

CANUSWEST

**Regional Annex:
Canada—United States Joint Inland
Pollution Contingency Plan**



**A Plan for Response to
Oil and Hazardous Material Spills
Along the Inland Border
Between British Columbia, Canada and the United States**

**Environment Canada
Pacific and Yukon Region**

**United States
Environmental Protection Agency
Regions 8 and 10**

www.pyr.ec.gc.ca/ep/emergencies/index.html

www.epa.gov/r10earth/canuswest.htm

Letter of Promulgation



The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Environment Canada recognize that there is a high probability that there will be a spill or other release of oil or hazardous materials along the common border between Canada and the United States. In July of 1994 the Administrator of EPA and the Minister for the Department of Environment signed the Canada-United States Joint Inland Pollution Contingency Plan, which provides for co-operative measures for dealing with accidental and unauthorized releases of pollutants that cause or may cause damage to the environment along the shared inland boundary and that may constitute a threat to the public health, property or welfare. The Inland Plan is made up of five regional Annexes or regional plans. CANUSWEST is the Annex which covers the inland boundary between British Columbia and the states of Washington, Idaho, and Montana and the Yukon border with the state of Alaska. This document is the southern component of CANUSWEST and it covers only the common border between British Columbia and the states of Washington, Idaho, and Montana. The northern component of CANUSWEST for the common border between the Yukon Territory and Alaska will be promulgated at a later time.

Representatives of Environment Canada, the Environmental Protection Agency, other federal agencies from both Canada and the United States, the States of Washington, Idaho, and Montana, the Province of British Columbia and local emergency response organizations have worked together to develop CANUSWEST. Tribes and Aboriginal people have been included in the review process. The operation of CANUSWEST is based upon the premise that the responsible party will take the lead role in response and that government will only take over if the response is inadequate to protect human health and the environment. The federal government's role will be determined in accordance with the Principle of Escalation, i.e. the response will be led first by the local or community level, followed by the state and provincial level and finally the federal level as additional resources and expertise are required. CANUSWEST does not supersede any statutory authorities held by either of the federal governments. CANUSWEST also recognizes the rights of U.S. Tribes and Canadian Aboriginal people and provides for their participation when their lands are threatened or impacted.

We the undersigned endorse the process described in CANUSWEST for the response to a cross border spill or release of oil or hazardous material, which threatens public health and/or the environment along the British Columbia, Canada border with the states of Washington, Idaho, and Montana.

Chuck Clarke
Regional Administrator
U.S. EPA Region 10

William P. Yellowtail
Regional Administrator
U.S. EPA Region 8

A.M. Martell
Regional Director General
Environment Canada
Pacific and Yukon Region

Date _____

Date _____

Date _____

CANUSWEST Working Group

Jim Everts	US Environmental Protection Agency Region 10 (Co-Chair)
Ken Wile	Environment Canada (Co-Chair)
Stafford Reid	BC Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks
Pat Harkness	BC Provincial Emergency Program
Dave Lundstrom	Washington State Department of Ecology
Neil Clement	Whatcom County, Division of Emergency Management
Paul Ross	Environment Canada
Chris LaRock	Environment Canada
Thor Cutler	US Environmental Protection Agency
Bob Hartman	US Environmental Protection Agency
Preston Kinne	Kootenai Tribe, Idaho
Robin Thoms	Emergency Preparedness Canada
Preston Sleeper	US Department of Interior
Lt. Eileen Marcy	US Coast Guard
Drew Wojtanik	Ecology and Environment Inc., Seattle

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1. Background

CANUSWEST has been developed pursuant to the Canada-United States Joint Inland Pollution Contingency Plan (the Inland Plan), a cooperative mechanism between the United States and Canada for preparedness and response to spills and releases of oil and hazardous substances. The Letter of Promulgation for the Inland Plan was signed on July 25, 1994 by the Minister of the Department of Environment for Canada and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for the United States of America. The Inland Plan divides the common inland border between the two countries into five regions. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Environment Canada (EC) regional offices were tasked to develop detailed multilateral plans for each region. The EPA Region 10 and EC Pacific and Yukon Region were asked to develop CANUSWEST.

2. Purpose and Scope

2.1 Purpose

CANUSWEST applies to the western regions of both countries. The overall purpose of CANUSWEST is to assist federal, state/provincial, local responders and Tribal/Aboriginal people to mitigate the effects of oil and hazardous materials spills on human health and safety, environment and property by providing for a coordinated and integrated response to environmental emergency incidents on either side of the British Columbia, Canada/USA border.

The purpose of the plan is to specify the process, which would be used to activate federal government response on either side of the border, and to facilitate an effective joint response with state/provincial, local and where appropriate Tribal/Aboriginal people. CANUSWEST is based on the principle of escalation and accordingly it recognizes the roles of the local, state/provincial responders and the need for Tribal/Aboriginal people participation.

The Primary Objectives of CANUSWEST are to:

- provide an international coordination mechanism between responders in Canada and the USA to ensure an effective coordinated response to cross border spills, by establishing a Canada-United States Regional Joint Response Team (RJRT) under co-leadership of EC and EPA, and when necessary establish a joint Canada-US Command Center;
- ensure timely and accurate notification of cross border incidents to federal, state/provincial, Tribal/Aboriginal people and local authorities;
- ensure timely and accurate flow of information between responders in both countries;
- facilitate safe and timely movement of personnel, equipment and supplies across the Canada-US border;
- ensure coordinated and timely flow of information to the public and media.

2.2. Scope

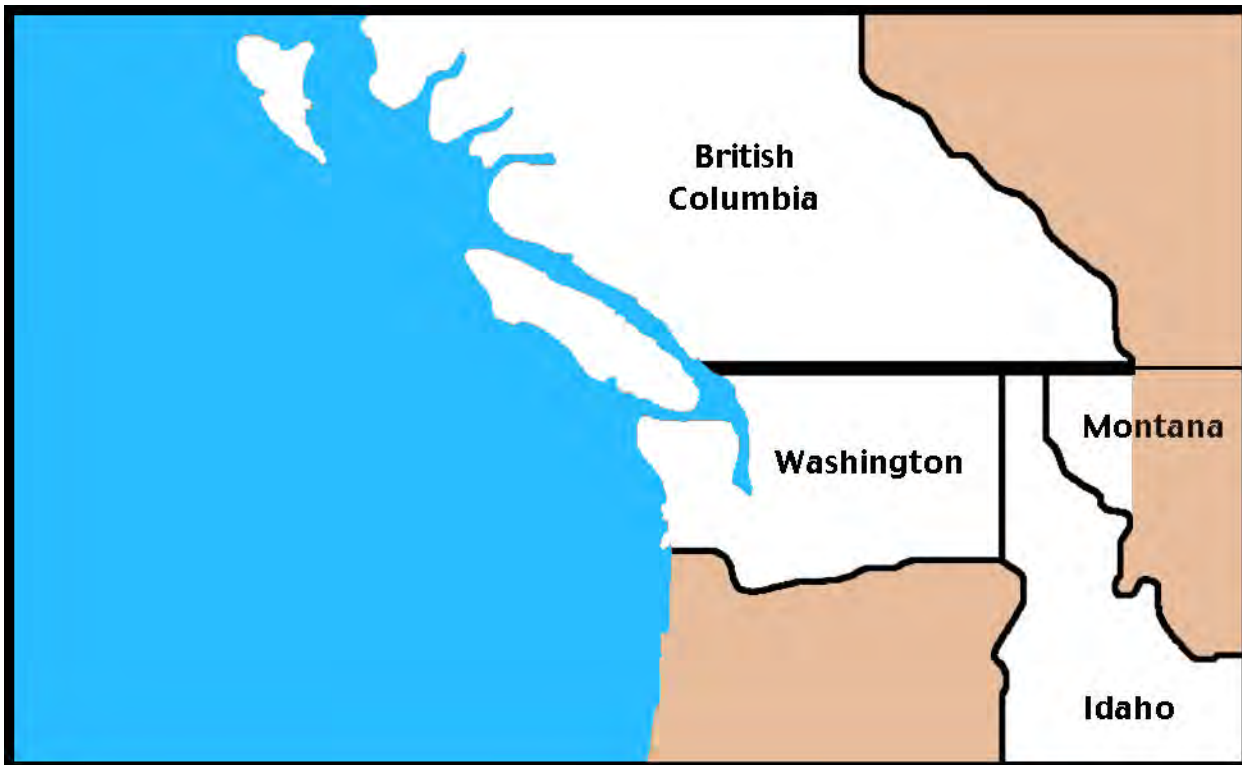
CANUSWEST may be invoked when an accidental or unauthorized release of oil or hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants presents an imminent and substantial danger to public health or welfare, and poses potential danger to the environment on either side of the inland international boundary. The area includes the British Columbia, Canada border with the states of Washington, Idaho and a portion of Montana. (See Figure 1). (Note, a separate Plan will be prepared to address spills or releases of oil or hazardous substances, which will impact the common inland border between Canada [British Columbia and Yukon Territory] and the state of Alaska.)

CANUSWEST also applies when only one country is affected by a polluting incident, if the incident is of sufficient magnitude to require assistance from the other country.

CANUSWEST applies to radiological incidents in accordance with provisions of the Canada Federal Nuclear Emergency Response Plan (FNERP, 1997) administered by Health Canada. In the United States the response will be carried out in accordance with the USA Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan of May 18, 1996.

Figure 1.

CANUSWEST Geographical Area



3. Authority

A Regional Joint Response Team (RJRT) composed of representatives from EPA, EC and representatives from state/provincial, other federal agencies and Tribal/Aboriginal people representatives will coordinate and support responses to cross border spills as outlined in Section 7.1 of CANUSWEST.

3.1 Environmental Protection Agency

Responsibilities of the EPA for responding to a spill or release of oil or hazardous substances are set out in the *Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)*, as amended, the *Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90)* and the *National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)*. Under OPA 90 the President is required to direct the response to spills that present a substantial threat to the public health or welfare of the United States. The responsibility for spills in the inland zone has been delegated to the EPA. The NCP states that for spills of hazardous substances the EPA On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) directs response efforts and coordinates all other efforts. The EPA OSC may designate capable persons from federal, state, tribal or local agencies to act as their on-scene representatives.

3.2 Environment Canada

Responsibilities of EC for responding to emergencies are set out in the *Emergency Preparedness Canada Policy Document, Departmental Planning Responsibilities for Emergency Preparedness (1995)*. Also under the *Cabinet Directive 1973*, EC is the federal environmental agency responsible for ensuring that the response to a spill in the federal jurisdiction is effective in protecting the environment. EC is also responsible for providing scientific and technical advice to other government agencies and the polluter regarding environmental sensitivity and spill countermeasures. EC administers the pollution control provisions of the *Fisheries Act* (section 36(3)) which prohibits the discharge of substances deleterious to fish and fish habitat. The *Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA)* administered by EC regulates the release of substances designated as toxic under the provisions of the Act.

3.3 Applicable Contingency Plans and Policy Documents

3.3.1 United States



National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) (Codified in regulation)
Region 10 Contingency Plan/Northwest Area Contingency Plan (RCP/NWACP) and Region 8
Contingency Plan
Federal Response Plan (FRP)
Canada-United States Joint Inland Pollution Contingency Plan
International Hazardous Materials Response Plan for Whatcom County and the Lower Mainland
British Columbia
Local plans developed by Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs)

3.3.2 Canada



Understanding between Canada and B.C. concerning Federal/Provincial Responsibilities in Oil and Hazardous Material Spills (1981)

Canada-United States Joint Inland Pollution Contingency Plan

National Environmental Emergencies Contingency Plan for Environment Canada

Environment Canada Pacific and Yukon Region Environmental Emergencies Contingency Plan

British Columbia Ministry of Environment, Lands, and Parks Major Industrial Emergency Plan

International Hazardous Materials Response Plan for Whatcom County and the Lower Mainland

British Columbia

Local Community Plans

4. Emergency Notification (TAB A)

Any release or threat of release of oil or a hazardous substance affecting or potentially affecting both Canada and the United States should be reported to both countries immediately.

