

May 2005



Binational. Prevention

*And Emergency Response Plan between
the County of Imperial, California, and the
City of Mexicali, Baja California.*



**BINATIONAL PREVENTION AND
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
BETWEEN IMPERIAL COUNTY, CALIFORNIA,
AND THE CITY OF MEXICALI, BAJA CALIFORNIA**

May 24, 2005

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**BINATIONAL PREVENTION AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
BETWEEN IMPERIAL COUNTY, CALIFORNIA,
AND THE CITY OF CALEXICO, BAJA CALIFORNIA**

FOREWORD

In 1999, the United States of America and Mexico signed a Joint Contingency Plan (JCP) that established a foundation for cooperative efforts regarding preparedness, mitigation, response, and prevention of hazardous substance releases in the border area, which is defined as 62.2 miles (100 km) on either side of the inland international boundary. The JCP serves as an umbrella plan that sets forth a broad framework for planning efforts for the 14 Sister City pairs on the U.S.–Mexico border from California through Texas. The federal governments of the United States of America and Mexico acknowledge the need for Sister City planning. They recognize the benefits of cross-border response and cooperative sharing of resources and manpower in times of national disasters. So too, the communities of Imperial County, California, and the City of Mexicali, Baja California, recognize their need to cooperate with each other in times of local disasters and to take measures to reduce risks and mitigate incidents.

This binational plan calls for increased communication, coordination, and cooperation in response to a hazardous substance release in the border area. Its goals and objectives are to more effectively and efficiently utilize resources on both sides of the border to prevent and respond to emergency situations to protect public health, safety, and environment in the border area.

It is not the intent of this plan to supersede any existing local, state, regional, or federal authorities or plans when a disaster or emergency has been declared in the border area. Rather, its purpose is to complement existing local, state, regional, or federal plans and to better serve the local community by creating an infrastructure for responding to emergencies.

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON CROSS-BORDER COMMUNICATIONS
AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE STRATEGIES FOR POLLUTING INCIDENTS
FOR THE COMMUNITIES OF IMPERIAL COUNTY, CALIFORNIA,
AND THE CITY OF MEXICALI, BAJA CALIFORNIA**

The City of Mexicali, Baja California and the County of Imperial, California have agreed to cooperate to effectively reduce the risk of threats to the public health, safety and welfare of their communities caused by explosions, fires, spills or releases of hazardous substances into the environment. This Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”) is to reinforce the cooperation among the jurisdictions and to assist them both in preventing and responding more efficiently to these emergencies as well as properly notifying counterpart agencies in the event of an incident on either side of the international border.

The signatory parties have developed this MOU and related emergency preparedness and response plan with the support of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to established binational environmental protection agreements between the two nations. Fourteen (14) pairs of sister cities along the U.S./Mexico border have been designated to develop similar agreements for binational cooperation.

The following statements of principles are intended to serve as a guide to emergency planning and response authorities in both jurisdictions.

1. Nothing in this understanding shall revoke or diminish the application of United States law in the United States or Mexican law in Mexico. However, the authorities of either country may request the assistance of the other country in order to mitigate any environmental situation(s).
2. The agencies of both jurisdictions charged with emergency responsibilities will seek to ensure that in areas of common concern, plans of both jurisdictions for the emergency use of manpower, material resources, supplies, systems and services shall, where feasible and practicable, be compatible and involve mutual training. To this end, and in accordance with the Border 2012 program, a Binational Emergency Preparedness and Response Task Force will be established and will meet regularly. The Task Force will address planning and preparedness activities and training needs and conduct a binational exercise every other year to evaluate and improve the coordination of this binational plan.
3. It is mutually agreed that this MOU does not relieve either of the jurisdictions from their separate obligations to provide protection against fires or other emergencies, according to the laws and regulations of their respective jurisdictions, and to use reasonable diligence in maintaining all equipment in adequate condition according to applicable standards.
4. Although the binational plan establishes important protocols for ongoing coordination and cooperation, there remain issues that may require state or federal legislation to resolve, and other issues that may remain outstanding. Some of these challenges are:

A) Emergency response equipment is not covered by U.S. insurance policies once the vehicles and equipment cross the international border in either direction.

B) Governmental immunities that extend to U.S. emergency responders in the United States do not extend across the international border into Mexico and do not protect U.S. emergency responders from a personal liability lawsuit in Mexico.

C) There is no formal dedicated communication frequency to coordinate incident response within the border area with a common license to operate on compatible frequencies.

It will be necessary to pursue resolution of these issues at the federal, state and local levels in both countries. A possible solution would be umbrella coverage through the state or federal governments for emergency vehicles and personnel, and licensing of the border emergency response participants to operate on compatible frequencies on both sides of the border. The Task Force will seek to explore options and resolution of these issues with all governmental agencies of jurisdiction.

5. Response Limitations

In light of the conditions described in Section 4, the Hazardous Emergency Assistance Team from the County of Imperial is presently not able to cross the international border to respond to an incident in Mexico. Roles and responsibilities are limited to technical assistance, training, exercises, notifications and hazardous materials information exchange as well as the commitment to prevent and reduce risks, both accidental and deliberate.

A) Notification

The signatory parties agree to provide timely binational notification to counterpart authorities in the event of a hazardous materials incident within a two-mile radius of the international border. A Notification Flow Chart has been developed and is included in the binational plan. The parties agree to periodically exercise notifications to ensure proper and timely communications. Any changes in phone numbers, or proposed changes to notification procedures, will be communicated promptly.

B) Hazardous Materials Information Exchange

To assist in the proper identification of potential risks, the County of Imperial and the City of Mexicali agree to the semiannual exchange of information regarding the location, types and estimated quantities of chemicals handled by facilities located within the two-mile radius of the international border, as described in the binational plan. This information is to be treated as confidential and is intended only for use as a reference for first responders in these jurisdictions. This information will be exchanged on compact disk.

C) Technical Assistance

The signatory parties agree to provide limited technical assistance as requested by counterpart agencies. This technical assistance may include, but is not limited to, analysis of conditions and circumstances of a given incident, the assessment of potential equipment purchases and training, exercises, prevention and risk reduction. Training will be provided as funding is available.

6. Each government will call to the attention of its federal, state, local or other authorities in areas adjacent to the international border the desirability of achieving compatibility in emergency response planning between the United States and Mexico. For the purpose of achieving the most effective emergency response planning cooperation possible between the United States and Mexico, each government will, in a manner consistent with national plans and policies, also encourage and facilitate cooperative emergency arrangements between adjacent jurisdictions on matters falling within the competence of such jurisdictions.

7. Each government will use its best efforts to protect and restore the natural environment during and after any environmental incident.

8. Every two years, the parties will examine the present MOU and its implementation and decide whether it should be modified. In addition, at any time, the parties may examine this MOU and propose changes to the other party by personal service or certified mail. Changes will be considered effective starting on the date any amendment is signed by both jurisdictions.

9. Any party to this MOU may withdraw at any time by giving thirty (30) calendar days prior written notice to all the other parties.

Any party may change its service address by giving five (5) calendar days written notice to each of the other parties.

Notice of withdrawal and change of address shall be served by personal service or by the respective party's Postal Service certified mail addressed to:

Imperial County Board of Supervisors
940 W. Main Street, Suite 209
EI Centro, CA 92243

Palacio Municipal
H. Ayuntamiento de Mexicali, B.C.
Calzada Independencia 998, Centro Cívico
Mexicali, B.C., C.P. 21000

In witness whereof, this Memorandum of Understanding has been executed on May 24, 2005.

Wally Leimgruber
Chairman, Board of Supervisors
Imperial County, California

Samuel Enrique Ramos Flores
Mayor
Mexicali, Baja California

Sylvia Bermudez
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
Imperial County, California

Alberto Reza Saldaña
City Clerk
Mexicali, Baja California

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

Federal, state and local officials from the United States and Mexico joined to develop this binational prevention and emergency response plan for the Imperial County/Mexicali border area. This plan will improve communication, coordination and cooperation among members of the emergency planning and response community regarding a hazardous substance release. The objectives of the plan are to use resources effectively, to reduce polluting incidents and to protect public health, safety and the environment.

A Steering Committee composed of key agencies listed below guided the development of this regional accord.

The following are brief introductions to the governmental agencies that participated in the plan development. These same entities will ultimately be responsible for its successful implementation.

MEXICO AGENCIES

Baja California Civil Protection Administration



The Civil Protection Administration is in charge of organizing, coordinating and operating the State's Civil Protection System, as well as conducting strategic planning and coordinating emergency response actions when the needs of a municipality surpass its resources to respond to an emergency or when so requested. The State Civil Protection Administration guides local authorities and provides resources to identify and mitigate risks. The Administration sets policies for planning and responding to natural or technological catastrophes.

www.depcbc.gob.mx



Secretariat of the Environment and Natural Resources

SEMARNAT has among its main functions the establishment of Mexican Official Standards in the area of ecology and compliance monitoring, as well as regulating and controlling activities considered high risk, including the generation, handling and final disposal of materials and wastes considered hazardous to the environment and ecosystems. Other related functions are: To regulate the sustainable recovery of natural resources and flora and fauna, both land and aquatic; and to evaluate findings of environmental impact studies and risk assessments to prevent ecological accidents. The Secretariat also participates in the prevention and control of emergency and environmental incidents in accordance with civil protection policies and programs.

www.semarnat.gob.mx



Federal Attorney General for the Protection of the Environment

PROFEPA is in charge of monitoring and promoting compliance with environmental and natural resource legislation, through authority actions (inspection and monitoring), through its personnel directly, or concurrently with the community and other government agencies, as well as evaluating and imposing sanctions on illegal acts in order to contribute to the permanent improvement of renewable natural resources and environmental conservation. PROFEPA's scope of environmental authority in the industrial area is: hazardous wastes, risks, air, environmental impact, noise and environmental audits. In regards to natural resources, the areas of PROFEPA's authority are: forestry, wild life, cynegetics, environmental impact, the marine land federal zone and phytosanitary issues.

www.profepa.gob.mx



Secretariat of Health

This Secretariat is in charge of enforcing the Epidemiology Surveillance System to follow up on any natural incident or one provoked by man. The Secretariat also maintains hospital units with emergency services in border cities. The Environmental Health area of the Secretariat coordinates service sites at the border in charge of International Health for control and regulation purposes. Environmental Health also regulates technological incidents involving chemical and radioactive substances.

www.salud.gob.mx



Mexican Customs

The main function of Customs is to inspect, monitor and control the import and export of merchandise, including its means of transportation, by ensuring compliance with the provisions issued by the Secretariat of the Treasury, as well as other authorized Federal Government secretariats. Customs also assists in guaranteeing national security, and protecting the country's economy, public health and the environment by preventing the flow of hazardous or illegal materials into national territory. Customs in the city of Mexicali, Baja California has checkpoints at the Rodolfo Sanchez Taboada International Airport and Mexicali Port of Entry.

www.aduanas.sat.gob.mx



Mexicali Fire Administration

The mission of the Mexicali Fire Administration is to protect the community from any hazard, preventing and fighting fires efficiently, saving lives and property, and providing emergency rescue and response to hazardous materials incidents. Acting with discipline, integrity, and quality service, the Mexicali Fire Administration is committed to efficiently providing emergency response and promoting a fire and risk prevention culture in the community.



Mexicali Civil Protection Unit

The Mexicali Civil Protection Unit is the entity responsible for coordinating the prevention, rescue, recovery, and support activities for the community during emergency or disaster situations, ensuring the well-being of the population, property, and environment. Additionally, the Municipal Civil Protection Unit is in charge of integrating, coordinating, and supervising the Municipal Civil Protection System.



