

BINATIONAL PREVENTION

AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

BETWEEN

SAN LUIS, ARIZONA and

SAN LUIS RIO COLORADO, SONORA



**BINATIONAL PREVENTION
AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
BETWEEN
SAN LUIS, ARIZONA AND SAN LUIS RIO COLORADO, SONORA**

February 25, 2000

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This plan was initiated and prepared by a Steering Committee for the communities of San Luis, Arizona and San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora. The Steering Committee members include:

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BINATIONAL PREVENTION AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
FOR THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF
SAN LUIS, ARIZONA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND SAN LUIS RIO COLORADO, SONORA, MEXICO

FORWARD

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

In the event of a disaster of serious proportions that may require a great deal of coordination and cooperation, a plan between the two cities to prevent and respond to disasters will better ensure a full and effective utilization of resources and manpower essential to protect the public health, safety, and environment within the border area.

This Binational Prevention and Emergency Response Plan identifies vulnerable areas and potential sources of risk and recommends some key risk reduction measures. The plan also contains a complete contacts directory of names and organizations that are important to prevention, preparedness, response and mitigation of incidents involving hazardous substances.

When a disaster has been declared, this Binational Prevention and Emergency Response Plan will not supersede any local, state, or federal authorities or plans in effect. This plan will complement existing local, state, regional, and federal plans.

All regional and local municipal elected and appointed officials with emergency responsibilities should be fully knowledgeable of the content of this document and be prepared to fulfill their responsibilities when requested and when capable.

BINATIONAL PREVENTION AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

UNDERSTANDING ON COOPERATION BETWEEN THE CITIES OF SAN LUIS, ARIZONA, AND SAN LUIS RIO COLORADO, SONORA, FOR PREPAREDNESS FOR AND RESPONSE TO ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCIES CAUSED BY RELEASES, SPILLS, FIRES, OR EXPLOSIONS OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

The cities of San Luis, Arizona and San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora have agreed to provide mutual cooperation to effectively reduce the risk of and respond to threats to the public health, safety and welfare of the communities caused by explosions, fires, spills, or releases of hazardous substances into the environment. This understanding is to reinforce the cooperation between the cities to be able to prevent and respond more efficiently to these emergencies.

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

1. The agencies of both municipalities charged with emergency responsibilities will seek to ensure that in areas of common concern, plans of the two municipalities for the emergency use of manpower, material resources, supplies, systems, and services shall, where feasible and practicable, be compatible and involve mutual training. To this end, a Binational Emergency Planning Committee (BEPC) will be established and meet regularly. The BEPC will address planning and preparedness activities and conduct an annual binational exercise to evaluate and improve the coordination of this Sister City plan.
2. The city providing the assistance will supervise their necessary personnel and assigned equipment. The group receiving aid will have authorized persons to provide general directions related to the work. The Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) for the spill receiving the assistance will be responsible for providing the responders the necessary materials, food, shelter, temporary housing, gasoline and lubricants for the equipment and any other such items needed to respond adequately.
3. It is mutually agreed that this understanding does not relieve any of the mentioned parties of the obligation necessary for providing protection against fires or other emergencies, according to their respective jurisdictions, and to use reasonable diligence in maintaining all equipment in adequate condition according to industry standards. The decision to render aid to the Sister City rests ultimately with the Fire Chief in San Luis, Arizona and the Director of Civil Protection in San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora. Each Sister City may decide not to render aid, depending on each incident, if its resources are not capable of meeting obligations in its own jurisdiction.
4. The municipalities involved in this understanding will not be required to pay compensation to the other for services rendered.
5. Each party agrees to hold each other harmless from acts which may arise resulting in any act or omission of any party's personnel during such time that said personnel are serving in the jurisdiction of any party for assistance pursuant to the terms of this understanding.

6. This understanding shall not be construed as an agreement for the benefit of any third party, taking effect at the time of execution and will continue until rescinded.
7. Every two years the parties will examine the present understanding in light of its application in order to decide if it must be modified. Nevertheless, the parties may examine this matter and propose changes to the other parties by personal service or certified mail. Changes will be considered effective starting on the date of the amendment's signing by all parties.
8. Any party to this understanding may withdraw at any time giving thirty days prior written notice to all the parties. On the thirty-first day after the notice, such withdrawal will become effective.
9. Any party may change its service address by five days written notice to each of the other parties. On the sixth day after the notice, such change of address is effective.
10. Notice of withdrawal and change of address shall be served by personal service or by the respective party's Postal Service certified mail addressed to:

Office of the Mayor
City of San Luis
23222 1st Street
San Luis, Arizona 85349

Presidencia Municipal
Ayuntamiento de San Luis Río Colorado
Avenida Juárez/4a. Calle, Zona Centro
San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora
C.P. 83400

In witness, whereof, this understanding has been executed on the 25th day of February, 2000.

//original signed by//
Alex Joe Harper
Mayor
San Luis, Arizona

//original signed by//
Ing. Florencio Díaz Armenta
Presidente Municipal
San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora

//original signed by//
Alex Ruiz
City Administrator
San Luis, Arizona

//original signed by//
Lic. Martín Francisco Rodríguez Estrella
Secretario del Ayuntamiento
San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora

BINATIONAL PREVENTION AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES CONCERNING UNITED STATES - MEXICO COOPERATION ON EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING

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

1. Nothing in this understanding shall derogate or diminish the application of United States law in the United States or Mexican law in Mexico. However, the authorities of either country may request the assistance of the other country in seeking appropriate alleviation if the normal application of law in either country might lead to delay or difficulty in the rapid execution of necessary emergency response measures.
2. The agencies of both governments charged with emergency response responsibilities will seek to ensure that in areas of common concern, plans of the two governments for the emergency use of manpower, material resources, supplies, systems and services shall, where feasible and practicable, be compatible and involve mutual training. The decision to render aid to the Sister City rests ultimately with the Fire Chief of San Luis, Arizona and the Director of Civil Protection of San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora. Each Sister City may decide not to render aid, depending on each incident, if their resources are not capable of meeting obligations in their own jurisdiction.
3. Each government will use its best efforts to facilitate the movement of evacuees, refugees, emergency response personnel, equipment or other resources into its territory or across its territory from one area of the country to another when such movement is desired to facilitate emergency response operations in either country. To this end:
 - a. To the maximum extent permitted by law and regulation, the Government of the United States and the Government of Mexico, during a period of an emergency, will use their best efforts to reduce to a minimum any delays which might otherwise be caused by border crossing requirements. Both governments will also use their best efforts to ensure that emergency response equipment, facilities, and supplies may be used effectively and to mutual advantage in joint efforts, tests, preparations and exercises.
 - b. The emergency response agencies of both governments will consult together to identify and remove any serious potential impediments to cross-border assistance, emergency operations and the cross border flow of commodities for emergency response. Unresolved problems will be reported to the Joint Response Team for appropriate action.
4. For the purpose of emergency relief, health and welfare services, each government will use its best efforts to ensure that those citizens or residents of the other country on its territory are treated in a manner no less favorable than its own citizens.

5. Each government will use its discretionary powers as far as possible to avoid a levy of any national tax on the services, equipment and supplies of the other country when the latter are engaged in emergency response activities on the territory of the other, and will use their best efforts to encourage state, provincial, and local authorities to do likewise.
6. When transportation, communication and related facilities and equipment which are subject to the control of one government are made available for emergency use to the other government, the charges to that government shall not exceed those paid by similar agencies of the government making these resources available. To this end, mutually acceptable arrangements shall be worked out as necessary by the two governments.
7. In its emergency planning, each government will include provisions for adequate security and care for the personnel, equipment, and resources of the other country entering its territory by mutual agreement in pursuance of authorized emergency response activities. Such provisions will also ensure access to supplies necessary for their return.
8. Transportation and other equipment originating in one country at the onset of an emergency may be temporarily employed under mutually agreed terms by the appropriate authority of the country in which the equipment is located.
9. Perishable or other readily consumable supplies located in one country at the time of an emergency but owned by parties in the other country may be disposed of under mutually agreed terms by the appropriate emergency response authorities of the two countries.
10. Each government will call to the attention of its state, provincial, local or other authorities in areas adjacent to the international border the desirability of achieving compatibility in emergency response planning between the United States and Mexico. For the purpose of achieving the most effective emergency response planning cooperation possible between the United States and Mexico, each government will, in a manner consistent with national plans and policies, also encourage and facilitate cooperative emergency arrangements between adjacent jurisdictions on matters falling within the competence of such jurisdictions.

24-HOUR EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION

Any substantial threat to the public health, safety, or the environment due to an accidental spill or release of an oil or hazardous material into the air, surface water, groundwater, or onto the ground, should be reported to:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

First Response

911 (from U.S.)

001-520-627-8881 (from Mexico)

National Response Center

1-800-424-8802 (from U.S.)

001-202-267-2675 (from Mexico)

U.S. EPA Region IX Spill Phone

1-214-665-2222 (from U.S.)

001-214-665-2222 (from Mexico)

State of Arizona

Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ):

(Releases from fixed facilities)

1-602-390-7894 (from U.S.)

001-602-390-7894 (from Mexico)

State of Arizona

Department of Public Safety (DPS):

(Releases during transportation)

1-602-223-2212 (from U.S.)

001-602-223-2212 (from Mexico)

UNITED MEXICAN STATES

First Response

060 (from Mexico)

011-526-536-2125 (from U.S.)

011-526-534-3282 (from U.S.)

National Communications Center (CENACOM), Civil Protection Agency (Federal)

01-800-004-1300 (from Mexico)

01-5-550-4885 (from Mexico)

011-525-550-4885 (from U.S.)

State Communications Center, Civil Protection Agency, Sonora

01-62-17-54-30 (from Mexico)

01-62-17-38-16 (from Mexico)

01-62-17-54-10 (from Mexico)

011-52-62-17-54-30 (from U.S.)

011-52-62-17-54-10 (from U.S.)

011-52-62-17-38-16 (from U.S.)

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION FORM

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

a. Reporting party (name of functionary or responder, telephone number, and address)/informante (nombre del funcionario o de él que responde, número de teléfono y dirección):	b. Suspected responsible party (name, telephone number, and address)/Probable entidad responsable (nombre, número de teléfono y dirección):
c. Description of incident (how the release, spill, fire, or explosion occurred)/descripción del incidente (cómo ocurrió la fuga, el derrame, el fuego o la explosión):	
d. Date and time of incident/fecha y hora del incidente:	
e. Vehicle identification number/número de identificación del vehículo:	
f. Location/lugar:	
g. Type of container and capacity/tipo de contenedor y capacidad:	
h. Specific identifiers (e.g., cross road, railroad milepost)/identificadores específicos (e.g., intersección, kilómetro de la vía del ferrocarril):	
i. Hazardous substances involved/sustancias peligrosas involucradas:	j. Quantity/cantidad:
k. Spill or release to air, soil, or water: Where is it going? How much to water?/derrame o escape al aire, suelo o agua: ¿hacia dónde va? ¿qué cantidad va al agua?:	
l. Corrective actions taken/acciones de corrección tomadas:	
m. Roads closed/caminos cerrados:	
n. Number of deaths, injuries, or evacuations/número de muertos, heridos o evacuaciones:	
o. Other notifications made/otras notificaciones hechas:	
p. Additional comments/comentarios adicionales:	

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In January 1988, the United States of America and the United Mexican States signed the Joint United States of America - United Mexican States Contingency Plan for Accidental Releases of Hazardous Substances along the Border. The Joint Contingency Plan (JCP) provides a framework for cooperation between Mexico and the United States in response to an accidental chemical release incident that may pose a significant threat to both countries, or that affects one country to such an extent that assistance is necessary. As a part of the preparedness and response component of the Joint Contingency Plan, a Sister Cities program was established, which pairs 28 cities along opposite sides of the U.S.-Mexico border from California through Texas. This program calls for the preparation of Sister City Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plans for each of the 14 pairs of cities (Map 1).

This document is the joint contingency plan for the San Luis, Arizona, and San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora area. It represents a summary of the hazardous materials notification and response protocols in place for San Luis, Arizona and San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora, and other jurisdictions, as promulgated by local plans. This plan specifically addresses the requirement under the Joint Contingency Plan to prepare Sister Cities plans. It is not intended to replace or supplant any other plans in effect in the region, but is designed to aid in a binational response to a hazardous materials incident that may affect the border.

This plan at no time usurps existing federal, state, county, regional, or municipal plans within the jurisdictional boundary addressed by this plan.

If the region affected declares an emergency under this plan to be in effect, the municipality affected will, subject to its own disaster plan, inform state and federal officials, as identified in their respective plans. The Binational Prevention and Emergency Response Plan is activated for the short term only and it will provide specifics for the coordination of resources and equipment.

The initial and prime responsibility for providing immediate assistance rests with the city, county or regional government affected. It is at this level that services such as fire, police, health, social services, public works, and public utilities are located. An emergency under the Binational Prevention and Emergency Response Plan may be declared when (1) a city, county or region so requests the head of government, (2) the emergency, due to geography, may dictate evacuation into a neighboring region, (3) that the municipality, county or region affected may request mutual aid support, supplying manpower, resources, social services, fire, public works, emergency health services, and other specialized expertise as deemed necessary by the affected municipality, or (4) the emergency may affect a neighboring municipality, county, or region.

The Plan promotes timely and effective coordination and response between private sectors (industry, other potentially responsible parties and citizens) and public sectors (local, state, and federal governments). The primary objective of the plan is to develop communication capabilities and encourage coordination of independent response resources acting within local jurisdictions. The plan aids understanding of regional capabilities and resources and provides a background for planning coordination with state and local officials. Appendices I and J present the Acronyms and Definitions, respectively.

Secondary objectives of the Plan include the development of notification systems between response organizations in the different countries and developing international mutual aid agreements. The

secondary objectives are being addressed through ongoing cooperative efforts between local planners in San Luis, Arizona, and San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ), the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA Region IX), Mexican Civil Protection (Protección Civil), and PROFEPA (Mexico's Federal Attorney General for Environmental Protection).

A directory of essential planning and response contacts is located in Appendix A.

1.1 San Luis, Arizona, - San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora Plan Area

This plan covers the U.S.-Mexico Sister City pair of San Luis, Arizona, and San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora (Map 3). The proximity of these two communities on the international border allows for constant exchange of American and Mexican culture.

San Luis is located in southwestern Arizona, Yuma County, between 32°30' N latitude and 114°43' W longitude. A map of San Luis, Arizona is provided in Map 4. San Luis Río Colorado is located just south of San Luis in the northeastern region of the state of Sonora, Mexico between 32°28' N latitude and 114°46' W longitude. A map of San Luis Río Colorado is provided in Map 5. By highway, the Sister Cities are approximately 211 miles (339 km) southwest of Phoenix, Arizona and 74 miles (120 km) northwest of Puerto Peñasco, Mexico.

1.1.1 Physical Environment

The Cities of San Luis and San Luis Río Colorado are 140 and 137 feet (43 and 42 meters) above sea level, respectively. There is generally little topographic relief throughout the area; however, some terraced areas and numerous small hills do exist. A large percentage of the land-use in the area is agricultural. Land that is not irrigated is part of the Sonoran Desert, the hottest desert in North America. The Sonoran Desert, also known as the Gila Desert, covers approximately 120,000 square miles (310,800 km²).

The climate is extremely arid. The average monthly temperature is about 75°F (23.9°C) with a daily minimum of 54.7°F (12.6°C) and a daily maximum of 87.5°F (31.4°C). From June through September, average daily high temperatures exceed 100°F (37.8°C) and average daily low temperatures can range from the mid-60s (15.6°C) to the mid-70s (21.1°C). Temperatures of over 120°F (48.9°C) have been recorded. From December through February, temperatures (°F) fluctuate between the upper 30s to the upper 60s (3° to 19°C).

The Colorado River is the major river in the plan area. It runs from north to south about 3 miles (1.6 km) west of San Luis, Arizona and San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora. The Colorado River forms the political border between the states of Arizona and California in the United States, and the states of Sonora and Baja California in Mexico. The river drains into the Gulf of California approximately 25 miles (40 km) south of San Luis Río Colorado. The river runs for 1,400 miles (2,253 km) from beginning to end and serves as a major source of water for the western United States and Mexico.

Rainfall averages about 3 inches (7.62 cm) per year in the plan area. In years when there is heavy rainfall, flooding may occur. In late February and March of 1993, a series of storms in middle and western Arizona brought heavy flooding. Rainfall which occurred withing the Gila River Basin caused heavy flooding in the lower Gila River Valley, including the Yuma County area. This

flooding destroyed, or forced an early harvest of, many of the winter crops and also caused many bridge closures. The flooding was predominantly in agricultural and flood plain areas.

Some identified hazardous materials facilities are located on the flood plains of the Colorado and Gila Rivers and their tributaries. Additionally, the southwestern portion of Yuma County is located in a high risk earthquake area. Any natural disaster increases the potential for an accidental release of hazardous materials.

Snow is rare within the plan area; however, amounts of less than two inches have been recorded in a single year, according to the Yuma Economic Development Corporation (YEDC).

Table 1 shows monthly temperatures (daily maximums and minimums) and precipitation for the plan area.

Table 1 WEATHER San Luis, Arizona / San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora			
Average Temperature			
Month	Daily Maximum (°F/°C)	Daily Minimum (°F/°C)	Average Total Precipitation (inches/millimeters)
January	67.9 / 19.9	38.1 / 3.4	0.39 / 9.91
February	73.1 / 22.8	40.7 / 4.8	0.29 / 7.37
March	78.1 / 25.6	44.7 / 7.1	0.24 / 6.10
April	85.8 / 29.9	50.7 / 10.4	0.10 / 2.54
May	93.6 / 34.2	57.4 / 14.1	0.07 / 1.78
June	101.0 / 38.3	64.3 / 17.9	0.02 / .508
July	106.3 / 41.3	75.2 / 24	0.18 / 4.57
August	105.0 / 40.6	75.4 / 24.1	0.41 / 10.41
September	101.5 / 38.6	68.1 / 20.1	0.24 / 6.10
October	90.0 / 32.2	56.5 / 13.6	0.30 / 7.62
November	77.6 / 25.3	45.5 / 7.5	0.22 / 5.59
December	69.1 / 20.6	39.4 / 4.1	0.37 / 9.40
Year	87.5 / 30.8	54.7 / 12.6	2.77 / 70.36

Source Information: Yuma Citrus Reporting Station

1.1.2 Population

Based on 1998 estimates from the U.S. and Mexican Census Bureaus, the cumulative population of the plan area is 211,090, with 200,000 persons residing in San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora and 11,090 in San Luis, Arizona. Yuma County, which includes the cities of Yuma, San Luis, Somerton, and Welton, has a total population of 135,200.