United States



Washington/ British Columbia border or the Idaho/ British Columbia border

Spills originating in the United States near the Washington/British Columbia border or the Idaho/ British Columbia border should be reported to

The National Response Centre 1-800-424-8802 (24 hours / day)

or

EPA Region 10 at 1-206-553-1263 (24 hours / day)

Montana/ British Columbia border

Spills originating in the United States near the Montana/British Columbia border should be reported to

The National Response Centre 1-800-424-8802 (24 hours / day)

or

EPA Region 8 at 1-303-293-1788 (24 hours / day)

Canada



British Columbia/ Washington, British Columbia/ Idaho, or British Columbia/ Montana border

Spills originating in Canada near the British Columbia/ Washington, British Columbia/ Idaho or British Columbia/Montana border should be reported to

Provincial Emergency Program at 1-800-663-3456 (24 hours / day) *

Additional emergency telephone numbers for reporting spills in the United States and Canada are provided in TAB A.

* The Provincial Emergency Program is an agency in the BC Ministry of Attorney General.

5. Response Operations

5.1 Concept of Operation

It is always intended that the Responsible Party (RP) will take full responsibility, both operational and financial, for the response to a spill. Government will oversee the RP's response and if the response is inadequate in protecting human health, property and the environment, government authorities will take over management of the response operations in accordance with applicable legislation.

CANUSWEST is based upon the *Principle of Escalation*. The government response to the incident will be led first by the local or community level, followed by the state/provincial level and/or Tribal/Aboriginal people level and finally the federal level as additional resources and expertise are required. If the spill exceeds the capacity of the local responders, requests for assistance may be made to the state or provincial agencies. If the spill exceeds the state/provincial or Tribal/Aboriginal people capability, requests for assistance may then be made to the federal level. However, where legislative authority exists, the federal government may assume command of the response without a request.

5.2 CANUSWEST Activation

Whenever a spill occurs at or near the Canada/U.S. border and it is beyond the response capability of local, state/provincial, and Tribal/Aboriginal people response capabilities, consideration will be given to activating the Regional Joint Response Team (RJRT) (TAB B). The RJRT is made up of members of the Regional Response Team (RRT) in the U.S. and the B.C. Regional Environmental Emergency Team in Canada (REET). Both the RRT and REET are federally coordinated structures which provide support to spill response actions. Activation of the RJRT for a response to an inland spill is a joint decision, made by the EPA Co-chair of the RRT and the EC Co-chair of the REET. CANUSWEST would be activated under the following circumstances: a significant polluting incident in one country which is accompanied by a substantial threat of impacting the other country; and/or an incident of sufficient magnitude which makes a request for assistance necessary from state/provincial, Tribal/Aboriginal people or local responders.

(Note, the terms "significant" and "sufficient" as used in this paragraph are left to the discretion of the requesting organization, but in general they would imply incidents beyond the response capabilities of local, state/provincial, and Tribal/Aboriginal people.)

5.2.1 General

CANUSWEST can be verbally invoked upon discussion and concurrence by the RJRT

Co-chairs (EC's Regional Environmental Emergency Coordinator and EPA's RRT Co-chair). When the decision is made to activate CANUSWEST the RJRT Co-chairs will notify RJRT members, unified command members and the International Joint Advisory Team (IJAT) (TAB C). A written record of the decision to invoke CANUSWEST including date, time, name and contact number of the requesting party, and a summary of the situation will be generated by the originating party and relayed to the other party as soon as practicable. It is the joint responsibility of the RJRT Co-chairs to ensure that the members of incident command and other appropriate agencies are informed that CANUSWEST has been activated.

Whenever possible, every effort will be made to communicate and reach consensus with the relevant state/provincial governments and Tribal/Aboriginal people authorities prior to invoking CANUSWEST. It is preferable that the decision to invoke CANUSWEST be preceded by a verbal or written request for assistance from a state or provincial government or a Tribal government/Aboriginal people; however, EPA and EC retain the right to activate CANUSWEST without a prior request.

5.2.2 United States CANUSWEST Activation (Figure 2)



EPA Duty Officer (DO) receives incident report.

EPA DO notifies EC, the state, tribes and other appropriate officials as outlined in the NWACP.

EPA DO contacts state and/or local responders to determine if a federal presence is warranted.

Utilizing their best professional judgment, the EPA DO evaluates the severity of, and the current response to the incident and determines if an EPA response is warranted. Factors considered for an EPA response include, but are not limited to, the following:

- request for federal assistance by state and/or local responders;
- level of risk posed by the release or potential release to public health and/or the environment;
- timeliness of response by responsible party or state and/or local responders;
- safety of the responders and the public and steps taken to assure adequate safety precautions have been implemented or planned; and
- public concern regarding the response.

If the EPA determines that their response is necessary, they will notify Environment Canada of that decision and consult with them regarding activation of CANUSWEST.

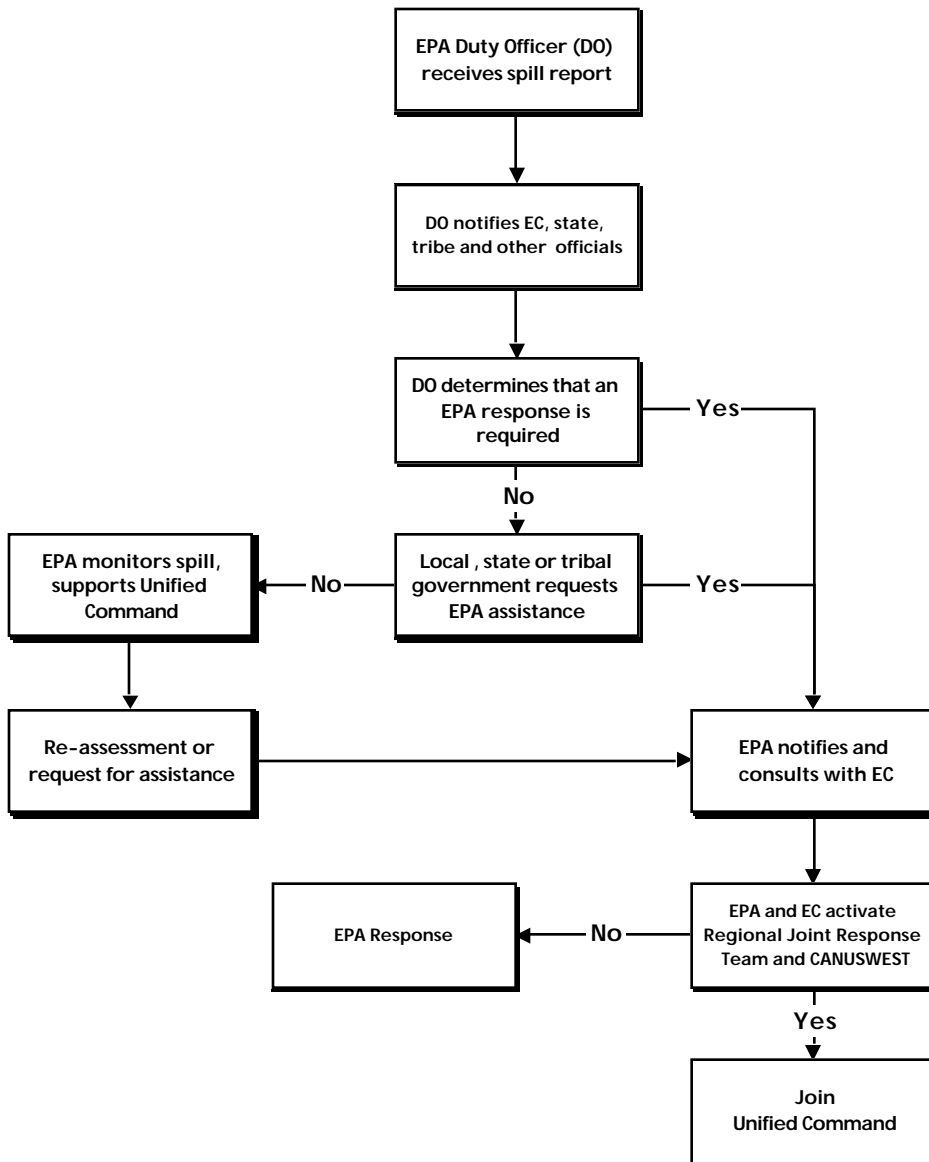
A decision not to respond to the site or not to activate the RJRT would generally mean that no significant federal support to the incident is deemed necessary. When new information becomes available or conditions deteriorate, the decisions will be reconsidered. In some cases the local or state responders might request EPA technical support without activation of the RJRT. EPA would evaluate each request and, when appropriate, respond on a case-by-case basis.

A mutual decision by the EPA RRT Co-chair and the EC Regional Environmental Emergency Coordinator would be necessary in order to activate the RJRT.

The EPA RJRT Co-Chair will verbally notify the International Joint Advisory Team (TAB C) whenever CANUSWEST is activated, and follow up with written (or faxed) confirmation.

Figure 2.

United States CANUSWEST Activation



5.2.3 Canada CANUSWEST Activation (Figure 3)



EC Duty Officer (DO) receives incident report.

EC DO notifies EPA, the province, Aboriginal people and other appropriate Canadian officials.

EC DO contacts provincial and/or local responders to determine if a federal presence is warranted.

Utilizing their best professional judgment, the EC DO evaluates the severity of and the current response to the incident and determines if an EC response is warranted. Factors considered for an EC response include, but are not limited to, the following:

- request for federal assistance by provincial and/or local responders;
- level of risk posed by the release or potential release to public health and/or the environment;
- timeliness of response by responsible party or provincial and/or local responders;
- safety of the responders and the public and steps taken to assure adequate safety precautions have been implemented or planned; and
- public concern regarding the response.

If a determination is made that an EC representative should respond, the EC DO will notify EPA of that decision and consult with them regarding activation of CANUSWEST.

A decision not to respond to the site or not to activate the RJRT would generally mean that no significant federal support to the incident is deemed necessary. When new information becomes available or conditions deteriorate, the decisions will be reconsidered. In some cases the local or provincial responders might request EC technical support without activation of the RJRT. EC would evaluate each request and, when appropriate, respond on a case-by-case basis.