Baja California Emergency Response Center

066 is the emergency phone number for the public; it is available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. The 066 system integrates the actions of public safety, health and civil protection corporations and institutions (Municipal Fire and Civil Protection, State Civil Protection, Red Cross, Municipal Police, State Preventive Police, Federal Police, and Secretary of Defense (SEDENA)). The 066 system is administrated by the Baja California Secretariat of Public Safety and is located at the C4 Emergency Response Center (Center for Control, Command, Communications and Computation). The C4 System functions as the operations coordination center for local, state, and federal agencies regarding public safety and federal justice. Each C4 Center is connected with other emergency centers throughout the state and the country, integrating a private digital communications network.

www.066bc.gob.mx



The Baja California State Government Ecology Directorate

The main role of the Ecology Directorate is to encourage and oversee compliance with the Environmental Protection Law for the State of Baja California and its regulations. Through its functional offices, delegations, and departments, the Directorate carries out the following activities: (1) Evaluation and resolution of environmental impact and risk studies; (2) Compiling and updating of state registries of atmosphere emissions sources, discharges of potentially contaminated waste water, control of waste tire final disposal, private environmental auditors, environmental service providers and environmental laboratories; (3) Coordination of environmental inspection and verification programs; and (4) Resolution of administrative processes originating from inspections and verifications.

www.bajacalifornia.gob.mx/ecologia/entrada.htm



Research and Urban Planning Municipal Institute of Mexicali

The Research and Urban Planning Municipal Institute of Mexicali's main function is to design, coordinate, promote, and implement policies, plans, programs, and urban projects that the Municipality of Mexicali requires for sustainable development.



Federal Preventive Police (PFP)

The main function of the Federal Preventive Police is to safeguard the integrity and rights of persons, prevent crimes, as well as maintain liberty, public order and peace under the terms of the Federal Preventive Police Law. For public security purposes, PFP has the authority to monitor and inspect the import and export of merchandise, as well as the entrance and exit of persons at airports, marine ports authorized for international traffic, Customs facilities, fiscal yards, Customs sections, gates and Customs check points. With regard to emergency response, PFP works at the request of the other authorities, particularly with Civil Protection in public disaster situations.



Municipal Ecology Administration

The primary role of the Municipal Ecology Administration is to oversee compliance in Mexicali with the General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection for the State of Baja California through the Bylaw of Environmental Protection for the Municipality of Mexicali, Baja California.

A secondary role is to promote environmental education programs to raise awareness among children, starting with the preschool and elementary levels and extending throughout the community.

An additional secondary role is to coordinate environmental inspections and verification programs and provide resolution of administrative processes originating from inspections and verifications.

Finally, the Municipal Ecology Administration's role is to design and implement programs oriented to preserve and enhance the quality of life of the community of Mexicali through a clean and healthy environment.

UNITED STATES AGENCIES



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX

EPA's U.S./Mexico Border Program for Emergency Preparedness and Response, conducts, sponsors and participates in numerous activities to help border communities plan for and respond to accidental and deliberate releases of hazardous materials. EPA conducts scientific and technical research to identify hazardous material risks and promotes program development, including facilitation of binational, multi-agency Sister City Plans. The Agency provides and actively advocates funding and support to improve local emergency responder readiness and sponsors hazardous material exercises. EPA provides training and support to other U.S. federal agencies, local and state agencies, as well as to emergency responders in Mexico. Upon activation of the Joint Response Team, EPA is authorized to provide technical assistance and conduct emergency response actions in Mexico, in cooperation with Mexico authorities.

www.epa.gov/border2012/



Bureau of Customs & Border Protection

Any hazardous material incidents occurring at the ports of entry will be contained as much as possible and first responders will be notified. Federal inspection employees assigned to the ports of entry are trained to deal with emergency situations and have emergency response plans in place. The federal agencies have installed a Border Mutual Aid Radio System (BMARS) that provides immediate communications capabilities with Mexican officials at the Mexico/U.S. border crossings for coordination and notification of any serious incidents.

www.cbp.gov



State of California Governor's Office of Emergency Services

OES coordinates overall state agency response to major disasters in support of local government. OES interfaces with the U.S. federal government for emergency response and recovery. OES works with the Federal Emergency Management Agency for disaster preparedness and response. OES manages the California Specialized Training Institute in San Luis Obispo. OES is active in U.S./Mexico border projects.

www.oes.ca.gov



City of Calexico Fire Department

The City of Calexico Fire Department is made up of 30 department personnel. This group includes one Fire Chief, one Fire Inspector, six Fire Captains, six Fire Engineers, four Paramedics, eleven Firefighters, and one administrative assistant. The Calexico Fire Department belongs to the Imperial County

Hazardous Emergency Assistance Team which responds to all types of hazardous materials spills throughout the County of Imperial.



Imperial County Office of Emergency Services

Imperial County Office of Emergency Services (OES) is responsible for disaster preparedness, response and recovery planning for the County. Imperial County OES coordinates information, resources and priorities among County agencies, local governments and special districts. Imperial County OES serves as a link between the Governor's Office of Emergency

Services and the County's cities and special districts. In the event of an emergency or disaster, Imperial County OES coordinates communications and resources among responding agencies, and facilitates cost-recovery coordination with state and federal agencies. The mission of Imperial County OES is to implement emergency management principles and develop plans and procedures necessary to maintain a competent level of preparedness in reacting to disasters and major emergencies. Its overall goal is to minimize the effects of disasters and major emergencies on the citizens of the County.



California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA)

The California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) comprises six Boards, Departments, and Offices: Air Resources Board (ARB), Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR), Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), Integrated Waste Management Board (IWMB), Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), and State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB).

Cal/EPA's mission is to restore, protect and enhance the environment, to ensure public health, environmental quality and economic vitality.

www.calepa.ca.gov/Border/



Imperial Irrigation District

The Imperial Irrigation District (IID), a community owned utility, provides irrigation water and electric power to the lower southeastern portion of California's desert. The IID was established in 1911 under the California Irrigation District Act and is governed by a five-member board of directors elected by the public. The IID has ten office locations throughout Imperial County, Riverside County, and San Diego County. The IID serves a 6,471 square mile area, of which 4,225 square miles are in Imperial County, 1,953 square miles are in Riverside County, and 293 square miles are in San Diego County.

www.iid.com



Imperial County Fire Department

The Imperial County Fire Department serves the entire county's unincorporated area of approximately 4,500 square miles. The fire protection services provided include fire suppression, airport crash and rescue, fire prevention and public safety, technical rescue, hazardous materials response, hazardous device response, basic and advanced life support services, and fire investigation. The Department's Hazardous Materials Technicians and Specialists are members of the Imperial Valley's Regional Hazardous Emergency Assistance Team, which provides emergency response to hazardous material incidents throughout the valley. The mission of the Imperial County Fire Department is to enhance the quality of life, environment, and safety of the community in an atmosphere of courtesy, integrity, and quality service.



Imperial County Public Health Department

The Imperial County Public Health Department's mission is to protect and promote the health of the county through organized community efforts to assess needs, develop policies, and assure the provision of services.

INTRODUCTION

In 1983, the United States of America and Mexico signed the La Paz Agreement. This landmark document sets forth binational cooperation for the protection, improvement, and conservation of the environment in the border area. Annex II of the La Paz Agreement created a Joint Response Team (JRT) whose major responsibility was to author a Joint Contingency Plan (JCP). In 1988, the U.S. and Mexico signed the *Joint United States of America–Mexican States Contingency Plan for Accidental Releases of Hazardous Substances Along the Border*, revised in June 1999 as the *Joint United States–Mexico Contingency Plan for Preparedness for and Response to Environmental Emergencies Caused by Releases, Spills, Fires, or Explosions of Hazardous Substances in the Inland Border Area*.

The JCP specifically calls for the development of Sister City Plans for the 14 Sister City pairs along the U.S.–Mexico border from California to Texas (Map 1). Sister City planning is a vehicle with which to establish a binational framework of cross-border cooperation and collaboration of resources and manpower during a polluting incident in the border area as well as a communications strategy to more effectively control an emergency situation.

This document is a binational prevention and emergency response plan for the Mexicali, Baja California, and Imperial County, California, border area. It provides an overview of the plan area; identifies risks associated with hazardous materials during their use, handling, transportation, and storage; describes the specific elements for the activation of a Binational Mutual Aid Request; and establishes Binational Emergency Response Operations under the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). This plan specifically addresses the requirement under the JCP to prepare Sister City Plans.

1.0 MEXICALI/IMPERIAL COUNTY BORDER REGION

1.1 General Aspects of the Region

1.1.1 Historical and Cultural Background

Imperial County and the City of Mexicali are part of the Imperial Valley, which is a fertile region in the Colorado Desert in the southeast corner of California, extending south into Mexico. Water from the All American Canal has transformed this desert into one of the world's most productive agricultural areas. The communities of Imperial County and Mexicali have been linked since the nineteenth century by agriculture.

In the early 1900s, the region was a desert. Early developers saw that the Colorado River could be diverted to supply irrigation water. The California Land Company received permission from the Mexican Government to build a canal through the delta's Alamo River. New canal segments were constructed, and portions of the Alamo River were used.

The Central Main Canal was built northward from the border community of Calexico, and in 1902, irrigation for agriculture in the Imperial Valley began. To attract farmers to the area, the developers named the basin the Imperial Valley. Agricultural development exceeded expectations. The towns of Mexicali, Calexico, Heber, Imperial, and Brawley were founded. By 1905, more than 120,000 acres were under cultivation.

The City of Calexico primarily became a weekend town for Imperial Valley's residents who lived in the United States and traveled into the Mexicali for tourism.

In 1903, the U.S. Government tried to stop diversion of Colorado River water for use in the Imperial Valley. For that reason, and to bypass increased silting at the original intake, the California Development Company built a canal head in Mexico. A series of floods in 1905 destroyed a temporary dam and eroded the new canal intake. Water then rushed into the Imperial Canal-Alamo River system, allowing the entire discharge of the Colorado River to pour into the Salton Sink, creating the Salton Sea.

After the floods had subsided, work on a diversion dam began. This first attempt to control the river failed. A second attempt to control the flow consisted of a permanent concrete flow gate. In 1906, a flood choked the gate with silt and debris, and again water rushed back into the Imperial Canal toward the Salton Sea. Immense quantities of rock were then unloaded along two large wooden trestles built in a curve across the river. In 1907, the break was closed, and the flow into the Salton Sink ended after a 2-year struggle.

In 1928, the U.S. Government passed the Boulder Canyon Project Act, which initiated the construction of Hoover and Imperial Dams and the All American Canal system. By February 1942, the canal was supplying water to the Imperial Valley.

Today, approximately one million acres (404,700 hectares) are being irrigated, chiefly by the All American Canal. The valley is an important source of winter fruits and vegetables for the northern areas of the United States; cotton, dates, grains, and dairy products are also important.

The City of Calexico and the City of Mexicali are linked by geography, history, culture, and economics, and also by the way their names were generated. Mexicali's name comes from the anagram MEXIco and CALIfornia, which in an inverse way also generated the name of Calexico.

There is a blend of American and Mexican cultures in Calexico. According to data from the City of Calexico, 95.3% are Hispanic, 2.4% are Caucasian, 1.4% are Chinese, and 0.9% are American Indian.

The City of Calexico has two public high schools, two private high schools, eight public primary/middle schools, and one private primary/middle school. There are seven colleges and universities near Calexico with over 2,000 students.

Mexicali was born on March 14, 1903, and it is now the capital city of Baja California, the 29th state of Mexico. Shortly after the first irrigation canals were built, most of the land was bought by the Colorado River Land Company from the USA. The Company developed commercial crops and became almost a monopoly until it was decided to sell its land to Mexican farmers in 1936 and 1937.

The Mexicali Valley is the agricultural heart of the state, with more than 2,000 square kilometers (494,000 acres) of irrigated land. This valley is responsible for some of the biggest crops in Mexico, including wheat and cotton. With an ensured supply of water, Mexicali has become an important exporter of asparagus, broccoli, green onion and radish for the world. Cotton became the most important crop of the Valley and it helped to develop the textile industry. In the early 1950s, the Mexicali Valley became the biggest cotton producing zone in the country. Production increased even more in the mid 1960s, reaching more than half a million parcels harvested in just one year.