An increase of industrial activity in the plan area has resulted in a high rate of population growth. Between 1990 and 1998, the San Luis/San Luis Río Colorado area grew by 46%, from 114,742 to 211,090 inhabitants.

Table 2 POPULATION			
	<u>1990</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1998</u>
San Luis	4,212	8,026	11,090
San Luis Río Colorado	110,530	132,782	200,000
Yuma County	106,895	132,869	135,200

Source Information: Arizona Department of Economic Security and U.S. Census Bureau

1.1.3 Economy

Retail trade, agriculture and manufacturing form a large portion of the local economy. San Luis, Arizona is an important site for labor-intensive manufacturing and assembly plants. A 26-acre Light Industrial Complex has been developed in San Luis, Arizona, near the port of entry. Offsite improvements include water, sewer, electricity, phone lines and paved streets. Most of the park has been leased, and expansion of the industrial park is underway. A new 40-acre commercial area is currently under construction in north San Luis along Highway 95.

San Luis is a participant in the Arizona Rural Economic Development Initiative (REDI) program. REDI is designed to build capacity for economic growth by stimulating broad participation in the local economic development organization, providing training, and coordinating resources to enable more rapid progress toward locally-determined economic development goals.

Agriculture has been the main economic activity for the municipality of San Luis Río Colorado. Some 27 percent of the economically active population work in this sector, with more than 137,500 acres dedicated to farming. Production includes 250,000 acres of wheat, 22,500 acres of cotton, 1,750 acres of alfalfa, and 12,500 acres of chives and other horticultural crops, among which broccoli has become the second most important. To a lesser extent, corn, sorghum and sesame seeds are also grown in the area. Cotton and chives are the products in greatest demand; these are exported to the United States, Europe and Asia. Each year, some 65,000 bales of cotton and more than 3.5 million boxes of chives are exported through the port of entry to the United States.

The city's International Industrial Park, 8,100 acres encompassing industrial, residential and commercial development, is home to 27 maquiladora factories, which generate more than 11,000 jobs. One section of the park has already been urbanized, and new businesses have begun to arrive.

1.1.4 Infrastructure

The city of San Luis, Arizona, has a modern wastewater treatment plant using the Sequencing Batch Reactor (SBR) process located on the western edge of the city, near the international border. It has

an average daily design flow of 750,000 gallons (2,839 m³) per day (peak design flow of 1.1 million gallons (4,164 m³) per day) and is currently operating at 650,000 gallons (2,461 m³) per day. Because of increased population growth and industrial activity in the city, there are plans to construct a new treatment plant within the next five years to double capacity and meet predicted demands. Treated water is discharged into the bypass channel of the Wellton Canal, which flows eventually to the Santa Clara wetlands at the Gulf of California.

The city of San Luis Río Colorado does not treat wastewater. Effluent is discharged into the local canal system, which eventually flows into the Colorado River.

A landfill is located 15 miles (24 km) north of San Luis, Arizona on Highway 95. This serves as the city's primary disposal location. This landfill is near capacity and will close in November, 1999, after which waste will be directed to a landfill near Wellton, approximately one hour (52 mi/84.5 km) north of San Luis. The city of San Luis Río Colorado disposes waste at an above-ground site located at the southern limits of the city.

Private vehicles are the main form of transportation in San Luis, Arizona. Two companies provide shuttle service to Yuma, where the nearest commercial airport is located. Bus service connects San Luis Río Colorado to Mexicali and Hermosillo, with connections to other destinations throughout Mexico. Local public transportation is also available in the form of buses and small collective vans. There is an airfield located in San Luis Río Colorado. It is operated by the Mexican Army and is not used regularly for commercial flights.

1.1.5 Cultural Significance

The city of San Luis, Arizona was established in 1930 with the opening of the U.S. Port of Entry. Since incorporation in 1979, it has experienced tremendous population and commercial growth, making it one of the fastest growing communities of Yuma County. San Luis is uniquely located at the U.S.-Mexico border and is complemented by a wide variety of shopping, food, entertainment and culture with Spanish traditions unique to the Southwest. Local leadership and a supportive community are committed to providing quality education, from pre-school through post secondary levels.

San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora dates to 1916, when an expedition comprised of civilians and soldiers, led by Captain Carlos G. Calles, established the first settlement on the banks of the Colorado River, in a region inhabited by native peoples of the Papago, Cocopah and Yuma Tribes. Second in size only to Nogales among the Arizona/Sonora border cities, San Luis Río Colorado became a city in 1958 and in recent years has experienced tremendous population and commercial growth due to the *maquiladora* industry. The city's population tops 119,960 and the local economy is strong and diversified.

1.2 Authority

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

1.2.1 Statutes

“Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980,” 42 U.S.C. §§ 9601 *et seq.*

“Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986” (Title III of Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986) 42 U.S.C. §§ 11001 *et seq.*

1.2.2 Regulations

40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 300, “National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan” (1999).

29 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1910.120, “Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response” (1999).

1.2.3 Binational Agreements

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 (“La Paz Agreement”) (August 14, 1983).

Annex II to the Agreement (July 18, 1985) is the foundation for the development of the Joint Contingency Plan.

1.3 Other Applicable Contingency Plans

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

1.3.1 Binational Contingency Plans

The United States-Mexico Joint Contingency Plan (JCP) for Preparedness for and Response to Environmental Emergencies Caused by Releases, Spills, Fires or Explosions of Hazardous Substances in the Inland Border Area (June 4, 1999).

Joint United States of America - United Mexican States Contingency Plan for Accidental Releases of Hazardous Substances along the Border (1988).

The Joint Response Team (JRT) is an entity authorized by Annex II of the La Paz Agreement to undertake emergency actions to respond to accidental oil and hazardous materials spills along the 100-kilometer wide area on either side of the U.S.-Mexico border, and to coordinate international hazardous materials substance preparedness and response activities in this area. The JRT developed the JCP to respond to spills requiring international coordination between the United States and Mexico.

1.3.2 United States Contingency Plans

1.3.2.1 Local and Regional Plans and Mutual Aid Agreements

Yuma County, Arizona Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan (1991). The Yuma County Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan was developed by the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) in compliance with SARA Title III. Its purpose is to provide all elected officials and county departments with a response mechanism for hazardous materials incidents, and to inform the public on matters involving hazardous materials in Yuma County. It contains information on direction and control for hazardous materials emergencies, emergency assistance, transportation routes, evacuation, shelters, training, medical facility decontamination procedures, a listing of facilities providing information on chemical hazards pursuant to Sections 302, 303, 304, 311, 312, 313, and 322 of SARA, and a vulnerability analysis of the area.

Yuma County Emergency Operations Plan (1994). The Yuma County Emergency Operations Plan is the umbrella plan for protecting the health, safety, and property of the public in the unincorporated areas of Yuma County from all non-nuclear hazards, and serves as a guide for emergency planning in each incorporated jurisdiction. It covers mitigation preparedness, response and recovery procedures. It contains a Hazardous Materials Annex.

Local Jurisdictions Emergency Operations Plan. The cities of Yuma, Wellton, Somerton, and San Luis have individual plans outlining emergency response procedures. Within these plans are annexes addressing local response to hazardous materials incidents. The San Luis Emergency Operations Plan was developed in 1982. A revision is currently underway.

Yuma County Emergency Management, Master Mutual Aid Agreement Between Subdivisions and Tribes of Yuma County (July, 1997).

Mutual Aid Agreement for Fire and Rescue Services of Extraordinary Emergency Service between the City of San Luis and the City of Yuma (December 14, 1993).

Agreement on Support for a Joint Contingency Plan Between the Cities of San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora, Yuma, Somerton, and San Luis, Arizona (November 12, 1994).

1.3.2.2 State of Arizona Plans

The State of Arizona Emergency Response and Recovery Plan (February 1998) addresses the consequences of any emergency or disaster where there is a need for state response and recovery assistance. The plan describes the methods that the state will use to assist local jurisdictions, mobilize resources and conduct cost recovery activities.

The State of Arizona Hazardous Materials Response and Recovery Plan is a component of the above plan. It provides emergency management for a state response to a hazardous materials incident. The plan was developed by the Arizona Division of Emergency Management and the Arizona Emergency Response Commission and gives an overview of the roles and responsibilities of various state agencies.

1.3.2.3 Federal Plans

National Contingency Plan (1990). The National Response Team (NRT) developed the National Contingency Plan (NCP) for responding to releases or spills involving oil or hazardous materials throughout the United States.

U.S. EPA Region IX - Mainland Regional Contingency Plan (1988). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Region IX Regional Response Team (RRT) has developed a Contingency Plan which outlines procedures in the event of a release or spill occurring in their region. U.S. EPA Region IX Mainland Plan includes the States of Arizona, California, and Nevada.

Colorado River Area Contingency Plan (1993). U.S. EPA Region IX developed the Colorado River Area Contingency Plan because of the importance of the river as a major interstate resource. The Plan is of specific interest because parts of Arizona lie within its jurisdiction.

Memorandum of Understanding Between the U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Yuma Area Office, and U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Yuma Field Office (June 26, 1998).

1.3.3 Mexico Contingency Plans

1.3.3.1 Local and Regional Plans and Mutual Aid Agreements

The Emergency Coordination Plan of the San Luis Río Colorado Civil Protection Unit is modeled after similar state and federal plans put in place by Civil Protection. It establishes a system of eight committees to address specific areas of concern in the event of an emergency.

The municipality of San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora has established a plan that employs wide participation by many sectors of society to respond to emergencies in the city or any other area of the municipality. Two separate volunteer fire brigades, with two strategically-located fire stations each, operate in the city itself, independent of the Police and Municipal Transit authorities. An additional station at the population center of Luis B. Sanchez covers the majority of the San Luis Valley. For ambulance service, the Red Cross has four 24-hour bases in the municipality. Its principal base covers the city and enjoys the assistance of five additional organizations providing the same type of service. The other Red Cross bases in the municipality are located in Luis B. Sanchez, 40 km south, Mesa Rica, 50 km south, and Golfo de Santa Clara, 110 km south of the city. All of the institutions have agreements in place that cover jurisdiction in the event of an incident.

1.3.3.2 State of Sonora Plans

State of Sonora Civil Protection Plan (1998). This plan describes protocols for Civil Protection in the event of a natural disaster. Specific guidelines and procedures are established for hurricanes, fires, droughts, and frosts.

The State of Sonora, Mexico Catalogue of Hazards (1992) has been compiled by the State of Sonora and the State Unit of Civil Protection.

1.3.3.3 Federal Plans

Technical Guide for Developing Municipal Contingency Plans (Protección Civil) (1993). This guidebook was published by the General Directorate of Civil Protection of the Mexican Federal Government in 1993. It provides guidelines for implementing local emergency plans in Mexico, in response to natural or man-made disasters. These plans are based on the identification and evaluation of local hazards, availability of human and material resources, and preparation and capabilities of the local community. Hazards are classified as: geological, hydrological/meteorological, chemical, sanitary, or socio-organizational. Contingency plans are not yet mandatory by law in Mexico; however, Civil Protection strongly recommends each state and municipality have one.

National Contingency Plan (Protección Civil). This Plan was developed by the General Directorate of Civil Protection of the Mexican Federal Government. It follows a model similar to that of Civil Protection plans at the state and local levels. This is Mexico's primary plan in the event of a disaster.

National System for Civil Protection Plan (1986). The Mexican Federal Government (Secretaria de Gobernación) developed the National System for Civil Protection for responding to all disasters including releases or spills involving oil or hazardous material throughout Mexico. The current plan outlines Civil Protection operations from 1995-2000.

Plan DN III-E: Civilian Population Assistance (1995). This plan, established by the Mexican Secretariat of National Defense, outlines the role of the Mexican Army and Air Force in the event of a catastrophic incident.

Operations Manual for CONASUPO and Affiliates During Disasters. CONASUPO is a network of supermarkets in Mexico. This manual governs the procedures by which these markets will contribute food and other items in the event of a disaster.

Manual of Emergency Attention for Hydroecological Emergencies Related to Continental National Waters. Civil Protection would implement this plan in the event of a flood, hurricane or other severe storm.

2.0 HAZARDS ANALYSIS AND RISK REDUCTION

Critical to emergency response and preparedness is an analysis of the hazards posed in the plan area and measures to reduce the risks from these hazards. This section identifies hazards and analyzes vulnerable human and environmental resources and associated risks. This section also addresses the jurisdictions' recommendations and commitment to reduce the risks from these hazards.

2.1 Fixed Facilities Using or Handling Hazardous Materials

An initial assessment (profile) of fixed facility hazards is presented here. The profile is useful as a general overview of facilities and for the determination of additional data collection needs. Appendices B and C present a list of industrial facilities in the plan area.

2.1.1 San Luis, Arizona

In the United States, under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), most facilities that use large and/or toxic quantities of hazardous materials are required to file reports that detail their hazardous materials use. These facilities are known as "Tier II facilities." EPCRA requires those facilities which have on-site, at any one time, 10,000 pounds or more of a "Hazardous Chemical" (as defined by OSHA Hazard Communication Regulations), or any amount over a "threshold" level of an "Extremely Hazardous Substance" (EHS) to file a Tier II report. OSHA defines a "Hazardous Chemical" as any chemical which is either a health hazard or a physical hazard. Material Safety Data Sheets must be prepared for such chemicals. Hazardous Chemicals or EHSs present in quantities that do not exceed the reporting threshold may be required to be reported when it is felt that the information may be of use in emergency response situations. Each of the following agencies need to receive copies of Tier II reports:

- The State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)
- The Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)
- The local fire department

A total of four facilities have submitted Tier II reports to the San Luis Fire Department. Of those facilities, only the San Luis Wastewater Treatment Plant is known to handle an EHS, chlorine. Chlorine is used during the disinfection process of wastewater treatment to kill bacteria and other enteric viruses. The chemicals handled by the other reported facilities include: gasoline fuel, diesel fuel, carbon dioxide, and insulating oil. To ensure that all San Luis facilities that should be submitting Tier II reports are doing so, a compliance assurance program is necessary.

2.1.2 San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora

Maquiladoras are the main industrial operation in San Luis Río Colorado. A *maquiladora* is a Mexican assembly or manufacturing operation that can be subject to up to 100% non-Mexican ownership. Maquiladoras utilize competitively priced Mexican labor in assembly, processing and/or other manufacturing operations. Most component parts are temporarily imported from the United States or other countries. Mexican law also allows these operations to bring in most capital, equipment and machinery from abroad. Maquiladora operations are generally labor-intensive cost

centers, with most productions geared for export from Mexico. Finally, maquiladoras may be entirely foreign (U.S.) managed and 100% U.S. owned, unlike other multi-nationals operating in Mexico.

The Mexican government created the Maquiladora Program in 1966 to generate employment, to augment the Mexican trade balance and to promote technology transfer. One million Mexican workers are employed in over 2,500 *maquilas*, making the *maquila* industry the number two source of jobs in all of Mexico. Job growth in the *maquila* sector has averaged 12.1% annually over the last ten years.

Approximately 29 maquiladoras and other industrial facilities currently operate in San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora (See Appendix C).

Examining product processes helps to identify many of the hazardous materials used, stored, or handled in San Luis Río Colorado. The twenty-nine industrial facilities are sorted into several different categories. Facilities included within the same category may have different hazardous materials inventories. Many of these facilities only perform product assembly, or provide other services which do not require the use of hazardous materials.

Twelve of the facilities (41 percent) assemble or manufacture clothing or other textile products. Chemicals typically used in the manufacture and finishing of textiles include formaldehyde, metallic salts (such as zinc nitrate and magnesium chloride), glyoxal, organometallic compounds, zinc acetate with peroxide, and chlorine.

Six of the facilities (21 percent) identified in San Luis Río Colorado manufacture or assemble electronic and electric appliances or materials and supplies used in electronic equipment of electric appliances. In the production of electronic devices and supplies, acids which are commonly used as etchants include hydrochloric, sulfuric, glacial acetic, nitric and hydrofluoric. Use of other solvents and resins is also common.

Two of the facilities (7 percent) process food and agricultural products. Food and agricultural industries use preservatives or, in some cases, low quantities of chlorine, ammonia and acids. For San Luis Río Colorado, food and agricultural products include cotton, cotton products, ground wheat, pasteurized milk and ice. Large quantities of anhydrous ammonia are used in refrigeration systems, necessary for the storage of perishable products, or in the manufacture of ice.

Three facilities (10 percent) manufacture brakes or other auto parts. They are included in the facilities which produce transportation equipment and supplies.

Six facilities (21 percent) manufacture products which do not easily fit into any category. Products included in this general category for San Luis Río Colorado are furniture, gambling equipment, and toys.

Thirteen of the San Luis Río Colorado industrial facilities are located in its only industrial park, the Parque Industrial de San Luis Río Colorado. The other facilities are located outside of this industrial park.

By law, hazardous wastes generated by U.S.-owned maquiladora operations must be returned to the United States for proper disposal. Data from INE-SEMARNAP (the Mexican National Institute of Ecology and the Mexican Secretariat of Environment, Natural Resources and Fisheries) indicate that maquiladoras in San Luis Río Colorado return three times more hazardous waste to the United States than do those in Nogales, making the San Luis port of entry the most active in terms of hazardous waste transport in the Arizona-Sonora border region. In 1998, 1,526,968 kilograms and 1,259,200 liters of hazardous waste passed through the San Luis port of entry. Twelve of 33 facilities (36%) operating at the time the report was prepared exported waste to the United States.

2.2 Transportation Systems

Representative chemical transportation data are critical to the identification and analysis of a potential hazardous materials emergency. This section provides an overview of hazardous materials traffic in the plan area, and identifies additional data that should be collected and analyzed to create a comprehensive transportation hazards identification.

2.2.1 San Luis, Arizona

2.2.1.1 Roads

The major highway through San Luis, Arizona is Highway 95 (Main Street). Its major intersection is at Juan Sanchez Boulevard. Other roadways are shown in Map . Highway 95 is currently being expanded from two to four lanes for approximately two miles as it enters San Luis.