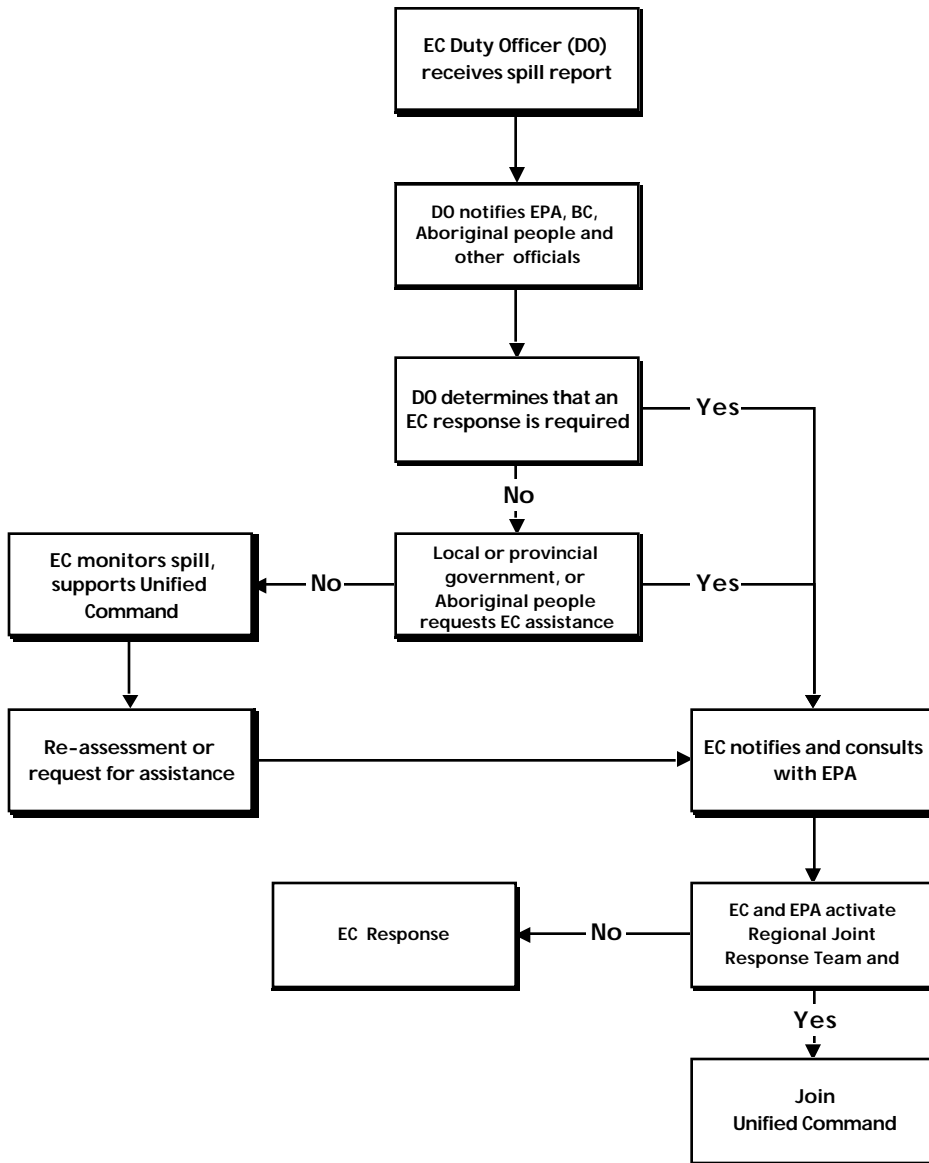
A mutual decision by the EPA RRT Co-chair and the EC Regional Environmental Emergency Coordinator would be necessary in order to activate the RJRT.

The EC RJRT Co-Chair will verbally notify the International Joint Advisory Team (TAB C) whenever CANUSWEST is activated, and follow up with written (or faxed) confirmation.

5.3 De-activation Process (Sec 405 in Inland Plan)

The EPA co-chair of RJRT and EC Co-chair will consult members of the Unified Command and RJRT before making the decision to de-activate CANUSWEST. The decision to de-activate will generally be a joint consensus between the Co-chairs; however, the decision to stand down either in Canada or in the USA can be made unilaterally by the appropriate Co-chair. When the decision to stand down is made the Co-chairs will notify members of the Unified Command, RJRT and IJAT.

Figure 3.
Canada CANUSWEST Activation



6. Response Management Organization

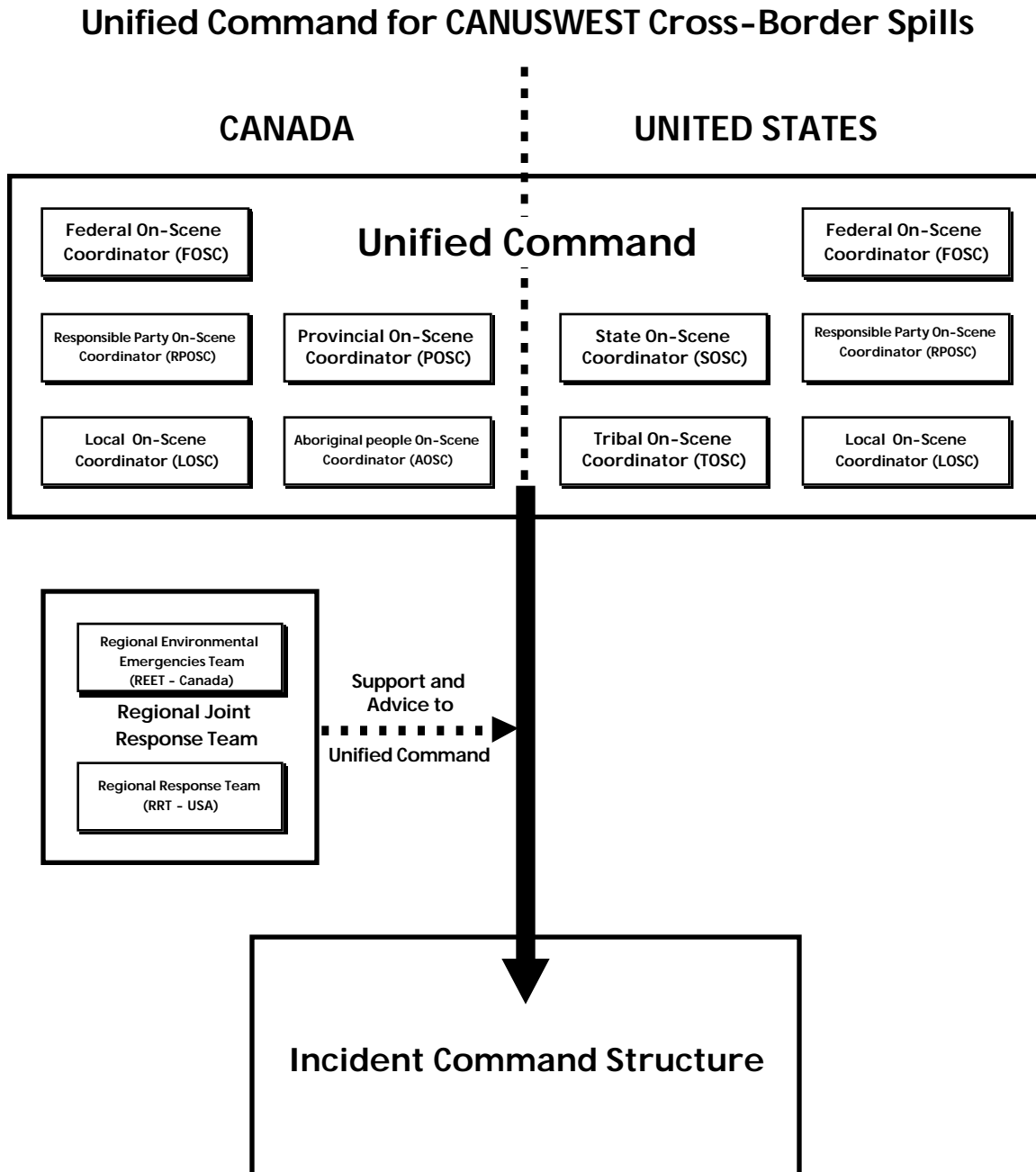
An Incident Command System (ICS) and Unified Command Structure (UCS) based on the United States National Interagency Incident Management System (NIIMS) will be used to manage the incident.

The ICS will be made up of five major functional sections: Incident Command (IC); Operations; Planning; Logistics; and Finance/Administration. The IC's Command Staff consists of a Safety Officer, a Liaison Officer, a Legal Officer and a Public Information Officer. A description of the roles and responsibilities can be found in sections 1000 to 6000 of the Northwest Area Contingency Plan (NWACP), National Interagency Fire Center publication NFES #2439 and the British Columbia Standard for Incident Command System.

The UCS, when activated, may be made up of the United States Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) and the Canadian Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC), the State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC), the Provincial On-Scene Coordinator (POSC), the local On-Scene Coordinator (LOSC), the Responsible Party On-Scene Coordinator (RPOSC) and where appropriate United States Tribal On-Scene Coordinator (TOSC) and/or Aboriginal people On-Scene Coordinator (AOSC). The members of the UCS will operate within the framework and constraints of the applicable federal, state, and provincial laws.

The decision-making process in UCS will strive for consensus; however, when consensus cannot be reached, the US organizations in UCS and the Canadian organizations in UCS will operate under their respective legislative mandates and standard operating procedures to make final decisions related to activities in their respective countries. (Figure 4)

Figure 4.



7. Roles And Responsibilities

7.1 Regional Joint Response Team (RJRT) (TAB B)

The RJRT will include representatives from the Environment Canada REET and from the EPA Region 10 RRT and/or the Region 8 RRT depending on the location of the release. The RJRT acts as a advisory, policy and planning body and provides support to the response activity. They do not exercise operational control over the Unified Command Structure. During an incident the advisory and support functions of the RJRT include the following:

- providing advice and/or assistance to the UCS upon request;
- monitoring incoming reports, reviewing environmental/health impacts;
- coordinating the actions of the various agencies in supplying the necessary resources and assistance to the UCS;
- ensuring that the UCS has adequate public information support;
- reviewing actions taken by the UCS and making recommendations for additional measures needed to support the response;
- promoting efficient communications to ensure effective information flow;
- assuring there is a discussion of the response and a document prepared which describes the lessons learned from the response; and
- other support functions as necessary (see the Inland Plan Section 302 for additional functions of the RJRT).

The RJRT is ultimately responsible for the development, maintenance and effective implementation of CANUSWEST.

7.1.1 United States Members of the RJRT



United States government members of the RJRT include representatives of those United States agencies listed in TAB B, United States members.

State members of the RJRT include representatives from the states of Washington, Idaho, and Montana. Only those states which are involved in a cross border incident will actively participate in the RJRT.

United States Tribal members of the RJRT will include representatives of those Tribes directly impacted or threatened by an incident.

7.1.2 Canadian Members of the RJRT



Canadian government members of the RJRT include representatives of those Canadian agencies listed in TAB B, Canadian members.

Provincial members of the RJRT will include representatives of the Province of British Columbia.

Aboriginal members of the RJRT will include representatives from those Bands directly impacted or threatened by an incident.

7.2 Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC)

In the U.S. for the area covered by CANUSWEST the Federal On-Scene Coordinator is the federal official designated by EPA to coordinate and direct responses to releases of oil and/or hazardous substances. The authorities of the FOSC are found in the statutes and regulations identified in section 3.1 of this Plan. The authorities are very broad and provide for responding to or directing response to releases of oil and/or hazardous substances which threaten public health or welfare or the environment.

Canada does not have similar authority in federal legislation, however, for the purposes of CANUSWEST and international consistency EC and/or other federal agencies will be referred to as FOSC.

7.2.1 Support Role

In the support role the FOSC may provide response oversight, technical assistance, and other support to the RP, local, state, Tribal/ Aboriginal people or provincial on-scene coordinator(s). In addition he/she may provide coordination and liaison to other federal government activities at the scene.

7.2.2 Lead Role

In the case where the FOSC assumes the overall lead role, he/she shall be responsible for the overall planning, control and direction of the response and countermeasures operations and is the final authority for all decisions. Also, it is the responsibility of the FOSC to obtain proper authorization and the necessary permits, in accordance with appropriate national, state/provincial, Tribal/Aboriginal people and local laws, to call upon and direct the deployment of resources to initiate and continue countermeasures, cleanup, temporary storage and disposal functions.

In all cases the FOSC shall strive to:

- ensure that the response is adequate to protect human health, the environment and property;
- determine the pertinent facts about a particular incident such as: the identity of the RP; the nature, amount, and location of pollutant spilled; probable direction and time of travel of the pollutant; resources available and needed; and the potential effects on public health and welfare, the environment and property;
- develop public health goals and objectives for the response through consultation with local, state/provincial and federal health officials, and Tribal/Aboriginal people representatives;
- develop goals and objectives for the response;
- provide for the health and safety of the responders;
- assure that adequate information is provided to the public;
- ensure that comprehensive and consolidated environmental advice and technical support information is being provided to address the needs of the response operations;
- document response actions;

maintain an up-to-date and accurate information flow to the RJRT to ensure the maximum effectiveness of the joint effort in protecting public health and welfare, the environment and property from pollution damage;
arrange for a debriefing and/or critique session for all participants which will include a discussion of lessons learned; and
submit appropriate reports and recommendations to the RJRT following an incident.

