

CANUSCENT

ANNEX III TO THE

CANADA—UNITED STATES

JOINT INLAND POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN



2013

CANUSCENT
ANNEX III TO THE
CANADA—UNITED STATES
JOINT INLAND POLLUTION CONTINGENCY PLAN

A Plan for Response to Polluting Incidents
Along the Inland Boundary between the Province of Ontario, Canada and
the States of New York, Minnesota, and Michigan, United
States of America

ENVIRONMENT CANADA, ONTARIO REGION
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, REGIONS 2 & 5

2013

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

In the United States

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
Office of Emergency Management
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20460

Web site:

<http://www.epa.gov/oem/content/border.htm>

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LETTER OF PROMULGATION

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

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

The Inland Plan includes five Regional Annexes. This CANUSCENT Annex addresses the inland boundary between the Province of Ontario and the States of New York, Minnesota, and Michigan.

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

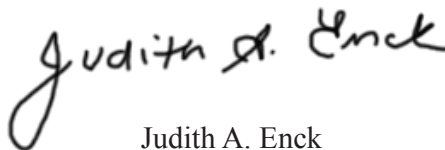
Consistent with the Inland Plan, CANUSCENT is not intended to supersede any statutory authorities held by either Participants, to create any legally binding rights or obligations under domestic or international law with regard to the Participants or any other entity, or to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable by law or equity against the Participants or any other entity. CANUSCENT recognizes that First Nations in Canada have constitutionally protected Aboriginal and treaty rights and provides for their participation when their lands are impacted or threatened. Similarly, CANUSCENT also recognizes the interests of U.S. Tribal Nations and provides for their participation when their lands are impacted or threatened. CANUSCENT is to be reviewed periodically by EC’s Environmental Emergencies Program and U.S. EPA’s Regions 2 and 5, and amended as required.

We, the undersigned, endorse the process described in CANUSCENT for the response to a release of a pollutant which causes, or may cause, damage to the environment or constitutes a threat to public safety, security, health, welfare, or property along the shared inland boundary between the Province of Ontario and the States of New York, Minnesota, and Michigan.

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



Jean-Pierre Des Rosiers
A/Director General
Environmental Protection
Operations Directorate
Environment Canada
Date: 7/18/2013



Judith A. Enck
Regional Administrator
Region 2
U.S. EPA
Date: 7/22/2013



Susan Hedman
Regional Administrator
Region 5
U.S. EPA
Date: 8/8/2013

100 INTRODUCTION

101 Purpose

The overall purpose of the CANUSCENT Annex is to provide details on jurisdictional roles and responsibilities as well as on response procedures related to the implementation of the Inland Plan in EC's Ontario Region and EPA's Regions 2 and 5.

102 Objectives

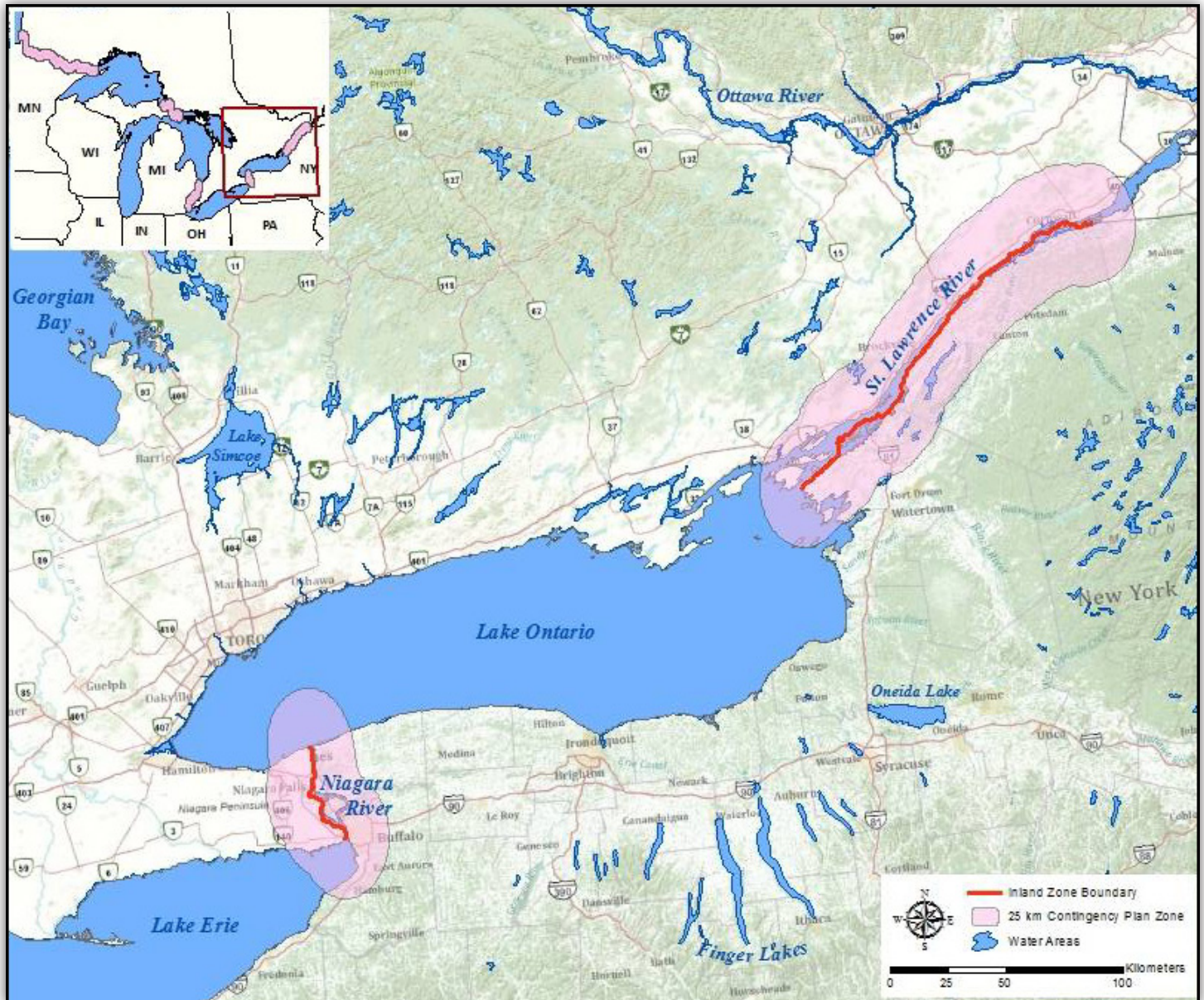
The objectives of the CANUSCENT Annex are to:

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

103 Geographical Scope

CANUSCENT applies to that portion of the Canada-U.S. inland boundary (approximately 25 kilometers or 15.5 miles on each side of the border) between the Province of Ontario and the States of New York, Michigan and Minnesota, and based on an event of significant magnitude may apply to the inland geographic areas of the Province and/or States as depicted in Figure 1– CANUSCENT Geographical Area.