The state of Arizona had adopted, as state law, the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Standards as recorded in 49 CFR part 397.9, for routing hazardous materials. The law states that vehicles transporting hazardous materials must use preferred routes that avoid tunnels, bridges and areas of dense population.

Highway 95 is the major transportation route in the San Luis area. It runs from the international border to Yuma, where it connects with Interstate 8, one of the major transportation corridors connecting Southern California to the southeastern U.S. Significant truck traffic passes through San Luis via Highway 95 to and from the Port of Entry. Truck traffic is an important mode of transportation for hazardous materials, and data from the U.S. Customs Service suggests that significant amounts of hazardous materials cross the border at San Luis. The potential for a vehicular accident involving hazardous materials should not be overlooked.

2.2.1.2 Railroads

On the U.S. side, the nearest railroad to San Luis runs through Yuma. It does not pose a major threat to the plan area.

2.2.1.3 Other Means of Transport

A series of canals run through the San Luis area to provide water to agricultural operations. The East Main Canal, the West Main Canal, and the Yuma Valley Main Drain pass through the City of San Luis. The Yuma Valley Main Drain also crosses the international border. These canals are not used as a mode of transport, but a hazardous materials release affecting the canals could have

international implications. The canals eventually drain into the Santa Clara wetlands and the Colorado River.

2.2.2 San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora

2.2.2.1 Roads

Avenida Obregón is the main transport route east to west in San Luis Río Colorado. It runs from the industrial park in the eastern part of the city to the Port of Entry in the west. Most truck traffic from the border passes along Avenida Obregón. Avenida Carlos G. Calles runs along the border and handles the majority of traffic headed to the United States. Calzada Constitución and Calzada Monterrey are the main routes out of town in the southwest section of the city, heading through the San Luis Valley to the Gulf of Santa Clara.

2.2.2.2 Railroads

A major rail line runs through the municipality of San Luis Río Colorado, approximately 25 miles (40 km) south of the city through the population centers of Luis B. Sánchez, Riíto, and Mesa Rica. The line serves as the main rail transport route from Mexicali to Hermosillo. Data are not available on amounts and frequency of hazardous materials transported via this rail line.

2.2.2.3 Other Means of Transport

There is an airfield located in San Luis Río Colorado operated by the Mexican Army, but it is not used regularly for commercial or cargo traffic. A series of canals run along the western edge of the city, but these, like the Colorado River, are not used to transport goods or people.

2.3 Ports of Entry

From west to east, there are six ports of entry along the Arizona-Sonora border:

San Luis, Arizona/San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora;
Lukeville, Arizona/Sonoyta, Sonora;
Sasabe, Arizona/Sasabe, Sonora;
Nogales, Arizona/Nogales, Sonora (East and West Gate);
Naco, Arizona/Naco, Sonora; and
Douglas, Arizona/Agua Prieta, Sonora.

Nogales accounts for more than two-thirds (67.7 percent) of all commercial traffic entering Arizona from Mexico. The San Luis port of entry accounts for 15 percent of all commercial traffic and 29 percent of all non-commercial traffic entering Arizona from Mexico. Table 3 shows historical and projected commercial traffic volumes for the Arizona ports of entry. Sixty-three percent of all pedestrians entering from Sonora use the Nogales port, followed by San Luis (29 percent of incoming pedestrians).

Four out of the six border ports of entry have facilities for commercial inspection (primary and secondary). San Luis, Arizona has one primary and fourteen secondary inspection points (spaces) for an average of 95 commercial vehicles entering daily from Mexico; San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora has one primary and thirty secondary inspection points. As noted earlier, data from INE-SEMARNAP indicates that more hazardous waste passes through the San Luis port of entry than at any other port of entry along the Arizona-Sonora border.

There is significant truck traffic in San Luis due to the port of entry. Major truck routes are Highway 95, D Street and First Street to the Port of Entry. This is the only border crossing in Yuma County.

Table 3 Arizona border ports of entry: Projected commercial traffic by 2000				
Border Port of Entry	1995	1997	2000	Projected % Share 2000
Douglas	42,272	51,339	64,641	14.0
Lukeville	2,493	2,919	3,557	0.8
Naco	11,724	14,379	18,360	4.0
Nogales	202,795	232,780	277,758	60.2
Sasabe	1,667	1,760	1,889	0.4
San Luis	57,400	72,413	94,932	20.6
Total	318,351	375,589	461,147	100.0

Source: Arizona Trade Corridor Study

2.4 Sensitive Populations and Vulnerable Areas

As a part of a hazard analysis, the identification of sensitive populations and vulnerable areas is necessary. Available information is presented here.

2.4.1 San Luis, Arizona

2.4.1.1 Sensitive Populations

There are four schools located in San Luis, Arizona. The San Luis Preschool serves 76 children in two daily shifts. Rio Colorado Elementary serves 683 students, Arizona Desert Elementary serves 835 students, and San Luis Middle School serves 705 students. Most schools operate from approximately 8:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Additionally, Arizona Western College operates a campus in San Luis that serves 1822 students.

All schools in San Luis are located along Highway 95, the major transportation corridor to and from the border. A senior center and clinic are also located along Highway 95, near the San Luis Community Center at Juan Sanchez Boulevard. A large number of mobile home parks are also located in San Luis. Mobile home residents may be more vulnerable to environmental releases than those who live in more traditional dwellings.

2.4.1.2 Population Distribution

The industrial park in San Luis, Arizona is located just to the east of the port of entry. Traffic to or from the industrial park to the border crossing does not pass through areas of dense population. However, there are population centers located to the north and northeast of the industrial park. Because the dominant winds of the area blow south, it is likely that an airborne release from a facility in the industrial park would disperse southward into Mexico. The area of San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora located south of the industrial park is largely residential and commercial.

The area just north of the port of entry along Main Street (Highway 95) in San Luis, Arizona is commercial. Highway 95 runs north from the port of entry to Yuma, passing several schools, a senior center, and the local health clinic. Vehicles heading from the industrial park or from Mexico to Yuma pass these areas of sensitive populations. North of the schools along Highway 95 is another residential area.

2.4.1.3 Sensitive Natural Resource Areas

There are several National Wildlife Refuges in the Yuma County area: Cabeza Prieta, Imperial, and Kofa. Additional wildlife areas include the Mittry Lake Wildlife Area and Betty's Kitchen Wildlife Interpretive Area.

Many rare and endangered bird species migrate through the county along the western flyway. These species depend upon the wooded parks, irrigation canals, sloughs, ponds, irrigated croplands, and the Colorado River Valley habitats for survival.

Water bodies which provide essential habitat for flora and fauna include the Morelos Reservoir, Imperial Reservoir, Mittry Lake, Martinez Lake, and the Colorado River. These water bodies are assumed to be critical because the area only receives three inches of rain annually.

Among the species which are dependent upon the water quality of the Colorado River and its tributaries are estuarine finfish and shellfish. These species use the mouth of the Colorado River as a nursery. They are extremely sensitive to water conditions, and therefore, hazardous substances.

Fourteen species of animals found in Yuma County area listed by the federal government as endangered, and one as threatened. Forty-three species of plants and animals are watch-listed. Additional species are listed by the Arizona Game and Fish Department.

2.4.2 San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora

2.4.2.1 Sensitive Populations

The education system in the city of San Luis Río Colorado provides schooling to 20,657 students in 79 institutions, from preschool to college. The city's 1,309 teachers staff 38 preschool, 33 primary schools, 10 middle schools, six preparatory schools and two universities.

Eight hospitals and clinics are located with the city of San Luis Río Colorado. They are clustered around the northwestern corner of the city, near several maquiladoras but away from the industrial park.

2.4.2.2 Population Distribution

Average population density in San Luis Río Colorado is 30 persons per square kilometer with an annual growth rate of 4.34%. Because the main industrial park in San Luis Río Colorado is located on the eastern edge of the city, there are fewer chances that a serious accident will affect large numbers of people. Additionally, the dominant winds in the area blow from the north, away from populated areas. The “10 de Abril” neighborhood is the closest population center to the industrial park. This appears to be an area of high population density.

One preschool is located very close to the industrial park. Several other schools are found along or near major transportation routes in the city. Additionally, because many of the maquiladoras in San Luis Río Colorado are located outside of the industrial park, risks to the population are spread throughout the city. One preparatory school and one university are located within the industrial park itself.

2.4.2.3 Sensitive Natural Resource Areas

Just 68 miles (109 km) southwest of San Luis Río Colorado lies the beachfront town of El Golfo de Santa Clara. The main attraction is the town’s harmonious combination of desert and sea, joined by a broad stretch of fine-sand beach that runs for some 30 miles (48 km). The town is located in an extensive area of more than 2,335,000 acres (944,923 ha) which constitute the Reserve of the Upper Gulf of California and the Delta of the Colorado River, one of the richest ecosystems in the world. Some 907 species of marine animals of biological and commercial interest have been recorded. A release or spill of a hazardous material into the Colorado River could drastically affect this marine life since the River flows through El Golfo de Santa Clara with a final destination of the Gulf of California.

Two of Mexico’s principal ecological reserves can be found in the desert region of Sonora. With a size of over 1,786,390 acres (722,913 ha), the Reserve of El Pinacate and the Gran Desierto de Altar is made up of volcanic craters, regions of dunes, ash obliques and outcroppings of solidified lava, as well as a variety of flora and fauna typical of the desert. Located in the same region is the Biosphere Reserve of the High Gulf of California and the River Delta of the Colorado River. Covering an area of over 2,335,000 acres, the Biosphere Reserve encompasses various communities and natural resources found in the states of Sonora and Baja California.

2.5 Drinking Water Supplies and Wastewater Treatment

Water in San Luis, Arizona comes from seven wells located throughout the city and surrounding areas. Wastewater is treated at a modern facility located in the western part of town near the international border. It has an average daily design flow of 750,000 gallons per day and is currently operating at 650,000 gallons per day, or 87% of capacity. Because of increased population growth and industrial activity in the city, there are plans to construct a new treatment plant within the next five years to double capacity and meet predicted demands. Treated water is discharged into the bypass channel of the Wellton Canal system.

Water in San Luis Río Colorado comes from approximately forty wells located throughout the municipality. The Colorado River and underground aquifers provide an annual water supply of some 150 million cubic meters, predicted to last for at least the next 50 years. Piped water reaches nearly all residents of the city. At the present time, there is no wastewater treatment facility, and wastewater is discharged into the Colorado River.

2.6 Risk Reduction Opportunities and Recommendations

Reducing risk to prevent a hazardous materials incident is a proactive approach to emergency planning. The Binational Emergency Planning Committee (BEPC) will look at a variety of mechanisms to reduce hazardous materials risks in the plan area. These include:

- Planning;
- Identification and assessment of available resources;
- Public and industry education and outreach;
- Procurement and integration of equipment;
- Building and fire codes;
- Pollution prevention;
- Traffic controls;
- Hazard Identification and risk analysis;
- Training;
- Exercises and drills;
- Emergency response preparedness; and
- Compliance assurance/assistance.

3.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE OPERATIONS

The adverse consequences of a chemical accident on the health, safety and welfare of the communities of San Luis, Arizona and San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora may be reduced through timely and effective emergency response. This plan provides an integrated and coordinated joint binational response effort to supplement the local emergency response plans following the release of hazardous materials in the geographical area covered under this plan. Where portions of this section designate certain individuals to perform actions, this shall also include their designated representatives if appropriate.

3.1 Notification

Any release or substantial threat of a release of a hazardous material affecting or likely to affect another party shall be reported to that party without delay. The emergency notification list is found on page 5.

3.2 Private Response Mechanisms

Owners or operators of fixed facilities and transportation facilities, including truck lines, rail lines and pipelines, must comply with all local, state, and federal hazardous material planning and reporting requirements.

3.3 Local Response

The organizational structure for emergency response in San Luis Río Colorado dictates that command responsibilities be held by the Director of Civil Protection, though he may be assisted by the Commander of one of the two volunteer fire brigades in the city.

3.3.1 City of San Luis, Arizona Mutual Aid Request

In San Luis, Arizona, the City of San Luis, Arizona Fire Department Fire Chief will assume the lead role as Incident Commander (IC). If the incident is beyond the control and/or capabilities of the San Luis, Arizona Fire Department, or the incident might impact the border with Mexico, the Incident Commander will request activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). This request will initiate a binational notification response for mutual aid from San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora using a predetermined code to be shared only by the San Luis, Arizona Fire Chief and the Director of Civil Protection in San Luis Río Colorado.

Upon receipt of this request, the Director of Civil Protection of San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora may implement the mutual aid request by providing necessary action, information and/or assistance resources if possible. The City of San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora may respond with the appropriate resources to aid in the request. These resources will be determined by a Joint Command established between the San Luis, Arizona Fire Chief and the Director of Civil Protection in San Luis Río Colorado. The responding resources will report to the Incident Commander and work under the Incident Commander's direction. The Incident Commander is also responsible for ensuring that response personnel from San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora are adequately utilized in an effective and safe manner by coordinating with the senior on scene response official from each responding agency.

If the incident is beyond the capabilities of both cities, the Fire Chief may contact Yuma county and the State of Arizona to request assistance and/or initiate federal and/or Joint Response Team response.

3.3.2 City of San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora Mutual Aid Request

In San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora, the Director of Civil Protection will assume the lead role as Incident Commander (IC). If the Incident Commander feels that the incident will exhaust the resources available, or that the incident might impact the border, a request for binational response will be initiated to the San Luis, Arizona Fire Chief using the predetermined code. As with the San Luis, Arizona response, the binational response will involve requesting mutual aid from San Luis, Arizona. Both cities will notify their chains of command.

Upon receipt of this request, the San Luis, Arizona Fire Chief may implement the mutual aid request by providing necessary action, information and/or assistance resources if possible. The City of San Luis, Arizona may respond with the appropriate resources to aid in the request. These resources will be determined by a Joint Command established between the San Luis, Arizona Fire Chief and the Director of Civil Protection in San Luis Río Colorado. The responding resources will report to the Incident Commander and work under the Incident Commander's direction. The Incident Commander is also responsible for ensuring that response personnel from San Luis, Arizona are adequately utilized in an effective and safe manner by coordinating with the senior on scene response official from each responding agency. San Luis, Arizona will also activate an Emergency Operations Center on the San Luis, Arizona side of the border. The Emergency Operations Center will evaluate the ongoing situation and assist the Incident Commander with resources and technical information.

If the incident is beyond the capabilities of both cities, the Director of Civil Protection in San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora may file a petition with the Director of Civil Protection, State of Sonora, to initiate a federal and/or Joint Response Team response.

3.3.3 Local Response Duties

Local agencies are responsible for emergency planning and preparedness within their jurisdictions. The agencies are expected to assume lead roles during the emergency phase of the incident. Local agencies will conduct response activities within the scope of their department training and capabilities. Local agencies will provide emergency response services when possible, including, but not limited to:

- Notification;
- Initial hazard identification;
- Initial sampling to identify and determine concentrations of materials, if possible;
- Communications;
- Rescue and emergency medical service;
- Fire fighting;
- Security (site perimeter, traffic, and crowd control);
- On scene liaison with other agencies and organizations;
- Providing public information; and/or
- Evacuation and shelter.

Local government assignments in San Luis, Arizona, are generally shared among the San Luis, Arizona Fire Department, Yuma County Sheriff's Department, San Luis, Arizona Police Department, Yuma County Emergency Services, emergency medical services, public works and the health department. Detailed roles and responsibilities of these agencies can be found in the San Luis, Arizona and Yuma County plan.

When responding to requests for mutual aid, local response agencies from both sides of the border will adhere to their department's standard operating protocols. At no time should personnel from either city be requested to perform duties outside their training and capabilities. Incident Commanders in both cities are familiar with the capabilities of the agencies available for response, and will use the personnel from the agencies in an appropriate manner. If concerns arise, the Fire Chief and Civil Protection Joint Command will be notified and an appropriate decision will be made at that level.

3.4 State Response

The State of Arizona can provide assistance for hazardous materials incidents to San Luis, Arizona, and San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora, if the combined PRP and local capabilities or resources prove to be insufficient, incapable or inadequate. The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) will appoint a State On Scene Coordinator (SOSC) who will assist the Incident Commander by providing and overseeing needed State resources.

In Sonora, Civil Protection in San Luis Río Colorado notifies Civil Protection at the State of Sonora level when an incident occurs. If necessary, Civil Protection at the state level will respond with appropriate resources.

3.5 Federal Response

The U.S. Federal government can provide assistance for hazardous materials incidents if combined local and state capabilities or resources prove insufficient, incapable or inadequate. Once the National Response Center (NRC) has been notified of a release, they alert the Federal On Scene Coordinator (FOSC), who may activate the Regional Response Team (RRT) or the National Response Team (NRT), depending on the severity of the incident. For incidents occurring in the San Luis, Arizona area, the Federal On Scene Coordinator will be from the U.S. EPA Region IX, headquartered in San Francisco, CA.

Normally, the U.S. EPA contributes to the response by working with the local, state, tribal and federal agencies and citizens to assure that the information needed to maximize the effectiveness of the response effort is easily accessible. If there is a spill where the Potentially Responsible Party is not identified, or does not contain, clean up the material, or adequately respond to authorities, the federal responsibilities will prevail as outlined in the National Contingency Plan. These responsibilities include assisting state and local responders in the response or, in some circumstances, taking over the response.

Federal agreements between the U.S. and Mexico require that each country notify the other of hazardous materials incidents if there is a release or substantial threat of release which may impact both sides of the border. The notification should occur between local authorities and between state

authorities on both sides of the border to ensure that the information is properly elevated to the federal levels as required.

If it appears that the incident will reach a level at which local and state resources will be insufficient to bring the event to a successful conclusion, the Federal On Scene Coordinator, in conjunction with the Regional Response Team, will initiate a Joint Response Team response and implement the Joint Contingency Plan.

The Mexican Federal Government can provide assistance through the National Civil Protection System for hazardous materials incidents to San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora, if the combined Potentially Responsible Parties and local capabilities or resources prove to be insufficient or inadequate. Civil Protection will appoint an On Scene Coordinator (OSC) who will assist the Incident Commander by providing, coordinating and overseeing needed federal resources.

3.6 Joint Response Team

When the magnitude of an incident exceeds local and state response capabilities, or when a response involves more than one state jurisdiction, or federal lands, the federal government will coordinate the response operation and provide assistance as necessary.