Industrial growth in Mexicali was enhanced by the implementation of the Border Industrialization Program (BIP), and its location along the international border with the United States. The BIP provided the mechanism for maquiladoras (foreign-owned assembly plants) and permitted foreign investment. Mexicali's industrial sector consists primarily of electronics, medical, plastics, aerospace, automotive, and food and beverage industries. Mexicali has become one of Mexico's most important manufacturing centers.

The City of Mexicali has eight universities and four technical high schools. There is a School-Industry Linkage Program, composed of universities, technical schools, and leading companies established in the area.

1.1.2 Geographic Location

Imperial County is located in southeastern California. It is bounded on the north by Riverside County, on the east by the Colorado River, on the west by San Diego County, and on the south by the state of Baja California, Mexico. The county extends over 4,175 square miles (10,833 sq km). The terrain varies from 235 feet (71.63 m) below sea level at the Salton Sea to 4,548 feet (1,386 m) at Blue Angel Peak.

Imperial County comprises seven cities and unincorporated areas. The cities are Brawley, Calexico, Calipatria, El Centro, Holtville, Imperial, and Westmorland.

The City of Calexico is located on the U.S.–Mexico border in Imperial County. The city rests at an altitude of 2 feet (0.61 m) above sea level, at 32° 67' latitude and 115° 50' longitude. The city covers 6.2 square miles (16.09 sq km).

Calexico is bordered by the City of El Centro to the north, the municipality of Mexicali to the south, and Imperial County to the east and west. Another regional center, Yuma, Arizona, is located approximately 60 miles to the east. Map 2.

The City of Mexicali, the state's capital, is located in northeastern Baja California. The city rests at an altitude of 32.80 feet (10 m) above sea level, at 32° 40' latitude and 115° 28' longitude. The city covers 5,001 square miles (12,978 sq km).

The neighboring areas of Mexicali are Calexico City to the north, the municipality of San Felipe to the south, the municipality of Tecate to the west, and the municipality of San Luis Rio Colorado to the east.

The City of Mexicali is comprised of 14 sectors, known as *delegaciones*: Algodones, Benito Juarez, Progreso, Gonzalez Ortega, Hechicera, Ciudad Morales, Bataquez, Cerro Prieto, Venustiano Carranza, Colonias Nuevas, San Felipe, Hermosillo, Estacion Delta, and Ciudad Guadalupe Victoria.

1.1.3 Climate

The Imperial County–Mexicali region is a desert. Summers are extremely hot with daily maximum temperatures of 104° to 115°F range (40°–46°C). Winters are mild and dry with daily maximum temperatures in the 65° to 75°F range (18°–24°C). The annual rainfall is just over 3 inches (7.5 cm), with most of it coming in late summer or midwinter.

1.1.4 Population

Based on the year 2000 figures from the U.S. and Mexican Census Bureaus, the estimated cumulative population of the Imperial County–Mexicali area is 907,263, with 142,361 people residing in Imperial County, and 764,902 people residing in the City of Mexicali.

Imperial County is the fifth fastest growing county in the state of California. The decennial growth rate from 1990 to 2000 was 30.2%. Among cities in Imperial County, the City of Calexico recorded the highest percentage growth over the 10-year period from 1990 to 2000, reaching 45.5%.

The City of Mexicali has an annual average growth rate of over 2%. The decennial growth rate from 1990 to 2000 reached 27.1%. According to City Planning Department forecasts, by the year 2010, the population of Mexicali will be close to one million people.

Table 1 provides data and projections for population growth in the binational Imperial County–Mexicali region.

Table 1 Population			
	1990	2000	2010
Mexicali, B.C.	601,938	764,902	960,183
Calexico, California	18,633	27,109	37,727
Imperial County	109,303	142,361	221,585

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau: 2000 Census, INEGI México: 2000 Data, California State Census Data Center, and Projections from SDSU Imperial Valley Campus.

1.1.5 Economy

In 2001, Imperial County’s workforce was distributed as follows: 31.2% government; 24% agriculture; 16.3% retail trade; 11% services; 3.9% transportation and public utilities; 3.9% wholesale trade; 3.7% manufacturing; 3.1% construction and mining; and 2.55% finance, insurance, and real estate.

Government is the largest industry in the county, accounting for more than 31% of total employment. The majority of employment is concentrated in local government, which includes local education, county government, and city government.

Agriculture is Imperial County’s second largest industry, accounting for over 24% of all employment. One of California’s leading agricultural counties, Imperial’s fertile land produces a variety of agricultural products, including alfalfa, lettuce, and carrots. Retail trade provides more than 16% of Imperial County’s industry employment.

Mexicali’s economic base is dominated by agriculture, industry, trade and services. The Mexicali Valley is the agricultural heart of the state, with more than 200,000 irrigated hectares (494,000 acres). The farm area produces some of Mexico’s major crops, including wheat and cotton. With an ensured supply of water, Mexicali has become an important exporter of asparagus, broccoli, green onions, and radishes to the world.

According to the Economic Development Department of the State Government of Baja California, in 2004 Mexicali had 137 assembly and manufacturing plants that employ over 55,000 workers. The growth of the industrial sector is supported by 21 industrial parks, abundant water, natural gas, electricity, low inventory and transportation costs to the United States, competitive production costs, and a qualified labor force.

2.0 REGIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE

2.1 Transportation

2.1.1 Roads

Mexicali

The City of Mexicali is connected to the rest of Mexico by the Mexico–Nogales Highway 2, and to points south in Baja California by the transpeninsular Highway 5, which runs north-southeast from Mexicali to the Port of San Felipe. There is also the Tijuana/Tecate/Mexicali toll road, which connects Mexicali to those cities, following the California/Baja California border.

Within Mexicali, Adolfo Lopez Mateos Boulevard provides north-south access from the U.S.–Mexico International Border to the Port of San Felipe. Additionally, this main boulevard provides access to Sanchez Taboada Boulevard, connecting Mexicali with the City of San Luis Rio Colorado.

Lazaro Cardenas Boulevard is another major road, which runs east-west. It provides access to the Mexico–Nogales Highway 2, connecting Mexicali to San Luis Rio Colorado to the east and Tecate to the west. Additionally, this main boulevard crosses some of the primary boulevards within the city, such as Anahuac, Adolfo Lopez Mateos, Justo Sierra, and Benito Juarez.

The City of Mexicali shares the international border with the neighboring City of Calexico. Direct access to the interstate network of the United States is through I-8, which is only 7 miles (11 km) from the border. Also, the city is connected to state routes in California, such as SR-98, SR-111, SR-7, and SR-86. Map 3 shows the Mexicali Highway Network.

Imperial County

There is one interstate freeway within Imperial County, I-8, which runs east-west. This freeway serves as an interregional route for goods movement, connects the area to other states, and provides access to desert recreational activities.

State Route 98 (SR-98) is an east-west route that is entirely contained within Imperial County. It is an alternate route to I-8. Additionally, SR-98 provides the most direct east-west access to SR-111, the two Calexico ports of entry (POEs), and SR-7.

State Route 78 (SR-78) serves as an east-west route. This highway is an interregional and recreational traffic route within Imperial County. Within this route, there is a route break, SR-86, which is a major goods movement corridor serving the Los Angeles area and other California movement centers from the Imperial County region. SR-86 begins near Calexico and ends in Riverside County.

State Route 111 (SR-111) begins at the International Border and crosses Imperial County. This highway connects the three largest cities in Imperial County, Calexico, El Centro, and Brawley.

SR-111 is also a major goods movement route, particularly for agricultural products and cross-border goods and services.

State Route 115 (SR-115) is primarily a northerly route, serving as an alternate to both SR-111 and SR-86.

State Route 186 (SR-186) is a north-south route that serves the far eastern portion of Imperial County and provides access from I-8 to Algodones, Mexico, via the Andrade POE. Map 4 shows the Imperial County Highway Network.

2.1.2 Media

Mexicali

In the City of Mexicali, there are three television stations. There are four main daily newspapers and some weekly publications. Additionally, there are 12 AM radio stations and 9 FM radio stations in the city.

Calexico

In the City of Calexico, there are 13 AM radio stations and 7 FM radio stations. There are two TV broadcast stations serving Imperial County. Additionally, there are three local and three regional newspapers.

Imperial County

In Imperial County, there are 13 AM radio stations and 9 FM radio stations. There are two TV broadcast stations serving Imperial County and three regional newspapers.

2.1.3 Railroads

Mexicali

Ferrocarril Mexicano (FERROMEX) provides commercial, industrial, and passenger services in Mexicali. The railroad network is 81 miles (130 km) long. It connects with the Union Pacific Railroad in the United States, with spurs available to several industrial parks within the city. The Hermosillo West Coast Division connects Mexicali to the neighboring state of Sonora and the rest of Mexico.

The railroad crosses the city from southeast to northwest. It connects the urban area of the city to the valley to the south and the border City of Calexico, California, to the north. Within the city limits, the railroad tracks run parallel to the Adolfo Lopez Mateos Boulevard, which is the main road in the city. It serves as a northwest-south route. This main boulevard changes to Calzada Sanchez Taboada after the intersection with Calzada Benito Juarez. The railroad tracks continue parallel to Calzada Sanchez Taboada.

Calexico

Rail service is provided by Union Pacific Railroad, which connects the rich agricultural central valley to the Los Angeles metropolitan area. The railroad moves manufactured goods, fruits, vegetables, and chemicals. The railroad runs northward from the border and onto its main line connection at Niland and then into Riverside County. The railroad tracks cross the city from south to northwest.

In Calexico, northwest of the Port of Entry (POE), railcars are interchanged while U.S. Customs inspections are conducted. Southbound cars are inspected by Mexican Customs in Mexicali, then continue (via FERROMEX, Mexico's rail service provider) to Mexico's interior.

2.1.4 Airports

Mexicali

The City of Mexicali is served by the Rodolfo Sanchez Taboada International Airport, located 12 miles (20 km) east of the city. It provides private and commercial air service for the region. There are daily flights to Mexico's major cities.

Calexico

The Calexico International Airport (CIA) is owned and operated by the City of Calexico. The airport site sits on approximately 305 acres, all situated within the city limits of Calexico on SR-111. CIA is 4 feet above sea level. Its single east-west runway is 4,670 feet long and 75 feet wide.

The airport is open year round, 24 hours a day. Airport operations personnel are available from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. every day and after hours on request.

The airport facilities are located west of the City of Calexico and serve the cities of Calexico, and Mexicali, and the Imperial Valley. CIA serves corporate businesses throughout the United States that have manufacturing facilities in Mexicali.

2.1.5 Maritime Ports

Mexicali

Having no seaport of its own, the City of Mexicali is served by the Port of Ensenada, which is 172 miles (277 km) from the city. Mexicali is also served by two U.S. seaports, the Port of San Diego and the Port of San Pedro-Long Beach in Los Angeles, located 120 miles (192 km) and 198 miles (317 km) away, respectively.

Calexico

The City of Calexico is served by the Port of San Diego, which is located approximately 120 miles (192 km) west of the city. The Port of San Pedro-Long Beach in Los Angeles, 198 miles (317 km) to the northwest, is also used for movement.

2.2 Water, Sewage, and Energy

2.2.1 Water

Mexicali

Mexicali's potable water and sewage services are operated by the State Commission for Public Services for Mexicali (Comisión Estatal de Servicios Públicos de Mexicali [CESPM]). Mexicali is supplied with water from the Morelos Dam, whose source is the Colorado River. The dam is located 52.6 miles (85 km) east of the city. Water from the Morelos Dam is transported to the Bennassini Canal, treated at two filtration plants and distributed to approximately 97% of Mexicali's population.

Calexico

The drinking water supplied to City of Calexico customers is purchased from the Imperial Irrigation District (IID), which is a community-owned utility. The IID also provides irrigation water and electric power to the lower southeastern portion of California's desert.

Calexico's water is a blend of surface water sources from the Colorado River via the All American Canal. Water is treated at two treatment plants for distribution.

The city's water treatment plant, Plant A, was initially constructed in 1949 with primary facilities consisting of a clarifier, filters and a disinfection system. In 1965, the treatment plant was expanded, and Plant B, consisting of another clarifier and a "Greenleaf" filter, was added.

