): 1 (202) 267-2165

EPA Region 8 – Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming

Telephone number (from within these states): 1 (800) 227-8917 (business hours)
Telephone number (from outside these states): 1 (303) 312-6312 (business hours)

EPA Region 5 – Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin

Telephone number (from within these states): 1 (800) 621-8431 (business hours)
Telephone number (from outside these states): 1 (312) 353-2000 (business hours)

State Emergency Response Contacts

Montana Disaster and Emergency Services Division (DES)	1 (406) 324-4777 (24 hour)
Montana State Emergency Coordination Center	FAX 1 (406) 324-4760
North Dakota Hazardous Materials Emergency Assistance and Spill Reporting	1 (800) 472-2121 (24 hour) or 1 (701) 328-9921 (out of state)
Minnesota Pollution Control Agency	1 (800) 422-0798 (24 hour) or 1 (651) 649-5451

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TAB B: Customs and Immigration Contacts – Canada

TAB B1 Canada’s CBSA Telephone and Facsimile Numbers, and e-mail address for notifications of cross-border responses under the Inland Plan

All notifications of impending cross-border responses under the Inland Plan should be provided to CBSA’s Border Operations Centre (BOC) located at CBSA headquarters in Ottawa. CBSA’s BOC operates 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. BOC is responsible for notifying the specific CBSA port(s) of entry where the responders and their vehicles, equipment and supplies are to cross the Canada-U.S. border.

The contact coordinates for CBSA’s BOC are as follows:

Telephone Numbers: (613) 960-6001 (English) and (613) 960-6002 (French)
Facsimile Number: (613) 948-4848
Secure Facsimile Number: (613) 957-8599
E-mail address: BOC-COF@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca

The Directory of CBSA Offices on the CBSA Internet site provides a current list of CBSA offices in Canada and information about their hours and services. The links to the directory are: <http://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/do-rb/menu-eng.html> and <http://www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca/do-rb/menu-fra.html>. Please disregard the instructions in the Directory of CBSA Offices about calling the Border Information Services telephone number. For all matters related to workers and their vehicles, equipment and supplies crossing the border under the Inland Plan, please deal directly with the CBSA BOC at the contact coordinates provided above.

TAB B: Customs and Immigration Contacts – U.S.

TAB B2 United States Border Crossing Stations

U.S. Ports of Entry (Customs) and Telephone Numbers

All information obtained from the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) website:

<http://www.cbp.gov/contact/ports>

CBP Telephone numbers: (703) 526-4200 or (877) 227-5511

Port	Address	Telephone	Fax	Hours of Operation
Montana / Alberta				
Sweetgrass	39825 Interstate 15 Sweetgrass, MT 59484	(406) 335-9610	(406) 335-2929	0000hrs-2400hrs (Mountain)
Raymond	Highway 16 North of Raymond Raymond, MT 59256	(406) 895-2664	(406) 895-2635	0000hrs-2400hrs (Mountain)
North Dakota / Saskatchewan				
Portal	301 West Railway Ave Portal, ND 58772	(701) 926-7500	(701) 926-7563	0000hrs-2400hrs (Central)
North Dakota / Manitoba				
Pembina	10980 Highway 29 Pembina, ND 58271	(701) 825-5800	(701) 825-5980	0000hrs-2400hrs (Central)
Dunseith	10947 Highway 281 Dunseith, ND 58329	(701) 263-4460	(701) 263-4429	0000hrs-2400hrs (Mountain)
Minnesota / Manitoba				
Roseau	41967 State Highway 310 Roseau, MN 56751-8002	(218) 463-2054	(218) 463-3465	0800hrs-2400hrs (Central)
Warroad	41059 State Highway 313 Warroad, MN 56763-9411	(218) 386-2796	(218) 386-2854	0000hrs-2400hrs (Central)

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TAB C: First Nations and Tribal Nations

TAB C1 *First Nations – Canada*

Alberta

Blood Tribe First Nations

P.O. Box 60
Standoff, AB T0L 1Y0
(403) 737-3753 FAX (403) 737-2336

Saskatchewan

Wood Mountain First Nations

P.O. Box 1792
Assiniboia, SK S0H 0B0
(306) 266-2039 FAX (306) 266-2024

Manitoba

Roseau River Anishinabe First Nation

P.O. Box 30
Ginew, MB R0A 2R0
(204) 427-2312 FAX (204) 427-2584

Buffalo Point First Nation

P.O. Box 1037
Buffalo Point, MB R0A 2W0
(204) 437-2133 FAX (204) 437-2368

TAB C: First Nations and Tribal Nations

TAB C2 *Tribal Nations – United States*

Minnesota

Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of Minnesota

P.O. Box 308
Morton, MN 56270
(507) 697-6185 FAX (507) 637-4380
President: Denny Prescott
denny.prescott@lowersioux.com

Minnesota Chippewa Tribe - Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake)

P.O. Box 16
Nett Lake, MN 55772
(218) 757-3261 FAX (218) 757-3607
Chairman: Kevin W. Leecy
kevin.leecy@boisforte-nsn.gov

Minnesota Chippewa Tribe - Fond du Lac Band

1720 Big Lake Road
Cloquet, MN 55720
(218) 879-4593 FAX (218) 879-4146
Chairwoman: Karen R. Diver
karendiver@fdlrez.com

Minnesota Chippewa Tribe - Leech Lake Band

115 6th Street NW, Suite E
Cass Lake, MN 56633
(218) 335-8200 FAX (218) 335-3611
Chairwoman: Carri Jones
carri.jones@llbo.org

Minnesota Chippewa Tribe - White Earth Band

P.O. Box 418
White Earth, MN 56591
(218) 983-3285 FAX (218) 983-3641
Chairwoman: Erma J. Vizenor
desiraes@whiteearth.com

Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians

P.O. Box 550
Red Lake, MN 56671
(218) 679-3341 FAX (218) 679-3378
Chairman: Darrel G. Seki, Sr.