7.3 Federal/State/Provincial Agency Roles

7.3.1 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)



EPA has the federal responsibility for addressing spills of oil and hazardous substances in the inland zone. It is EPA's responsibility to assure that all inland spills are responded to in a timely manner and that the response is adequate to ensure appropriate cleanup and protection of public health, the environment and property while taking into account natural and cultural resource issues. In all spill situations it is EPA's intent to contribute to the response by working with the local, state, and tribal authorities, the general public, Canadian federal and provincial agencies, aboriginal authority and other United States federal agencies to ensure the information needed to maximize the effectiveness of the response effort is properly considered.

In conducting response activities on Indian reservations and other areas in Indian Country, EPA will consult with tribal governments to the greatest extent practicable prior to taking actions that affect an Indian Tribe and its resources. EPA follows a long-standing Indian Policy that EPA will operate under a government-to-government relationship with tribal governments, promote tribal self-government, and recognize tribal governments as the primary parties for managing the environment on Reservations (EPA Policy for the Administration of Environmental Program on Indian Reservations," November 8, 1984). EPA will carry out response activities in a manner that is consistent with EPA's Indian policies, the Region's agreements with Indian tribes, and EPA's enforcement policies. By following these procedures, EPA will ensure that the Tribes' rights to self-government are respected, and that EPA response authorities and enforcement discretion are safeguarded.

During a response it is both United States policy and EPA's intent to require the RP to respond to the release or discharge and when EPA is the lead United States response agency, to oversee that the response is conducted properly, in accordance with the NCP and other appropriate response plans, and in a timely manner.

When the responsible party is unknown or is incapable of providing a proper and timely response, EPA may assume the role of lead government agency. In the case of an oil discharge posing a substantial threat to public health or welfare, EPA is required by law to initiate and direct an appropriate response. EPA has significant contractor and in-house resources available to it which can be brought to bear during a spill incident. It is EPA's intent to allow spills to be addressed at the local and state levels whenever possible.



7.3.2 Environment Canada

EC has a mandate under the 1973 Cabinet Directive and the Canada Emergency Preparedness Act to maintain an environmental emergencies program, coordinate the federal government's response to environmental emergencies, and to develop, assess and test new response tools. EC is the lead Canadian federal coordinating agency for large scale inland cross border pollution incidents.

EC is responsible to ensure that all environmental emergency incidents are responded to in a timely manner and that the response protects public health, the environment and property including natural and cultural resources. EC will work with the local, provincial, and Aboriginal people, the general public, United States federal and state agencies and other Canadian federal agencies to ensure a high level of coordination is established between all levels of responders.

In conducting response activities on reserve lands and Aboriginal treaty settlement lands, EC will involve Aboriginal people as it will other agencies with relevant jurisdiction relating to a pollution incident. EC recognizes the existence of both Aboriginal and Treaty rights as defined in Section 35 of the *Canadian Constitution Act, 1982*. In addition, EC supports the Government of Canada's *Inherent Right Policy (1995)* that established a new government-to-government relationship with Aboriginal governments within the Canadian constitutional framework.

EC's underlying response concept is the "Polluter Pay Principle," which requires the responsible party to respond to and bear the cost of the incident and mitigation of damage to the environment and public health. During incidents where EC is the lead Canadian response agency, the Department oversees the response to ensure that it is effectively carried out in a timely manner. When the responsible party is unknown, unwilling or incapable of providing an effective and timely response, EC may take over the response and recover costs.

EC has significant in-house resources available, which can be activated during a major environmental emergency.

It is EC's intent that the response to cross border spills will be led by local and provincial governments or Aboriginal authorities. In accordance with the escalation principle EC or another federal government department will only assume the lead if requested to do so or where the response exceeds the capacity of local, provincial or Aboriginal authorities.

7.3.3 State of Idaho

The state of Idaho has developed a response process which is spelled out in the "Idaho Hazardous Materials Incident Command and Response Support Plan." This plan was finalized in January 1997 and incorporates the authorities and responsibilities of

thirteen state of Idaho Organizations. The Incident Command System and the United Command Structure are the organizational systems used by the state of Idaho in responding to emergencies.

The activities are coordinated by the Idaho Bureau of Disaster Services which has the following responsibilities.

- establishing and maintaining the State Emergency Operations Center;
- controlling and directing state emergency operations in support of local jurisdictions;
- maintaining continuity and congruence of the Hazardous Materials Support Plan with other state and county plans and Governor Executive Orders;
- assisting in coordinating communications, transportation, volunteers, logistics, planning, training, and exercising;
- coordinating all state activities when a state emergency declaration is eminent or declared.

Other state of Idaho agencies which play a major role in response to releases of hazardous materials are Division of Environmental Quality, the Idaho State Police, the Idaho Department of Transportation, the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, the Idaho Public Utilities Commission, the Idaho Department of Agriculture, the Idaho Division of Health, and the Idaho Department of Water Resources. The detailed responsibilities of these agencies during a hazardous materials release can be found in the Idaho Hazardous Materials Incident Command and Response Support Plan.

In addition to the state agencies, there are several specially trained teams strategically located in fire departments in the cities of Pocatello, Boise, Nampa/ Caldwell, Lewiston and in Kootenay County. These teams consist of highly trained hazardous material response personnel equipped with specialized equipment.

7.3.4 State of Montana

Montana's Constitution charges the state and its citizens to maintain a clean and healthful environment. In instances of hazardous material releases, it is incumbent on the responsible party (RP) to respond in a timely manner, secure the area and properly cleanup the release or discharge.

The Montana Emergency Operations Plan is a means for coordinating emergency and disaster responses and subsequent cleanup at the state level. It is Montana's intent to allow spills to be addressed at local and federal levels whenever possible. In release situations, CANUSWEST is aimed at providing a coordinated agency response to assist incident commanders, local, federal and tribal authorities, Canadian federal and provincial agencies, and United States federal agencies. In instances where the incident necessitates the formation of a UCS, state personnel may be part of the UCS. UCS will generally be made up of the local incident commander from the appropriate responsible province/state, and where appropriate, the United States and Canadian Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC); the State OSC (SOSC), the Provincial OSC (POSC); and the United States Tribal/Aboriginal people of Canada (TOSC). The members of the Unified Command Structure will operate within the framework and constraints of the applicable federal, state and provincial laws.

In situations where the incident commander or other appropriate authority asks the state to assume the role of incident commander, the state may assume that role. Montana has the means for using contractor and state resources if requested to do so. When the RP is unknown or is incapable of providing a proper and timely response the state may assume the role of incident commander or be part of a joint command.

7.3.5 State of Washington

The Washington State Department of Ecology (DOE) is the lead state agency for environmental pollution response within the state of Washington. As such, it is the pre-designated State On-scene Coordinators for spills occurring in state jurisdiction. In this role DOE effectively represents all state agencies and the interests of the state and its citizens. In the event of a spill occurring on a state highway, DOE coordinates with the Washington State Patrol (WSP), which assumes responsibility as IC. The key responsibilities of DOE include:

- representing state laws and interests in spills by acting as the State On-scene Coordinator (SOSC) in the Unified Command Structure;
- providing 24-hour emergency response to reported spill incidents;
- notifying Washington State Military Department, Emergency Management Division (EMD);
- notifying the United States Coast Guard (USCG) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA);
- determining the source, cause, and responsible party;
- assuming responsibilities of responsible party if spiller cannot be located or is unresponsive;
- ensuring that containment, clean-up, and disposal are carried out in a timely and adequate manner;
- monitoring the safety of DOE spill response personnel;
- initiating enforcement action as appropriate;
- effectively coordinating spill response efforts with other federal, state and local agencies;
- establishing joint information center with federal, state and local agencies, and the responsible party;
- activating and coordinating the Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) team;
- coordinating with the Washington Wildlife Rescue Coalition;
- notifying the appropriate resource trustee agency if injury to fish, shellfish, habitat, wildlife or damage to cultural resources is noted or suspected as a result of a spill; and
- requesting from the National Guard, local fire crews, and prison facilities personnel and support equipment for response purposes, if necessary.

Although EPA bears primary responsibility for inland spill incidents that occur within the inland zone of Washington, for certain spill responses Washington State Department of Ecology may be asked to act as an on-scene representative to EPA under Federal response authorities. Also, Ecology often responds to spills under state statutory authorities, making a federal response unnecessary.

7.3.6 Province Of British Columbia

The B.C. Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks (BC MELP) is the lead provincial agency for hazardous material spills. The Provincial Strategy for Emergency Response (1992), approved by the B.C. Interagency Emergency Preparedness Council (IEPC), promotes the concept that the incident management rests with the responsible party and the lowest level of government. The provincial role is limited to advice, material support, and hazardous material expertise. The provincial government will assume direction and control in an unorganized area or upon request by the local government.

The Province of British Columbia has adopted an emergency management system based on the principles of the ICS. The principles of polluter pays, unified command and response team integration are integral parts of the B.C. Emergency Management Response System. In the event of a cross border environmental incident, the B.C. Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks will:

- coordinate all provincial agency responses for hazardous material operations, emergency social services, health impacts, evacuation, communication, media, safety and enforcement;
- assess the response capability of the responsible party related to their response plan, expertise and resources;
- ensure that the responsible party has a full opportunity to respond;
- establish or participate in a unified command system with the responsible parties and agencies with either functional or jurisdictional responsibilities;
- assume a monitoring role to set priorities for environmental protection and ensure public safety;
- take an active management role in the event that the responsible party is unknown, unwilling, or unable to respond in a responsible, timely manner; and
- foster a mutual/unified arrangement with local and federal responding agencies to determine the appropriate level of government who speaks on behalf of all levels of government and has the final arbitration decisions.

8. Customs and Immigration Procedures (TAB D)



8.1 Responding from Canada into the United States

8.1.1 Customs and Excise Regulations

During an emergency, United States Customs and Immigration Regulations provide for the movement of manpower and equipment from Canada into the United States. Section 1322(b) of Title 19, United States Code, states (in part):

The Secretary of the Treasury may provide by regulation or instruction for the admission, without entry and without the payment of duty or tax imposed upon or by reason of importation of fire-fighting and rescue and relief equipment and supplies for emergent temporary use in connection with conflagrations;

Rescue and relief equipment and supplies for emergent temporary use in connection with floods and other disasters

Pursuant to this section, United States Customs Regulations allow rescue and relief equipment into the country without payment of duty.

8.1.2 Customs and Excise Procedures

When federal involvement becomes necessary in a transboundary incident, an EPA official (RRT Co-chair or FOSC) notifies United States Customs, Port Director that the RJRT has been activated to deal with a release affecting or threatening the United States and that CANUSWEST has been invoked. The telephone notification will be confirmed with a FAX to Customs (TAB D) and a copy to the FOSC.

The United States Customs Port Director may authorize or direct the following:

- expedited entry/clearance for response equipment involved with emergency response with no duty or other fees to be collected (clearance is valid for 90 days);
- where equipment enters the United States at other than a port of entry, e.g., air or water, it must be reported to United States Customs within 10 days, or as soon as is practicable;
- material, equipment and supplies dispatched from Canada must remain under supervisory control of an appropriate Canadian authority;
- equipment brought into the United States must be returned to Canada within 90 days unless an extension is granted or other arrangements are made at the time of entry or during the response; and
- consumables need not be brought back into Canada.