The water treatment plant is undergoing improvements to comply with current regulations. The expansion project consists of three phases: (I) rehabilitation and expansion of a potable water treatment plant; (II) construction of a water distribution main; and (III) construction of a potable water ground storage tank.

Construction of Phases I and II was completed in April 2000. Phase III components are in the planning process.

2.2.2 Sewage

Mexicali

The Mexicali metropolitan area sewage service is divided into the Mexicali I and Mexicali II areas. Mexicali I includes most of the old, well established neighborhoods to the west, and the existing sewage collection and treatment system, including the Zaragoza lagoons. The Mexicali II service area includes the new residential and industrial development to the east and the Gonzalez-Ortega lagoons.

The City of Mexicali has grown rapidly exceeding the capacity of the community's sewage infrastructure and new and upgraded facilities are needed to accommodate the current and future growth. In an effort to improve and upgrade the wastewater collection and treatment facilities, the City of Mexicali has been working with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the North American Development Bank, and some other national and international agencies and organizations in the wastewater project, which was divided into two separate groups of projects designated as Mexicali I and Mexicali II.

The Mexicali I projects are: Installation of a sewage collection system for neighborhoods located in the western side of the city; maintenance of 36 kilometers (22 miles) of sewage collectors; construction of 7.6 kilometers (4.7 miles) of sewage collectors; rehabilitation of pump stations 1, 2, 3, and the Gonzalez Ortega lift station; and construction of the Orizaba, Orizaba II, pump station 8, and the Santorales pump station.

The Mexicali II projects called for the construction of a new Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) to the South of the City of Mexicali in an area called Las Arenitas. Additionally, 26 kilometers (16 miles) of force main, a new pump station, and 14 collectors will be installed. As of February 2004, 9.2 kilometers (5.7 miles) of force main for Las Arenitas WWTP had been installed. Completion of the project is scheduled for 2006.

Calexico

Calexico maintains 100 miles of sewer lines and 15 lift stations. The city's Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) is located on the west side of town on the New River bottom in a 20-acre area. There are two plants with a total treatment capacity of 4.2 million gallons per day (MGD), currently treating 2.7 MGD.

Plant #1 was built in 1967 and upgraded in 1974, 1991 and 1995. Plant #1 provides activated sludge treatment at 2.5 MG capacity with two primary clarifiers, three aerator basins, two digesters and three final clarifiers.

Plant #2 was built in 1991 and upgraded in 1994. Plant #2 uses aerated lagoons with a treatment capacity of 1.8 MG. In Plant #2, influent flows through two primary clarifiers, then flows through a set of four lagoons, each with a 3 MG volume.

Final effluents from Plant #1 and Plant #2 are combined and pass through an Ultra Violet System for disinfection and then are discharged into the New River.

2.2.3 Electricity/Natural Gas

Mexicali

Electricity for the city of Mexicali is generated by the Cerro Prieto Geothermal Plant, which is operated by the Federal Electrical Commission (CFE). The Geothermal Plant is located in the Mexicali Valley at 36 feet (11 meters) above sea level. It has a capacity of 720 megawatts.

Sempra Energy Resources and San Diego Gas and Electric built a 500-megawatt power plant 18 miles (29 km) west of Mexicali downtown and 3 miles (4.8 km) from the border, adjacent to the Mexicali–Tijuana highway. The new power plant, Termoelectrica de Mexicali (TDM), is a combined-cycle gas turbine (CCGT) power station and uses an average of 105 millions of cubic feet (2.9 millions of cubic meter) a day of natural gas as a fuel source. The plant began operation in the summer of 2003.

Imperial County

The Imperial Irrigation District (IID) provides and distributes electric power in Imperial County serving an area of 4,225 square miles (10,943 square km). The total installed capacity in Imperial County is 781 megawatts, of which 493 megawatts are IID-owned and 288 are generated by other energy sources. The primary fuel used to generate power is natural gas, which provides 95% of the fuel used by IID to generate electricity. The remaining fuel sources are geothermal and microhydroelectric.

The Southern California Gas Company supplies natural gas to the Imperial Valley, which is odorized and compressed at the major natural gas transmission-processing center at Desert Center, California. The bulk of natural gas delivered locally originates in Texas and is shipped via the Southwest Transmission Pipeline.

Liquid petroleum products are transported to the Imperial Valley via the 12-inch Southern Pacific Pipeline. This line, generally within the Union Pacific Railroad right of way, follows the northwest-to-south trend of the valley.

3.0 LAWS AND REGULATIONS

3.1 Authority

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

3.1.1 Laws and Statutes

3.1.1.1 United States Laws and Statutes

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

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

Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1251 *et seq.*

California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.95, Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans and Inventory.

California Vehicle Code, Division 2, Chapter 2, Article 4, Highway Spill Containment and Abatement of Hazardous Substances.

3.1.1.2 Mexico Laws and Statutes

The General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection (published January 28, 1988 and amended on December 13, 1996).

Environmental Protection Law for the State of Baja California (published November 30, 2001).

The General Law of Civil Protection (published May, 2000).

Civil Protection Law for the State of Baja California (published January 16, 1998).

3.1.2 Regulations

3.1.2.1 United States Regulations

40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 300, National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (2004).

29 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1910.120, Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (2004).

29 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1910.38 and 1910.39, Emergency Action Plans and Fire Prevention Plans (2004).

California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 5192, Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response.

California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 4.5, California Accidental Release Prevention (CalARP)

3.1.2.2 Mexico Regulations

Bylaw of the General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection Concerning Hazardous Waste (published November 25, 1988).

Bylaw for the Transport of Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste by Land (published April 7, 1993).

Federal Regulation for Safety, Hygiene, and Environment in the Workplace (published January 21, 1997).

Bylaw of the Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection for the State of Baja California Concerning Prevention and Control of Contamination of Water, Soil, and the Atmosphere (published December 10, 1993).

Bylaw of Environmental Protection for the Municipality of Mexicali, Baja California (published December 8, 1997).

Bylaw of Civil Protection for the Municipality of Mexicali, Baja California (published December 3, 2004).

Bylaw of the Civil Protection Law for the State of Baja California (published November 14, 2003).

3.1.3 Binational Agreements

Agreement Between the United States of America and the United Mexican States on Cooperation for the Protection and Improvement of the Environment in the Border Area (La Paz Agreement) (August 14, 1983). Annex II to the Agreement (July 18, 1985) (revised June 1999).

Binational Mutual Aid Agreement between Imperial County, California, and the City of Mexicali, Baja California, signed on July 9, 1999. The Agreement was revised and approved on August 22, 2002.

Border 2012: U.S–Mexico Environmental Program (April 2003) is a 10-year agreement to protect the environment and public health in the U.S.-Mexico border region, consistent with the principles of sustainable development. Border 2012 establishes six main goals addressing water, air, hazardous and solid waste, environmental health, cooperative enforcement and compliance, and chemical emergency preparedness issues.

3.2 Other Applicable Contingency Plans

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

3.2.1 Binational Contingency Plans

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

The Joint Response Team (JRT) is an entity authorized by Annex II of the La Paz Agreement to undertake emergency actions to respond to accidental oil and hazardous materials spills along the 62.2-mile (100-km)-wide area on either side of the U.S.-Mexico border, and to coordinate international hazardous materials preparedness and response activities in this area. The JRT developed the JCP to respond to spills requiring international coordination between the United States and Mexico.

3.2.2 Mexico Contingency Plans

3.2.2.1 Local and Regional Plans

The Municipality of Mexicali has a Municipal Contingency Plan, which provides guidelines to ensure an effective response to emergency situations caused by natural or man-made disasters. The plan includes annexes for Geological Risks, Hydro-Meteorological Risks, and Chemical Risks.

Additionally, the Mexicali Fire Administration developed a Risk Atlas for the Municipality of Mexicali, B.C., which is a tool for emergency response planning actions. The Risk Atlas contains geological, hydro-meteorological, socio-organizational, chemical, and sanitary risk evaluations.

3.2.2.2 State of Baja California Plans

The Contingency Plan for the State of Baja California was developed by the Baja California Civil Protection Administration (2004).

3.2.2.3 Federal Plans

Technical Guide for Developing Municipal Contingency Plans (Civil Protection) (revised 1998). This guidebook was published by the General Directorate of Civil Protection of the Mexican Federal Government in 1993. It provides guidelines for implementing local emergency plans in Mexico, in response to natural or man-made disasters. These plans are based on the

identification and evaluation of local hazards, availability of personnel and material resources, and preparation and capabilities of the local community. Hazards are classified as geological, hydrological/meteorological, chemical, sanitary, or socio-organizational. Contingency plans are not yet mandatory by law in Mexico; however, Civil Protection strongly recommends each state and municipality have one.

National Civil Protection System. On May 6, 1986, the Department of the Interior of the Mexican Federal Government established the National Civil Protection System, with its main objective of protecting the population and the community in case of natural or man-made disasters.

To fulfill the objectives of the National Civil Protection System, the National Civil Protection Program describes its objectives, policies, strategies, action items, and goals. The National Program is operational for the 2001–2006 period.

DN III-E Plan for Community Assistance. This plan, established by the Secretariat of National Defense, is an active military program which describes the role of the Mexican Army and Air Force in carrying out support activities to the community affected by any type of disaster.

3.2.3 United States Contingency Plans

3.2.3.1 Local and Regional Plans

The Imperial County Emergency Operations Plan addresses all contingencies, from minor incidents to large-scale disasters. It describes a comprehensive emergency management system, outlines protocols for responding to various emergency situations, identifies components of the Emergency Management Organization, and describes overall responsibilities.

The Imperial County Hazardous Materials Area Plan was developed to establish a unified organization to plan for and mitigate hazardous materials emergencies. The plan includes:

- Operational concepts, organization, and support systems required to implement the plan
- Authority, responsibilities, and actions of federal, state, and local agencies and private industry to mitigate and minimize damage to human health, the environment and property, and to aid in mitigating the hazard
- Lines of authority and management for a hazardous materials incident.

3.2.3.2 State of California Plans

The State of California Emergency Plan (May 1998) establishes a system for coordinating all phases of an emergency in California. The plan provides a description of the California Emergency Organization and of mutual aid to be used during emergencies to ensure effective coordination of resources. It describes interagency and intergovernmental shared responsibilities and support capabilities and includes general policies to guide emergency management activities.

The State of California Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan (HMICP) (revised 1999) provides procedures to respond to hazardous material disasters. The plan was published by the Governor's Office of Emergency Services.

The California Terrorism Response Plan (revised 2001) establishes a system for guiding and directing the management of emergency and disaster operations related to terrorism incidents. It is an Annex to the California State Emergency Plan.

3.2.3.3 Federal Plans

National Contingency Plan (revised 1997). The National Response Team (NRT) developed the National Contingency Plan (NCP) for responding to releases or spills involving oil or hazardous materials throughout the United States.

U.S. EPA Region IX – Mainland Regional Contingency Plan (revised 2000). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Region IX Regional Response Team (RRT) has developed a Contingency Plan that outlines procedures to be followed in the event of a hazardous material or oil release occurring in the states of Arizona, California, or Nevada.

National Response Plan (November 2004). The National Response Plan (NRP) is an all-discipline, all hazards plan that establishes a single, comprehensive framework for the management of domestic incidents. It provides the structure and mechanism for the coordination of Federal support to State, local, and tribal incident managers and for exercising direct Federal authorities and responsibilities.

4.0 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This section identifies the hazards associated with the transportation, use, handling, and storage of hazardous materials within a 2-mile radius of the Imperial County/Mexicali international border.

4.1 Businesses Using, Handling, or Storing Hazardous Materials (Facilities)

This section presents general information on the hazards posed by facilities that use, handle, or store hazardous materials in Imperial County, California, and the City of Mexicali, Baja California.

More detailed information on chemical inventories and storage locations have been exchanged among the emergency responders of both countries.