The U.S. EPA Regional Response Team performs regional level contingency planning, and national level contingency planning is performed through the National Response Team (NRT). In Mexico, Civil Protection has jurisdiction of hazardous materials incident planning. The Joint Response Team performs U.S.-Mexico border area contingency planning and training activities. The U.S. EPA co-chairs the Joint Response Team for the U.S. and PROFEPA co-chairs for Mexico.

3.6.1 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

The U.S. EPA activates and operates the federal response system for inland hazardous materials incidents and provides a Federal On Scene Coordinator who can provide technical resources and expert advice on public health and environmental effects of a release. U.S. EPA also provides planning and preparedness assistance to prevent and mitigate environmental harm.

3.6.2 Regional Response Team

The Regional Response Team (RRT) is co-chaired by the U.S. EPA and the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) and consists of representatives from selected state and federal agencies. It plans, prepares and responds to hazardous materials incidents, providing advice and recommendations to the Federal On Scene Coordinator.

3.6.3 Civil Protection

The National System of Civil Protection has established, in each federal and municipal entity, civil protection organizations to handle emergencies occurring in each jurisdiction. Civil Protection has prepared the “ANEXO III - Plan de Respuesta a Emergencias con Materiales Peligrosos” (Annex III - Hazardous Materials Response Plan). This plan is designed to be used by all entities in Mexico to aid in developing contingency plans for hazardous materials incidents.

3.7 Joint Response Team Responsibilities

For inland releases, the U.S. EPA provides the Federal On Scene Coordinator. Upon notification of a release of hazardous substances that is crossing or is likely to cross the U.S.-Mexico border, the National Response Center will notify the Federal On Scene Coordinator. The Federal On Scene Coordinator will determine as quickly as possible the need for activating the Regional Response Team, the Joint Response Team, the Environmental Response Team (ERT), or the National Response Team. For incident notification in Mexico, Civil Protection maintains a 24-hour telephone number in Mexico City.

When the U.S. and Mexico have agreed to initiate a joint response to an incident, the function and responsibilities of the Joint Response Team include:

- Advise the Federal On Scene Coordinator about measures needed to respond to the incident and what resources are available to carry out those measures;
- Evaluate and make recommendations concerning the measures taken by the Federal On Scene Coordinator;
- Provide continuing advice to the Federal On Scene Coordinator;
- Coordinate and use as appropriate the resources that agencies or persons of the U.S. or Mexico or a third party can contribute;
- Assist the Federal On Scene Coordinator in preparing information releases for the public; and
- Participate in the termination of response.

4.0 INCIDENT RESPONSE OPERATIONS AND RESOURCES

This plan employs the phases of operational response to an incident as outlined in the Joint Contingency Plan.

4.1 Discovery and Notification

Upon the discovery of a hazardous materials release or threatened release within the City of San Luis, Arizona, a notification is made to the appropriate emergency organization. The initial notification will involve calling 911 to notify the San Luis, Arizona Fire Department. The agency receiving the initial contact will follow the San Luis, Arizona Fire Department's standard operating protocol for the notification of all other appropriate agencies. The potentially responsible party (PRP) is also required to notify appropriate federal and state agencies by contacting the National Response Center and other state and local agencies depending on the substance released. These agencies will also notify appropriate local, state, and federal agencies.

For San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora, the potentially responsible party is required to call 060, Civil Protection and the Fire Department.

Binational agreements between the Governments of the United States and Mexico require that the countries notify each other in the event of a release or substantial threat of a release of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant affecting or likely to affect the other country (Joint Contingency Plan Sections 105.3 and 301).

4.2 Preliminary Assessment and Initiation of Action

The first official on the scene will assume the role of Incident Commander. This duty will be relinquished to the appropriate official upon that person's arrival at the incident. All agencies report to the established Incident Commander for all response and recovery operations. Each agency will provide its own special equipment and reference data, and will function within its field of expertise. If an incident exceeds the resources of the local or county agencies, command may be transferred to the more appropriate responding agency. This function may also be transferred to the Federal On Scene Coordinator, if a federal or JRT response is activated.

4.2.1 Preliminary Assessment

Upon confirmation that an incident may impact the other side of the border or may involve the release of hazardous materials, the Fire Department of San Luis, Arizona or the Director of Civil Protection for San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora will assume the role of Incident Commander. The first official on the scene assumes the role of Incident Commander until the designated senior official arrives to coordinate the response.

4.2.2 Initiation of Action

Upon arrival on scene, the predesignated Incident Commander will implement the following actions:

- Relieve the first official on-site;

- Establish an Incident Command Post (ICP) and implement the Incident Command System (ICS); and
- If the incident threatens the border or the cities of San Luis, Arizona or San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora, the Incident Commander will ensure that the appropriate notifications are made to the Joint Response Team, and if mutual aid will be required, ensure that the proper notifications are made to implement a binational response.

4.3 Containment

The Incident Commander will implement appropriate measures to contain, restrict, reduce or eliminate the release or threat of release of hazardous materials at the incident, as well as downstream or downwind from the site. This includes defensive action to prevent, minimize, or mitigate an incident to protect public health and the environment.

4.4 Documentation and Cost Recovery

All actions taken during hazardous materials incidents will be carefully documented so that sufficient and accurate information is available to support response and recovery operations and to recover costs, if applicable. Documentation should be self-descriptive to prove the source and circumstances of the incident, identity of the potentially responsible parties, and impact or potential impact to public health and the environment. Documentation may be written, graphic, audiovisual, or in other form and will include the location of the incident, time, date and duration of the spill, source and cause of the incident, name and contact information of the potentially responsible parties, description of the released material, resources affected or threatened, status of response and cleanup efforts, and accurate accounting of public costs incurred. A notification form is provided for this purpose on page 7.

Examples of other forms of documentation of hazardous materials incidents include:

- Daily or personal logs in bound notebooks, to record all relevant response activities for evidentiary purposes;
- Photographic documentation at the source of the release, pathway of discharge, and affected biota;
- Samples of released material and material from the suspected source collected according to established chain of custody procedures; and/or
- A statement of witnesses identifying the source of a release.

4.5 Evacuation or Shelter-In-Place

It is the responsibility of the Incident Commander to assess the hazardous materials release or potential release. If there is a threat to the public, immediate action needs to be taken for their protection. Actions which protect the public include first aid, search and rescue, designation of an exclusion zone, shelter-in-place, fire suppression and evacuation.

If evacuation is necessary, the Incident Commander will determine the area that will require evacuation. The Incident Commander is also responsible for estimating the number of people in the evacuation area and number of people needing transportation assistance. The Incident Commander will follow all the appropriate standard operating protocols outlined in local plans.

The Incident Commander will coordinate with law enforcement to identify major evacuation routes and establish traffic control points. Law enforcement will establish evacuation assembly points, monitor traffic flow on evacuation routes and establish security patrols and access control procedures. In a toxic environment, agencies with more appropriate protective clothing and equipment may be called upon to perform these tasks.

If the incident is of sufficient magnitude that the potential for a cross border evacuation exists, the Incident Commander will work closely with the appropriate border agencies such as Immigration and Customs authorities.

4.6 Post-Incident Management

The Incident Commander, or a designated replacement, is required to remain on scene until the immediate danger to public health and the environment has been abated. Primary responsibility for the actual cleanup and restoration costs will remain with the potentially responsible parties. In the event that the potentially responsible parties are unknown, cleanup is the responsibility of the parcel manager, the lessee, the land owner, the affected jurisdiction, the county agency, the state agency, or the federal agency having jurisdiction.

Cleanup and disposal of the spill should be accomplished as soon as possible. Prompt action is important to minimize damage to the environment. The first step is to establish the cleanup priorities at the site. Once the priorities are set, determination of appropriate cleanup methods is necessary. The cleanup actions must be constantly monitored to ensure the cleanup priorities are being properly addressed.

Evaluation of the cleanup to determine its effectiveness is necessary. The evaluation process should assess impacts on the habitat and organisms, effectiveness of removal, public concerns, aesthetics, and costs. The Incident Commander must develop criteria to determine when the cleanup is complete, using applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements. The Incident Commander will ensure proper transportation and disposal of hazardous substances in compliance with local, state and federal laws.

4.7 Response and Cleanup Funding Availability

The Incident Commander will attempt to identify and have the party accountable for the release assume responsibility for containment, removal and disposal. In Mexico, this will be the responsibility of the Civil Protection authorities in accordance with the National Protection System.

If it is determined that the PRPs are not acting promptly, taking or proposing to take appropriate actions, or if the PRPs are unknown, state and federal funds may be made available to ensure proper cleanup.

The State On Scene Coordinator or the Federal On Scene Coordinator may make funds available. Depending on the circumstances, money may be made available from one or more of the following funds.

4.7.1 State Funds

The State of Arizona and the State Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund (WQARF) maintain funds that can be used for the response to hazardous materials incidents. These funds are available on a case-by-case basis, generally for incidents for which a responsible party has not been identified, or when there is an immediate threat to life and health.

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality also administers a fund to reimburse local government or political subdivisions for hazardous materials responses.

4.7.2 Federal Funds

The U.S. EPA administers the Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund (Section 1.2.1, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) and the Local Government Reimbursement Program.

In Mexico, if the releaser does not pay, funds may be available from the Office of the Federal Attorney General for Environmental Protection (PROFEPA).

4.8 Communications

Communications will be established pursuant to the local municipal standard operating protocols. In the event of a binational response, communications must be effectively established as soon as possible.

Due to the numerous radio frequencies used by the various response agencies in the plan area, the Incident Commander must define a primary response channel or rely on cellular communications. Appendix A provides a listing of the various phone numbers available. Communications between the San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora command and the San Luis, Arizona command must be established and maintained throughout a binational response. This will ensure a secure and reliable flow of information between the two commands.

4.9 Health and Safety

The Incident Commander will be responsible for appointing a Site Safety Officer (SSO) for the incident. The Incident Commander and Site Safety Officer will be responsible for developing and implementing a Site Safety Plan to ensure the health and safety of all response personnel. For response across the border, the Incident Commander and senior official of each response agency will ensure that the appropriate state and federal worker health and safety laws of their country are observed while in the neighboring country.

4.10 Response Resources

The San Luis, Arizona Fire Department has 15 full-time staff, 13 of whom are trained as HazMat first responders, and 13 reserves. The department also has two fully-equipped fire engines, one ALS- equipped ambulance, and a command vehicle equipped with oxygen and first aid supplies, in addition to other equipment. In the event of an extreme emergency, the Fire Department has made arrangements with the Public Works department and some private businesses to provide resources if necessary.

San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora has two volunteer fire brigades with two stations each, for a total of four fire stations strategically located throughout the city. The Red Cross also has its main base of operations in the northwestern section of the city.

A complete list of response resources for both cities can be found in Appendix H.

5.0 TRAINING AND EXERCISES

This plan, written pursuant to the U.S.-Mexico Joint Contingency Plan, is an administrative summary of the relevant hazardous materials emergency response plans which have jurisdiction within the planning area. Each of the operational plans referenced requires training and exercising to ensure that responders are always in a state of readiness. The concepts and resources for binational training and exercising are important to emphasize as binational relationships and activities develop.

Preparing a written plan with well-defined operational roles, policies and resource acquisition procedures is an essential step. The written plan should contain training requirements and procedures for responders. Exercising the plan provides training, allows response personnel to become thoroughly familiar with response procedures, resources and systems, and enables planners to identify areas of the plan that need improvement.

5.1 Training

Individual organizations are responsible for their own training. Internal binational training, private contractors, and state or regional training resources are some of the binational options available to local agencies. Organizations must ensure that personnel are adequately trained for response operations that they may perform. This training must comply with all applicable local, state, and federal worker health and safety regulations.

5.2 Exercises

Local and regional hazardous materials contingency plan exercises are encouraged, as they are the best means of keeping the plans current and active. San Luis, Arizona and San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora routinely conduct joint exercises that allow for cross training of personnel. This ensures that deficiencies in response activities are identified. To keep this plan current, the plan will be exercised annually.

APPENDIX A

**HAZARDOUS MATERIAL PLANNING AND
EMERGENCY RESPONSE CONTACTS DIRECTORY**

APPENDIX A \ APENDICE A
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL PLANNING AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE CONTACTS
DIRECTORIO DE CONTACTOS PLANEACIÓN Y RESPUESTA A EMERGENCIAS DE MATERIALES PELIGROSOS

A. UNITED STATES \ ESTADOS UNIDOS

Organization\ Organización	Name\ Contacto	Title\ Posición	Address\ Dirección	P.O. Box\ Apartado Postal	City\ Ciudad	State\ Estado	Zip\ Código Postal	Telephone\ Teléfono	Fax	E-mail
LOCAL AGENCIES (AREA CODE 520)\DEPENDENCIAS LOCALES (AREA 520)										
City of San Luis	Alex Joe Harper	Mayor	11195 W. Co. 21 ½	477	San Luis	AZ	85349	627-0214	627-9791	
City of San Luis	Alex Ruiz	City Manager	23222 1 st Street	1170	San Luis	AZ	85349	627-2027	627-3879	
City of San Luis	Frank Carillo	Asst. City Manager	23222 1 st Street	1170	San Luis	AZ	85349	627-2027	627-3879	
City of San Luis Fire Department	Arturo Miranda	Chief	23256 2 nd Street	445	San Luis	AZ	85349	627-8576 627-2484 Emergency: 911 627-8881	627-1426	artmirslfd@hotmail.com
City of San Luis Fire Department	Othon Luna	Assistant Chief	23256 2 nd Street	445	San Luis	AZ	85349	627-8576	627-1426	
City of San Luis Police Department	John Miranda	Chief	23222 1 st Street	3720	San Luis	AZ	85349	627-2658 Emergency: 627-8881 627-8882	627-8575	
City of San Luis Public Works	David Ford	Director	788 B Street	3750	San Luis	AZ	85349	627-8848	627-3265	
City of San Luis	Carlos Bernal	Council Member	23222 1 st Street		San Luis	AZ	85349	627-2027	627-3879	
City of San Luis	Guillermina Fuentes	Council Member	23222 1 st Street		San Luis	AZ	85349	627-2027	627-3879	
City of San Luis	Daniel Gamboa	Council Member	23222 1 st Street		San Luis	AZ	85349	627-2027	627-3879	
City of San Luis	Pedro Julian	Council Member	23222 1 st Street		San Luis	AZ	85349	627-2027	627-3879	
City of San Luis	Charles Page	Council Member	23222 1 st Street		San Luis	AZ	85349	627-2027	627-3879	
City of San Luis	Jose Suarez	Council Member	23222 1 st Street		San Luis	AZ	85349	627-2027	627-3879	
City of Yuma	Marylin Young	Mayor	180 W. 1 st Street		Yuma	AZ	85364	783-1270	343-9290	
City of Yuma Police Department	William Robinson	Chief	1500 S. 1 st Av.		Yuma	AZ	85364	783-4421	329-7962 343-8864	
City of Yuma Fire Department	Gary Fisher	Chief	298 4 th Street		Yuma	AZ	85364	782-1831	343-8608	
Rural Metro Fire Department	David Rathbun	Chief	660 E. 18 th Place		Yuma	AZ	85364	782-4757 783-8961	329-6780	
Yuma County LEPC and Emergency Services	Christine Herrera	Emergency Coordinator	298 W. 4 th Street		Yuma	AZ	85364	783-5960	343-8608	yfd-em@primenet.com
Yuma County Health Department	David Brooks	Health Director	2200 W. 28 th Street		Yuma	AZ	85364	317-4550	317-4540	
Yuma County Sheriff			168 South Second Avenue		Yuma	AZ		783-4427		
City of Yuma Public Works	Bob Wagner	Director	155 W. 14 th Street		Yuma	AZ	85364	783-1287	343-8852	
City of Yuma Regional Medical Center	Bob Sims	Safety Manager	2400 S. Av. A		Yuma	AZ	85364	344-2000 344-7337	344-0404	
Cocopah Tribal Police	Darrell Long	Chief	W. County 15 th Street		Somerton	AZ		627-8857	627-0807	

* Indicates 24 hour service\Servicio las 24 horas

Source: Arturo Miranda, Fire Chief, San Luis Fire Department \ Fuente: Arturo Miranda, Jefe de Bomberos, Departamento de Bomberos de San Luis (1999)

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HAZARDOUS MATERIAL PLANNING AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE CONTACTS
DIRECTORIO DE CONTACTOS PLANEACIÓN Y RESPUESTA A EMERGENCIAS DE MATERIALES PELIGROSOS

A. UNITED STATES \ ESTADOS UNIDOS

Organization\ Organización	Name\ Contacto	Title\ Posición	Address\ Dirección	P.O. Box\ Apartado Postal	City\ Ciudad	State\ Estado	Zip\ Código Postal	Telephone\ Teléfono	Fax	E-mail
LOCAL AGENCIES (AREA CODE 520)\DEPENDENCIAS LOCALES (AREA 520)										
City of Somerton Fire Department	Jose Huizar	Chief	135 N. State Avenue		Somerton	AZ		627-9657	627-3794	
City of Somerton Police Department	Terry Hollis	Chief	150 W. Main Street		Somerton	AZ		627-2011	627-3163	
STATE AGENCIES\DEPENDENCIAS ESTATALES										
Arizona Commission of Agriculture and Horticulture			1688 West Adams Street		Phoenix	AZ	85007	(602) 542-4373		
Arizona Corporation Commission								(602) 542-3076		
Arizona Division of Emergency Services			5636 East McDowell Road		Phoenix	AZ	85008	(602) 244-0504 Emergency Pager:		
Arizona Division of Military Affairs			5636 East McDowell Road		Phoenix	AZ	85008	(602) 267-2700		
Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)	Spill Phone				Tucson	AZ		(602) 390-7894*		
Arizona Department of Health Services			1651 East Morten, Suite 130		Phoenix	AZ	85020	(602) 861-1987		
Arizona Department of Public Safety			2102 West Encanto Boulevard		Phoenix	AZ	85009	(602) 223-2000 (602) 262-8212* (602) 262-8209*		
Arizona Department of Transportation			221 East Olympic Drive		Phoenix	AZ	85007	(602) 261-7011		
Arizona Livestock Sanitary Board			1688 West Adams Street		Phoenix	AZ	85007	(602) 542-0872		
Arizona Radiation Regulatory Agency			4814 South 40 th Street		Phoenix	AZ	85040	(602) 255-4845		
Arizona State Fire Marshall			99 Virginia, Suite 100		Phoenix	AZ	85008	(602) 255-4964		
Arizona State Forester			2901 West Pinnacle Peak Road		Phoenix	AZ	85027	(602) 255-4059		
Land Department of Fire Management Division										
Arizona State Highway Patrol			2111 Gila Ridge Road		Yuma	AZ		(520) 782-1679		
Arizona State Mine Inspector			1700 West Washington, #400		Phoenix	AZ	85007	(602) 255-5971		
Poison Control - Statewide								(800) 362-0101*		
Poison Control - Flagstaff								(520) 779-0555*		
Poison Control - Phoenix								(602) 253-3334*		
Poison Control - Tucson								(520) 626-6016*		
FEDERAL AGENCIES\DEPENDENCIAS FEDERALES										
National Response Center								(800) 424-8802*		
EPA Region IX - San Francisco	Spill Phone							(415) 556-2654*		
EPA San Diego Border Office			610 West Ash St, Suite 703		San Diego	CA	92101	(800) 334-0741		
CHEMTREK								(800) 424-9300*		
Chlorine Emergency Plan								(800) 424-9300*		
CHRIS/HACS								(800) 424-8802*		