To facilitate the movement of equipment across the border into the United States and back into Canada, it is advisable to identify ahead of time which Ports of Entry are open at the time projected for crossing. (TAB D).

It is important to maintain a list of equipment and supplies carried in each vehicle to be

taken across the border. This list will be presented to the United States Customs Agent when crossing the border. It will help re-entry into Canada if the list has been stamped by Canadian Customs prior to departing Canada.

Canadians will be required to check equipment through United States Customs prior to leaving the United States

8.1.3 Employment and Immigration Regulations

The Immigration and Nationality Act provides the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service the responsibility for regulating the movement of people across the international borders of the U.S. This includes the ability to expedite the movement of emergency workers from Canada into the U.S., upon request from the U.S., to assist the U.S. in responding to emergencies. Section 212(d)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act provides the District Director, Immigration and Naturalization Service, the discretion to allow Canadian workers, with special skills, who might not otherwise be allowed into the U.S. to temporarily enter the U.S. to assist in the response.

8.1.4 Employment and Immigration Procedures

When United States federal involvement in a transboundary incident becomes necessary, an EPA official (RJRT Co-chair or FOOSC) notifies United States Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) of an international spill and the need for trained Canadian workers to support the emergency response. The official must specify that the RJRT has been activated and CANUSWEST has been invoked. Initial telephone notification will be followed up with a FAX to INS and the FOOSC. (TAB D).

The EPA official certifies to the INS that insufficient trained response workers are available to respond in a timely manner.

Response organizations must complete INS Form I-94 for each worker.

Response organizations must provide safe transport for an INS Inspector to inspect response operations.

All personnel should have proper identification with them. In addition, non-Canadian citizens must have passport or visas with them.

Provide 24-hour advanced notice if possible.

Workers from Canada may only work 90 days in the United States unless other provisions are made.

Upon departing the United States the Canadian workers must check out through an INS office.



8.2 Responding from the United States into Canada

8.2.1 Revenue Canada Regulations

In the event of an emergency, Customs Border Services have specific regulations governing the movement of persons and goods. Revenue Canada Memorandum D8-1-6 provides guidelines and information regarding the temporary importation of emergency equipment.

Emergencies are declared by officials of federal, provincial or municipal governments. However, when time or circumstances do not permit an official notice of an emergency, Customs Officers will have to assess the situation as it develops by consulting with local response agencies. When time permits, a Temporary Admission Permit E29B will be issued covering all equipment and supplies not consumed in Canada. This permit will be issued covering emergency supplies and equipment without collection of security (duty or Goods and Services Tax [GST]). In the case of consumables being imported, the duty and GST is waived by virtue of Order-In-Council 73-2529. When the situation is urgent, the paperwork will be reduced to a simple blotter record of the E29Bs describing the goods in general terms. This record can be canceled whenever evidence that the goods have been consumed or exported from Canada is provided, preferably from an official or person involved in the emergency situation.

When goods are brought into Canada, where there are no Customs or Royal Canadian Mounted Police in attendance, a record kept by a responsible individual (i.e. municipal mayor, provincial government representative or other individual charged with responsibility of directing the emergency countermeasures) will be accepted for the purpose of completing form E29B.

8.2.2 Revenue Canada Procedures

The REET Co-chair or FOSC will notify Customs Border Services at the port of entry as soon as possible, that the RJRT has been activated, CANUSWEST has been invoked and goods will be entering Canada. The telephone notification will be confirmed with a FAX to Customs and a copy to the FOSC.

The driver of the vehicle/vessel/aircraft transporting goods to Canada should adhere to the following:

- carry 2 copies of the equipment list including serial numbers and monetary value;
- stop at United States Customs prior to departure to get the equipment list stamped. (This will assist when re-importing the goods back to the United States);
- present the list to Canada Customs for clearance approval. Should problems arise ask to speak to a Senior Officer (usually a Superintendent);
- report to Canada Customs when leaving Canada so that temporary admission permits can be canceled.

8.2.3 Employment and Immigration Regulations into Canada

Emergency response personnel may be granted entry under the Canada Immigration Act Section 19(1)(j), which allows them to be granted admission as visitors. Under this provision they would not be required to obtain employment authorization. It is advised that personnel carry a visa or other proof of citizenship.

Provisions under the Canada Immigration Act Section 19(3) provide for case by case admission for people with special skills, who would otherwise not be admissible.

8.2.4 Employment and Immigration Procedures into Canada

Employment and Immigration officers are not always present at Customs Border Crossings. In their absence, Customs Border Services may function on behalf of Employment and Immigration and grant temporary authority to work in Canada on an emergency basis. To facilitate the process of gaining temporary authority to work in Canada, United States citizens should notify the specific Border Crossing of their needs prior to arriving for entry into Canada. It is also advisable for United States citizens to arrange for an official of a Canadian agency involved in the emergency situation (e.g. Environment Canada) to contact Employment and Immigration / Customs and confirm the need for their entry into Canada.

9. Worker Health and Safety and Worker Compensation (TAB E)

Worker safety and health and worker compensation in the event of an injury are important considerations when preparing contingency plans for addressing a hazardous material release. It should be noted that workers coming into the U.S. from Canada to perform work are required to meet the training standards which are set by the U.S. Government for the states of Idaho and Montana or the standards set by the State of Washington for working in the state of Washington. In addition there is a requirement that site specific health and safety plans be developed prior to initiation of work. There are no similar requirements for U.S. workers going into Canada to perform work. If a worker is injured, there are state, provincial, and federal programs which provide compensation to those workers. A more detailed summary of these issues as well as statutory citations can be found in the following sections.

9.1 Training

9.1.1 United States Federal and State



The U.S. Federal requirements [29 CFR 1910.120(q)] for “emergency response workers” applies to workers in the states of Idaho and Montana. These requirements are identical to the Washington state worker safety and health requirements which are found in WAC 296-62-3112. The U.S. Federal worker health and safety training requirements [29 CFR 1910.120(e)] for “routine cleanup operations” also apply to workers in Idaho and Montana; however the state of Washington training requirements [WAC 296-62-3040] for worker safety and health for “routine cleanup operations” are slightly different in that they are more strict in certain areas.

9.1.1.1 Emergency Response Workers

First Responder Awareness Level

(e.g. State Trooper who provides discovery and notification)

Sufficient training; or

Proven experience in competencies specified in the regulation

Annual refresher is required

Responder Operations Level

(e.g. Responding Fire Company which provides basic control, containment, and/or confinement operations.) (Defensive tactics)

A minimum of 8 hours classroom training; or

Proven experience in competencies specified in the regulation

Annual refresher is required

Hazardous Materials Technician

(e.g. HAZMAT team member who responds for the purpose of stopping a release or for advanced control, containment and/or confinement operations.) (Offensive tactics)

A minimum of 24 hours of classroom training; and
Proven experience in competencies specified in the regulation
Annual refresher is required

Hazardous Materials Specialist

(e.g. HAZMAT team member who provides support to HAZMAT Materials Technicians and whose duties require a more specific knowledge)

A minimum of 24 hours of classroom training; and
Proven experience in competencies specified in the regulation
Annual refresher is required

On-Scene Incident Commander

(e.g. Fire Captain or State Patrol Officer who assumes control of the Incident)

A minimum of 24 hours of classroom training; and
Proven experience in competencies specified in the regulation
Annual refresher is required

9.1.1.2 Routine Hazardous Materials Spill Cleanup Workers**9.1.1.2.1 Federal, Idaho, and Montana Jurisdictions [29 CFR 1910.120(b)-(0)]****Routine Site Cleanup Workers**

40 hours of classroom training; and
24 hours of direct on-site field experience under a trained and experienced supervisor
Eight hour annual refresher

(U.S. Occupational Safety and Health staff may provide exception for low risk oil cleanup activities - 4 hours classroom training.)

Supervisors of Routine Site Cleanup Workers

40 hours of classroom training; and
- 24 hours of direct on-site field experience under a trained and experienced supervisor;
- 8 hours of hazardous waste management
- Eight hour annual refresher

Inspectors and Supervisors not working in the hot or decontaminated zone and specified limited task workers

24 hours of classroom training; and
8 hours of actual field experience under a trained and experienced supervisor; and
8 hours of hazardous waste management
Eight hour annual refresher

9.1.1.2.2 Washington Jurisdiction [WAC 296-62-3040]

Routine Cleanup Workers who are required to wear levels A or B protection

80 hours of classroom training; an
24 hours of on-site field experience under direct supervision of a trained, experienced supervisor
Eight hour annual refresher

Routine Cleanup Workers who are required to wear levels C or D protection

40 hours of classroom training; and
24 hours of on-site field experience under direct supervision of a trained, experienced supervisor
Eight hour annual refresher.

(Exception may be authorized by the Washington State Department of Labor and Industry for low risk crude oil cleanup activities - 8 hours classroom training.)

Inspectors and Supervisors not working in the hot or decontaminated zone and specified limited task workers

24 hours of classroom training; and
8 hours of actual field experience under direct supervision of a trained, experienced supervisor
Eight hour annual refresher

Washington State has a mandatory first aid training requirement. See WAC 296-24-061 entitled "First Aid Requirements" for more information on the requirements for first aid plans and training.

9.1.2 Canadian Federal and Provincial



Training requirements for hazardous materials responders in Canada have not been prescribed to the same level of detail as found in the United States. There is a general absence of specific training requirements at both federal and provincial levels as existing legislation provides descriptive guidance as opposed to specific direction.

The Canada Labour Code Part II, (CLC II), and the associated Canada Occupational Safety and Health, (COSH) regulations, describe training requirements for federal government employees in broad terms, primarily in CLC II, Sections 124 to 126. These sections generally require the employer to provide employees appropriate training, tools and protective equipment, to allow them to conduct their work in a safe fashion. For employees working with hazardous or controlled substances, Part X of the COSH regulations require that employees be trained regarding the hazard information contained in the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for the substance. Employees must also be trained in the proper use of personal protective equipment as prescribed by the MSDS. There are no specific courses, formal qualifications, or minimum hours of training required by the CLC II or COSH regulations, however all training provided to

the employee must be documented.

The British Columbia Workers Compensation Board (WCB) Occupational Health and Safety Regulations (BC Regulation 296/97) describe training requirements for provincial government and private sector employees in broad terms, primarily in Parts 5, 6, and 8. Under these sections the employer is responsible for training and instructing workers, for determining competence, for jobsite supervision and for the development and maintenance of safe work procedures. However, detailed training requirements are not prescribed.

In the absence of a detailed regulatory framework, hazardous materials responders in BC have generally adopted the “National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 472 - Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents”. NFPA 472 provides specific requirements for First Responders’ Awareness, Operations and Technician Levels and is unofficially accepted as the performance standard throughout BC. It is believed that training to this standard satisfies the general competency requirements of the CLC and WCB.

United States hazardous materials responders who are trained to their jurisdictional provisions will meet Canadian federal and provincial requirements. United States hazardous materials responders working in British Columbia should be prepared to provide documentation of their training to appropriate Canadian officials.

9.2 Site Safety Plan Requirements

A written site safety plan should be prepared for all cross border responses prior to response action. If separate site safety plans have been prepared by Canadian and United States responders, the safety officers from Canada and the United States will meet to resolve any differences. U.S. law requires site safety and health plans; federal requirements apply to Idaho; Montana and the State of Washington have their own requirements. Site safety plans must be specific to the emergency or hazardous material site and must address any unique features of the site. The site safety plan should address personnel monitoring, environmental monitoring, hazard identification, pre-entry briefings, site security and decontamination procedures etc. For more detailed information refer to 29 CFR 1920.120(b) and to WAC 296-62-3010 for the state of Washington requirements.

9.3 Worker Compensation

9.3.1 United States Government



The U.S. Government Workers Compensation program is found in the Federal Employee Compensation Act, which is overseen by the Office of Workers Compensation Program in the U.S. Department of Labor.