4.1.1 Hazards Analysis

Mexicali

According to the Economic Development Department of the State Government of Baja California, in 2004 Mexicali had 137 assembly and manufacturing plants that employ over 55,000 workers located mostly within one of its 21 industrial parks. Within two miles of the international border, there are 4 industrial parks. There are about 25 plants located in this area specializing in the manufacture of home electronics and appliances, metal-mechanic products, chrome plating, die-casting, plastic injection and packaging materials among others.

High-Risk Activities: Activities are considered high risk based on the properties and quantities of the hazardous substances involved in production, processing, transportation, storage, use, or final disposal. The amount reported is the smallest amount of hazardous substance that, if released, will have a harmful effect on the public health or the environment.

The General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection considers activities high-risk if either of the following is met:

- 1) Facilities which handle *toxic substances* in volumes equal to, or higher than, the reporting amounts published in the Federal Gazette of March 28, 1990.
- 2) Facilities which manage *flammable and explosive substances* in volumes that are equal to, or higher than, the reporting amounts published in the Federal Gazette of May 4, 1992.

Table 2 shows the types of businesses located in Mexicali within two miles of the U.S.-Mexico border that fall within these categories, and the number of businesses handling chemicals in each category.

Table 2

Type of Facilities	# of Facilities	Type of Hazards	Handled Quantities
Chemical Products	1	Fire and Explosion	3,887 lb
Storage/Distribution of Liquefied Propane Gas (LPG)	1	Fire and Explosion	408,436 - 510,546 lb
Ice Manufacturing	1	Toxic	7,223 lb
Food Product Processing	3	Toxic	397 – 1,543 lb
Turbine Repair Facility	1	Toxic	More than 220 lb

Source: Federal Attorney General for the Protection of the Environment (PROFEPA), October 13, 2004.
General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection.

Imperial County

Hazardous Materials Business Plan: According to the California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.95, each business shall prepare a Business Plan if that business uses, handles, or stores a hazardous material or an extremely hazardous material in quantities greater than or equal to the following:

- 500 pounds of a solid substance
- 55 gallons of a liquid
- 200 cubic feet of compressed gas
- A hazardous compressed gas in any amount
- Hazardous waste in any quantity (to meet the requirements for emergency contingency plans).

Table 3 shows the type of businesses in Imperial County located within 2 miles of the U.S–Mexico border that fall within these categories, and the number of businesses handling chemicals in each category.

Table 3

Type of Facility	# of Fac.	Type of Hazards	Handled Quantities
Retail Gasoline Stations With Repair	2	Fire	40,000 gal
Retail Gasoline Stations Without Repair	18	Fire	10,000–30,000 gal
Various Businesses That Have Only One Type of Hazardous Material or Waste On-Site	1	Acute Chronic Fire Pressure release Reactive Waste	0 lb 0 gal 0 lb 850–1,000 gal 0 cft 850–1,000 gal 0 gal 0 lb
Retail Gasoline/Diesel Fuel Stations	4	Fire Waste	10,000–40,000 gal 50–520 gal 0 lb
Light Industrial With Fuel Dispensing ASTs	2	Fire Waste	3000– 5000 gal 0 gal 0 lb
Light Industrial	2	Acute Chronic Fire Pressure release Waste	0 gal 0 cft 0 gal 110–1,872 gal 60–251 cft 45–4,300 cft 0 gal 0 cft 110 – 700 gal 250 – 500 lb 0 ton
General Automotive Repair	3	Fire Pressure release Waste	0 cft 0 cft 50–300 gal 0 lb
Retail Automotive Supply With Waste Oil/Antifreeze Collection	4	Fire Pressure release Waste	0 gal 0 gal 0 lb 110–550 gal 0 lb

Sources: Imperial County Environmental Health Department, October 6, 2004
Imperial County Planning/Building Department, September 10, 2004

Definition of hazards (according to 40 CFR Section 370.2):

- *Fire*: Flammable liquids and solids, combustible liquids, pyrophorics, and oxidizers.
- *Reactive*: Unstable reactive, organic peroxides, water reactive, radioactive.

- *Pressure release*: Explosives, compressed gases, blasting agents.
- *Acute health (immediate)*: Highly toxic, toxic, irritants, sensitizers, corrosives, other hazardous chemicals with an adverse effect with short term exposure.
- *Chronic health (delayed)*: Carcinogens, other hazardous chemicals with an adverse effect with long-term exposure.

4.2 Risks Associated with Transportation

This section identifies risks associated with hazardous materials during their transportation in the City of Mexicali, Baja California, and the City of Calexico, California.

4.2.1 Roads

Mexicali

Within Mexicali, Abelardo L. Rodriguez Boulevard is the main route that provides north-south access from the Calexico East port of entry to several industrial parks located on the southeast side of the city. Additionally, this main boulevard provides access to the main east-west routes through avenues such as, Aeropuerto, Cetys, Cuauhtemoc, Las Americas, and Ignacio Zaragoza.

Other north-south authorized routes that connect with the southeast industrial parks include Ninth Street, Venustiano Carranza, Manuel G. Moran, and Rio Culiacan. These main roads run north-south, connecting the facilities located in the north part of the city to Lazaro Cardenas Boulevard, which is the major east-west route authorized for hazardous materials transportation. This route provides access to the Mexico–Nogales Highway 2, connecting Mexicali to San Luis Rio Colorado to the east and Tecate to the west. Additionally, this main boulevard crosses some of the primary authorized boulevards and avenues within the city, such as Heroico Colegio Militar, Anahuac, Adolfo Lopez Mateos, Benito Juarez, Rio Culiacan, Manuel G. Moran, and Venustiano Carranza.

On the northwest side of the city, the movement of hazardous materials is through three main avenues: Michoacan, Oaxaca, and Sonora. The Camino Nacional and Santa Isabel routes connect Sonora Avenue with the Tijuana–Mexicali Federal Highway 2.

Imperial County

The primary source of information for this section is the document entitled “Calexico Hazardous Material Commodity Flow Study,” published in 2001 by the U.S. EPA, Region IX.

The movement of hazardous materials through Imperial County (the Calexico/El Centro region in particular) is defined by traffic between Arizona and the San Diego and Los Angeles metropolitan areas, local traffic from production sites or consumption in the region, and cross-border traffic with Mexico.

In Imperial County, traffic moves east/west on I-8 connecting Arizona to San Diego, and south/north on SR-111 and SR-86 toward the Los Angeles metropolitan area.

The traffic network in the City of Calexico is divided into four quadrants based on two major routes, SR-111 (north-south direction) and SR-98 (east-west direction).

The southwest quadrant of the city includes the Calexico International Airport. This quadrant also has two medical clinics, one on each side of the railroad tracks, and a fire station on Grant Street. Local authorities marked only one intersection in this quadrant as a potential traffic risk area: Grant Street and SR-111.

The northwest quadrant includes two major roads: Cole Road and Kloke Road. Local authorities marked intersections on both roads as potential traffic risk areas. These intersections are Cole Road and I-8, Cole Road and Kloke, and Cole Road and SR-111. Brokerage warehouses located north of Cole Road appear in this quadrant. This area includes one medical clinic. Truck traffic is heavy on SR-111 to Cole Road and the brokerage warehouses.

The northeast quadrant is primarily a highly populated residential area. This area includes one medical clinic. In this quadrant, local authorities identified the following intersections as potential traffic risk areas: Cole Road and Meadows Road, Meadows Road and SR-98, Cole Road and Bowker Road, and Bowker Road and SR-98.

The southeast quadrant includes the business district and residential areas. There are two medical clinics. The main fire station and the police department are within a block of each other. Local authorities did not identify any intersections in this quadrant as potential traffic risk areas, because of the absence of truck traffic at the Calexico-Downtown Port of Entry.

4.2.2 Railroads

Mexicali

The transportation of hazardous materials and wastes by rail is regulated by the April 7, 1993, Hazardous Materials and Wastes Land Transportation Regulation. This regulation contains specific provisions; for example, trains transporting hazardous materials and wastes should always have a supervisor from the railroad company onboard who can verify compliance with the regulations. In case of an accident, the railroad crew should implement the safety measures established in the "Transportation Emergency Information." The railroad company should have training programs to ensure that crew members assigned to the train service transporting hazardous materials and wastes have the necessary knowledge for their safe handling.

For the use of trains transporting hazardous materials and wastes, the railroad company should establish trunk lines, and should use the existing railroad routes to prevent traveling through urban areas. Also, trains should remain as little time as possible at stations and maintain a traveling speed not to exceed 15.5 miles/hr (25 km/hr) inside the yard.

Presently, the main hazardous materials transported in the Municipality of Mexicali by rail are 70 tank cars of liquefied propane gas (L.P. Gas) daily, and an average of one tank car each of caustic soda (sodium hydroxide) and sulfuric acid monthly.

Calexico

Rail service in Calexico is provided by Union Pacific Railroad, and connects with the main line to Portland, Rock Island, Tucumcari, St. Louis, and New Orleans. The rail line border crossing is located 1.5 miles (2.4 km) west of the Calexico Port of Entry.

In the City of Calexico there were eleven reported hazardous materials spills from 1990 to 2000. The majority of the reported hazardous materials spills occurred on a railroad route. Of the five rail incidents, four involved LPG or propane.

Table 4 shows the responsible parties, type of incident, and material released in Calexico, California, from 1990 to 2000.

Table 4

Responsible Party	Type of Incident	Material Released
Yellow Freight Co.	Fixed	Toluene 2,4-Diisocyanate
Unknown	Fixed	Ammonium Nitrate
Southern Pacific Railroad	Railroad	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
Southern Pacific Railroad	Railroad	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
Southern Pacific Railroad	Railroad	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
Southern Pacific Railroad	Railroad	Phosphoric Acid
Conway Western Express	Mobile	Phorate 6.1 UN 2783 PG2
Unknown	Mobile	Gasoline: Automotive (Unleaded)
8 Star Commodity Co.	Mobile	Ammonium Nitrate
Union Pacific Railroad	Railroad	Propane
Southern California Gas	Pipeline	Natural Gas

Source: U.S. Coast Guard, National Response Center, November 2000

4.2.3 Other Means of Transport

Mexicali

El Gasoducto Baja Norte is a 135-mile (218-km) natural gas transportation pipeline that crosses Baja California, Mexico, from Los Algodones to El Florido, connecting to the Transportadora de Gas Natural (TGN) pipeline near Tijuana. The 30-inch (76.2-cm) pipeline has a capacity of approximately 500 million cubic feet a day of natural gas and serves new and existing power plants and industrial customers in northern Baja California and Southern California. The pipeline began operating on September 1, 2002.

Within the State of Baja California, the Gasoducto Baja Norte is divided in three major segments: 1) Algodones-La Rosita, 62 miles (100 km) long; 2) La Rosita-Cañada Verde, 62 miles (100 km) long; and 3) Cañada Verde-El Florido, 11 miles (18 km) long. Approximately 75 miles (121 km) of pipeline crosses the City of Mexicali.

The Gasoducto Baja Norte was designed and constructed in accordance with the Official Mexican Standard for Transporting Natural Gas, NOM-007-SECRE-1999, and with the International Safety Code ASME B31.8, which is used for the design, operation, maintenance, and repair of natural gas distribution and transmission pipelines. Additionally, an environmental risk assessment and accident prevention program was submitted to and approved by the Secretariat of the Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT).

Imperial County

The North Baja Pipeline begins at an interconnection near Ehrenberg, Arizona, and crosses the southeastern border of California to connect with Gasoducto Baja Norte. The pipeline is about 80 miles (129 km) long and 30 inches (76.2 cm) wide. It has a capacity of 500 million cubic feet a day of natural gas. Approximately 68.1 miles (110 km) of pipeline crosses the eastern side of Imperial County.

The North Baja Pipeline was designed and constructed in accordance with the Department of Transportation (DOT) Minimum Federal Safety Standards in 49 CFR 192 to protect the public and to prevent natural gas facility accidents and failures. The construction was inspected and monitored by the western region of the Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS).

An emergency response plan was developed for the operation of the North Baja Pipeline in accordance with Part 192. The plan was reviewed by the DOT OPS.