Upper Sioux Community

P.O. Box 147
Granite Falls, MN 56241-0147
(320) 564-2360 FAX (320) 564-3264
Chairman: Kevin Jensvold

Minnesota Chippewa Tribe - Grand Portage Band

P.O. Box 428
Grand Portage, MN 55605
(218) 475-2277 FAX (218) 475-2284
Chairman: Norman DesChampe
norman@grandportage.com

Minnesota Chippewa Tribe - Mille Lacs Band

43408 Oodena Drive
Onamia, MN 56359
(320) 532-4181 FAX (320) 532-5800
Chief Executive: Melanie Benjamin
melanie.benjamin@millelacsband.com

Prairie Island Indian Community in the State of Minnesota

5636 Sturgeon Lake Road
Welch, MN 55089
(651) 385-2554 FAX (651) 385-1576
President: Johnny Johnson
sbartell@piic.org

Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota

2330 Sioux Trail, NW
Prior Lake, MN 55372-9077
(952) 445-8900 FAX (952) 445-8906
Chairman: Charles Vig
laurie.tolzmann@shakopeedakota.org

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Montana

Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation

P.O. Box 1027
Poplar, MT 59255
(406) 768-2300 FAX (406) 768-5478
Chairman: A.T. Stafne
atstafne@fortpecktribes.org

Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation

96 Clinic Road
Box Elder, MT 59521
(406) 395-4282 FAX (406) 395-4382
Chairman: Richard "Rick" Morsette

Crow Tribe of Montana

P.O. Box 159
Crow Agency, MT 59022
(406) 638-3715 FAX (406) 638-3773
Chairman: Darrin Old Coyote
darrino@crownations.net

Northern Cheyenne of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation

P.O. Box 128
Lame Deer, MT 59043
(406) 477-6284 FAX (406) 477-6210
President: Llevando "Cowboy" Fisher
llevando.fisher@cheyennenation.com

Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana

P.O. Box 85
Browning, MT 59417
(406) 338-7276 FAX (406) 338-7520
Chairman: Harry Barnes
taugare@blackfeetnation.com

Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation

P.O. Box 278
Pablo, MT 59855
(406) 675-2700 FAX (406) 675-2806
Chairman: Ronald Trahan
ron.trahan@cskt.org

Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Reservation of Montana

RR 1, Box 66
Harlem, MT 59526
(406) 353-2205 FAX (406) 353-2797
President: Mark L. Azure

North Dakota

Spirit Lake Tribe

P.O. Box 359
Fort Totten, ND 58335
(701) 766-4221 FAX (701) 766-4126
Chairman: Leander “Russ” McDonald
admin@spiritlakenation.com

Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation

404 Frontage Road
New Town, ND 58763
(701) 627-4781 FAX (701) 627-3503
Chairman: Tex Hall
texhall@mhanation.com

Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota

P.O. Box D
Fort Yates, ND 58538
(701) 854-8500 FAX (701) 854-8595
Chairman: Dave Archambault, II

Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota

P.O. Box 900
Belcourt, ND 58316
(701) 477-2600 FAX (701) 477-6836
Chairman: Richard McCloud
richard.mccloud@tmhci.org

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TAB D: Generic Post Incident Debrief Format

Objective:

1. Review history of the polluting incident (the facts).
2. Review strengths (what went well).
3. Review weaknesses (what did not go so well).
4. Review lessons learned.
5. Review improvements needed for future.
6. Implementation of recommended improvements.

History:

A brief chronology of events from the initial report of the polluting incident itself to the final demobilization of personnel and equipment.

What Went Well?

All agencies are to be requested to identify the things which went well during response operations. These comments can be recorded in point form on a flip chart. Debate and discussion at this point in time is to be discouraged.

What Did Not Go So Well?

All agencies are to be requested to identify the things which did not go so well during response operations. These comments can be recorded in point form on a flip chart. Debate and discussion at this point in time is to be discouraged.

What Did We Learn?

All agencies are to be requested to identify what they learned which could change the way they would do their job during the next incident. The comments can be recorded in point form on a flip chart.

What Improvements Are Required?

In relation to identified strengths, weaknesses and lessons learned, all agencies are to be requested to identify areas where improvements should be made in terms of Management, Safety, Operations, Planning, Logistics, Media/Public Information and any other areas important to the response operations. Brainstorming or thought webs may be useful tools to encourage results. These comments can be recorded in point form on a flip chart.

Implementation:

The group is to prioritize areas for improvement and identify the appropriate agency for follow-up and implementation. Action items and completion dates are to be allocated to individuals/agencies or the item is to be deferred for further study.

Environment Canada

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Environmental Protection Operations Directorate
Environmental Emergencies Division

Office of Emergency Management
National Planning and
Preparedness Division

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