* Indicates 24 hour service\Servicio las 24 horas

Source: Arturo Miranda, Fire Chief, San Luis Fire Department \ Fuente: Arturo Miranda, Jefe de Bomberos, Departamento de Bomberos de San Luis (1999)

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HAZARDOUS MATERIAL PLANNING AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE CONTACTS
DIRECTORIO DE CONTACTOS PLANEACIÓN Y RESPUESTA A EMERGENCIAS DE MATERIALES PELIGROSOS

A. UNITED STATES \ ESTADOS UNIDOS

Organization\ Organización	Name\ Contacto	Title\ Posición	Address\ Dirección	P.O. Box\ Apartado Postal	City\ Ciudad	State\ Estado	Zip\ Código Postal	Telephone\ Teléfono	Fax	E-mail
FEDERAL AGENCIES\DEPENDENCIAS FEDERALES										
CIS/OHM-TADS								(800) 424-2722*		
Nuclear Regulatory Commission								(415) 943-3830*		
Pesticide Safety Team								(800) 424-9300*		
Radiological Assistance - Albuquerque (DOE)								(505) 844-4467*		
Vinyl Chloride								(800) 424-9300*		
U.S. Air Force, Davis-Monthan AFB								(602) 748-3121*		
U.S. Air Force, Luke AFB								(602) 935-6022*		
U.S. Air Force, Williams AFB								(602) 988-2233*		
U.S. Army, Fort Huachuca								(602) 538-2020*		
U.S. Army, Fort Ord								(408) 242-3865*		
U.S. Army Headquarters Sixth Army (duty officer)								(415) 561-2780*		
U.S. Army Headquarters Sixth Army (response unit)								(415) 561-2497*		
								(415) 561-2520		
U.S. Customs San Luis Port of Entry	Woodrow Westerfield	Hazardous Materials Coordinator		7200	San Luis	AZ	85349	(520) 627-8821	627-9850	
U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service	Jose Herrera			7050	San Luis	AZ	85349	(520) 627-8816 (520) 627-8817	(520) 627-3534	
U.S. Marine Corps, Air Station								(520) 726-2326		
PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS\ORGANIZACIONES PRIVADAS										
Association of American Railroads (Bureau of Explosives)								(202) 293-4048*		
International Bird Rescue								(415) 841-9086		
KBLU Radio Station			1301 South Third Avenue		Yuma	AZ		(520) 344-4980		
KSWT TV 13			1301 South Third Avenue		Yuma	AZ		(520) 783-1300 (520) 782-5113		
KYMA TV 11			1385 South Pacific Avenue		Yuma	AZ		(520) 782-1111		

* Indicates 24 hour service\Servicio las 24 horas

Source: Arturo Miranda, Fire Chief, San Luis Fire Department \ Fuente: Arturo Miranda, Jefe de Bomberos, Departamento de Bomberos de San Luis (1999)

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HAZARDOUS MATERIAL PLANNING AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE CONTACTS
DIRECTORIO DE CONTACTOS PLANEACIÓN Y RESPUESTA A EMERGENCIAS DE MATERIALES PELIGROSOS

B. MEXICO \ MEXICO

Organization\Organización	Name\Contacto	Title\Posición	Address\Dirección	P.O. Box\ Apartado Postal	City\Ciudad	State\ Estado	Zip\ Código Postal	Telephone\Teléfono	Fax	E-mail
LOCAL AGENCIES (AREA CODE 653, COUNTRY CODE 52)\DEPENDENCIAS LOCALES (AREA 653)										
Albergue Bomberos Rurales	C. Jesús de los Reyes Chavez (RM)		Av. Tlaxcala y Calle 25					8-1410		
Albergue Esc. Prim. López Mateos	C. Fco. Pérez Amarillas (RM)		Av. Ortiz Rubio y Veracruz					4-7101		
Albergue Esc. Sec. Fed. Para Trabajadores	C. Jesús Medina (CNE)		Av. Juárez 20 y 21					4-4859		
Albergue Esc. Sec. General #1	Profr. Felix Soto Barron (PENTLATON)		Av. Chihuahua y Calle 26					4-0890		
Albergue Esc. Sec. General #2	C. Guadalupe Mercado Llamas (RM)		Av. Francisco Sarabia y Perú					4-7604		
Albergue Esc. Sec. General #3	C. Lorenzo Torres Guerrero (RN)		Av. Revolución y Calle 38					6-0038		
Albergue Esc. Sec. Instituto Kino	C. Rafael Rivera Ortega (ZEUS)		Av. Zaragoza y 4ta					4-1427		
Albergue Esc. Sec. No. 22	C. Leopoldo Delgado (CNE)		Av. Kino y Calle 8					4-1276	4-5493	
Albergue Esc. Sec. Tec. #4	Manuel Soto (RN)		Av. Tamaulipas y Calle 4ta					4-2187		
Albergue Esc. Sec. Técnica #69	C. Hector Fidel Varela (RN)		Av. Jazmin y Calle 22					8-1410		
Albergue Gimnasio Municipal (CUM)	C. Eusebio López Marquez (ZEUS)		Av. Juárez 4ta y 5ta							
Ayuntamiento de San Luis Río Colorado	Ing. Florencio Diaz	Presidente Municipal	Av. Juárez y 4a Calle, Zona Centro		San Luis Río Colorado	Son.		4-1150	4-1150	
Brigada de Rescate Las Aguila del Rosario	José Rodriguez Gomez		Av. Carranza y Calle 20 No. 2001							
Clinicas, Sanatorios y Hospitales										
Centro de Salud (Hospital Básico de la Secretaria de Salud Publica)	Dr. Benito López Alvarez	Director	Av. Guadalupe Victoria y Calle 8					4-1119		
Centro Medico del Noroeste (Clinica del Noroeste)	Dr. Raúl Hector Payan Garcia	Director	Av. Kino y Calle 12					4-1245		
Hospital Santa Margarita	Dr. Luis Manuel Arvizu Noriega	Director	Av. 16 de Septiembre y Calle 7					4-3065 4-00-20		

* Indicates 24 hour service\Servicio las 24 horas

Source: Francisco Tabanico, Director, Civil Protection of San Luis Río Colorado \ Fuente: Francisco Tabanico, Director de Protección Civil de San Luis Río Colorado (1999)

APPENDIX A \ APENDICE A
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL PLANNING AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE CONTACTS
DIRECTORIO DE CONTACTOS PLANEACIÓN Y RESPUESTA A EMERGENCIAS DE MATERIALES PELIGROSOS

B. MEXICO \ MEXICO

Organization\Organización	Name\Contacto	Title\Posición	Address\Dirección	P.O. Box\ Apartado Postal	City\Ciudad	State\ Estado	Zip\ Código Postal	Telephone\Teléfono	Fax	E-mail
IMSS	Dr. Mario San Miguel Alvarez	Director del H.G.S.Z. #12 del I.M.S.S.	Calzada Constitución y Monterrey					4-7001 4-9977		
LOCAL AGENCIES (AREA CODE 653, COUNTRY CODE 52)DEPENDENCIAS LOCALES (AREA 653)										
ISSSTE (Clinica del ISSSTE)	Dr. Jesús Waldemor Olea Valdés	Director	Av. Libertad y Calle 3ra					4-1587		
ISSSTESON								4-1785		
Sanatorio González Lobos	Dr. Ricardo González Lobos	Director	Calle Morelos y Cjon Obregon					4-1104		
Comisión Nacional de Emergencias, A.C.	C. Nicolas Rodriguez Corral	Comandante	Cjon. Obregon y Calle 33					4-12-60		
Comunicación y Rescate Mexicano, A.C.	C. Francisco Perez Amarillas	Cmdte.	Av. Nayarit "B" entre 31 y 31		San Luis Río Colorado	Son.				
Cruz Ambar, I.A.P.	C. Ramon Zavala Bernal	Comandante	Av. Colima "B" y Calle 23		San Luis Río Colorado	Son.		6-11-86		
Cruz Roja Mexicana, Delegación San Luis R.C.	C. Jesus Castro Mota	Jefe	Constitución y Calle 2da		San Luis Río Colorado	Son.		4-14-44		
Cuerpo de Bomberos Voluntarios de San Luis, A.C. (Rojos)	C. Mario Gonzalez Perez	Comandante	Av. Juarez y calle 5ta					4-15-55		
Cuerpo de Rescate y Salvamento de San Luis, A.C.	C. Professor Gregorio Santana Sanchez	Comandante	Av. Miguel Aleman y Calle 21 de Marzo					4-80-63		
Cuerpo Rural de Bomberos del Río Colorado, A.C. (Verdes)	C. Jose Luis Escobedo Magallanes	1er Comandante	Cjon. Abelardo L. Rodriguez y Calzada Monterrey					4-72-72		
Dif Municipal	C. Jorge Plantillas		Av. Juárez y Calle 30					4-1430 4-02-67 4-09-26		
Dirección de Comunicación Social y Relaciones Publicas del Ayuntamiento	Lic. Ramon Juarez Rodriguez		Av. Juárez y Calle 4ta					4-1150 x - 122		
Dirección de Desarrollo Urbano y Ecologia Municipal	Manuel Osorio Encinas		Av. Juárez y Calle 4ta					4-1150 x - 111		
Dirección de Obras y Servicios Publicos Municipales	Ing. Jose Enrique Reina Lizarraga		Av. Kino y Calle 10					4-2183 4-91-69		
Dirección de Seguridad Publica Municipal	Ing. Luis Alberto Campa Lastra		Av. Juárez y Calle 5ta					4-1669 6-21-25 4-32-82		
Dirección de Servicios Administrativos del Ayuntamiento (Compras)	Ing. Luis Angel Garcia Ruiz		Av. Juarez y Calle 4ta					4-1150 x - 112, 113		
Escuadrón de Rescate de San Luis, A.C.	C. Fidel Avila Ruiz	Comandante	Av. Juarez y Calle 28 # 2797					4-37-16		

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B. MEXICO \ MEXICO

Organization\Organización	Name\Contacto	Title\Posición	Address\Dirección	P.O. Box\ Apartado Postal	City\Ciudad	State\ Estado	Zip\ Código Postal	Telephone\Teléfono	Fax	E-mail
Grupo Zeus de La Amistad 87	Pdte. Mario Cota Gonzalez		Cjon. Nayarit y Calle 15 #1500					4-97-95		

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Organization\Organización	Name\Contacto	Title\Posición	Address\Dirección	P.O. Box\ Apartado Postal	City\Ciudad	State\ Estado	Zip\ Código Postal	Telephone\Teléfono	Fax	E-mail
LOCAL AGENCIES (AREA CODE 653, COUNTRY CODE 52)\DEPENDENCIAS LOCALES (AREA 520)										
Jefatura de Policia y Tránsito Municipal	C. Ing. Luis Alberto Campa Lastra	Jefe	Av. Juárez y Calle 5ta					4-32-82 6-21-25 4-16-69		
Junta Local de Caminos del Estado de Sonora	Ing. Sergio Aguayo Gonzalez		Av. Tamaulipas y Calle 5ta Esq. Norte					4-1638		
Los Halcones de Sonora	Domingo Juarez Corral		Av. San Antonio y San Esteban Col. Fidel Velazquez							
Organismo Operador Municipal de Agua Potable Alcantarillado y Saneamiento de San Luis (OOMAPAS)	Ing. C.P. Juan Carlos Ramirez Chavez		Av. 16 de Septiembre y Calle 6ta					4-1172		
Pentathlon Deportivo Militarizado Universitario	C. Profr. Felix Soto Barron		Av. Sonora y Calle 3ra					6-3345		
Protección Civil	Francisco G. Tabanico	Director			San Luis Río Colorado			6-1710	6-1710	
Radio Ageupación Galleros Internacionales	Eulalio Jauregui Sandoval									
Radio Club VHF de San Luis, A.C.	Pdte. Eleazar Garcia Iñiguez	Pdte.	Cjon. Chihuahua entre Calles 27 y 28					6-3576		
Radio Grupo Alfa de Servicio Social, A.C.	C. Fausto Gutierrez Ruelas		Av. Ley de Alfabetización y Calle 12							
Radio Grupo Zeus de la Amistad 87	C. Mario Cota Gonzalez	Presidente	Calle 15 y Cjon. Nayarit # 1500					4-97-95		
Sección de Obras Publicas Municipales (DOSPM)	Ing. Rafael Vazquez		Av. Kino y Calle 10					4-2183		
Sección Policia Preventiva Municipal	Jose Antonio Pineda Rodriguez	Cmte. de Unidad	Av. Juárez y Calle 5ta					6-3375		
Sección Servicios Publicos Municipales (DOSPM)	Lic. Francisco Gallegos Ricardez		Av. Kino y Calle 10					4-2183		
Sección Transito Municipal	Fernando Peraza Botello	Cmdte. de Unidad	Av. Juárez y Calle 5ta					6-3376		
Sindicatura Municipal	C. Mario Alberto Guevara Rodriguez		Av. Juárez y Calle 4ta					4-1150 x - 104		
Tesoreria Municipal	Elizabeth Flores Lopez		Av. Juárez y Calle 4ta					4-1150 x - 107		
STATE AGENCIESDEPENDENCIAS ESTATALES										
Agencias del Ministerio Publico del Fuero Comun (AMPFC)	Lic. Saul Ballestero Leyva	Agencia 1ra	Av. Hidalgo entre 4ta y 5ta					4-4180		

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B. MEXICO \ MEXICO

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Agencias del Ministerio Publico del Fuero Comun (AMPFC)	Lic. Gregorio Ramirez C.	Agencia 2da	Av. Hidalgo entre 4ta y 5ta					4-5994		

STATE AGENCIES/DEPENDENCIAS ESTATALES

Agencias del Ministerio Publico del Fuero Comun (AMPFC)	Lic. Francisco J. Dueñas Mercado	Agencia 3ra	Av. Hidalgo entre 4ta y 5ta					4-6411		
Centro de Estudios Superiores del Estado de Sonora	Lic. Jose Antonio Gomez Villa		Carretera a Sonoyta Kilometro 8.5					4-4255		
Escuela de Enfermeria (Conalep)	Ing. Miguel Haro Medina		Carretera a Sonoyta Parque Industrial Kilometro 5.5					4-4511		
Instituto de Seguridad Social Al Servicio de Los Trabajadores del Estado de Sonora (ISSSTESON)	Dr. Hector Vega Felix		Av. Zaragoza y Calle 6ta					4-17-85		
Junta Local de Caminos del Estado de Sonora	Ing. Sergio Aguayo Gonzalez		Av. Tamaulipas y Calle 5ta Esq. Norte					4-1638		
Policia Judicial del Estado (PJE)	Ramon Mantemucha Ramirez	Comandante	Av. Juárez entre 4ta y 5ta					4-5869		
Registro Civil	Lic. Anamaria Neblina Velez		Av. Juárez y Calle 4ta					4-1681		
Secretaria de Salud Pública (SSP)	Dr. Benito López Alvarez		Av. Guadalupe Victoria y Calle 8					4-1016		
Subdelegacion de Transporte del Estado	C. Fernando Aguirre Yescas		Av. Hidalgo entre 4ta y 5ta					4-5836		

FEDERAL AGENCIES/DEPENDENCIAS FEDERALES

22 Regimiento de Caballeria Motorizado (SDN)	Benito Humberto Reyes AMA	Gral. Brigadier	Predio las Adelitas Carretera a Sonoyta					91 (5) 1500717		
Aduana Fronteriza de San Luis (SHCP)	Lic. David Homero Palafox Celaya		Av. Carlos G. Calles entre Calles 2da y 3ra #203					6-2996 6-28-98 6-28-99		
Agencia del Ministerio Publico Federal (AMPFF)	Lic. Francisco J. Salido Arraiza Lic. Carlos Gerardo Ruiz Ruiz		Av. Obregon entre Calles 11 y 12					4-2320		
Centro de Investigacion y Seguridad Nacional (Cisen)	Lic. Raul Javier Morales Lucio		Av. Kino entre calles 6 y 7							
Comisión Federal de Electricidad (CFE)	Ing. Humberto Lopez Guzman	(Delegacion San Luis)	Av. Felix Contreras entre Calles 8 y 9					6-6003		
Comisión Nacional del Agua (Conagua)	Dr. Francisco Tamargo	Gerente General						4-8110		