4.3 Emergency Response Data

Mexicali

In the Municipality of Mexicali there were 148 reported chemical emergencies from 1999 to 2002. Table 5

Table 5

Year	Chemical Emergencies
1999	4
2000	19
2001	88
2002	37
Total	148

Source: Mexicali Fire Administration, 2004

Imperial County

In Imperial County during 2001-2003, 68 hazardous material spills were reported to the National Response Center. The reported releases occurred from fixed facilities and during transportation. Petroleum products (oil, jet fuel, and gasoline) were the most common substances released. Spill history data consist of only of those spills that are reported, largely representing those parties who have complied with spill reporting requirements. During 1990-2000, 117 spills were reported in the county.

Table 6 shows the responsible parties and number of reported spills in Imperial County, California, from 1990 to 2000.

Table 6

Responsible Party	Number of reported spills
Unknown	30
Naval Air Facility El Centro	15
Marine Corps Air Station Yuma	8
Southern Pacific Railroad	7
Cal Energy	6
Union Pacific Railroad	3
Santa Fe Pacific Pipeline	3
Imperial Valley GMC	3
Two-time spillers	4
One-time spillers	38
Total	117

Source: U.S. Coast Guard, National Response Center, November 2000

4.4 Ports of Entry

The states of California and Baja California share a border that is approximately 150 miles (241 kilometers) in length. There are six ports of entry along this border that extends from San Diego County through Imperial County and ends at the Arizona border to the east. Imperial County, California, and Baja California share three POEs that handle pedestrian, passenger, and commercial vehicle crossings. The POEs are listed from west to east as follows:

Calexico, California /Mexicali, Baja California
Calexico East, California/Mexicali, Baja California
Andrade, California /Algodones, Baja California

The Calexico POE processes pedestrian, buses, and passenger vehicle traffic only. The facility serves as the primary crossing for passenger vehicles and pedestrians between Imperial County and the Municipality of Mexicali. This POE is the second busiest land crossing along the California/Baja California border, with approximately 56 million persons and 14 million auto crossings a year, including north and southbound traffic, and points beyond.

The Calexico East POE was opened in 1996 in response to increased vehicle and commercial traffic. It is located approximately 7 miles east of Calexico. The facility processes the agricultural, commercial, and industrial imports/exports for both the Baja California and Imperial Valley regions.

The Andrade POE is open to passenger vehicles, pedestrians and, on a limited basis, commercial vehicles. The Andrade-Algodones POE is becoming an important port for tourism between the United States and Mexico.

Table 7 shows northbound traffic data for the Imperial County POE in 2003.

Table 7

Imperial County Ports of Entry - Northbound Traffic Data			
Traffic Type	Calexico	Calexico East	Andrade
Automobile	5,261,985	3,102,398	704,294
Pedestrian	6,230,123	1,586	1,747,369
Bus	1,472	311	55
Truck	None	261,140	2,253
Rail Full Containers		950	
Rail Empty Containers		5,974	

Source: U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

4.5 Sensitive Populations and Vulnerable Areas

Sensitive populations and vulnerable areas are listed in Appendix A.

4.5.1 Sensitive Populations

Mexicali

One of the areas of concern in Mexicali is the population located on both sides of the railroad tracks. The railroad crosses the city from southeast to northwest. Within the city limits, the railroad tracks run parallel to Sanchez Taboada Boulevard, which is located in the southeast area of the city. In this area, there are several industrial parks located on both sides of the railroad tracks. Sanchez Taboada Boulevard connects to Adolfo Lopez Mateos Boulevard, which is the main road through the city and runs from northwest to southeast.

The railroad tracks run parallel to Adolfo Lopez Mateos Boulevard on its west side. On the east side of the boulevard, there are some areas of concern, such as the State Theater, Vicente Guerrero Park, Chapultepec Park, a post office, and some hotels. On the west side, the areas of concern are the Civic Center, the Bullring, shopping centers, a post office, an amusement park, a hospital, Constitution Park, the bus station, a police station, the State Government building, City Hall, and some hotels.

Calexico

The biggest area of concern in Calexico is the SR-98 corridor from SR-111 to Meadows Road. This section of the city contains a residential area and a number of schools and parks. SR-98 remains a prime route to the border from customs warehouses located in the southwest quadrant of the city near the rail tracks.

Another sensitive population area is a residential neighborhood in the northwestern quadrant of Calexico. This densely populated residential area is bounded by West Birch Street (SR-98), Eady Street, Sam Ellis Street, and the Union Pacific rail tracks. Union Pacific temporarily stores railcars along a side track in this area. Among the materials stored in those cars are liquefied gases such as liquefied natural gas (LNG) and LPG. A number of release incidents in the past have involved railcars stored along the tracks in Calexico.

There is a new development in the northeast section of the city, which is bounded by Cole Road, Meadows Road, Ritter Road, and the extension of SR-98. This development is in close proximity to the heavy export-laden trucks moving from the holding yards in the northern part of the city to the border crossing. Roughly 500 to 900 trucks a day move through this area. Approximately 20 to 25 of these trucks carry hazardous materials.

4.5.2 Population Distribution

Mexicali

Land use is predominately low-density residential. Pockets of commercial areas are distributed throughout the city. Medium-to-high-density residential areas are located adjacent to the international border and on the northwest side of the city. Industrial areas are located on the east side of the city (Map 5).

Calexico

In the City of Calexico, California, the population distribution analysis was conducted by dividing the city into four quadrants at the intersection of SR-111 (north-south direction) and SR-98 (east-west direction) (Map 6).

In the southeast quadrant, the land use is predominately low-density residential. Public facilities are distributed throughout the quadrant. Commercial areas are distributed along SR-111 and adjacent to the international border.

In the southwest quadrant, the land use categories are predominately low-density residential, transportation and utilities, and vacant land located in the center of the quadrant. Commercial areas are distributed along SR-111, adjacent to the international border and parallel to the railway. Industrial areas are located on both sides of the railway.

In the northeast quadrant, the land use is predominately low-density residential. Commercial areas are located adjacent to SR-111. An industrial area is located among the commercial, residential, public facilities, and vacant land.

In the northwest quadrant, the land use categories are predominately low-density residential areas and the commercial area, which is located adjacent to SR-111 and SR-98. Public facilities are located on the west side of the railway.

Imperial County

In Imperial County, California, the land use is predominately agriculture. Urban areas are distributed in the center of the main agriculture area along highways I-8 and SR-111. Recreation, open space, and government facility areas surround the agriculture areas on the west and east sides of the county. These areas are located adjacent to San Diego County on the west, and Riverside County and the state of Arizona on the east. Pockets of community areas are distributed on the northeast side adjacent to the Salton Sea and on the southwest side of the county. There is a small industrial use area on the west side north of I-8 adjacent to the San Diego-Eastern Rail Road (Map 7).

4.5.3 Sensitive Natural Resources

Mexicali

There are seven hydrologic regions in Baja California. The City of Mexicali is located in hydrologic region number seven. The three principal sources of water in Mexicali are the Colorado River, the Hardy River, and the New River.

The Colorado River originates in the United States. Its headwaters are located in Rocky Mountain National Park in Colorado, and in the state of Wyoming. The Colorado River crosses the states of Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and California. From there, at an altitude of 9,010 feet, the Colorado begins its flow southwestward toward the Gulf of California and the Pacific Ocean. In Mexico, the Colorado River supplies water to the City of Mexicali and populated areas of the valley, and the City of Tijuana through the Colorado-Tijuana River aqueduct. Additionally, Colorado's water is used for irrigation.

The City of Mexicali uses the Hardy River and the New River as drainage. Agricultural, industrial, and sewage discharges from the city goes into these rivers. In the United States, the Imperial Irrigation District periodically drains one-third of the water used in irrigation into the New River and from there to the Salton Sea.

If a hazardous material is released into the New River, it may flow into the Salton Sea.

Calexico

The main sensitive natural resources in the City of Calexico and surrounding areas are water routes and irrigated land, including parks. The city has a number of water resources: the All American Canal, which runs through the city; the Alamo River; and the New River, which flows across the border between Calexico and Mexicali.

These waterways are sensitive areas because the city relies on the All American Canal for treated drinking water and on the other waterways for irrigation of agricultural land. Release of hazardous materials into the waterways would degrade drinking water supplies.

4.6 Counterterrorism

The events of September 11, 2001, have altered the way people view terrorism. Terrorist acts can happen anywhere at any time. The substantial flow of people and goods across the U.S.–Mexico border is vital to the economies of both nations, but can serve as a conduit for terrorist acts.

The first line of defense in any terrorist attack is the first responder community. Currently, capabilities for responding to a terrorist attack vary widely across the border region. Cross-border response and contingency plans are the cornerstone documents for cross-border planning and response to terrorist acts. The planning process provides an opportunity for agencies to assess capabilities and develop appropriate communication, cooperation, and response protocols. Border communities need to conduct terrorist vulnerability and risk assessments of ports of entry, public and private facilities, highways and waterways to guide prevention and response efforts.

4.6.1 U.S. Response

The mission of the new U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is to prevent terrorist attacks, reduce vulnerability, and minimize the damage and recover from attacks that may occur.

The DHS has four main divisions:

- Border and Transportation Security
- Emergency Preparedness and Response
- Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Countermeasures
- Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection.

The DHS manages who and what enters the United States and works to prevent the entry of terrorists and the instruments of terrorism while simultaneously ensuring the speedy flow of legitimate traffic. It directs exercises and drills for response teams and plans. In time of an emergency, the DHS will manage and coordinate federal entities supporting local and state emergency response efforts.

4.6.2 Management of Domestic Incidents

On February 28, 2003, the President issued Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5, Management of Domestic Incidents, which directs the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop and administer a National Incident Management System (NIMS). The system provides a consistent nationwide approach for Federal, State, local, and tribal governments and private sector and nongovernmental organizations to work together effectively to prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents.

The HSPD-5 requires development of a single, all-discipline, all-hazards National Response Plan (NRP). The NRP uses the comprehensive framework provided by NIMS. Additionally, the directive requires all Federal agencies to adopt and use the NIMS and use in their individual programs and activities.

One of the most important components of the NIMS is the Incident Command System (ICS), a standard, on-scene, all-hazards incident management system already in use by some firefighters, hazardous materials teams, rescuers and emergency medical teams. The ICS has been established by the NIMS as the standardized incident organizational structure for the management of all incidents.

4.6.3 Imperial County Response

The Imperial County Emergency Operations Plan addresses the entire spectrum of contingencies, from relatively minor incidents to large-scale disasters. It describes a comprehensive emergency management system and delineates operational concepts relating to various emergency situations, identifies components of the Emergency Management Organization, and describes the overall responsibilities for protecting life and property.

The Imperial County Emergency Operations Plan includes Annex A, which addresses terrorism in the Imperial County Operational Area. The purpose of this annex is to establish a terrorism response system and prescribe responsibilities and actions required for the effective operation of the response to acts of terrorism.

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCIES RESPONSE

5.1 Local Emergency Response

Emergency Response within Imperial County

The Hazardous Emergency Assistance Team (HEAT) is made up of California State- certified hazardous materials technicians and specialists. The HEAT is a joint team composed of members of local fire departments and the Imperial County Environmental Health Department to investigate and mitigate chemically related emergencies or complaints. Emergency response activities include mitigation, containment, and control actions, as well as hazard identification, in order to evaluate the threat to the public and the environment.

The response capabilities of the HEAT are described in Appendix B.

Emergency Response within Mexicali, Baja California

The Mexicali Fire Administration is the main response entity in the City of Mexicali. There is an Emergency Response Center in the city, along with 23 fire stations. The local fire authority consists of 229 staff members, 24 are assigned to the Hazardous Materials Division.

The response capabilities of the Mexicali Fire Administration are described in Appendix B.

5.2 Declaration of Emergency

Imperial County

The Imperial County Emergency Operations Plan describes three levels of declaration of emergency, which are described as follows:

1. Proclamation of Local Emergency

In the event of a disaster or condition of extreme peril to persons and property within a jurisdiction that is beyond the capability of local responders to manage, the Board of Supervisors assumes the role of initiating a Proclamation of Local Emergency for the entire Operational Area. A hazardous materials incident is one of the events that can lead to a Proclamation of Local Emergency.