Figure 1: CANUSCENT Geographical Area, ON-NY, including Water Bodies



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Figure 2: CANUSCENT Geographical Area, ON-NY, including Cities and Towns

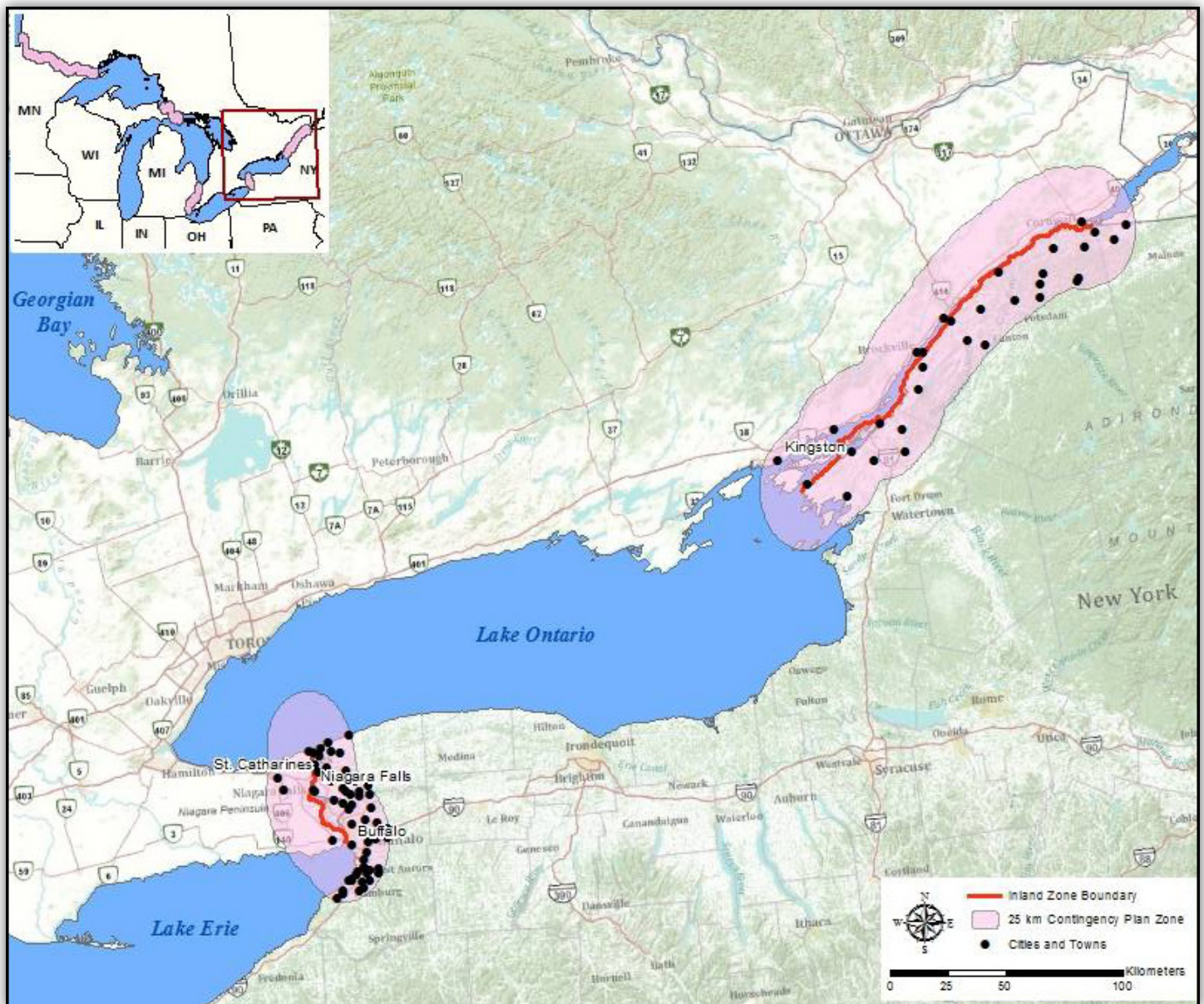