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B. MEXICO \ MEXICO

Organization/Organización	Name/Contacto	Title/Posición	Address/Dirección	P.O. Box/ Apartado Postal	City/Ciudad	State/ Estado	Zip/ Código Postal	Telephone/Teléfono	Fax	E-mail
Comisión Nacional del Agua (Conagua)	Ing. Vicente Martinez Vargas	(Responsable en San Luis)						4-8110		
Guarnición Militar de San Luis (SDN)	Alfredo Montes Salgado	Gral. Brigadier D.E.M.	Av. Monterrey y Esq. San Jose Avación #2					4-7019		
FEDERAL AGENCIES/DEPENDENCIAS FEDERALES										
Instituto de Seguridad Social Al Servicio de Los Trabajadores del Estado (ISSSTE)	Dr. Hector Garcia Iñiguez		Av. Libertad y calle 3ra					4-1587		
Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social (IMSS)	Dr. Mario Sanmiguel Alvarez		Calzada Constitución y Monterrey					4-7001		
Policia Federal de Caminos (SCT)	Jose Luis Martinez Ramirez	Comandante	Cjon Internacional y calle 16					4-0187		
Policia Fiscal Federal (SHCP)	Juan Antonio Herrera Cabello	Cmte.	Av. Carlos G. Calles y 1ra					6-2959		
Policia Judicial del Estado (PJE)	Ramon Ontamucha Ramirez	Comandante	Av. Juárez entre 4ta y 5ta					4-58-69		
Policia Judicial Federal (PGR)	José Carlos Echeverria Sánchez	Cmte.	Av. Obregon entre Calles 11 y 12					4-2450		
Secretaria de Agricultura, Ganaderia y Desarrollo Rural	C. Ing. Francisco Hoyos Quiroz		Calzada Constitución y Calle 2da					4-1020		
PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS/ORGANIZACIONES PRIVADAS										
Cámara Nacional de Comercio (Canaco)	C. Rene Bonillas Cañez		Av. Obregon entre Calles 14 y 15					4-1174		
Club Camara Junior	Lic. Miguel Sandoval									
Club Campestre del R.C.	Ing. Hector Islas Valdez		Av. Sinaloa y Calle 29					4-03-43 6-22-98		
Club de Leones	Jorge Zamora de La Fuente		Av. Revolución y Calle 2da					4-10-35		
Club Rotario	C. Francisco Oliveros Oliveros		Av. Guadalupe Victoria 4ta y 5ta					4-2333		
Colegio de Arquitectos	Pdte. Arq. Georgina Martinez Nieblas		Cjon. Obregon 33 y 34					4-38-77		
Colegio de Ingenieros Civiles	Pdte. Ing. Francisco Amaya C.		Calle 6ta #832-1 entre Cjon. Felix Contreras y Av. Revolución					4-07-87		
Combustibles del Río Colorado S.A.	Lic. Roberto Ortiz Lopez		Carretera a Riito Km. 6.5					4-7292 4-70-80		
Compañía de Gas	Baja gas		Av. Aviación s/n Col. Ganaderos					4-1101		

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B. MEXICO \ MEXICO

Organization\Organización	Name\Contacto	Title\Posición	Address\Dirección	P.O. Box\ Apartado Postal	City\Ciudad	State\ Estado	Zip\ Código Postal	Telephone\Teléfono	Fax	E-mail
Compañía de Gas	Hidrogas de Aguaprieta		Carratera a Col. Hidalgo Km 3.5					4-9500		

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B. MEXICO \ MEXICO

Organization\Organización	Name\Contacto	Title\Posición	Address\Dirección	P.O. Box\ Apartado Postal	City\Ciudad	State\ Estado	Zip\ Código Postal	Telephone\Teléfono	Fax	E-mail
PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS\ORGANIZACIONES PRIVADAS										
Estaciones Repetidoras de Television	Telemex		Av. 5 de Mayo entre Calles 2da y 3ra					4-5252 (Local)		
Estaciones Repetidoras de Television	Televisa		Mexicali Baja California		Mexicali	BC		(65) 574144 (MXL)		
Medios de Prensa Al Norte	C. Cayetano Sandoval							6-0189 4-9266		
Medios de Prensa Gaceta	C. Mariano Meza							4-6335 7-0281 7-1282		
Medios de Prensa La Cronica	C. Jesus Manuel Angulo Corral		Av. Kino entre 3 ra y 4ta					4-1366		
Medios de Prensa La Prensa	C. Augustin Chavez Gallardo		Av. Tlaxcala y Calle 6ta					4-9550		
Medios de Prensa Pulso	C. Jesus Barraza							6-1108		
Medios de Prensa Tribuna	C. Luis Gomez Zamora		Av. Juárez y Calle 11					4-2542		
Organización Impulsora de Radio (O.I.R.)	Lic. Antonio Gomez Soto		Av. Kino y Calle 5ta					4-2345		
Radio Gallo	C. Mariano Palafox		Av. Madero entre Calles 11 y 12					4-0600		
Sistema Local de Cable (Cablevision)	Ing. Sergio Fernandez Orozco		Av. Carranza y Calle 12					4-2577		
Telefonos del Noroeste (Tel-Nor)	C. Teresa de Jesus Lemus Ruiz		Av. Hidalgo y Calle 5ta					4-1700		

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Source: Francisco Tabanico, Director, Civil Protection of San Luis Río Colorado\Fuente: Francisco Tabanico, Director de Protección Civil de San Luis Río Colorado (1999)

APPENDIX D

U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE

PROCEDURES FOR CROSS-BORDER EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Memorandum



Date: November 21, 1999

To: All Port Personnel
San Luis Port of Entry

From: John A. Schwamm
Assistant Port Director
San Luis, Arizona

Ref: Standard Operating Procedure
Entry Procedures for (U.S.) Emergency Response Vehicles returning from Mexico

In the event that Emergency Response Vehicles and Technicians (Responders) from the local area (City of San Luis, AZ., Somerton AZ., or Yuma, AZ.) Have been called upon to assist and participate in an Emergency situation in San Luis, Sonora, Mexico, the following procedure has been established.

During our regular business hours *(08:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.) Monday through Friday (including those Holidays when the Commercial Facility is open for regular business) All Emergency Response Vehicles and Technicians (Responders) returning from MEXICO will be processed through the San Luis Port of Entry Commercial Facility. Only that equipment that was taken with the Emergency Response Vehicle and Technicians will be allowed to return back into the United States. Any other equipment or articles acquired in Mexico will mandate a legal Customs Declaration and Entry.

(* Regular Business hours can vary – Confer with the On-Duty Supervisor)

After regular business hours *(4:00 p.m. to 8:00 a.m.) Emergency Response Vehicles and Technicians (Responders) returning from Mexico will be processed through the San Luis Port of Entry Passenger Processing Facility.

In the event that the Emergency Response Vehicles, Equipment and Technicians are about to return from an incident involving Hazardous Materials, it will be the responsibility of the Emergency Responders/Team Supervisor to:

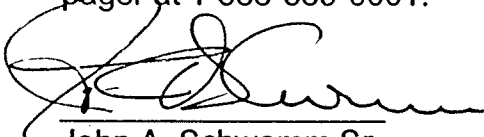
- a. Contact the Port of San Luis Duty Customs Supervisor and notifying the intent of return back to the United States and estimated time of arrival. The Customs Supervisor will also be informed any other critical information that could assist in evaluating the proper entry point at the San Luis Port of Entry.

- b. The Emergency Responder Team Supervisor will also insure that all equipment vehicles and personnel are properly decontaminated prior to returning into the United States.
- c. Any contaminated equipment or articles that are to be returned for disposal will be treated as a Hazardous Material Entry for Customs Purposes. This will mandate that the Hazardous Material be properly shipped and presented for Entry as required by Customs Policies, Law and Regulations (Material Safety Data Sheet, Hazardous Waste Manifest, etc.)
- d. The Duty Customs Supervisor will then immediately communicate this information to the USINS Duty Supervisor for Agency coordination purposes, as well as the San Luis USCS Port Director for informational purposes.

When an Emergency Response Vehicle (ambulance, fire trucks, latter trucks, etc.) has been temporarily exported out the United States into Mexico for the purpose of participating in a civic event, (i.e. parades, public display etc.) The Emergency Response Agency will ensure that only the equipment taken into Mexico for participation is being returned. Any equipment acquired in Mexico will require a Customs Entry before being allowed to return into the United States.

Any questions you may have concerning the matter should be directed to the Port Duty Supervisor (520) 627-8854 extension 240 – or – the Port Hazardous Materials Coordinator (520) 627-7532.

Should you need any further information or questions please feel to call me at my office at (520) 627-8865 – X206 or X205. You may also contact me via voice mail and digital pager at 1-888-589-0001.



John A. Schwamm Sr.
USCS Assistant Port Director
San Luis AZ.

APPENDIX E

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE PROCEDURES FOR CROSS-BORDER EMERGENCY RESPONSE



U.S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service

11/24/1999

MEMORANDUM FOR Arturo Miranda, Chief
San Luis, AZ. Fire Department

FROM: Jose Herrera
Immigration Inspector
San Luis, Az Port Of Entry

SUBJECT: Re: Hazardous Materials Emergency Actions Group

This memo is to inform all concerned parties as to the current protocol in place at the San Luis, AZ. Port Of Entry concerning procedures on obtaining travel authorization for those committee members that currently are not the beneficiaries of a valid U.S. Immigration or U.S. Consular issued Border Crosser Card or Visa. Currently, the Area Port Director, Anna Gomez, has the authority to grant an I-193, Waiver Of Documentation, which would temporarily facilitate the entry of those committee members who are not in the immediate possession of the required entry documentation to attend the scheduled meetings on the U.S. side of the International Boundary. Keep in mind that the I-193 is not a permanent solution to the dilemma of those committee members who do not have valid entry documentation, but a temporary solution. It would befall each individual committee member to solicit a Laser Visa via the U.S. Consulate Office, which currently has a mobile Consular Office that visits the San Luis R.C., Mexico area approximately once a month for 2 or 3 days.

I have discussed the possibility of obtaining appointments for the committee members not currently in possession of a Laser Visa or Border Crosser Card with a consular officer, who sounded positive about being able to grant me approximately 30 appointments for the next Consular visit to the San Luis R.C. area set for the 10th of December, 1999. I was asked by the U.S. Consular officer with whom I spoke to provide the U.S. Consulate with a list of active committee members who are other than U.S. Citizens or Permanent Resident Aliens of the U.S., who are in need of an entry document to facilitate their entry into the U.S. to attend the future bi-national Hazardous Materials Safety and Response Group meetings. Those members that have a current Border Crosser Card in their possession, or are already in the process of obtaining a laser visa by other means, should not be included in this list. It would be beneficial to those committee members to whom this memo applies, to have in their possession, an unexpired, validly issued Mexican Passport issued in their name and date of birth. -

Please advise all committee members that they will very likely be asked by the interviewing consular officer to provide the U.S. Consulate with current proof of residency in Mexico, as well as proof of economic solvency in Mexico. They will further be asked to provide a letter, in standard business format bearing their agency letterhead, explaining their relationship to the agency as well as an explanation of the need for that person to attend the Emergency Actions Group meetings in the U.S. as a representative of his or her agency. I strongly recommend that the committee member also bring with them certification of his current connection to the participating agency as well as proof of residency abroad such as:

1. Current pay stubs issued by the participating agency in their name.
2. Current credentials issued by the requesting agency.
3. Current statements from a bona fide banking agency in Mexico or the U.S. if available.
4. Current utility bills in the name of the member or spouse. (i.e.: electric, water, telephone, and cable)

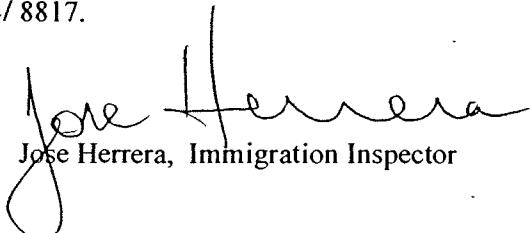
*** Please advise all likely committee members to bear in mind that the United States is a sovereign nation that exercises control over all aliens seeking to enter, pass through, or remain within the territorial boundaries of the United States. The purpose of the controls is to protect the national interest of the United States and her well being. Those applicants found to be inadmissible to the U.S. per section 235 of the Immigration And Nationality Act will be dully processed and ordered removed from the U.S.. An applicant for admission into the U.S. may be required to state under oath any information sought by an immigration officer of the United States regarding the purpose and intentions of the applicant who is seeking admission into the United States, including the applicants intended length of stay and weather the applicant intends to remain permanently or become a U.S. citizen, and weather the applicant inadmissible into the United States.

In the unforeseen event of an actual emergency, the entry of all responding fire, emergency medical and law enforcement personal acting in an official capacity would be accommodated per section 212(d)(4) of the Immigration And Nationality Act. Waiver of documentation per section 212(d)(4) is applied for on Immigration Form I-193, Waiver Of Passport / and or Visa. The authority to grant such waivers is not delegated below the level of Area Port Directors, except in life threatening situations. In the case of an unforeseen emergency, the supervisory Immigration Inspector, or the person acting in this capacity, may authorize parole on the spot and later provide a detailed report to the office of the District Director concerning the incident.

Section 212(d)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) provides for both the waiver of either passport or visa (or border crossing card), or both "...on the basis of an unforeseen emergency..." When such a waiver is granted, the individual, or group of individuals are admitted in the appropriate non-immigrant classification in spite of the fact that he/ she is not in possession of the required documentation. The applicant must be admissible under all grounds of admissibility and is subject to removal is found to be inadmissible to the United States.

The waiver and parole authorities contained in section 212(d)(4) of the INA were intended to provide discretionary flexibility in enforcing the law in extraordinary situations. To apply these authorities in ordinary situations, or in areas that do not rise to the level of urgency of significant public benefit, dilutes the intended purpose of the ACT and adversely affects the mission and image of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. This guidance is intended to ensure that those applying for this benefit do so in an entirely appropriate and professional manner without abuse of the privilege.

Any questions that you might have can be directed to myself, or my Area Port Director, Anna Gomez. My daytime business phone number is: (520) 627-3514/ 8817.


Jose Herrera, Immigration Inspector

APPENDIX F

CROSS BORDER EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES RESPONSE SEQUENCE

The information included in this Appendix is intended to serve as a guide for emergency medical personnel involved in cross-border response operations. For the San Luis, Arizona area, a more detailed medical response plan is currently being developed by the Western Arizona Health Education Council (WAHEC). Once in place, that plan should be referenced in the event of an emergency requiring cross-border medical attention. In the meantime, the following sequence should be observed:

- Report is made.
- Confirm the incident.
- Activate the Response Plan, request that neighboring municipality be placed on standby alert.
- Place hospital on standby.
- Request status of available resources.
- Assume Emergency Medical Services command and report to Unified Command Post.
- Decon Sector established.
- Staging Sector established.
- Triage Sector established.
- Establish hospital communications.
- Obtain initial hospital capability/bed inventory from hospitals.
- Upgrade neighboring municipality from standby to operational mode if mutual aid will be necessary, and advise the municipality of resource needs.
- Establish Treatment Sector.
- Develop listing of receiving hospitals and identify access routes.
- Begin transportation of patients from Transportation Sector by priority to appropriate hospital. (Patients being transported across the border will be double tagged per guidelines.)
- Provide appropriate pre-hospital care prior to transport if treatment sector has been established.
- Continue to monitor hospital candidates.
- Advise Medical Examiners and mortuaries if necessary.

APPENDIX F
(Continued)

GUIDELINES FOR AMBULANCES
REQUESTED TO PROVIDE CROSS BORDER ASSISTANCE

When requested to provide assistance to Emergency Medical Services across the border for major incident/disaster situations, all ambulance crews will follow these guidelines:

- Report to meeting area as directed by dispatch (usually a border crossing).
- Police will meet and escort vehicles to site.
- Maintain communications with dispatch on assigned channel.
- On arrival at site, report to staging area as directed or site commander.
- Advise EMS command whether crew is Advanced Life Support (ALS) or Mobile Intensive Care Unit (MICU).
- Provide appropriate pre-hospital care prior to transport if treatment sector has been established as directed by Emergency Medical Services command.
- Transportation of patients from transportation sector by priority to appropriate hospital as directed. Patients being transported cross border will be double tagged as per guidelines.
- Return to site after delivering patients to appropriate hospital.
- Clear and return to home base when directed by dispatch.

APPENDIX G

CITY OF SAN LUIS, ARIZONA

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY/SPILL RESPONSE PROCEDURE

I Mission

To mobilize and coordinate public and private sector resources that may be required to minimize the impact of hazardous material incidents/emergencies upon the public health, safety, property, and the environment in the City of San Luis. And to minimize the exposure of the populace to the effect of an accidental release of hazardous materials through the establishment of effective warning, evacuation, and sheltering procedures.

II Situation/Assumption

A. The most probable location of hazardous material incidents/emergencies within the San Luis City limits are:

1. San Luis Port of Entry
2. Industrial Park
3. State Route 95
4. Agricultural Storage and Distribution Activities
5. Commercial Area

B. Responding City emergency response agencies may be familiar with the correct procedures, but may not have the specialized tools and equipment required to handle the specific hazardous material.

C. The county, state and federal governments and the private sectors possess the resources that may be required to augment the City of San Luis forces in responding to, recovery from, and mitigation of the effects of the hazardous material events.

D. Timely and effective response supported by the county, state, federal, and private sector agencies require standardized reporting procedures and coordinating mechanisms to be established. This plan is intended to accomplish that purpose.

III Organization, Responsibilities and Tasks

A. Jurisdictional Responsibility - A hazardous material incident/emergency is the responsibility of:

1. The incorporated City local government if the event occurs within the City limits.
2. The Yuma County government if the event occurs outside the City limits
3. The Fire District if the event occurs within the fire district.
4. Mutual Aid Agreements between jurisdictions will apply, emergency mutual assistance is encouraged
5. At the request of the Fire Chief, or Assistant Fire Chief, the Yuma County department of Emergency Services (under the direction and control of the Board of supervisors), will arrange for and coordinate County assistance to the City.

B. The City Emergency Response organization for hazardous materials incidents emergencies shall be as shown on figure 1 (*not included in this Appendix*).

C. Yuma County Government

1. The City Council

The City Council is responsible to provide for the health, Welfare, and safety of the people of the City of San Luis, and for the preservation property (A.R.S, Section 26-301 et. Seq.); and will make rules and regulations, and will take emergency measures as they deem necessary.

2. The Emergency Services Department, Fire and Police

The Emergency Services Department is responsible for coordinating City emergency services plans, procedures, and programs, (including this Hazardous Materials Emergency/Spill Response Procedure) with Yuma County, and with the private sector. During declared emergencies this department is responsible, as directed by the city council, for coordinating the emergency activities of San Luis City departments and agencies.

- a. Notify the County Hazardous Materials Officer and appropriate regulatory agencies of the hazardous material event and circumstance involved. (See Section VII, below.)
- b. Coordinate request for equipment and other assistance received from the City On Scene Coordinator. (See sub paragraph 3b [6], below.)
- c. Provide public information to the news media, in coordination with the City On Scene Coordinator who will respond to initial media requests occurring at the incident scene.
- d. Attend, as City senior representative, all after action and mitigation meetings of federal, state, and county responding agencies.