2. State of Emergency

After or as part of a Proclamation of Local Emergency, the Board of Supervisors or City Council may request that the Governor proclaim a State of Emergency. The Governor's State of Emergency allows for the following:

- Mandatory mutual aid may be exercised
- The Governor may request the President to declare an Emergency or Major Disaster
- The Governor has the authority to commit state resources.

3. Presidential Declaration

After or as part of a Proclamation of a State of Emergency, the Governor may request that the President declare an Emergency or Major Disaster. The Presidential Declaration allows for federal disaster assistance and resources.

Mexicali, Baja California

The following is a description of the State of Emergency process, which should be primarily declared by the Mayor. If the Mayor is not available, the City General Secretary may declare a State of Emergency. If neither is available, the Civil Protection Director may declare a State of Emergency. Each has this authority in their respective capacities as President, Executive Secretary, and Technical Secretary of the Municipal Civil Protection Council.

State of Pre-Alert: The state of PRE-ALERT refers to an unusual situation that represents potential risk and requires organizations to take precautionary measures. A **pre-alert** is generated when the Municipal Civil Protection Director identifies signs regarding the potential of a disaster, based on reports from the observation network or through supplemental sources, as well as from visual perception or external reports.

State of Alert: The state of **ALERT** is reached when information is received of an imminent event capable of harming the public or the environment, based on the rate of expansion and the increasing probability that emergency response actions will be required.

State of Alarm: The state of **ALARM** is reached when there has been damage to the public, property, and the environment, and calls for the need to activate the Municipal Contingency Plan. In the state of alarm, it is necessary to have the immediate intervention of responding agencies and organizations. The state of alarm can be reached without previously going through a state of pre-alert or alert, as in the case of an earthquake. A state of emergency will always be declared in the alarm phase. The actions to be carried out at this level are practically the same as in the state of alert. However, if the condition is catastrophic, the Municipal Government and the Municipal Civil Protection Council may find it necessary to request state and federal support.

The Municipal Center for Emergency Operations (C.M.O.E. for its Spanish acronym): The C.M.O.E. is set up upon notification of a municipal disaster. It is the place where members of the Municipal Civil Protection Council guide and coordinate actions, make and implement decisions, establish communication channels, and determine follow up actions.

When to Activate the C.M.O.E.:

The C.M.O.E. is activated when a potential or actual situation occurs of a magnitude that requires resources from several city and/or county agencies for an extensive period of time, and where central control, guidance, and coordination is necessary.

Types of Activation:

- Partial
- Total

Types of Risks That Activate the C.M.O.E.:

- Hydro-meteorological
- Geological
- Socio-organizational
- Chemical
- Sanitary

Who Can Activate the C.M.O.E.:

- Mayor
- City Manager
- Director, Civil Protection

How to Activate the C.M.O.E.:

When a state of PRE-ALERT, ALERT, or ALARM is declared, telephone and radio communication (by pager) will be established with the coordinators and other key personnel of each work team that make up the Municipal Civil Protection Council.

Table 8 shows the levels of state readiness in relation to the emergency situation.

Table 8

Situation Level	Normal	Threat of Loss	Impending Loss Occurrence	Emergency		
				Municipal	State	National
Municipality	Normal	Pre-alert	Alert	Alarm	Alarm	Alarm
State	Normal	Normal	Pre-Alert	Alert	Alarm	Alarm
Federation	Normal	Normal	Normal	Pre-Alert	Alert	Alarm

5.3 Levels of Mutual Aid Within Each Country

The Imperial County Emergency Operations Plan has been designed to follow the statewide Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). The plan addresses the entire spectrum of contingencies, ranging from relatively minor incidents to large-scale disasters. It addresses operational concepts relating to various emergency situations, identifies components of the

Emergency Management Organization, and describes the overall responsibilities for protecting life and property and assuring the overall well-being of the population. The plan also identifies the sources of outside support that might be provided through the mutual aid system by other jurisdictions, state and federal agencies, and the private sector.

California is divided into six mutual aid regions. State Office of Emergency Services (OES) regional staff constitutes the Regional Emergency Management organization. Their mission is to coordinate and support local emergency management activities at the request of an Operational Area.

The California Disaster Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement was developed in 1950. All 58 counties and all incorporated cities in California are signatory to this agreement. The Master Mutual Aid agreement creates a formal structure whereby local government jurisdictions retain control of their own facilities, personnel, and resources, but may receive and render mutual aid assistance to other jurisdictions. The agreement allows for the progressive mobilization of mutual aid resources.

Separate mutual aid systems have been developed for fire and rescue services, law enforcement, and emergency medical services. If the situation requires it, mutual aid may be rendered to or received from other states and the federal government.

Mexicali, Baja California

The Municipality of Mexicali, Baja California, has the Municipal Civil Protection System in which all the agencies related to emergency prevention and response at the three levels of government participate. The system also has the support of private, social, community, and voluntary groups.

In case of a hazardous materials incident of such magnitude that the effects of the emergency or disaster exceed the response capability of the Municipal Civil Protection System, the Mayor will seek the declaration of a State of Emergency and will request the Governor to activate the State Emergency Plan.

By declaring a State of Emergency, the Governor will implement the Emergency Response Plan through the state's Civil Protection Administration. The Civil Protection State Board will be in charge of planning, coordinating, and controlling actions toward solving urgent needs, implementing programs and protection, as well as safeguarding and rehabilitation activities in coordination with municipal systems.

If the emergency exceeds the response capabilities of State Civil Protection, the Governor of the state can request the federal authorities to make the corresponding declaration and assign federal resources to carry out actions guided toward the protection of life and health.

5.4 Federal Response

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

U.S. EPA contributes to the response by supporting the local, state, tribal, and federal agencies and citizen's response actions. If there is a spill in which the responsible party is not identified, or does not contain and clean up the material, or adequately respond, the federal responsibilities will prevail as outlined in the National Contingency Plan. These responsibilities include assisting state and local responders or, in some circumstances, directing response actions.

Federal agreements between the United States and Mexico require that each country notify the other if there is a release or substantial threat of a hazardous materials release that may impact the other side of the border. The notification should occur between local authorities and between state authorities on both sides of the border to ensure that the information is properly elevated to the federal levels as required.

If it appears that the incident may exceed the capabilities of the local and state resources, the FOSC will request the Joint Response Team (JRT) to implement the Joint Contingency Plan.

The Mexican Federal Government can provide assistance through the National Civil Protection System for hazardous materials incidents to Mexicali, Baja California, if the combined responsible party and local capabilities or resources prove to be insufficient or inadequate. Civil Protection will appoint an On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) who will assist the Incident Commander by providing, coordinating, and overseeing needed federal resources.

5.4.1 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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

The U.S. EPA Regional Response Team performs regional level contingency planning. National level contingency planning is performed through the National Response Team (NRT). The Regional Response Team (RRT) is cochaired by the U.S. EPA and the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) and consists of representatives from selected state and federal agencies. It plans, prepares, and responds to hazardous materials incidents, providing advice and recommendations to the Federal On-Scene Coordinator.

The U.S. EPA's Emergency Response Program has responsibilities pursuant to the National Contingency Plan to respond to incidents involving hazardous materials and petroleum products. The program also conducts response operations during national disasters, under the authority of

the Federal Response Plan. EPA provides support to the FBI for Crisis Management and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Consequence Management during terrorist events, under the direction of Presidential Decision Documents. These activities are carried out through the National Response System (NRS), which is the federal mechanism for responding to releases or incidents. The NRS is a multiagency/multilevel system that has been in existence for 30 years. It was designed to support state and local responses. A number of assets are available through the NRS including RRTs, FOSCs, contractor support, and special forces. The RRT brings together the resources from 16 federal agencies and the states to support response activities. The FOSC provides coordination and manages federal response resources through the incident command/unified command system. The FOSC can leverage special forces during a response, including the EPA's Environmental Response Team, EPA's Radiological Environmental Response Team, and the USCG's National Strike Force. These resources provide specialized technical expertise and resources to a response. EPA's response assets can be accessed through the National Response Center (NRC) at 1-800-424-8802. The agency's Response Program has proven to be very effective during recent terrorist events, including the World Trade Center and numerous anthrax responses.

5.5 Joint Response Team

When the magnitude of an incident exceeds local and state response capabilities, or when a response involves more than one state jurisdiction, or federal lands, the federal government will coordinate the response operation and provide assistance as necessary. The U.S. EPA cochairs the JRT for the United States, and PROFEPA and Civil Protection cochair for Mexico.

When the United States and Mexico have agreed to initiate a joint response to an incident, the function and responsibilities of the JRT include the following:

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

In a non-emergency mode, the JRT coordinates U.S.–Mexico border wide preparedness contingency planning and training activities.

For inland releases, the U.S. EPA provides the Federal On-Scene Coordinator. Upon notification of a release of hazardous substances that is crossing or is likely to cross the U.S.–Mexico border, the National Response Center will notify the FOSC. The FOSC will determine as quickly as possible the need for activating the RRT, the JRT, the Environmental Response Team (ERT), or the NRT. For incident notification in Mexico, Civil Protection maintains a 24-hour telephone number in Mexico City. For incident notification in the United States, the NRC maintains a 24-hour number in Washington, D.C. A complete list of 24-hour emergency notification phone numbers is provided in Appendix D.

6.0 BINATIONAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE OPERATIONS

General Information

The Incident Command System (ICS) is a standardized on-scene emergency management system specifically designed to allow its user(s) to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. The ICS is built around five major management sections in accordance with the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS):

- a) **Command:** Sets the response objectives and priorities. It has the overall responsibility at the incident or event.
- b) **Operations:** Manages the tactical operations to carry out the incident action plan, develops and evaluates the tactical objectives, organizes and directs all the resources available (including the hazardous materials group).
- c) **Planning:** Responsible for collecting, evaluating, disseminating, and using information about the incident and status of resources. This information is needed to: (1) understand the current situation, (2) predict the probable course of incident events, and (3) prepare alternative strategies for the incident.
- d) **Logistics:** Responsible for providing facilities, services, and material in support of the incident response. Identifies and processes requests for additional resources to support planned and expected operations.
- e) **Finance/Administration:** Responsible for all financial and cost analysis aspects of the incident. Monitors the costs and provides accounting, procurement, time recording, and cost analyses.

Sections under the Incident Command System are staffed and utilized as required, depending on the scale of the incident.

6.1 Initiation of Action

A hazardous materials response action takes place when an incident merits the participation of the members of the Hazardous Emergency Assistance Team (HEAT) of Imperial County or of the Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Team of the City of Mexicali.

6.1.1 Incident Command Authority

Imperial County

This section is intended to provide a brief overview of the regulations that provide guidance for the implementation of the Incident Command System (ICS) and how the ICS is typically utilized in Imperial County.

According to federal (20 CFR 1910.120 (q)(3)(i)) and California (Title 8 CCR Section 5192 (q)(3)(a)) regulations, the senior emergency response official responding to an emergency shall become the individual in charge of a site-specific ICS. In Imperial County, the local fire agency is the first responder to all hazardous substance releases. The senior emergency response official from that fire agency fulfills the role of Incident Commander (IC) on non-highway incidents.

The authority for incident command at the scene of an on-highway hazardous substance incident is vested in the appropriate law enforcement agency having primary traffic investigative authority on the highway where the incident occurs (California Vehicle Code §2454). The California Highway Patrol is responsible for incident command at the scene of an on-highway hazardous substance spill or disaster on all highways (and roadways in the unincorporated areas) where the department has primary traffic investigative authority. On all other roadways, the local police department has primary traffic investigative authority and is responsible for ensuring that ICS is instituted at hazardous substance spills.

According to California Government Code 8670.7, the Department of Fish and Game has the primary authority to direct prevention, removal, abatement, response, containment, and cleanup efforts with regard to all aspects of any oil spill in the marine waters of the state.

Additionally, California Government Code 8607 requires that state and local agencies use a Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) to coordinate multiple jurisdiction or multiple agency emergency and disaster operations.