Figure 3: CANUSCENT Geographical Area, ON-MI, including Water Bodies



100 INTRODUCTION

Figure 4: CANUSCENT Geographical Area, ON-MI, including Cities and Towns

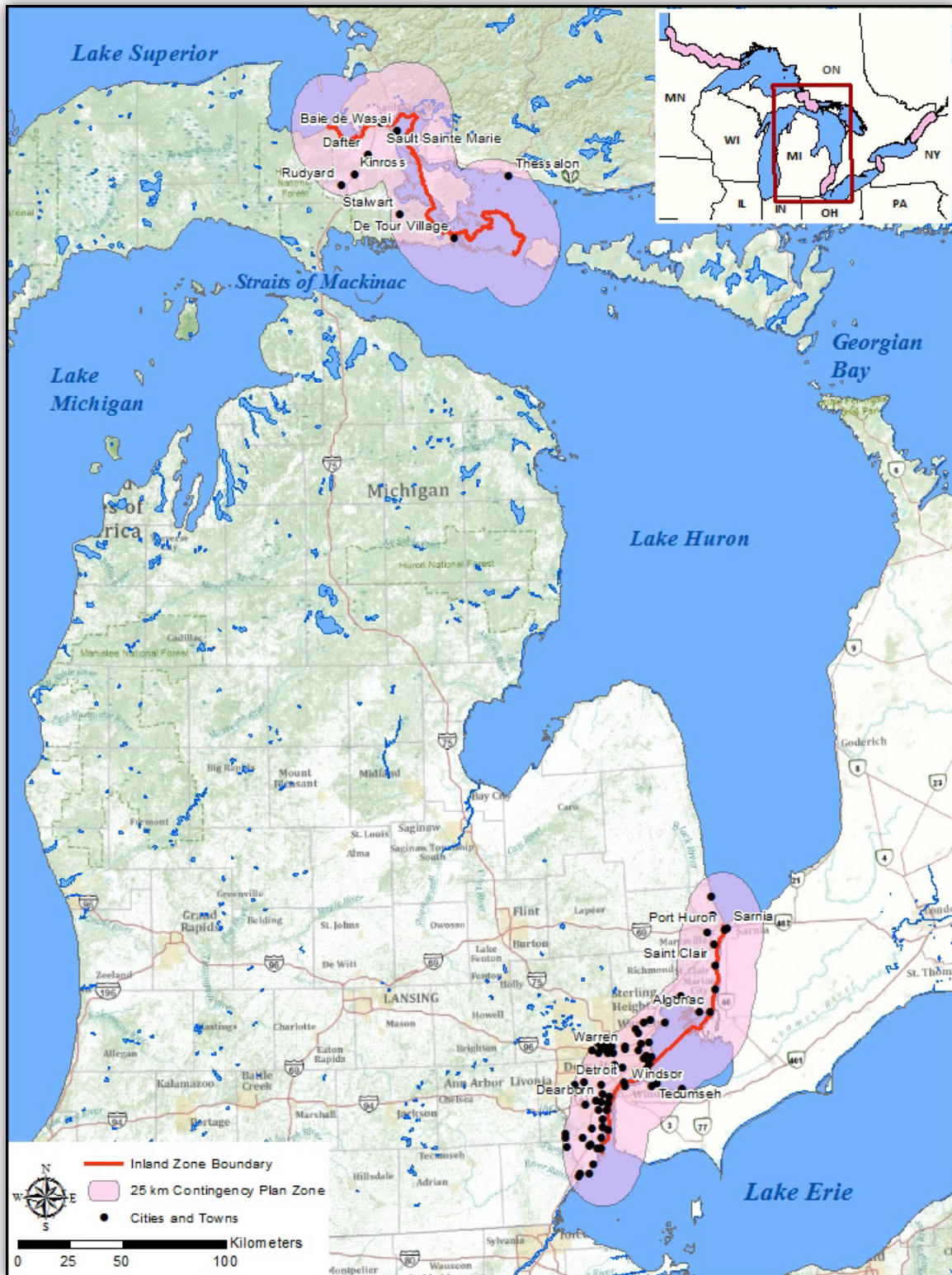
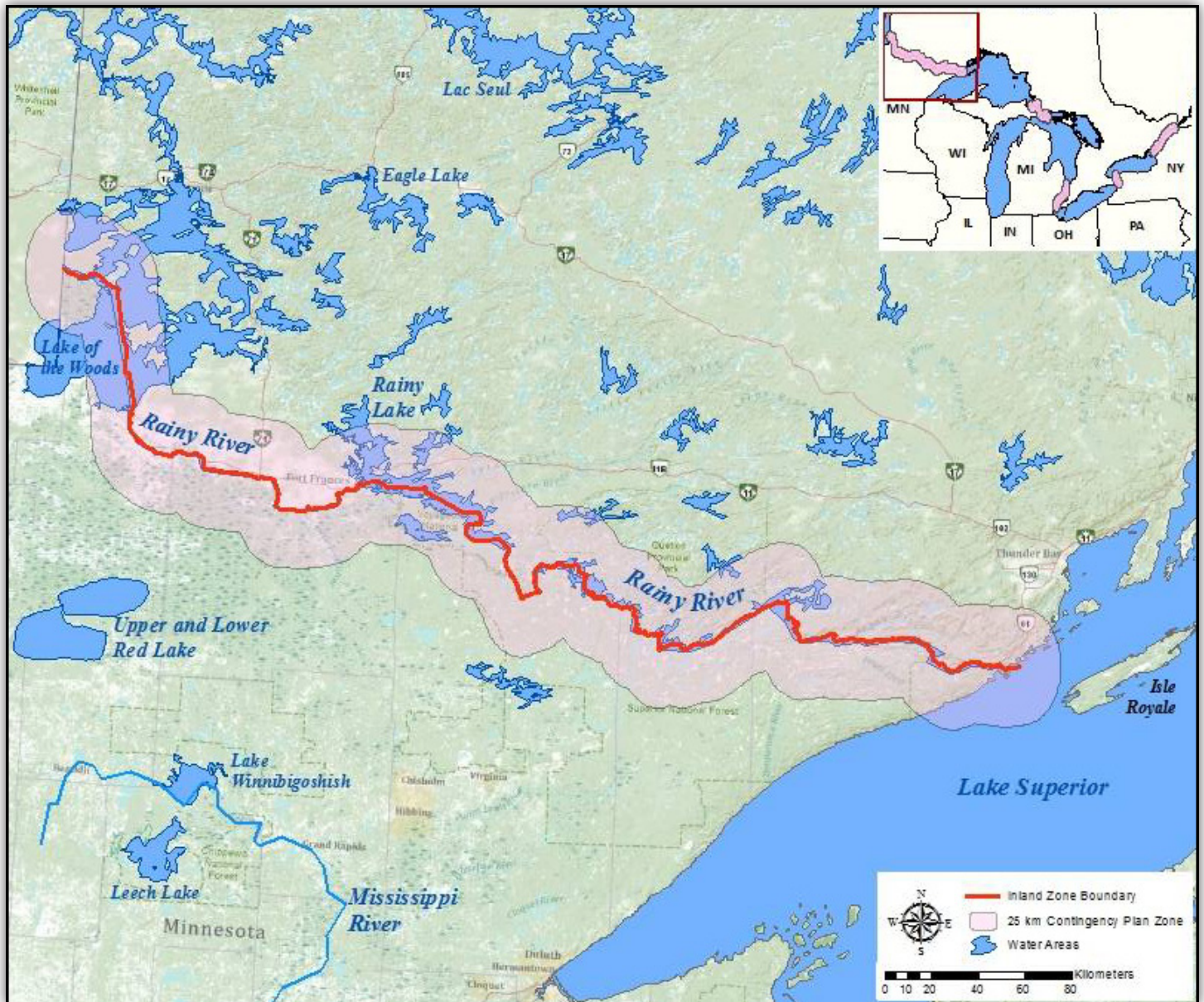
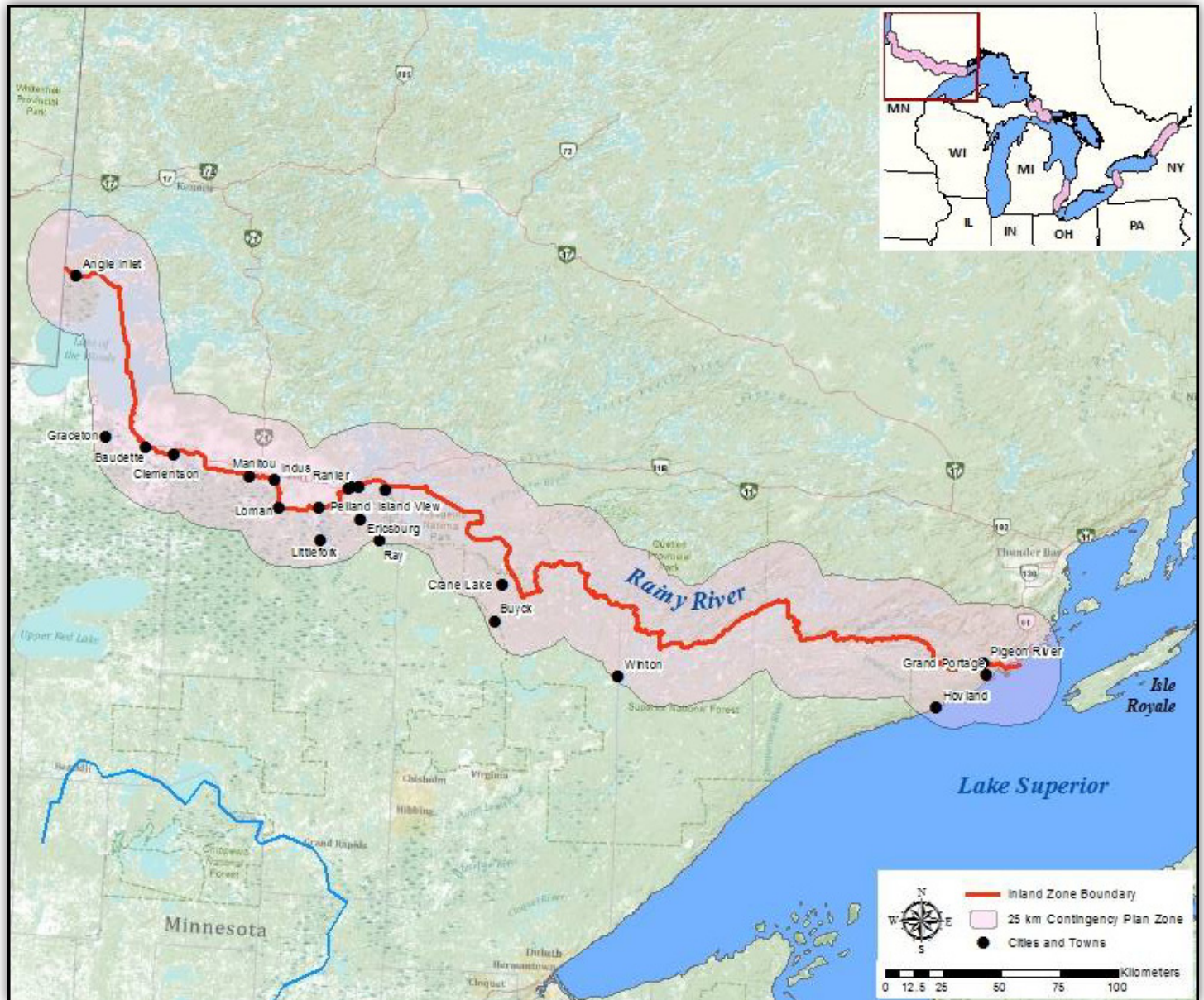