In this program U.S. Government Civil Service workers are covered in both Canada and the U.S. if they are performing work pursuant to their government positions. The level and type of coverage is dependent upon the type of injury and its duration. (Because of the complexity of the law, there will be no detailed discussion of the specific provisions.)

For detailed information see the “Federal Workers Compensation Act” at 5 U.S.C. Part 8101.

9.3.2 Canadian Government



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

For detailed information see, “Government Employees Compensation Act”.

9.3.3 State of Idaho

The state of Idaho requires that companies doing business in Idaho provide insurance to cover workers compensation in the event of an injury to a worker. A worker from Idaho who is required as part of his/her job to perform work in Canada and who is injured while working in Canada would in most cases be covered by the Idaho workers compensation program.

A Canadian company doing short term temporary work in Idaho, for example in response to a hazardous material spill, would not be required to obtain an Idaho workers compensation policy. If a Canadian worker is injured in Idaho while performing short term temporary work, that person could apply for Idaho workers compensation but it is not likely to be awarded and even if it were to be awarded, there is no fund in Idaho to cover expenses. There is an expectation that the worker would be covered by Canadian federal or provincial workers compensation.

In general, volunteers working on a spill cleanup would not be covered by Idaho workers compensation. It is conceivable that volunteers could be covered if they receive compensation such as housing from an organization; however, the organization that was providing the compensation would have to have provisions in their insurance plan that would provide for the coverage.

For detailed information regarding the state of Idaho Workers Compensation Program see Idaho Code 72 or contact the state of Idaho Industrial Commission.

9.3.4 State of Montana

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

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

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

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

Title 39, Chapter 71, Section 401 - Employment Covered and Employment Exempted;

Title 39, Chapter 71, Section 4002 - Extra Territorial Application and Reciprocity; and

Title 39, Chapter 71, Sections 426-427.

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

9.3.5 State of Washington

This summary provides information regarding workers compensation coverage from the state of Washington related to workers from Washington responding to emergencies in the province of British Columbia. More detailed information about workers compensation coverage for companies certified in the state of Washington can be found in RCW 51.12.

A person who works for a business, which is registered in the state of Washington, will be covered by the Washington workers compensation program provided that the

injury occurs while performing work directed by his employer. It makes no difference whether that work is performed in the U.S. or in another country. Note, the state of Washington program does not cover federal employees.

In general, volunteers are not covered by the Washington workers compensation program. Volunteers may be covered for medical expenses only, if they are registered with an organization and that organization elects to cover the volunteers. Note, the volunteers would not be covered for lost wages. This would include volunteers from Canada if their work was directed by a Washington organization and that organization elected to carry coverage for the volunteers.

A worker from British Columbia coming into the state of Washington to respond to a spill would be covered by the state of Washington workers compensation only if the worker was not covered by British Columbia workers compensation or in the case of a Canadian federal employee, the Canadian federal workers compensation program.

For a worker from the state of Washington working in Canada, it is advisable, (not required), that the employer provide an Accident Report Form to the employee.

9.3.6 Province of British Columbia

In British Columbia (BC), workers compensation is provided through the Workers Compensation Act (and associated Regulations) of British Columbia. The Act applies to all workers and employers in BC, and also provides automatic extension of coverage if injured outside of BC. BC employees conducting spill response activities in the United States would be covered by the Act. Details of coverage for BC workers while out of province are provided in Section 8 of the Act. The Act does not provide coverage for employees or agents of either Canadian or American Federal governments.

Non-BC employers and workers, who temporarily operate in BC (on an intermittent basis of less than 10 days per year, or continuously up to 15 days per year) are not covered under the Act, if coverage exists from another jurisdiction. U.S. workers responding to spills in BC should check with their State authorities to determine their coverage.

BC and foreign volunteers are generally not covered under the Act. However, volunteer firefighters working for a municipality, city, town, village, etc. are covered as are volunteers registered with, and working under the direction of, the BC Provincial Emergency Program. Covered volunteers are provided the same benefits and protection as workers regardless of venue, i.e. inside or outside of BC.

10. Telecommunications (TAB F)

Effective and reliable communications are essential during an emergency. This section of CANUSWEST outlines the telecommunications capabilities of various government agencies and private sector companies involved in CANUSWEST. Agencies not mentioned may still play a role in providing communication equipment or facilitating the use of frequencies not usually available during non-emergency situations. Environment Canada or the Environmental Protection Agency are the points of contact for activation of resources not listed.

11. Information Management

11.1 Public and Media

The process and organization for dealing with the public and press is described in the document “Joint Information Center (JIC) Manual - Roles and Responsibilities for Major Oil Spills Incidents” prepared by the Pacific Northwest Oil Spill Public Affairs Group (1993). Although the procedures were developed primarily for responses to marine oil spills, the organization and its functions apply equally well to inland cross border spills. The JIC organizational concepts are based upon a worst case spill; however, the JIC organization can be easily modified to reflect the specific needs of any spill incident. The JIC is compatible with an ICS response organization and therefore it fits well with the CANUSWEST organization. The members of UCS (Figure 3) may designate a Public Information Officer (PIO) to represent their organizations in the JIC.

The membership of the Pacific Northwest Public Affairs Group includes representatives from Canada and United States federal agencies, state agencies in Washington, Oregon and Idaho, Province of B.C., local United States governments, oil companies and oil spill response contractors.

11.2 Internal

Internal RJRT communication is largely the responsibility of each member organization. The RJRT will establish procedures for the effective transfer of information between the member organizations consistent with the requirements of Incident Command System.

12. Demobilization

Unified Command will develop a demobilization plan to identify both short term and long term objectives and specific phase down procedures. It is possible that resource availability, applicable laws or regulations or other factors may require one federal agency to cease further action at an incident. Such a decision by one federal agency will not preclude further action by the remaining agency. Note, it is also possible that federal agencies may demobilize from the site while state, provincial and local response continues. When demobilization decisions are made, all relevant responding organizations must be notified of the decision prior to the actual demobilization in accordance with the demobilization plan.

13. Post Incident Review and Termination Process

The lead agency for a CANUSWEST incident will conduct a Post Incident Review (PIR) and prepare a report which documents the actions taken and any operational problems. It is critical that all organizations participate in the PIR and work together on developing the “Lessons Learned”. The CANUSWEST Work Groups should review the PIR and make changes to CANUSWEST to address the deficiencies.

The PIR will consist of the following major components:

- Debrief (during or immediately following the incident)
- Critique (post incident)
- Report

14. Plan Distribution and Amendments

14.1 Distribution

Copies of CANUSWEST were distributed to Federal, State/Provincial, local governments and Tribal/Aboriginal organizations in the RJRT, other local governments and some major private sector facilities. In addition, copies will be given to Customs Area Supervisors, Revenue Canada and US Customs Service for distribution to their respective customs/border officers.

CANUSWEST can be reviewed at:

EPA Region 10 web site:

<http://www.epa.gov/r10earth/canuswest.htm>

EC National Environmental Emergencies web site:

<http://www.pyr.ec.gc.ca/ep/emergencies/index.html>

14.2 Amendments

EPA and EC will ensure that there is a periodic review of the CANUSWEST and issue amendments as required.

15. Glossary of Acronyms

AOSC	Aboriginal people of Canada On Scene Commander
BC	British Columbia
BCMELP	British Columbia Ministry of Environment Lands and Parks
CCG	Canadian Coast Guard
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (United States)
DO	Duty Officer
EC	Environment Canada
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
FOSC	United States/Canada Federal On Scene Coordinator
FRP	Federal Response Plan (United States)
GST	Goods and Services Tax (Canada)
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
IEPC	Interagency Emergency Preparedness Council (Canada)
IJAT	International Joint Advisory Team (Canada/United States)
INS	United States Immigration and Naturalization Service (United States)
JIC	Joint Information Center (Canada, United States)
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee (United States)
LOSC	Local On-Scene Coordinator
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (United States)
NIIMS	National Interagency Incident Management System (United States)
NRC	National Response Center (United States)
NWACP	Northwest Area Contingency Plan (United States)
OPA	Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (United States)
PEP	British Columbia Provincial Emergency Program (Canada)
POSC	Provincial On-Scene Coordinator (Canada)
RCP	Regional Contingency Plan (United States)
REET	Regional Environmental Emergency Team (Canada)
RJRT	Regional Joint Response Team (United States/Canada)
RP	Responsible Party (Person or Organization responsible for the spill or release.)
RPOSC	Responsible Party On-Scene Coordinator
RRT	Regional Response Team (United States)
SOSC	State On-Scene Coordinator (United States)
The Inland Plan	Canada-United States Joint Inland Pollution Contingency Plan
TOSC	United States Tribal On-Scene Coordinator
UCS	Unified Command Structure

TAB A: Emergency Telephone Numbers



TAB A1 United States

Spills in the US must be reported to the National Response Center (NRC). The NRC will notify the appropriate EPA Regional Offices. The EPA Regional Offices will notify appropriate state and federal agencies and tribes.

National Response Center

Calls placed from inside the U.S.

1-800-424-8802 (24 hours per day)

Calls placed from Canada

1-202-267-2165 (24 hours per day)

1-202-267-2675 FAX (24 hours per day)

EPA Region 10

Spills at Washington, Idaho/British Columbia Border

1-206-553-1263 (From U.S. or Canada)(24 hours per day)

EPA Region 8

Spills at Montana/British Columbia Border

1-303-293-1788 (From U.S. or Canada)(24 hours per day)

1-800-227-8914 (From U.S. only)(24 hours per day)

Washington

Spills at Washington/British Columbia Border.

1-360-438-8639 (24 hours per day)

1-800-258-5990 (24 hours per day)

Idaho

Spills at Idaho/British Columbia Border.

1-208-334-4570 (24 hours per day)

Montana

Spills at Montana/British Columbia Border.

1-406-841-3911 (24 hours per day)

TAB A2 Canada



To report spills in Canada call

B.C. Provincial Emergency Program (PEP) at

1-800-663-3456 (24 hours / day)

or

Environment Canada at

1-604-666-6100 (24 hours / day)

TAB B: Regional Joint Response Team (RJRT)

The composition of the RJRT will be established in accordance with the needs of a specific incident. The following lists identify the key organizations which would make up the RJRT.



TAB B1 United States Members

Environmental Protection Agency

U.S. Coast Guard

Department of Agriculture

Department of Commerce

Department of Defense

Department of Energy

Department of Health and Human Services

Department of Interior

Department of Justice

Department of Labor

Department of State

Department of Transportation

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Food and Drug Administration

General Services Administration

Nuclear Regulatory Commission

State of Washington

State of Idaho

State of Montana

Native American Tribe(s)

**TAB B2 Canadian Members***

Environment Canada

Fisheries and Oceans Canada (Habitat Protection and Canadian Coast Guard)

Health Canada

Heritage Canada

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

Justice Canada

National Defence Canada (Emergency Preparedness Canada)

Public Works and Government Services

Revenue Canada

Transport Canada

B.C. Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks

B.C. Provincial Emergency Program

Aboriginal People Representatives

* Note all organizations in REET will be part of the RJRT.



TAB B3 Regional Response Team (RRT) - U.S.

The Regional Response Teams are composed of the U.S. federal agencies listed in TAB B1 of this plan and representatives of the states which make up the specific regions. The RRT is primarily a preparedness, planning and support organization. Its function is fully described in the “National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan” which is codified into law.

In the preparedness aspects of its responsibilities the RRT promotes training activities at the federal, state and local levels, in order to assure that the organizations that will reach the scene of an incident first will be knowledgeable regarding appropriate safety and health, and response techniques.