3. The Fire and Police Departments

The Fire and Police departments are responsible for providing whatever specific services are necessary to protect life or property, and will:

- a. When a hazardous materials incident/emergency occurs, the police department dispatcher (627-8881) is the 24-hour point of contact for

receiving reports and notifying jurisdictional authorities, local fire department, local emergency district, Yuma hazardous materials team, Yuma county sheriff office and DPS duty officer at 1-(602)-223-2000 in Phoenix. (See Section VII A, below.)

b. Designate a senior member of the Fire Department as the City On Scene Coordinator (COSC), who will:

1. Mobilize others for response as outlined in this plan.
2. Provide communications
3. Provide requested uniformed support to other authorities for enforcement, evacuation, etc.
4. Support city government emergency services agencies.
5. During the event, work very closely with the DPS Commercial Vehicle Safety Specialist (CVSS) who is designated as the State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) (Reference Section IV 2, State of Arizona Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan).
6. Keep the Director of the Emergency Services Department advised on the status of the accident/incident. (Note: This is vital to facilitate timely and effective coordination with county departments, state, and other government levels, the private sector and the new media.)

D. The city engineering department is responsible for repair, clearance, and reconstruction of city roads, streets, and will:

- a. Provide available City Public Works Department equipment (with operators if possible and/or directed), and materials required for containment and limited cleanup operations. (See section VII, below.)

- b. Provide road blocks and other available equipment for traffic control in support of the City On-Scene Coordinator (COSC) or as requested by other authorities (federal, state, county, or city/town).
- c. Provide communications assistance as appropriate, via the local government (public works) emergency services radio net (VHF/UHF).
- d. When directed by the city council procure, borrow, lease or otherwise requisition additional equipment, material, and services from the private sector when required to effectively respond to a hazardous materials incident/emergency. (See section VIII, below as to documentation and other requirements for reimbursement of funds expended during emergency responses.)
- e. In the event of a major emergency wherein the city council orders the activation of the city EOC, the city engineer or a senior representative will be available in the EOC.
- f. Provide necessary assistance as directed and/or required. (See section VIII, below.)

IV Concept of Operations

A. Objective:

All available public and private resources will be utilized as required to effectively respond to a hazardous materials incident/emergency. The objective is to provide timely support at the level necessary to effectively deal with the hazardous material event.

B. Coordination Authority

City departments and agencies identified in this plan and others will respond to the requests of the incident command officer to ensure a coordinated and controlled effort.

C. Operational Authority

The operational authority of city forces conducting response operations, during the hazard period of the incident, at or in the vicinity of the hazardous materials event is vesting in the fire department designated COSC. As the threat is reduced and the event proceed from the response phase to the recovery and mitigation phases, the operational control of city forces will revert back to the providing city departments or agencies. Simply stated, the COSC is in charge at the scene of the event. Incident command officer coordinates the support requested by and provided to the COSC. The city council exercises overall executive authority. Any questions as to authority and/or department jurisdiction may be addressed to the Mayor for resolution.

D. Private Sector

Technical assistance for response and/or recovery operations is available from several private sector/industry sources which posses special expertise. During the response phase, the COSC may initiate contact directly with these sources to expedite their utilization as required, or at the COSC discretion, he may request such support through emergency services. During the recovery and subsequent phases, requests to the private sector will be coordinated by emergency services.

5. Control

The responsibility for on scene command lies with the COSC, and is not to be usurped by other county, state, or federal representatives. However, the training and experience of the responding state and federal forces must be recognized by the COSC and utilized effectively in controlling the situation.

6. Initiation of Action

A. General

Any person observing an accident/incident involving hazardous materials, or if this is suspected to be the case, must report it immediately to the nearest police, sheriff, or fire department/district office giving the location, nature of the incident, and extent of injuries if any. Police department number is 627-8881.

B. Alert/Notification

The police dispatcher immediately will:

1. If event is reported to be in the city, alert the city police and fire department.
2. If event is reported to be in the unincorporated area of the county (outside city limits) alert:
 - a. The nearest deputy sheriff.
 - b. The nearest fire department.
 - c. The nearest ambulance service, if appropriate.
 - d. The nearest haz-mat team.

C. In all cases, alert:

1. Fire department.
2. The police department designated COSC.
3. The Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS) duty officer at 1-(602)-223-2000.
4. The city director, emergency services department (627-8881) or 911.

VII Reporting of incident/emergency to state

When reporting a hazardous material incident/emergency to the DPS duty officer, include as much of the following information as possible:

- *name, location and telephone number of the caller

- *incident source (truck, train, warehouse, etc.)

- *incident location

- *type of material involved (generic name of possible)

- *amount of material involved

- *current conditions (leaks, fires, fumes, plumes, etc.)

- *time of incident

- *on scene contact (name and telephone number)

- *type of assistance required

- *personnel on/en route to scene

- *actions anticipated and or progress

- *weather conditions and forecast

- *terrain

- *population in area

- *adjacent streams, lakes, sewers, etc.

- *name of manufacturer or shipper

B. Accurate information, i.e. spelling of the generic name of chemical may be critical. This information may be determined from placards, bills of lading, and or driver manifests. Normally, these items may be obtained from:

Truck: In the cab, within reach of the driver. Most have a pouch on the driver's side.

Trains: With the conductor or in the caboose.

Warehouse: Supervisor/manager office. (Note: Do not enter the accident scene and attempt to obtain these documents unless you are absolutely sure that it is safe to do so.)

C. The state is responsible for monitoring the reporting, cleanup and disposal requirements/operations; therefore, it is important that each and every known incident/accident that involves hazardous materials be reported to the director of emergency services for further reporting to and evaluation by the appropriate state regulatory agency.

VIII Additional actions

The federal laws fix the responsibility/liability for cleanup with the spiller; however, it is in the city's interest that contamination be minimized and the required cleanup be expedited. In this regard, responding emergency forces must consider:

1. Containment

When possible, and within their knowledge and capabilities, the responding city emergency forces should minimize the spread of a spilled material. While the exact method (s) of containment chosen will be affected by such variables as type and quantity of material involved, its rate of release, its location and availability of containment materials, the major considerations are:

- a. Preventing the material from entering a body of water, i.e. lake, stream, canal, etc.
- b. Preventing spread of the material over land and/or streets and its entry into storm and other sewer/drainage systems.
- c. Preventing it from becoming airborne.
- d. Preventing from ignition/control of any chemical or substance that if ignited can create an air pollution problem.

2. Cleanup

As stated above, the responsibility for cleanup of a spilled material lies with the spiller; however, it is expected that there will be events in which the spiller will not be known and/or will refuse to accept responsibility. The following is a brief guide of action to be initiated in the various situations that may be encountered:

a. Spiller accepts responsibility

State monitors cleanup operations to ensure environmental standards are met.

b. Spiller unknown

If the situation is thought to present an immediate threat to health or the environment, report the discovery as an emergency as described in Section VII of this plan.

c. Spiller unknown

If there is no immediate threat to health or the environment, report the discovery to appropriate state regulatory agency (see section VII C).

d. Spiller refuses to accept responsibility or comply with standards

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and/or Arizona Division of Emergency Services and Arizona Department of Health Services will identify the cleanup funds source and coordinate cleanup and disposal of the material.

Documentation of all conversations, actions and resource utilization, including manpower and funds expended in all situations described above, should be maintained. Particular attention to detail and accuracy should be given this action, since it may be the basis of litigation required for recovery of damages.

(Note: The City's notification contact list has been incorporated into Appendix A.)

Description of Organizations

Department of Public Safety (DPS) - The DPS is the state communications center for activities related to hazardous materials/incidents/emergencies. DPS notifies appropriate state agency(ies).

National Response Center (NRC) - The NRC is the national communications center for activities related to pollution incidents. It is located in Washington, DC, Headquarters of the USCG. Notification of the spill incidents should be made by telephone or teletype circuits. NRC notifies appropriate OSC.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 9 - EPA Region 9 is the Federal Agency responsible for coordinating federal activities related to inland discharges of oil and hazardous substances. EPA Region 9 is the on scene coordinator for Arizona.

Descriptions of information systems

Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREK) - Provides immediate advice for those personnel at the scene of a chemical spill, provides contact with the shipper/manufacturer of chemicals involved.

EPA Office of Hazardous Materials Technical Assistance Data System (OHM-TADS) - The OHM-TADS is a computerized information retrieval file on more than 1,029 oil and hazardous substances. The system is available to assist in identification of an unknown spilled material from certain observations. Access to OHM-TADS is through the EPA Regional Office.

NIH/EPA Chemical Information Systems (CIS) - This CIS is a collection of scientific data basis available through an interactive computer system. The information system can provide numeric data on over 116,000 chemical substances.

U.S. Coast Guard (CHRIS) - A four volume system containing essential information on chemicals, physical and toxicological properties of hazardous chemicals. Contains methods of estimation of the rate and quantity of hazardous chemicals that may be released and methods for predicting the potential toxic, fire and explosive hazards. The system also contains information in existing methodology for handling spills and list of manufacturer's equipment.

HACS - Hazardous assessment computer system is the computerized counterpart to Volume 3 of the CHRIS.

Pesticide Safety Team Network (PSTN) - Provides information and assistance for cleanup and decontamination of pesticides and Class B poisons. Contact through CHEMTREK.

Chlorine Institute - Provides information and assistance in dealing with chlorine emergencies. Contact through CHEMTREK.

Vinyl Chloride Institute - Provides information and assistance in dealing with vinyl chloride emergencies. Contact through CHEMTREK.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission - Provides information and assistance in handling accidents involving radioactive materials.

Bureau of Explosives - Provides information and assistance in handling railroad accidents involving hazardous materials.

Internal Bird Rescue - A private nonprofit organization that provides information and assistance for care and cleaning of contaminated birds.

U.S. Army - Provides information and assistance in handling military munitions-chemical/explosive.

U.S. Air Force - Provides information and assistance in handling military munitions, aircraft ejection systems, etc.

U.S. Marine Corps - Provides information and assistance in handling military munitions, aircraft ejection systems, etc.

Poison Control Center - Provides information and assistance in emergency treatment of exposed persons.

APPENDIX H

RESPONSE RESOURCES

San Luis, Arizona

The San Luis Fire Department has the following resources available:

Personnel

15 full-time employees, including:

- 1 Fire Chief
- 1 Asst. Fire Chief
- 3 Captains
- 2 Paramedics/Firefighters
- 7 Emergency Medical Technicians/Firefighters
- 1 Secretary
- 13 of the full-time staff are certified HazMat first responders, 7 are ALS Paramedics and 1 is an ALS Technician.

13 Reserves, most of whom are EMTs/Firefighters; some are EMTs only.

Vehicles

- Engine One: Pierce Saber 1997
Single Stage
1250 gpm pump
750 gal. water tank
30 gal. foam tank
- Engine Two: Grumman, Ford 1986

Two Stages

1000 gpm pump

750 gal. water tank

The two engines are completely equipped for fire suppression, ventilation, and overhaul.

- Ambulance: Ford, Type III Diesel
Full ACLS equipped
- Command One: Jeep Cherokee 1994
First Aid and Oxygen equipped
- Administrative: Ford Crown Victoria, 1995
Ford F-150 Truck, 1992

Fire Equipment

- Cascade System (Mako) ACO5 86 500 psig, 1300 rpm, 7.5 hp SCBA fill station
- Full Hydraulic Extrication Tools (Hurst)
- Full Air Pressure Rescue Bags
- Combustible Gas Indicator 5 Star Passport, MSA

In addition to Fire Department resources, the following resources have also been committed in the event of an emergency by the city and private sector:

San Luis Public Works

- 1 Dump Truck, 12 Yards
- 1 Dump Truck, 4 Yards
- 2 Backhoes
- 1 Water Truck, 2000 gallons

- 1 Grader, Galeon 250
- 1 Portable Air Compressor, 185 psi
- 1 Portable Electrical Welder
- 1 Portable Torch
- 8 Pick-up Trucks
- 1000 Gallons of Diesel
- 500 Gallons of Gasoline

Russ Jones Enterprises

- Semi-Trucks
- Small size Trucks, one ton
- Pick-up trucks
- Fork Lifts
- Diesel

Factor Sales

- Unlimited amount of merchandise
- 12 Semi-Trucks
- 21 Trailers
- 2 Concrete Fork Lifts
- 1 Sand Fork Lift

San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora

Rural Firefighters (*Bomberos Rurales*)

- 4 Fire Engines

- 2 Base Stations
- 2 Planning Rooms
- 7 Radio Communications Sets
- 60 Volunteer Firefighters

Volunteer Firefighters (*Bomberos Voluntarios*)

- 3 Fire Engines
- 1 Rescue Pick-up
- 20 Volunteer Firefighters
- 10 Radio Communications Sets

Red Cross

City of San Luis Río Colorado:

- 46 Volunteers
- 5 Ambulances
- 1 Pick-up

Luis B. Sánchez:

- 5 Volunteers
- 2 Ambulances

Mesa Rica:

- 4 Volunteers
- 2 Ambulances

Golfo de Santa Clara:

- 3 Volunteers
- 1 Ambulance

Municipality of San Luis Río Colorado

Public Works and Services:

- 12 Trucks
- 1 Automobile
- 15 Trash Trucks
- 1 *Bacheadora*
- 12 Mobile *Barredoras*
- 1 Tractor
- 1 *Trascabo*
- 3 Gas Trucks
- 1 Asphalt Storage Tank
- 6 Tow Trucks
- 1 *Bibrocompactador*
- 24 Pick-ups
- 4 Graders

Division of Police and Transit:

- 106 Squad Cars
- 15 Pick-ups

Others:

- 7 Pick-ups
- 3 Graders

- 3 Trucks
- 12 Automobiles
- 1 Trash Truck

Municipal Operating Organism for Drinking Water, Sewage and Sanitation (OOMAPAS)

- 41 Pick-ups
- 6 Automobiles
- 4 Trucks

Social Service Volunteer Groups

Rescue Corps (*Cuerpo de Rescate*):

- 1 Ambulance
- 1 Rescue Pick-up
- Motor Launches

Yellow Cross (*Cruz Ambar I.A.P.*):

- 2 Ambulances
- 2 Pick-ups

National Emergency Commission (*Comisión Nacional de Emergencias*):

- 2 Ambulances
- 1 Pick-up

Mexican Rescue (*Rescate Mexicano*):

- 2 Ambulances
- 2 Pick-ups
- 2 Electric Generators

- 1 Trailer House

Rescue Squadron (*Escuadrón de Rescate*):

- 3 Ambulances
- 2 Pick-ups
- 1 Motor Launch

Grupo Zeus 87:

- 3 Pick-ups

Alfa Social Service Group (*Grupo Alfa de Servicio Social*):

- 2 Pick-ups

Halcones de Sonora:

- 3 Pick-ups

Las Aguilas del Rosario:

- 3 Automobiles

APPENDIX I

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ENGLISH		SPANISH	
ADEQ	Arizona Department of Environmental Quality	ADEQ	Departamento de Calidad Ambiental de Arizona
ALS	Advanced Life Support	ALS	Sostenimiento Permanente de Vida
ARS	Arizona Revised Statutes	ARS	Estatutos Revisados de Arizona
BEPC	Binational Emergency Planning Committee	CBPE	Comité Binacional de Planeación de Emergencias
CENACOM	National Communications Center (Mexico)	CENACOM	Centro Nacional de Comunicaciones (México)
CENAPRED	National Disaster Prevention Center (Mexico)	CENAPRED	Centro Nacional de Prevención de Desastres (México)
CEPPO	Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office (U.S. EPA)	CEPPO	Oficina de Preparación y Prevención de Emergencias Químicas (E.U.)
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (U.S.)	CERCLA	Ley General de Respuesta, Compensación y Responsabilidad (E.U.)
CHEMTREK	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (U.S.)	CHEMTREK	Centro de Transportación Emergente de Químicos
CHRIS/HACS	Chemical Hazards Response Information System / Hazardous Assessment Computer System (U.S.)	CHRIS/HACS	Sistema de Información de Respuestas de Químicos Peligrosos / Sistema Computacional Evaluativo de Riesgos
CIS	Chemical Information Systems (U.S. EPA and National Institutes of Health)	CIS	Sistemas de Información de Químicos (U.S. EPA y Institutos Nacionales de Salud)
CNA	National Water Commission (Mexico)	CNA	Comisión Nacional del Agua (México)
COSC	City On Scene Coordinator	CMEE	Coordinador Municipal en Escena
CVSS	Commercial Vehicle Safety Specialist (U.S.)	CVSS	Especialista en Seguridad de Vehículos Comerciales (E.U.)
CWA	Clean Water Act (U.S.)	CWA	Ley de Agua Sana (E.U.)
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy	DOE	Departamento de Energía (E.U.)
DPS	Arizona Department of Public Safety	DPS	Departamento de Seguridad Pública de Arizona
EHS	Extremely hazardous substance	EHS	Sustancia extremadamente peligrosa
EOC	Emergency Operations Center	COE	Centro de Operaciones de Emergencia
EMS	Emergency Medical Services	SME	Servicios Médicos de Emergencia
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency (U.S.)	EPA	Agencia de Protección Ambiental (E.U.)
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (U.S.)	EPCRA	Acta de Planeación de Emergencias y Derecho de Conocimiento de la Comunidad (E.U.)