Figure 5: CANUSCENT Geographical Area, ON-MN including Water Bodies



100 INTRODUCTION

Figure 6: CANUSCENT Geographical Area, ON-MN, including Cities and Towns



104 List of Acronyms

ACP	(U.S.) Area Contingency Plan
BOC	(Canada) Border Operations Centre (CBSA)
CBP	(U.S.) Customs and Border Protection
CBSA	(Canada) Canada Border Services Agency
CERCLA	(U.S.) <i>Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act</i>
CFR	(U.S.) Code of Federal Regulations
DHS	(U.S.) Department of Homeland Security
EC	(Canada) Environment Canada
EPA	(U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency
FCC	(U.S.) Federal Communication Commission
FEMA	(U.S.) Federal Emergency Management Agency
HRSDC	(Canada) Human Resources and Skills Development Canada
HSOC	(U.S.) Homeland Security Operations Center
HSPD-5	(U.S.) Homeland Security Presidential Directive
IC	(Canada) Industry Canada
ICO	(U.S.) International Coordinating Officer
ICS	(Canada-U.S.) Incident Command System
ICSU	(U.S.) Incident Communications Support Unit
INS	(U.S.) Immigration and Naturalization Service
IRAC	(U.S.) Inter-department Radio Advisory Committee
LNO	(U.S.) Liaison Officer
MDEQ	(U.S.) Michigan Department of Environmental Quality
MOC	(U.S.) Mobile Operations Center
MOU	(Canada-U.S.) Memorandum of Understanding
MPCA	(U.S.) Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
NIFC	(U.S.) National Interagency Fire Center
NRF	(U.S.) National Response Framework
NRS	(U.S.) National Response System
NTIA	(U.S.) National Telecommunication & Information Administration
NYSDEC	(U.S.) New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
OPA	(U.S.) <i>Oil Pollution Act</i>
OSC	(Canada-U.S.) On-Scene Coordinator
OSHA	(U.S.) Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSM	(U.S.) Office of Spectrum Management
RCRA	(U.S.) <i>Resource Conservation and Recovery Act</i>
RJRT	(Canada-U.S.) Regional Joint Response Team
ROC	(U.S.) Regional Off-Site Contact
RP	(Canada-U.S.) Responsible Party
RRT	(U.S.) Regional Response Team
SSC	(U.S.) Scientific Support Coordinator

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Science Table	(Canada) Environmental Emergencies Science Table
UC	(U.S.) Unified Command
UCS	(U.S.) Unified Command System
UHF	Ultra High Frequency
U.S.A.	United States of America
USDA	(U.S.) United States Department of Agriculture
VHF	Very High Frequency
WCB	(Canada) Workers' Compensation Board
WSIB	(Canada) Workplace Safety and Insurance Board

105 Definitions

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

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

200 RESPONSE ORGANIZATION

201 Regional Joint Response Team (RJRT)

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

202 Environmental Emergencies Science Table (Science Table) – Canada

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Science Table is chaired by EC.