The planning activities include preparing a plan for how the RRT will function in the event of an emergency as well as promoting state, county and local preparation of plans to address how they will respond to various incidents within their communities. Note, the actual decision regarding use would be determined by the Unified Command Structure at the scene of the spill.

Although the name implies that this group responds to incidents, that, in fact, is not the case. During an incident the RRT provides advice and support to the FOSC. The support can vary from legal interpretations of existing statutes to providing manpower and equipment to address an incident.

The RRT is co-chaired by the EPA and the U.S. Coast Guard. During a spill incident the EPA co-chair assumes the RRT leadership position for inland spills and the U.S. Coast Guard assumes RRT leadership during marine spills. At no time does the RRT direct the response actions of the UCS or FOSC. The RRT can draw on all of the experience and expertise of its member agencies to provide advice and support to the Unified Command Structure on both technical and scientific issues.



TAB B4 The British Columbia Regional Environmental Emergency Team (REET)*

During the response to a major environmental emergency, the responsible party (the polluter) and the lead government agency require technical and scientific information and advice from various experts, in order to effectively mitigate damage to the environment. The information and advice regarding environmental matters is compiled, evaluated, consolidated and disseminated by the Regional Environmental Emergencies Team or REET. The first REET was established in 1973 in response to the grounding of the MV Arrow in Nova Scotia. REET's now exist in all regions of the country. The REET includes representatives from all organizations that have expertise, information, or regulatory authority relating to the environmental resources at risk during an emergency incident. Generally, the members include federal and provincial government agencies, municipalities, industry experts, Aboriginal people, Environmental Non Government Organizations (ENGOS) and academic experts.

In British Columbia, the REET, in response mode is co-chaired by Environment Canada and the B.C. Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks. In response to a major environmental emergency, the REET is mobilized to provide expert advice to the responsible party and the lead government agency. The REET draws on the expertise and experience of its members to provide advice on a wide range of scientific and technical issues including: resource protection and spill clean-up priorities, spill behaviour, environmental / human health impacts of hazardous substances, spill countermeasures and waste disposal. In addition, the REET carries out a number of important spill response functions including: supplying environmental sensitivity information, monitoring of environmental impacts, coordinating the rescue and rehabilitation of wildlife, spill trajectory and dispersion modeling, compilation of meteorological data and weather forecasts, HAZMAT response, participation in shoreline cleanup and assessment teams and documenting environmental damage.

REET also functions in response to small scale incidents but not as a formal organization and with fewer contributing members. However the objective is always the same: to provide expert environmental advice to the responsible party or the lead agency.

The REET and its members also function (when not responding to spills), in the preparedness or “planning” mode. In the planning mode, the REET reviews the latest scientific and technical developments, legislative and policy initiatives and most importantly discusses the roles and responsibilities of the team members to improve the overall effectiveness of its delivery of information and advice.

* REET will be part of the RJRT.

TAB C: International Joint Advisory Team (IJAT)

The International Joint Advisory Team (IJAT) is the policy and advisory body at the national level with the overall responsibility for the maintenance, promotion and coordination of the Plan.

During a polluting incident the IJAT, upon request, shall facilitate the provision of emergency resources and other support to the Regional Joint Response Team (RJRT) and also activate other related emergency plans such as those involving Customs and Immigration. Actions of the IJAT shall not include direct management of the on-scene response.

The IJAT shall also maintain a list of potential assisting agencies of each country and the assistance available from each agency. The IJAT shall also be responsible for notifying the RJRTs of any changes to their agencies' response capabilities.

The makeup of the IJAT includes the following U.S. and Canada agencies:



TAB C1 United States Members

Environmental Protection Agency

Coast Guard

Department of Agriculture

Department of Commerce

Department of Defense

Department of Energy

Department of Health and Human Services

Department of the Interior

Department of Justice

Department of Labor

Department of State

Department of Transportation

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Food and Drug Administration

General Services Administration

Nuclear Regulatory Commission

**TAB C2 Canadian Members**

Agriculture and Agri-food Canada

Environment Canada

Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Foreign Affairs and International Trade

Health Canada

Heritage Canada (Canadian Parks)

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada`

Justice Canada

National Defence Canada (Emergency Preparedness Canada)

National Energy Board (Atomic Energy Control Board)

Natural Resources Canada

Office of the Privy Council

Public Works and Government Services

Revenue Canada

Transport Canada

TAB D: Customs and Immigration Contacts



TAB D1 United States Customs Border Crossing for the States of Washington, Idaho and Montana

The corresponding Canada Customs crossings and their affiliated towns, where appropriate, are provided in parentheses. All Canada Customs Crossings are located in British Columbia.

Washington	Telephone	Fax	Hours of Operation
Point Roberts (Boundary Bay/ Tsawwassen)	(360) 945-2314	(360) 945-0908	0000 - 2400
Peace Arch/ Blaine (Port of Douglas / Peace Arch)	(360) 332-6318	(360) 332-7457	0000 - 2400
Pacific Highway/ Blaine (Pacific Highway/ Truck Crossing)	(360) 332-5771	(360) 332-4701	0000 - 2400
Lynden (Aldergrove)	(360) 354-2183	(360) 354-2706	0800 - 2400
Sumas (Huntington/ Abbotsford)	(360) 988-2971	(360) 988-6300	0000 - 2400
Nighthawk, (Chopaka)	(509) 476-2125	(509) 476-3209	0900 - 1700
Oroville, (Osoyoos)	(509) 476-2955	(509) 476-2465	0000 - 2400
Ferry, (Midway)	(509) 779-4655	<i>None</i>	0800 - 2400
Danville, (Carson/ Grand Forks)	(509) 779-4862	(509) 779-4114	0800 - 2400
Laurier, (Cascade/ Christina Lake)	(509) 684-2100	(509) 684-1608	0800 - 2400

Washington	Telephone	Fax	Hours of Operation
Frontier, (Paterson/ Rossland)	(509) 732-6215	(509) 732-6643	0600 - 2400 Mon-Fri 0800 - 2400 Sat-Sun
Boundary, (Waneta / Trail)	(509) 732-6674	(509) 732-4470	0900 - 1700
Metaline Falls, (Nelway / Salmo)	(509) 446-4421	(509) 446-4210	0800 - 2400

Idaho	Telephone	Fax	Hours of Operation
Porthill, (Rykerts / Creston)	(208) 267-5309	(208) 267-1014	0700 - 2300
Eastport, (Kingsgate / Yahk)	(208) 267-3966	(208) 267-4138	0000 - 2400

Montana	Telephone	Fax	Hours of Operation
Roosville, (Roosville)	(406) 889-3865	(406) 889-5076	0000 - 2400
Trailcreek (Flathead)	No phone	No fax	0900 - 1700 Jun 1-Oct 31 (If staffed, not staffed in 1997)



TAB D2 Canada Customs Border Crossing for the Province of British Columbia

The corresponding United States Customs crossings and their affiliated towns, where appropriate, are provided in parenthesis.

British Columbia	Telephone	Fax	Hours of Operation
Boundary Bay/ Tsawwassen (Point Roberts, WA)	(604) 943-2722	(604) 943-6892	0000 - 2400
Port of Douglas/ Peace Arch (Peace Arch/ Blaine, WA)	(604) 535-9754	(604) 541-1476	0000 - 2400
Pacific Highway/ Truck Crossing (Pacific Highway/ Blaine, WA)	(604) 538-3600	(604) 538-0873	0000 - 2400
Aldergrove (Lynden, WA)	(604) 856-2791	(604) 856-6482	0800 - 2400
Huntington/ Abbotsford (Sumas, WA)	(604) 856-7704	(604) 850-5896	0000 - 2400
Chopaka (Nighthawk, WA)	(250) 499-2755	(250) 499-2845	0900 - 1700
Osoyoos (Oroville, WA)	(250) 495-6531	(250) 495-6571	0000 - 2400
Midway (Ferry, WA)	(250) 449-2331	(250) 449-2354	0900 - 1700
Carson/ Grand Forks (Danville, WA)	(250) 442-5551	(250) 442-2399	0800 - 2400
Cascade/ Christina Lake (Laurier, WA)	(250) 447-9418	(250) 447-6366	0800 - 2400

British Columbia	Telephone	Fax	Hours of Operation
Paterson/ Rossland (Frontier, WA)	(250) 362-7341	(250) 362-7747	0000 - 2400
Waneta/ Trail (Boundary, WA)	(250) 367-9656	(250) 367-6387	0900 - 1700
Nelway/ Salmo (Metaline Falls, WA)	(250) 357-9940	(250) 357-9688	0800 - 2400
Rykerts/ Creston (Porthill, ID)	(250) 428-2575	(250) 428-5310	0800 - 2300
Kingsgate/ Yahk (Eastport, ID)	(250) 424-5391	(250) 424-5355	0000 - 2400
Roosville (Roosville, MT)	(250) 887-3413	(250) 887-3247	0000 - 2400
Flathead (Trailcreek, MT)	(250) 424-5391	<i>None</i>	0900 - 1700 (Jun-Oct)


TAB D3 Revenue Canada

Revenue Canada Office	Telephone	Fax
Pacific Highway District (24 hour - ask for superintendent)	(604) 538-3614	(604) 538-0873
Douglas Border Crossing (24 hours - ask for duty officer)	(604) 535-9754	(604) 541-1476
Vancouver International Airport (24 hours - ask for superintendent)	(604) 666-1800	(604) 666-1812
Marine Terminals (24 hours- ask for superintendent)	(604) 666-0272	(604) 666-2962
Head, Remissions	(604) 666-3586	(604) 666-7027
Remissions Officer	(604) 666-0879	(604) 666-7027

TAB E: Health and Safety Training Requirements



TAB E1 United States

(a) Emergency Spill Response				
	United States	Idaho	Montana	Washington
First Responder Awareness Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sufficient training OR proven experience in competencies specified by regulation - Annual refresher training 			
First Responder Operations Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First Responder Awareness Level competency - 8 hours of classroom training OR proven experience in competencies specified by regulation - Annual refresher training 			
HAZMAT Technician	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First Responder Operations Level competency - 24 hours of classroom training AND proven experience in competencies specified by regulation - Annual refresher training 			
HAZMAT Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HAZMAT Technician Level competency - 24 hours of classroom training AND proven experience in competencies specified by regulation - Annual refresher training 			
On-Scene Incident Commander	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First Responder Awareness Level competency - 24 hours of classroom training AND additional competencies - Annual refresher training 			

* Training requirements for the United States Federal, Idaho, Montana jurisdictions can be found at 29 CFR 1910.120(q) and at WAC 296-62-4102 for Washington.

(b) Routine Spill Cleanup - Idaho / Montana			
	United States	Idaho	Montana
Routine Site Cleanup Workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 40 hours classroom training* - 24 hours of on-site field experience under a trained experienced supervisor - 8 hours annual refresher training 		
Supervisors of Routine Site Cleanup Workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 40 hours classroom training - 24 hours of on-site field experience under a trained experienced supervisor - 8 hours of hazardous waste management training - 8 hours annual refresher training 		
Inspectors, Supervisors NOT Working in Hot Zone and Specified Limited Task Workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 24 hours classroom training - 8 hours of actual field experience under a trained experienced supervisor - 8 hours annual refresher training 		

* Exception for low risk oil cleanup activities at discretion of OSHA representative - 4 hours classroom training.