ENGLISH		SPANISH	
ERT	Environmental Response Team	ERT	Equipo de Respuesta Ambiental
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency (U.S.)	FEMA	Agencia Federal para el Manejo de Emergencias (E.U.)
FOSC	Federal On Scene Coordinator	CFEE	Coordinador Federal en Escena
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials	MP	Materiales Peligrosos
IBWC	International Boundary and Water Commission	CILA	Comisión Internacional de Límites y Aguas
IC	Incident Commander	CI	Comandante del Incidente
ICP	Incident Command Post	PMI	Puesto de Mando del Incidente
ICS	Incident Command System	SMI	Sistema de Mando del Incidente
INE	National Institute of Ecology (Mexico)	INE	Instituto Nacional de Ecología (México)
INS	Immigration and Naturalization Service (U.S.)	INS	Servicio de Migración y Naturalización (E.U.)
ISJRT	Issue/Incident Specific Joint Response Team	ERCIE	Equipo de Respuesta Conjunta de Asunto/Incidente Específico
JCP	Joint Contingency Plan	PCC	Plan Conjunto de Contingencias
JRT	Joint Response Team	ERC	Equipo de Respuesta Conjunta
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee	LEPC	Comité Local de Planeación de Emergencias
MICU	Mobile Intensive Care Unit	UMCI	Unidad Móvil de Cuidado Intensivo
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan (U.S.)	NCP	Plan Nacional de Contingencias por Contaminación de Petróleo y Sustancias Peligrosas
NRC	National Response Center (U.S.)	NRC	Centro Nacional de Respuestas (E.U.)
NRT	National Response Team (U.S.)	NRT	Equipo Nacional de Respuesta (E.U.)
OHM-TADS	EPA Office of Hazardous Materials Technical Assistance Data System (U.S.)	OHM-TADS	Oficina de Materiales Peligrosos de la EPA, Sistema de Datos de Apoyo Técnico (E.U.)
OPA	Oil Pollution Act (U.S.)	OPA	Decreto de Contaminación de Aceites (E.U.)
OSC	On Scene Coordinator	CEE	Coordinador en Escena
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration (U.S.)	OSHA	Administración de Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo (E.U.)
PROFEPA	Federal Attorney General for Environmental Protection (Mexico)	PROFEPA	Procuraduría Federal de Protección al Ambiente (México)
PRP	Potentially Responsible Party	PRP	Parte Posiblemente Responsable
PSTN	Pesticide Safety Team Network	PSTN	Red Equipo de Seguridad contra Pesticidas
REDI	Arizona Rural Economic Development Initiative	REDI	Iniciativa de Desarrollo Económico Rural de Arizona

ENGLISH		SPANISH	
RRT	Regional Response Team (U.S.)	RRT	Equipo de Respuesta Regional (E.U.)
SARA Title III	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Title III (the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) (U.S.)	SARA Título III	Ley de Planeación de Emergencias y del Derecho-de-Estar-Informados de la Comunidad de 1986 de la Ley de Enmiendas y Reautorización del Superfondo (E.U.)
SBR	Sequencing Batch Reactor	SBR	Reactor de Cargas en Secuencia
SEMARNAP	Secretariat of Environment, Natural Resources, and Fisheries (Mexico)	SEMARNAP	Secretaría de Medio Ambiente, Recursos Naturales y Pesca (México)
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission (U.S.)	SERC	Comisión Estatal de Respuesta a Emergencias (E.U.)
SINAPROC	National Civil Protection System (Mexico)	SINAPROC	Sistema Nacional de Protección Civil (México)
SITREP	Situation Report	REPSIT	Reporte de Situación
SOP	Standard Operating Protocols	SOP	Protocolos Normales de Operación
SOSC	State On Scene Coordinator	CEEE	Coordinador Estatal en Escena
SSO	Site Safety Officer	OSS	Oficial de Seguridad en en Sitio
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard (U.S.)	USCG	Guardia Costera de los E.U. (E.U.)
WQARF	State of Arizona Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund	WQARF	Fondo Revolvente de la Oficina Estatal para Asegurar la Calidad del Agua del Estado de Arizona
YEDC	Yuma Economic Development Corporation	YEDC	Corporación de Desarrollo Económico de Yuma
YFD	Yuma Fire Department	YFD	Departamento de Bomberos de Yuma

APPENDIX J

DEFINITIONS

Area Contingency Plan: As defined by sections 311(a) (19) and (j) (4) of CWA, as amended by OPA, means the plan prepared by an Area Committee, that in conjunction with the NCP, shall address the removal of a discharge including a worst-case discharge and the mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of such a discharge from a vessel, offshore facility, or on-shore facility operating in or near an area designated by the President.

Cleanup: For the purposes of this document, cleanup refers to the removal and/or treatment of oil, hazardous substances, and/or the waste or contaminated materials generated by the incident. Cleanup includes restoration of the site and its natural resources.

Decontamination: The removal of hazardous substances from personnel and their equipment necessary to prevent adverse health effects and secondary contamination.

Discharge: Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying or dumping.

Drinking Water Supply: As defined by section 101(7) of CERCLA, means any raw or finished water source that is or may be used by a public water system (as defined in the Safe Drinking Water Act) or as drinking water by one or more individuals.

Environment: The atmosphere, land surface or subsurface strata, and surface and ground waters, including the natural resources contained therein, such as fish, wildlife, forests, farm and pasture lands, rivers, streams, aquifers, and all other components of the ecosystem.

Environmentally Sensitive Area: An especially delicate or sensitive natural resource that requires protection in the event of a pollution incident.

Ground Water: As defined by section 101(12) of CERCLA, water in a saturated zone or stratum beneath the surface of land or water.

Hazardous Material: Any non-radioactive solid, liquid, or gaseous substance which, when uncontrolled may be harmful to humans, animals, or the environment: including, but not limited to, substances otherwise defined as hazardous wastes, dangerous wastes, extremely hazardous wastes, oil or pollutants.

Incident: Any event that results in a discharge of oil or hazardous materials. Action by emergency service personnel may be required to prevent or minimize loss of life or damage to property and/or natural resources.

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC): A group of local representatives appointed by the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) to prepare local oil and hazardous materials spill response plans as per the mandates of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Title III.

Natural Resources: Land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, ground water, drinking water supplies, and other such resources.

On Scene Coordinator (OSC): The government official at an incident scene responsible for coordinating response activities.

Pollutant or Contaminant: Includes but is not limited to any element, substance, compound, or mixture, including disease-causing agents, which after release into the environment and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any organism, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food 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 and their offspring.

Regional Response Team (RRT): The federal response organization (consisting of representatives from selected federal and state agencies) which acts as a regional body responsible for planning and preparedness before an oil spill occurs and for providing advice to the OSC in the event of a major or substantial spill.

Release: Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing of hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants into the environment including the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers and other closed receptacles containing any hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. It excludes: (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.

State Emergency Response Commission (SERC): A group of officials appointed by the state governor to implement the provisions of Title III of the Federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). The SERC approves the State Oil and Hazardous Substances Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plan and Local Emergency Response Plans.

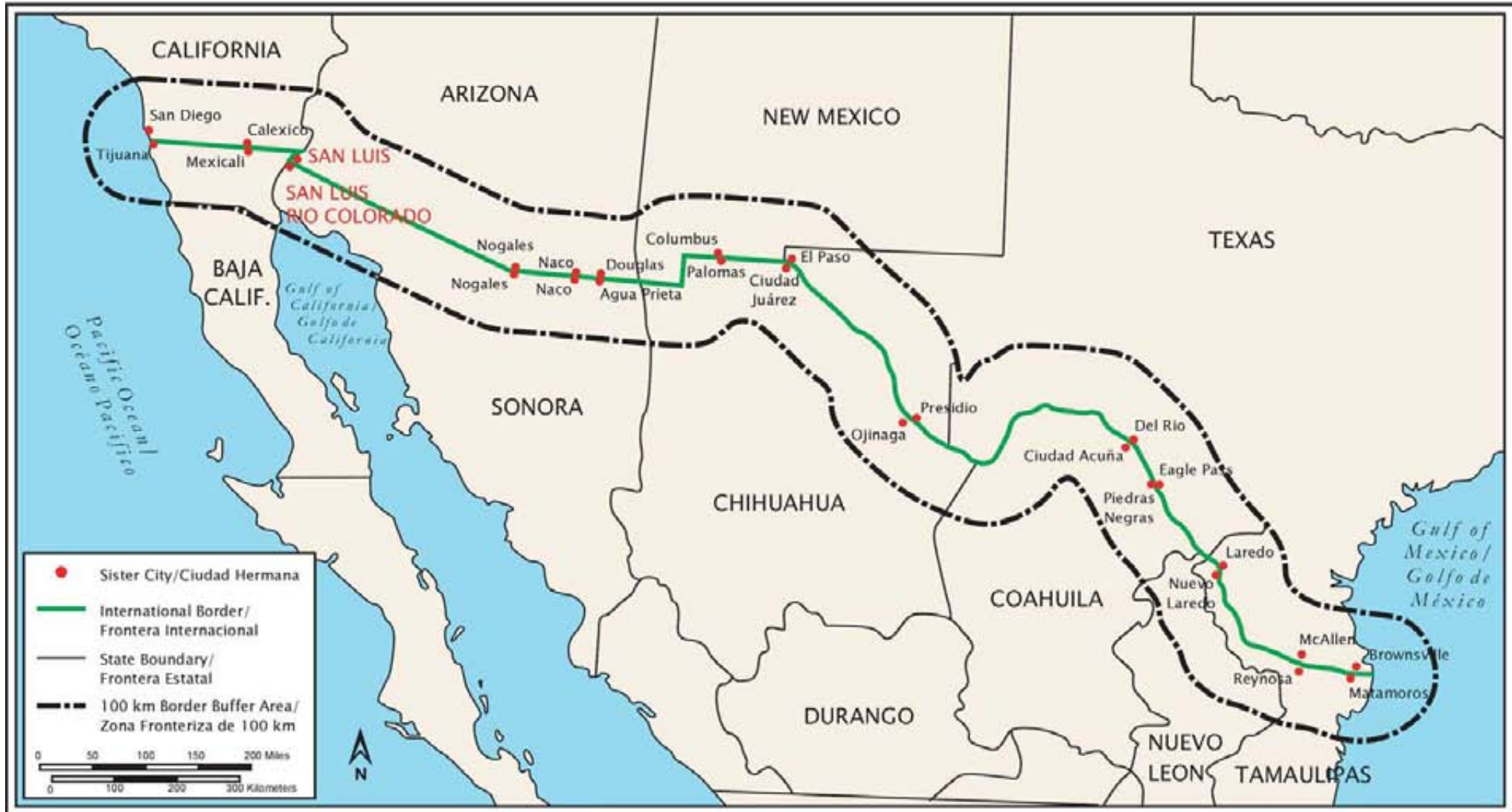
APPENDIX K

REVISION DIARY

REVISION DIARY	
DESCRIPTION	DATE
1. Original Signing of the Binational Prevention and Emergency Response Plan	February 25, 2000

Map 1: U.S.–Mexico Sister Cities

Mapa 1: Ciudades Hermanas México–EEUU



Source: Digital Chart of the World; La Paz 100 km Border Buffer (1999)

<http://www.epa.gov/usmexicoborder/ef.htm>, sf.htm

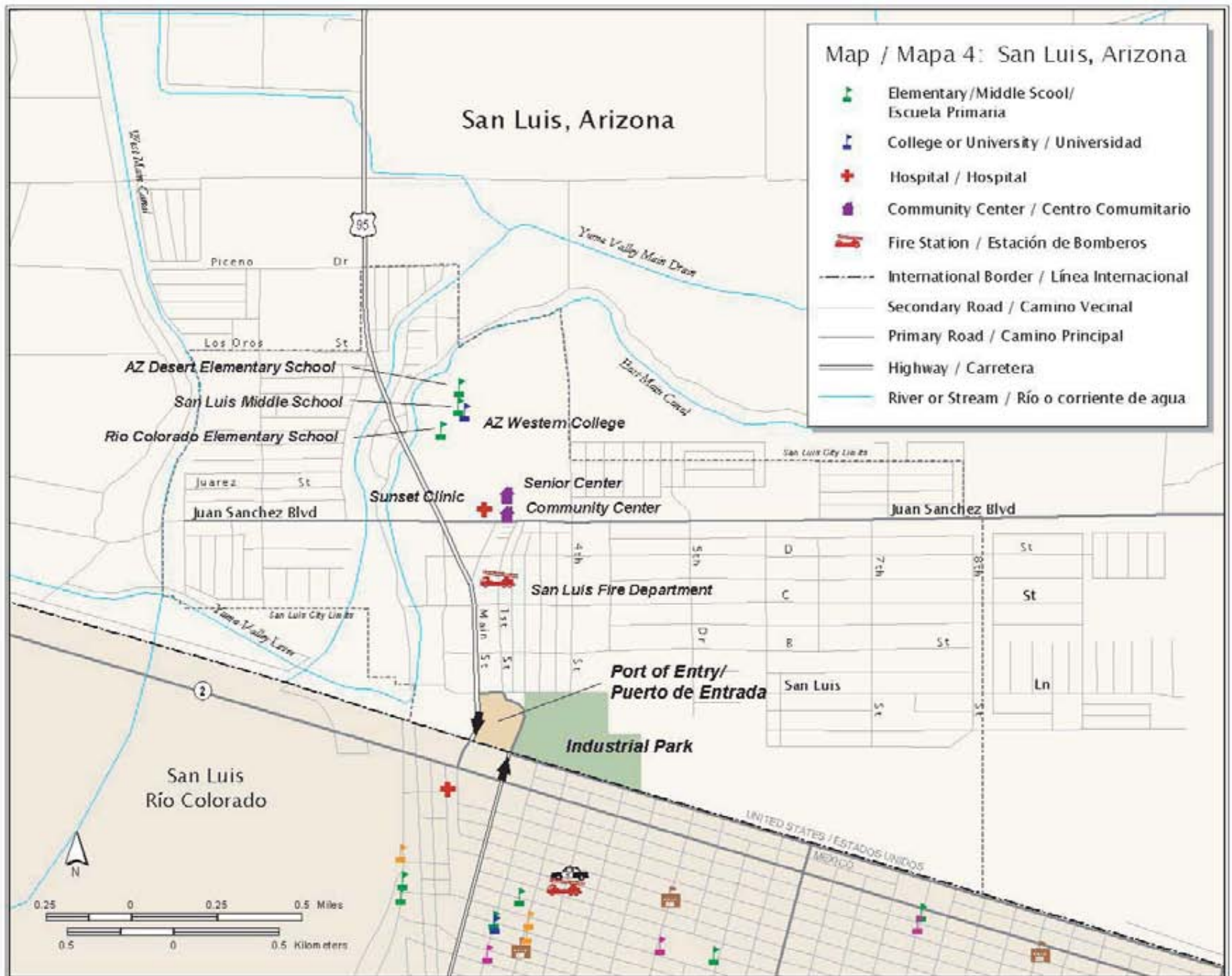
Fuente: Carta Digital del Mundo; 100 km de Franja Fronteriza La Paz

Map 2: San Luis, Arizona/San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora Region
 Mapa 2: Región de San Luis Río Colorado, Sonora/ San Luis, Arizona

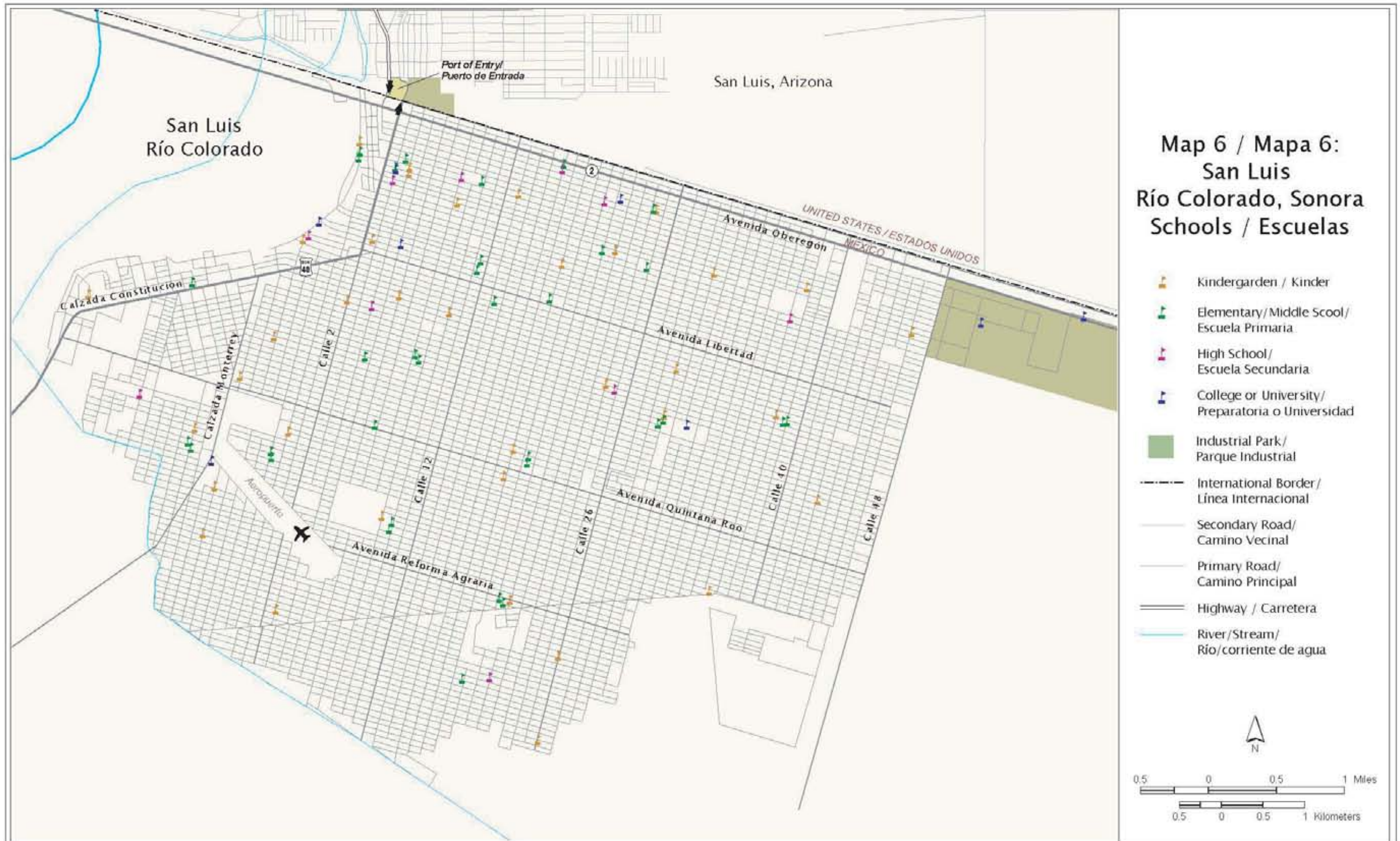


Source/Fuente: United States Census Bureau, TIGER data/ Oficina del Censo de Estados Unidos, datos TIGER (1995)
 H. Ayuntamiento de San Luis R.C. (1999)









Map 6 / Mapa 6:
San Luis
Río Colorado, Sonora
Schools / Escuelas

- Kindergarten / Kinder
- Elementary/ Middle School/ Escuela Primaria
- High School/ Escuela Secundaria
- College or University/ Preparatoria o Universidad
- Industrial Park/ Parque Industrial
- International Border/ Línea Internacional
- Secondary Road/ Camino Vecinal
- Primary Road/ Camino Principal
- Highway / Carretera
- River/Stream/ Río/corriente de agua