200 RESPONSE ORGANIZATION

Science Table Members

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

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada

Canada Border Services Agency

Environment Canada (Chair)

First Nations

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

Health Canada

Justice Canada

National Defense

Ontario Ministry of Environment

Ontario Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture

Ontario Emergency Measures

Parks Canada

Public Safety Canada

Public Works and Government Services Canada

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Transport Canada

203 Regional Response Teams (RRTs) – United States

RRTs are composed of representatives from U.S. federal agencies, the States of New York, Minnesota, and Michigan, and/or Native American Tribes, as listed below. RRTs are primarily preparedness, planning and support organizations. Their function is fully described in the *National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan*.

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

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

200 RESPONSE ORGANIZATION

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

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

RRT Members

Department of Agriculture

Department of Commerce

Department of Defense

Department of Energy

Department of Health and Human Services

Department of Homeland Security

Department of Interior

Department of Justice

Department of Labor

Department of State

Department of the Treasury

Department of Transportation

Environmental Protection Agency

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Food and Drug Administration

General Services Administration

Native American Tribe(s)

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (Region 2 RRT)

Nuclear Regulatory Commission

State of Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (Region 5 RRT)

State of Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (Region 5 RRT)

U.S. Coast Guard

300 AGREEMENTS AND PLANS

301 *Canadian Agreements and Plans*

- 301.1 Federal Emergency Response Plan
- 301.2 Environmental Emergencies Response Operations Plan (2013)
- 301.3 Applicable provincial, regional and municipal emergency response plans.

302 *U.S. Agreements and Plans*

- 302.1 National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)
- 302.2 Area Contingency Plan for Oil Discharges and Hazardous Releases for Inland Waters of New York
- 302.3 New York/New Jersey Oil Discharge and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan
- 302.4 Region 5 Regional Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan
- 302.5 National Response Framework (NRF)
- 302.6 Applicable state and local emergency response plans

303 *Joint Agreements and Plans*

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

400 CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

400 CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION

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

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

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

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

- Incident-specific response equipment may be given expedited entry/clearance with no duty or other fees imposed.
- Upon arrival at the border crossing station, response personnel are to provide Canadian and U.S. officials with a Certificate of Registration Form 4455 for each vehicle. This form is available at the following link: http://forms.cbp.gov/pdf/CBP_Form_4455.pdf. Additionally, all equipment and materials in each vehicle that is mobilized are to be listed on an equipment list with its declared value. This equipment list is to be attached to Form 4455; two copies of each Form 4455 and attached equipment list are to be made available for review/use by both CBSA officers and U.S. CBP Officers.
- Equipment that enters the U.S. from areas other than a port of entry (e.g., air or water) is to be reported to U.S. CBP within 10 days.
- Material, equipment or supplies dispatched from Canada are to remain under supervisory control of an appropriate Canadian authority, and are to be brought back within 90 days unless an extension is granted or other arrangements were made at the outset of the response.
- Consumables need not be returned. An account of all equipment and materials is to be maintained during the response efforts to explain any variance due to use or loss, including consumables. Both Border Agencies are expected to question the discrepancy and what is the disposition of the equipment/materials (e.g., protective suits used and disposed of on location of the polluting incident).

400 CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

400 CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION

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

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

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

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

Upon arrival at the border, response personnel are to provide Canadian and U.S. border officials with a CBP Form 4455 Certificate of Registration for each vehicle. This form is available at the following link: http://forms.cbp.gov/pdf/CBP_Form_4455.pdf. Additionally, all equipment and materials in each vehicle that is mobilized are to be listed on an equipment list with their declared value. This equipment list is to be attached to Form 4455; two copies of each Form 4455 and attached equipment list are to be made available for review/use by both the CBSA officers and CBP officers.

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

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

400 CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION

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

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

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

501 Health and Safety Training – Canada and United States

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

502 Site Safety Plan Requirements

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

If separate plans have been prepared by Canadian and U.S. responders, the appointed Safety Officers representing each country are to meet to exchange information, resolve any differences, and develop one Site Specific Safety Plan. A written site safety plan should be prepared for all cross-border responses prior to a response action that addresses personnel monitoring, environmental monitoring, hazard identification, briefings, site security, decontamination procedures and other related issues.

503 Worker Compensation – Government of Canada

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

504 Worker Compensation – Government of the United States

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

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

505 Worker Compensation – Province of Ontario

All workers whose employers maintain an office or business establishment in Ontario are covered by the *Act Respecting Occupational Health and Safety*, which is administered in Ontario by the Workplace Safety and Insurance Board – Ontario. Accidents happening outside Ontario also give the right to the benefit provided by the Act, but only where the employer has an office or an undertaking in Ontario and the residence and usual place of employment of the worker are therein, provided that the duration of the employment outside Ontario has not exceeded 6 months and that it was the direct continuation of employment in Ontario, in the service of the same employer. Additional caveats exist which extend the benefit to those injured outside the Province of Ontario.

More information can be obtained on the WSIB website:

<http://www.wsib.on.ca/en/community/WSIB>

506 Worker Compensation – States of New York, Michigan, and Minnesota

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

507 Management of Volunteers – Canada and United States

In Canada, volunteers are the responsibility of the RP or its agent(s) and as such are to be afforded the same level of health and safety training, tools and protective equipment in accordance with the requirements set forth in Ontario's *Act Respecting Occupational Health and Safety*.

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

600 TELECOMMUNICATIONS

601 *Integrated Telecommunications Plan*

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

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

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

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

602 *Radio Networks*

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

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

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

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

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

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

603 *Canadian Networks*

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

604 United States Networks

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

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

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

700 DEMOBILIZATION

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

800 POST-INCIDENT REVIEW AND REPORT

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

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

900 PLAN DISTRIBUTION AND AMENDMENTS

901 *Distribution*

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

It is also to be posted on the EPA Office of Emergency Management and EC Environmental Emergencies web sites:

http://www.epa.gov/oem/content/canada_border.html

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/ee-ue/default.asp?lang=en&n=0BA114F0>

and hyperlinked from the Region 5 RRT web site:

<http://www.rrt5.org/plans.php>

902 *Amendments*

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

1000 LIST OF AMENDMENTS

No.	Date	Page/ Section	Nature of Amendment/Comment	Amended by
1	2001		Previous edition	
2	2013	All	To reflect operational reorganization within various government of Canada institutions and update regional information, as required.	EC and EPA

1100 TABULATIONS

TAB A: Emergency Telephone Numbers

TAB A1 Canada

Environment Canada

National Environmental Emergencies Centre (NEEC)

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

TAB A2 United States

National Response Center

Telephone number (from within the U.S.): 1-800-424-8802 (24 hour)
Telephone number (from Canada): 1-202-267-2675 (24 hour)
Facsimile number (from either country): 1-202-267-1322