(c) Routine Spill Cleanup - Washington	
	Washington
Routine Cleanup Workers Who are required to wear Level C or D Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 40 hours classroom training - 24 hours of on-site field experience under a trained experienced supervisor** - 8 hours annual refresher training
Routine Cleanup Workers Who are required to wear Level A or B Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 80 hours classroom training - 24 hours of on-site field experience under a trained experienced supervisor - 8 hours annual refresher training
Inspectors, Supervisors NOT Working in Hot Zone and Specified Limited Task Workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 24 hours classroom training - 8 hours on-site field experience under a trained experienced supervisor - 8 hours annual refresher training

** Exception for low risk Crude Oil cleanup activities - 8 hours classroom training.



TAB E2 Canada

Emergency Spill Response Training Guidelines	
Canada & British Columbia	
First Responder Awareness Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no prerequisites - 13 hours of course instruction based on NFPA 472
First Responder Operations Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First Responder Awareness Level competency - 32.5 hours of course instruction based on NFPA 472
HAZMAT Technician	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First Responder Operations Level competency - 32.5 hours of course instruction based on NFPA 472 - Annual refresher training

* Additional Federal Training for Environment Canada Inspectors includes an 80 hour Contaminated Sites Health Safety Course (requirement for annual refresher training) jointly endorsed by the US EPA and Environment Canada. This course meets or exceeds the requirements of Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

** Additional Provincial Training for Ministry of Environment Officers includes an 80 hour Hazardous Materials Technician Course conducted at the Transportation Technology Centre, Pueblo Colorado. This course meets or exceeds the requirements of Occupational Safety & Health Administration.

TAB F: Integrated Telecommunications Plan

United States

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

Canada

In Canada, telecommunications issues are regulated by Industry Canada. Specifically, the Spectrum Management - Radio Licensing & Investigations Division of Industry Canada is responsible for the licensing and allocation of radio frequencies within Canada. If additional radio frequencies are required for a cross border spill, an application must be made to Industry Canada.

Integrated Telecommunications Plan

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

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

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

The Telecommunications Unit is responsible for all communications planning at the incident. This will include mission specific radio networks, on-site telephone, public address, and off-incident telephone/microwave/radio systems.

Radio Networks

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

Command and Control Net Frequency - This net should link together: The Incident Commander, Key staff members, Section Chiefs, Division and Group Supervisors.

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

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

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

Air to Air Nets - Air to air nets will normally be pre-designated and assigned for aircraft in use at the incident site.



TAB F1 United States Networks

FEMA

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is an independent agency of the federal government that responds, upon request of State officials, to disasters and significant events. In Region 10, FEMA utilizes a Mobile Operations Center (MOC) to replace failed telecommunication systems or to provide a communication interface between agencies with incompatible telecommunication systems. FEMA can be activated through the State On-Scene Coordinator.

NIFC

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

State Networks

Individual counties which adjoin the Canadian border, have Emergency Response Plans (ERP) which include Communication Sections. For example, the Whatcom County ERP lists frequencies used by first responders.



TAB F2 Canada Federal Networks

Emergency Preparedness Canada

EPC has an UHF repeater station located on Mt. Seymour in North Vancouver, British Columbia.

TX	465.3875	RX	460.3875
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The coverage for the EPC UHF repeater is expected to cover the Can/US Border from the Point Roberts crossing to the Aldergrove crossing with marginal coverage at the Sumas crossing.

Environment Canada - Petroleum Radio Service

EC uses the Petroleum Radio Service VHF radio frequencies. These frequencies are available for first responders to use on the Canadian and United States Border Corridor on a non-interference basis.

EC has a VHF repeater station located on Mt. Seymour in North Vancouver, British Columbia.

Ch. 1	TX	154.585	RX	150.980	CTCSS 103.5
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Simplex Channels are available for mobiles and portables:

Ch. 3	TX & RX	158.445	CTCSS 103.5
Ch. 4	TX & RX	159.480	CTCSS 103.5

The coverage for the Environment Canada repeater is expected to cover the Can/US Border from the Point Roberts crossing to the Aldergrove crossing with marginal coverage at the Sumas crossing.

Environment Canada has a portable repeater station that can be deployed to remote locations.

Ch. 1	TX	154.585	RX	150.980	CTCSS 103.5
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TAB F3 Canada Provincial Networks

British Columbia Emergency Radio Frequency Directory

The BC Emergency Radio Frequency Directory, published by ERC Publications, is a valuable resource for Communication Control Centre personnel. The directory lists frequencies in use throughout British Columbia by geographic region or by frequency.

Ministry Of Transportation And Highways

The Ministry of Transportation and Highways maintain and operate a radio communications system which covers the main border crossings along the Canada/US border corridor. VHF radio communications are facilitated by repeater stations that can be linked together for long distances or stand alone operations.

Provincial Emergency Program

The PEP Emergency Coordination Centre (ECC) is staffed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The ECC provides and maintains a province-wide ECC Communications System. The ECC receives, distributes and responds to information and reports of human-made and natural disasters and other emergency incidents that occur throughout the province.

The contact telephone numbers for the PEP are shown in TAB A.

Included as a part of the ECC is amateur radio station VE7PEP. During normal operations, VE7PEP is on the air each Wednesday evening at 0230Z hours, with an HF Net on 3735 kHz and a listening watch on 7060 kHz. Following the voice net there is an HF packet net on 3615 kHz (LSB). All amateurs, including new amateurs, are welcome to participate in these nets. VE7PEP also monitors the Victoria packet BBS VE7VBB. VE7PEP's address on this board is VE7PEP@VE7VBB.#SVI.BC.CA.NOAM

During emergencies, VE7PEP and the ECC's commercial station XMV701 will attempt to be operational and guarding the following frequencies within one hour of being called out:

VE7PEP (Victoria)	XMV701 (Victoria)	VGH491 (Saltspring Island)
3735 kHz	7550 kHz day	Repeater Tx 452.2375 MHz
7060 kHz	3245 kHz night	Repeater Rx 457.2375 MHz
147.420 MHz	148.685 MHz	
Coverage in the Southern Vancouver Island Area	Coverage in the Southern Vancouver Island Area	Coverage in the western portions of the Fraser Valley

TAB F4 Trans Mountain Pipe Line Company Ltd.

Trans Mountain Pipe Line Company Ltd. owns and operates a pipeline system transporting crude oil and a variety of petroleum products from Edmonton, Alberta to Burnaby B.C. A subsidiary line runs from the mainline connection at Sumas, B.C. to refineries at Ferndale and Anacortes, Washington. The Company maintains a VHF radio frequency that covers the western portion of the Fraser Valley in the north to the area surrounding Anacortes.

This VHF radio link, known within Trans Mountain as Channel 5, operates through a repeater on Mount Constitution on Orcas Island as follows:

(TX FREQ) 154.585	(CTCSS) 82.5
(RX FREQ) 150.980	(CTCSS) 82.5

The Trans Mountain frequency may be utilized during an emergency on a non interference basis **WITH PRIOR APPROVAL** from Trans Mountain. Requests for approval may be made through the Trans Mountain Control Center 24 hour emergency number (1-888-876-6711) or by calling Trans Mountain Laurel Station (1-360-398-1541) during business hours. Should the emergency occur outside business hours or telephone systems are not operating, the frequency may be utilized until permission is applied for by radio at the start of the next business day by calling "Laurel Station" on the above frequency.

For further information regarding the use of this frequency, please call S.E. Glubis, Electronic Technologist, Trans Mountain, at (604) 268-3019.

TAB F5 Precautions

Use of Talkaround channels by high power mobiles (30 watts) is not recommended as it disables the repeater.

TAB F6 Common Radio Terms

CTCSS	Continuous Tone Coded Squelch System. This is a sub-audible tone which is assigned to repeater frequencies which have multiple users. The tone opens the receiver of the intended mobile unit. This prevents the mobile from receiving wrong dispatches, and reduces unwanted radio interference. It is also referred to as Channel-Guard or Private-Line Encoding.
Duplex	Separate transmit and receive frequencies are used by the Mobiles and Dispatch radios. Requires the use of a REPEATER (see below) to allow communications between mobiles.
Repeater System	Uses two frequencies, one from the vehicle is received and another is transmitted to the vehicle. Usually at a high location such as a mountain top or high rise building. All vehicles can hear each other. The frequency transmitted by the repeater is called the OUTPUT frequency.
Simplex	The same frequency is used for transmit and receive by the Dispatcher and Mobiles.
Talkaround Channel	The output frequency of the repeater used by low power portables.
Transceiver	Transmitter and Receiver in one physical unit.
VHF	Very High Frequency. The band of frequencies from 30 MHz to 300MHz. Most of the radio communications is done on this band.
UHF	Ultra High Frequency. The band of frequencies from 300 MHz to 3000MHz. This includes the cellular and 800 MHz trunking system.

TAB G: Tribes and Aboriginal Peoples



Tab G1 United States

Federated Tribes of the Colville Reservation

P.O. Box 150
Nespelem, WA 99155-0150
(509)-634- 4711 FAX (509)-634-8844
Chairperson: Joseph Pakootas

Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation

P.O. Box 278
Pablo, MT 59855-0278
(406)-675-2700 FAX (406)-675-2368
Chairperson: Rhonda R. Swaney

Kootenai Tribe of Idaho

P.O. Box 1260
Bonners Ferry, ID 83805-1269
(208)-267-3519 FAX (208)-267-2960
Chairperson: Velma Bahe

Nooksack Indian Tribe of Washington

P.O. Box 157
Deming, WA 98244-0157
(360)-592-5176 FAX (360)-592-5753
Chairperson: Sherri L. Johnny

Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation

P.O. Box 817
LaConner WA 98257-0817
(360)- 466-3163 FAX (360)-466-4047
Chairperson: Robert Joe, Sr.

Kalispel Indian Community of the Kalispel Reservation

P.O. Box 39
Usk, WA 98180-0039
(509)-445-1147
Chairperson: Glen Nenema

Spokane Tribe of the Spokane Reservation

P.O. Box 100
Wellpinit, WA 99040-0100
(509)-258-4581
Chairperson: Bruce Wynne



Tab G2 Canada

Tsawwassen Band

Building 132 N. Tsawwassen Dr.
Delta B.C.
V4M 4G2
(604) 943-2112 Fax: (604) 943-9226
Exec. Administrator: Robert Simon

Musqueam Band

6370 Salish Drive,
Vancouver, B.C.
V6N 2C6
(604) 263-3261 Fax: (604) 263-4212
Band Manager: Howard Grant

Soowalie Band

4070 Soowahlie Road
Cultus Lake, B. C.
V2R 4Y2
(604) 858-4603 Fax: (604) 858-2350
Band Manager: Brian Jones

Semiahmoo Band

R.R. 7. 16010 Beach Road
White Rock, B.C.
V4B 5A8
536-1794/536-6191 Fax:536-6116
Band Manager: Joanne Charles

Sumas Band

R.R. 44
3092 Sumas Mountain Road
Abbotsford, B.C.
V3G 2J2
(604) 852-4040 Fax: (604) 852-3834
Band Manager: John Doman

Matsqui Band

P.O. Box 10
Matsqui, B.C.
V4X 3R2
(604) 826-6145 Fax: (604) 826-7009
Band Manager: Michelle Dougals

Lower Similkameen Band

P.O. Box 100
Keremeos, B.C.
VOX INO
(250) 499-5529 Fax: (250) 499-5335
Chief- Cecile Barbara Allison

Osoyoos Band

Site 25, Comp. 1, R.R. 3
Oliver, B.C.
(250) 498-4906 Fax: (250) 498-6577
Band Manager: Clarence Louie

Lower Kootenay Band

P.O. Box 1107
Creston, B.C.
VOB 1GO
(250) 428-4428 Fax: (250) 428-7686
Band Manager: Joe Pierre

Tobacco Plains Band

Box 21
Grasmere, B.C.
VOB 1RO
(250) 887-3461
Band Manager: Dan Gravelle

Ktunaxa/Kinbasket Tribal Council

S. No.3 Site 15
Comp 14, Mission Road
Cranbrook, B.C.
V1C 6H3
(250) 489-2464

Sto:Lo Nation

5 - 7201 Vedder Road
PO Box 280
Sardis, B.C.
V2R 1A7
(250) 858-0662 Fax: (250) 858-7692