EPA Region 5 - Michigan and Minnesota/Ontario Border

Telephone number (from either country): 1-312-353-2318 (24 hour)
Telephone number (from within U.S.): 1-800-424-8802 (NRC - 24 hour)
Telephone number (from Canada): 1-202-267-2675 (NRC - 24 hour)
Telephone number (from either country): 1-312-353-2318 (Duty Officer – business hours)
Facsimile number (from either country): 1-312-353-9176

EPA Region 2 - New York/Ontario Border

Telephone number (from within U.S.): 1-800-424-8802 (NRC - 24 hour)
Telephone number (from Canada): 1-202-267-2675 (NRC - 24 hour)
Telephone number (from either country): 1-732-906-6850 (Duty Officer – business hours)
Facsimile number (from either country): 1-732-906-6865

State of Michigan - Michigan/Ontario Border

Telephone number (from within MI): 1-800-482-0777 (24 hour)
Telephone number (State Police): 1-517-336-6100
Telephone number (from Canada): 1-517-373-7660 (24 hour) PEAS
Facsimile number (from either country): 1-207-287-7826

State of Minnesota - Minnesota/Ontario Border

Telephone number (from within MN): 1-800-422-0798

Telephone number (from Canada): 1-651-649-5451

Facsimile number: 1-651-793-7001

State of New York - New York/Ontario Border

Telephone number (from within NY): 1-800-457-7362

Telephone number (from Canada): 1-518-457-7362

Facsimile number: 1-518-782-9128

Customs and Border Protection

Telephone number: 1- 877-227-5511

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TAB B: Customs and Immigration Contacts – Canada

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

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

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

Telephone Numbers: (613) 960-6001 (English) and (613) 960-6002 (French)

Facsimile Number: (613) 948-4848

Secure Facsimile Number: (613) 957-8599

E-mail address: BOC-COF@cbsa-asfc.gc.ca

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

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

TAB B2 United States Border Crossing Stations

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

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

<http://www.cbp.gov/xp/cgov/toolbox/contacts/ports/>

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

Port	Address	Telephone	Fax	Hours of Operation
New York				
Port Of Entry-Massena	30M Seaway International Bridge Rooseveltown, NY 13683	(315) 769-3091		0000 to 2400 EST
Port Of Entry-Alexandria Bay	46735 Interstate Route 81 Alexandria Bay, NY 13607	(315) 482-2065	(315) 482-5304	0000 to 2400 EST
Lewiston Bridge Complex	Lewiston, NY	(716) 282-1500		0000 to 2400 EST
Peace Bridge	1 Peace Bridge Plaza, Buffalo, NY	(716) 881-4447		0000 to 2400 EST
Rainbow Bridge	Niagara Falls	(716) 284-5174		0000 to 2400 EST
Whirlpool Bridge	4460 River Rd, Niagara Falls, NY	(716) 278-0200		0700hrs-2300 EST Everyday
Michigan				
Battle Creek	4950 Dickman Road Battle Creek, MI 49037	(269) 965-3349	(269) 965-0661	0800 to 1600 EST Weekdays
Saginaw/Bay City/ Flint	8500 Garfield Rd. Suite 103 Freeland, MI 48623	(989) 695-2871	(989) 695-2809	0000 to 2400 EST
Detroit (Service Port)	477 Michigan Ave Room 210 Detroit, MI 48226	(313) 442-0368	(313) 226-3179	0800 to 1700 EST Weekdays
Detroit Metropolitan Airport	Edward H. McNamara Terminal 2596 Worldgateway Place Detroit, MI 48242	(734) 941-6180	(734) 941-6690	0800 to 1630 EST Weekdays
Grand Rapids	6450 Air Cargo Drive SE Grand Rapids, MI 49512	(616) 942-5245	(616) 285-0188	0800 to 1700 EST Weekdays

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Port	Address	Telephone	Fax	Hours of Operation
Capital Region International Airport Lansing (User Fee Airport)	4100 Capital City Blvd. Lansing, MI 48906	(517) 327-1052	(517) 327-1062	0800 to 1600 EST Weekdays
Port Huron	526 Water Street - Room 301 Port Huron, MI 48060-5471	(518) 483-1009	(810) 985-3516	0800 to 1630 EST Weekdays
Sault Sainte Marie	900 International Bridge Plaza Sault Sainte Marie, MI 49783-1492	(906) 632-7221 Ext: 216	(906) 632-0978	0000 to 2400 EST
Minnesota				
Baudette, MN	HWY 72 N Baudette, MN 56623-0617	(218) 634-2803	(218) 634-9790	0000 to 2400 EST
Deluth, MN and Superior, WI	Federal Building, Room 209 515 West First Street Duluth, MN 55802	(218) 720-5201	(218) 720-5216	0900 to 1730 EST Weekdays
Grand Portage, MN	9403 E Highway 61 Grand Portage, MN 55605	(218) 475-2244	(218) 475-2651	0000 to 2400 EST
International Falls, MN	2 Second Ave International Falls, MN 56649	(218) 283-2541	(218) 285-9226	0000 to 2400 EST
Lancaster, MN	4151 Hwy 59 Lancaster, MN 56735	(218) 762-4100	(218) 762-4101	0900 to 2100 EST Everyday
Minneapolis, MN	330 2nd Ave. South, Suite 560 Minneapolis, MN 55401	(612) 348-1690	(612) 348-1630	0900 to 1730 EST Weekdays
Pine Creek and Roseau, MN	41937 State Hwy 89 Roseau, MN 56751	(218) 463-1952	(218) 463-3868	1000 to 1800 EST Everyday
Rochester, MN	General Aviation Building Brataas Drive S.W. Rochester, MN 55902	(507) 285-5278	(507) 282-9939	0900 to 1730 Weekdays
Warroad, MN	41059 State Hwy 313 Warroad, MN 56763-9411	(218) 386-2796	(218) 386-2854	0000 to 2400 EST

TAB C: First Nations – Canada

TAB C1 Canada

CANUSCENT Plan Zone, Ontario-New York

The Akwesasne Mohawk First Nation otherwise known as the Mohawk Council of Akwesasne have lands located within and band members living along, the St. Lawrence River corridor on both the Canadian (Ontario & Quebec) and US (New York) sides of the Zone. The Akwesasne Mohawk have hunting, fishing, and gathering rights both in inland areas on the U.S. side of the Zone, several Islands including Cornwall Island, the East islands and the West islands, as well as, in the waters of the Raquette, St. Regis and St. Lawrence River. Band/Tribe members may be exercising these rights throughout the Zone. EC maintains a relationship with representatives of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada as well as Health Canada First Nations and Inuit Health. These representatives can assist responders to identify the appropriate communities that should be notified in the event of an incident.

Akwesasne Mohawk First Nation

PO Box 579

Cornwall, Ontario

K6H 5T3

Tel: (613) 936-1548 Mobile Phone (418) 563-5499

Tel: (613) 575-2348

Fax: (613) 938-6760

Fax: (613) 575-2181

CANUSCENT Plan Zone, Ontario-Michigan

The First nation or Community of Walpole Island (Bkejwanong F.N.), Aamjiwnaang , Zhiibaahaasing F.N., Garden River F.N., and Batchewana F.N. have hunting, fishing, and gathering rights both in inland areas on the Canada side of the Zone, as well as, in the waters of the Lake Huron, Georgian Bay and the St. Marys River. Band/Tribal members may be exercising these rights throughout the Zone. EC maintains a relationship with representatives of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada as well as Health Canada First Nations and Inuit Health. These representatives can assist responders to identify the appropriate communities that should be notified in the event of an incident.

Walpole Island (Bkejwanong First Nation)

RR3

Wallaceburg, ON

N8A 4K9

Tel: (519) 627-1481

Fax: (519) 627-0440

1100 TABULATIONS

Aamjiwnaang

978 Tashmoo Avenue

Sarnia, ON

N7T 7H5

Tel: (519) 336-8410

Fax: (519) 336-0382

Tribal Council Affiliation: Southern First Nations Secretariat

Zhiibaahaasing First Nation

36 Sagon Road

Zhiibaahaasing, ON

P0P 1X0

Tel: (705) 283-3963

Fax: (705) 283-3964

Tribal Council Affiliation: United Chiefs and Councils of Mnidoo Mnising

Garden River First Nation

7 Shingwauk Street, R.R.#4

Garden River, ON

P6A 6Z8

Tel: (705) 946-6300

Fax: (705) 945-1415

Tribal Council Affiliation: Mamaweswen, The North Shore Tribal Council Secretariat

Batchewana First Nation

236 Frontenac Street

Sault Ste Marie, ON

P6A 5K9

Tel: (705) 759-0914

Fax: (705) 759-9171

Tribal Council Affiliation: Mamaweswen, The North Shore Tribal Council Secretariat

CANUSCENT Plan Zone, Ontario-Minnesota

The First Nation or Community of Lac La Criox, Seine River F.N., Nicickousemenecaning, Ningwi Neyaashi

Anishaabek, Couchiching F.N., Stanjikoming F.N., Rainy River F.N., Anishinabe of Wauzhushk Onigum,

Anishnaabeg of Naongashiing, Big Grassy, Northwest Angle No. 33, Northwest Angle No. 37, Ojibways of

Onigaming F.N., Iskatewizaagegan #39 Independent F.N., Naotkamegwanning, Obashkaandagaang, Shoal Lake no.40, Wabaseemoong Independent Nations, Ochiichagwe'babigo'ining F.N., and Buffalo point F.N. have hunting, fishing, and gathering rights both in inland areas on the Canada side of the Zone, as well as, in the waters of the boundary lakes, Rainy Lake, Rainy River and Lake of the Woods. Band/Tribal members may be exercising these rights throughout the Zone. EC maintains a relationship with representatives of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada as well as Health Canada First Nations and Inuit Health. These representatives can assist responders to identify the appropriate communities that should be notified in the event of an incident.

Lac La Croix

PO Box 640

Fort Frances, ON

P9A 3M9

Tel: (807) 485-2431

Fax: (807) 485-2583

Tribal Council Affiliation: Pwi-Di-Goo-Zing Ne-Yaa-Zhing Advisory Services

Seine River First Nation

PO Box 124

Mine Centre, ON

P0W 1H0

Tel: (807) 599-2224

Fax: (807) 599-2865

Tribal Council Affiliation: Pwi-Di-Goo-Zing Ne-Yaa-Zhing Advisory Services

Nicickousemenecaning

PO Box 68

Fort Frances, ON

P9A 3M5

Tel: (807) 481-2536

Fax: (807) 481-2511

Tribal Council Affiliation: Pwi-Di-Goo-Zing Ne-Yaa-Zhing Advisory Services

Bingwi Neyaashi Anishaabek

146 Court Street South

Thunder Bay, ON

Tel: (807) 623-2724

Fax: (807) 623-2764

Tribal Council Affiliation: Nokiiwin Tribal Council Inc..

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Couchiching First Nation

RR2 RMB 2027

Fort Frances, ON

P9A 3M3

Tel: (807) 274-3228

Fax: (807) 274-6458

Tribal Council Affiliation: Pwi-Di-Goo-Zing Ne-Yaa-Zhing Advisory Services

Stanjikoming First Nation

PO Box 609

Fort Frances, ON

P9A 3M9

Tel: (807) 274-2188

Fax: (807) 274-4774

Tribal Council Affiliation: Pwi-Di-Goo-Zing Ne-Yaa-Zhing Advisory Services

Rainy River First Nations

PO Box 450

Emo, ON

Tel: (807) 482-2479

Fax: (807) 482-2603

Tribal Council Affiliation: Pwi-Di-Goo-Zing Ne-Yaa-Zhing Advisory Services

Anishinabe of Wauzhushk Onigum

PO Box 1850

Kenora, ON

P9N 3X8

Tel: (807) 548-5868

Fax: (807) 548-6186

Tribal Council Affiliation: Anishinaabeg of Kabapikotawangag Resource Council Inc.

Anishnaabeg of Naongashiing

General Delivery

Morson, ON

P0W 1J0

Tel: (807) 488-5602

Fax: (807) 488-5942

Tribal Council Affiliation: Anishinaabeg of Kabapikotawangag Resource Council Inc.

Big Grassy

PO Box 414

Morson, ON

P0W 1J0

Tel: (807) 488-5614

Fax: (807) 488-5533

Tribal Council Affiliation: Anishinaabeg of Kabapikotawangag Resource Council Inc.

Northwest Angle No.33

PO Box 59

Sioux Narrows, ON

P0X 1N0

Tel: (807) 733-2200

Fax: (807) 733-3148

Tribal Council Affiliation: Anishinaabeg of Kabapikotawangag Resource Council Inc.

Northwest Angle No.37

PO Box 267

Sioux Narrows, ON

P0X 1N0

Tel: (807) 226-5353

Fax: (807) 226-1164

Tribal Council Affiliation: Anishinaabeg of Kabapikotawangag Resource Council Inc.

Ojibways of Onigaming First Nation

PO Box 160

Nestor Falls, ON

P0X 1K0

Tel: (807) 484-2162

Fax: (807) 484-2737

Tribal Council Affiliation: Anishinaabeg of Kabapikotawangag Resource Council Inc.

Iskatewizaagegan #39 Independent First Nation

General Delivery

Kejick, ON

P0X 1E0

Tel: (807) 733-2560

Fax: (807) 733-3106

Tribal Council Affiliation: Bimose Tribal Council

1100 TABULATIONS

Naotkamegwanning

General Delivery

Pawitik, ON

P0X 1L0

Tel: (807) 226-5411

Fax: (807) 226-5389

Tribal Council Affiliation: Bimose Tribal Council

Obashkaandagaang

PO BOX 625

Keewatin, ON

P0X 1C0

Tel: (807) 543-2532

Fax: (807) 543-2964

Tribal Council Affiliation: Bimose Tribal Council

Shoal Lake No.40

General Delivery

Kejick, ON

P0X 1E0

Tel: (807) 733-2315

Fax: (807) 733-3115

Tribal Council Affiliation: Bimose Tribal Council

Wabaseemoong Independent Nations

General Delivery

Whitedog, ON

P0X 1P0

Tel: (807) 927-2000

Tribal Council Affiliation: Bimose Tribal Council

Ochiichagwe'babigo'ining First Nation

RR 1, Dalles Road

Kenora, ON

P9N 3W7

Tel: (807) 548-5876

Fax: (807) 548-2337

Buffalo Point First Nation

PO Box 1037
Buffalo Point, MB
R0A 2W0
Tel: (204) 437-2133
Fax: (204) 437-2368
Tribal Council Affiliation: Southeast Resource Development Council Corp.

Affiliated Tribal Councils

Southern First Nations Secretariat
22361 Austin Line
Bothwell, ON
N0P 1C0

United Chiefs & Councils of Mnidoo Mnising

PO Box 275
M'Chigeeng, ON
P0P 1G0

Mamaweswen, The North Shore Tribal Council Secretariat

473A Highway 17 West
Cutler, ON
P0P1B0

Pwi-Di-Goo-Zing Ne-Yaa-Zhing Advisory Services

Box 522
Fort Frances, ON
P9A 5M8

Nokiiwin Tribal Council Inc

150 City Road
Thunder Bay, ON
P7J 1J7

Anishinaabeg of Kabapikotawangag Resource Council Inc.

Council Inc. PO Box 237
Sioux Narrows, ON
P0X 1N0

1100 TABULATIONS

Bimose Tribal Council

Bimose Tribal Council, 598 Lakeview Drive
Kenora, ON
P9N 3P7

Southeast Resource Development Council Corp.

6th Floor, 600-360 Broadway Avenue
Winnipeg, MB
R3C 0T6

TAB C: Tribal Nations – U.S.

TAB C2 *United States*

CANUSCENT Plan Zone, Ontario-New York

Akwesasne Mohawk Tribe

412 State Route 37

Akwesasne, NY 13655

Tel: (518) 358-2272 (0800hrs-1600hrs Mon-Fri)

Tel: (518) 358-9200 (0000hrs-2400hrs Mon-Sun)

Fax: (518) 358-3618

CANUSCENT Plan Zone, Ontario-Michigan

The Bay Mills Indian Community and the Sault Ste. Marie Indian Tribe have lands located within, and tribal members living along, the St. Marys River corridor on the U.S. side of the Zone. The Bay Mills Indian Community, Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, and Sault Ste. Marie Indian Tribe have hunting, fishing, and gathering rights both in inland areas on the U.S. side of the Zone, as well as, in the waters of the Great Lakes. Tribal members may be exercising these rights throughout the Zone. EPA maintains a Tribal Liaison in Michigan (231.922.4769) that can assist responders to identify the appropriate Tribes that should be notified in the event of an incident.

Bay Mills Indian Community

Conservation Department

12140 West Lakeshore Drive

Brimley, Michigan 49715

Tel: (906) 248-3251

Fax: (906) 248-3283

Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians

Tribal Administration

2605 Northwest Bay Shore Drive

Peshawbestown, Michigan 49682

Tel: (231) 866-1025

Fax: (231) 534-7112

1100 TABULATIONS

Little River Band of Ottawa Indians

Tribal Emergency Response Team
375 River Street
Manistee, Michigan 49660
Tel: (231) 398-6872
24-hr Mobile: (231) 690-7158
Fax: (231) 723-3270

Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians

Natural Resources Department
Environmental Service Program
7500 Odawa Circle
Harbor Springs, Michigan 49740
Tel: (231) 242-1573
Fax: (231) 242-1575

Sault Ste. Marie Indian Tribe of Chippewa

Law Enforcement Department
2175 Shunk Road – P.O. Box 975
Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan 49783
Tel: (906) 635-6065
Emergency: (906) 635-6063
Fax: (906) 632-0691

CANUSCENT Plan Zone, Ontario-Minnesota

The Grand Portage Band and the Red Lake Band have lands located within, and tribal members living along, the U.S. side of the Zone. The Bois Forte Band, Fond du Lac Band, and Grand Portage Band have hunting, fishing, and gathering rights in certain portions of the Zone. Tribal members may be exercising these in the Zone. EPA maintains a Tribal Liaison in Minnesota (218.335.8167) that can assist responders to identify the appropriate Tribes that should be notified in the event of an incident.

Bois Forte Band

5344 Lakeshore Drive
Post Office Box 16
Nett Lake, Minnesota 55772
Tel: (218) 757-3261
Fax: (218) 757-3312

Fond du Lac Band

1720 Big Lake Road
Cloquet, Minnesota 55720
Tel: (218) 879-4593
Fax: (218) 879-4146

Grand Portage Band

Post Office Box 428
Grand Portage, Minnesota 55605
Tel: (218) 475-2277
Fax: (218) 475-2284

Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians

Post Office Box 550
Red Lake, Minnesota 56671
Tel: (218) 679-3341
Fax: (218) 679-2964

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TAB D: Generic Post Incident Debrief Format

Objective:

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

History:

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

What Went Well?

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

What Did Not Go So Well?

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

What Did We Learn?

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

What Improvements Are Required?

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

Implementation:

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

Environment Canada

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Environmental Protection Operations Directorate
Environmental Emergencies Division

Office of Emergency Management
National Planning and
Preparedness Division

En4-83/3-2013E-PDF
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EPA-540-R-13-002
www.epa.gov
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