In the Imperial County Operational Area, the Incident Commander will determine the participation of the HEAT. The HEAT is composed of California State-certified hazardous materials technicians and specialists and personnel from local fire departments, Imperial County Environmental Health Department, and Imperial Irrigation District.

On scene, the IC will assign the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor under the Operational Section of the ICS. The Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor is responsible for coordinating and directing all hazardous materials activities related to the incident. They are tasked with providing personnel, equipment, and expertise to safely mitigate hazardous materials incidents. The supervisor has thorough knowledge of agency specific requirements, operational procedures, risk analysis, and safety considerations to manage the incident.

The Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor's responsibilities include the following:

- 1) Obtain briefing from the Operations Section, or from the Incident Commander if an Operations Chief is not appointed
- 2) Ensure the development of control zones and access control points
- 3) Evaluate and recommend public protection actions
- 4) Ensure that current weather data and future weather predictions are obtained
- 5) Establish environmental monitoring of the hazard site for contaminants
- 6) Ensure that a Site Safety Plan is developed and implemented
- 7) Conduct safety meetings with the hazardous materials group
- 8) Participate in the development of the Incident Action Plan

- 9) Ensure that recommended safe operational procedures are followed
- 10) Ensure that proper personal protective equipment is selected and used
- 11) Maintain Unit log
- 12) Ensure that all appropriate allied agencies are notified, including local, state, and federal, and Mexico when appropriate.

During an incident, a staff member from the Imperial County Environmental Health Department is routinely assigned to work closely with the Hazardous Materials Group Supervisor to address public health and safety issues. They are able to:

- 1) Identify or assist in the identification of the material on scene.
- 2) Act as technical advisor on characteristics and direct health and environmental effects of the hazardous materials on scene.
- 3) Assist the Incident Commander in the determination of the need for evacuation and the establishment of the reentry criteria.
- 4) Perform multi-media sampling to determine the extent of the environmental contamination and to identify any public health concerns.
- 5) Recommend cleanup levels and advise on the adequacy of cleanup both during and after the emergency.
- 6) Assist the IC in obtaining financial and other resources necessary for any required cleanup.
- 7) Provide on-scene liaison with other agencies and Mexico.

Mexicali

As stated in section 5.2 of the Plan, the Mexicali Fire Administration is the main response entity in the City of Mexicali. The city also has an Emergency Response Center and 23 fire stations. The way the Chain of Command or Incident Command System is implemented in Mexico is described as follows:

During an incident, the notification of the emergency is made through the 066 phone number to the Emergency Response Center. The Supervisor on duty evaluates the incident and assigns the response agency as needed. In case of the Fire Administration, the dispatcher at the Radio Center, which is located in the Central Fire Station, receives the emergency notification and assigns the nearest emergency response resources to the incident. When the response unit arrives at the scene, the Chief of the unit is responsible for evaluating the scene and deciding whether to handle the incident with the resources in place or to request additional resources. If additional resources are requested, the Commander of the fire station will assume the responsibility of evaluating the incident and assigning as many response resources as needed to control the incident.

In case of an incident which exceeds the response capabilities, the Director or Deputy Director of the Municipal Civil Protection will evaluate the incident and activate the Civil Protection Municipal System if needed. In this case, the Civil Protection Municipal Council will meet to

evaluate the latest conditions of the emergency. The Mayor of the City of Mexicali, who is the President of the Council, will take the lead and assume the command.

If the Mayor and the members of the Board consider that the emergency or disaster exceeds the response capability of the Municipal Civil Protection System, they will delegate the leadership and coordination of the emergency to the Civil Protection State Board. The Civil Protection State System will adopt the State of Alarm.

The Governor would then declare a State of Emergency and activate the Baja California Contingency Plan to provide the necessary aid through the State's Civil Protection Administration. The Civil Protection State Board will be in charge of planning, coordinating, guiding and controlling actions towards solving urgent needs, implementing programs and protection, as well as safeguarding and rehabilitation activities in coordination with the affected Municipal Systems.

If the disaster exceeds the response capabilities of Civil Protection State System, the Governor of the State can request the federal authorities to make the corresponding declaration of emergency or disaster and assign federal resources to carry out actions guided towards the protection of life and health.

6.2 Bilingual Notification Protocol

For the purpose of this plan, the Incident Commander, under the Incident Command System, is tasked with triggering the notification to counterparts in Mexicali or Imperial County.

During a hazardous materials incident, the Incident Commander will gather and analyze all incoming information about the incident. A decision will be made with concurrence of the IC and the agency representative from Imperial County Environmental Health Department whether to activate the bilingual notification protocols.

To facilitate the notification between the HEAT of Imperial County and the Hazardous Material Emergency Response Team of Mexicali, a bilingual protocol has been developed. A flow chart of the north and southbound notification procedures is included in Appendix C. Additionally, a complete list of 24-hour emergency notification phone numbers is provided in Appendix D.

The Calexico Communications Center and the Mexicali "C-4" Communications Center will serve as the dispatch centers for the hazardous materials bilingual notifications. Each of the dispatcher centers will complete the Local Emergency Notification Form (Appendix E) when contacted by their respective on-scene IC. The information compiled on the form will then be provided to the dispatch center of the Sister City. The recipient dispatch will then provide the information to the local emergency response team.

6.3 Bilingual Mutual Aid Request

There are two types of aid that may be provided or received under this plan: technical and logistical assistance. The Hazardous Emergency Assistance Team from Imperial County and the

Hazardous Emergency Response Team from Mexicali will provide technical assistance as needed. The assistance to be provided will be via telephone and electronic communications. A complete description of the mutual aid agreement is described in the Memorandum of Understanding.

Any cross-border assistance in responding to an incident in either country that exceeds local capability will be initiated through the U.S./Mexico Joint Response Team. As a guide, the Incident Report Checklist form (Appendix F) may be used to gather as much information as possible.

If cross border emergency response assistance is provided, U.S. and Mexican Customs procedures should be followed by the emergency response personnel. U.S. Customs has established procedures for cross border emergency response assistance, which are described in Appendix G.

7.0 TRAINING AND EXERCISES

Each of the operational plans referenced requires training and exercises to ensure that responders are always in a state of readiness. Joint training and exercises are important to emphasize as binational relationships and activities develop.

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

7.1 Training

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

7.2 Exercises

Local and regional hazardous materials contingency plan exercises are encouraged, because they are the best means of keeping the plans current and active. Mexicali, Baja California, and Imperial County, California, have agreed to routinely conduct joint exercises that allow for cross training of personnel. This will ensure that deficiencies in response activities are identified.

APPENDIX A

SENSITIVE POPULATIONS AND VULNERABLE AREAS

APPENDIX A
SENSITIVE POPULATIONS AND VULNERABLE AREAS
CALEXICO, CA

FACILITY	ADDRESS	CONTACT	PHONE
SCHOOLS			
Blanche Charles Elementary School	1201 Kloke Road Calexico, CA 92231		760-357-7375
Dool Elementary School	800 Encinas Avenue Calexico, CA 92231		760-357-7400
Kenedy Gardens Elementary School	2300 Rockwood Avenue Calexico, CA 92231		760-357-7416
Mains Elementary School	655 W. Sheridan Calexico, CA 92231		760-357-7410
Rockwood Elementary School	1000 Rockwood Avenue Calexico, CA 92231		760-357-7390
Jefferson Elementary School	1120 E. 7 th Avenue Calexico, CA 92231		760-768-3810
De Anza Jr. High School	824 Blair Avenue Calexico, CA 92231		760-357-7425
William Moreno Jr. High School	1202 Kloke Road Calexico, CA 92231		760-357-7437
Calexico High School	1030 Encinas Avenue Calexico, CA 92231		760-357-7440
Roberto Morales Adult Basis Education School	1201 Kloke Road Calexico, CA 92231		760-768-3914
Vincent Memorial High School	525 W. Sheridan Calexico, CA 92231		760-357-3461
Aurora High School	641 Rockwood Avenue Calexico, CA 92231		760-357-7480
Our Lady of Guadalupe School	445 Rockwood Avenue Calexico, CA 92231		760-357-2532
Calexico Mission Academy	601 E. First Street Calexico, CA 92231		760-357-3711
San Diego State University	720 Heber Avenue Calexico, CA 92231		760-768-5500
Imperial Valley College External Center	1501 Imperial Avenue Calexico, CA 92231		760-768-9740
MEDICAL CLINICS AND HOSPITALS			
Clinicas de Salud del Pueblo, Inc.	223 W. Cole Road Calexico, CA 92231		760-357-2020
Valley Family Care Centers	2451 Rockwood Avenue, Ste 101 Calexico, CA 92231		760-357-0508

MEDICAL CLINICS AND HOSPITALS (Cont.)			
FACILITY	ADDRESS	CONTACT	PHONE
Pioneers Health Center	731 W.Cesar Chavez Blvd. Calexico, CA 92231		760-357-4850
Imperial Valley Women's Clinic	408 E. Third St. Suite "D" Calexico, CA 92231		760-357-9962
Calexico Medical Center	447 E. 10 th Street Calexico, CA 92231		760-768-9688
El Centro Regional Medical Center	1415 Ross Avenue El Centro, CA 92244		760-339-7100
Pioneer Memorial Healthcare District	207 West Legion Road Brawley, CA 92227		760-351-3333
CHURCHES AND RELIGIOUS CENTERS			
Calexico Korean Presbyterian Church	606 Kloke Road Calexico, CA 92231		760-357-8336
Centro Cristiano Ministerio Vino Nuevo	101 Hacienda Dr Ste 6 Calexico, CA 92231		760-768-3049
Children's Christian Hunger Network	237 Rockwood Av. Ste 120 Calexico, CA 92231		760-357-2307
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints the Calexico Ward	721 Andrade Ave. Calexico, CA 92231		760-357-0413
First American Baptist Chrch	417 Heber Ave. Calexico, CA 92231		760-357-2830
First Chinese Baptist Church Calexico Mission	702 Encinas Ave. Calexico, CA 92231		760-357-6333
First Fundamental Bible Church	573 Scaroni Road Calexico, CA 92231		760-357-0692
Iglesia Apostolica	304 Encinas Ave. Calexico, CA 92231		760-357-5275
Iglesia Bautista Nuevo Comienzo	1550 N. Imperial Ave. Calexico, CA 92231		760-357-6104
Iglesia de Dios	307 Encinas Ave. Calexico, CA 92231		760-357-1565

APPENDIX A
SENSITIVE POPULATIONS AND VULNERABLE AREAS
MEXICALI, B.C.

FACILITY	ADDRESS	CONTACT	PHONE
SCHOOLS			
21 de Marzo	Calle Morelia S/N Col. Esperanza Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21140		(686) 557-6857
5 de Febrero	Calle Ayutla S/N Col. San Jose Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21130		(686) 568-5595
Angela Peralta	Av. Jalisco Col. Santa Clara Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21120		(686) 053-2646
Burocrata	Eucaliptops y Av. Carranza, Fracc. Los Pinos Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21230		(686) 5066316
Calmecac	Av. Del Cirio Col. Lucio Blanco Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21137		-----
Carlota A. De Guajardo	Calle Salina Cruz y Av. Nuevo Leon Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21050		(686) 555-1969
Carmen Serdan	Chiapas y Villahermosa 699 Col. Nueva Esperanza Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21050		(686) 555-1866
Centro Educativo Infantil Avante	Fresnos # 133 Fracc. Los Pinos Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21100		(686) 568-3691
Centro Infantil de Educación Activa	Prolongación Independencia S/N Col. Rivera Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21250		(686) 067-5077
Ciria Cota Camacho	Calle Del Salto Col. Bellavista Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21150		(686) 053-6806
Colegio Frontera	Av. Zaragoza y Calle K Col. Nueva Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21230		(686) 552-9245
Cristobal Colon	Av. San Valentin # 2638 Col. Ampliación Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21130		(686) 553-9394

SCHOOLS (Cont.)			
FACILITY	ADDRESS	CONTACT	PHONE
Cuauhtemoc	Calle Argentina S/N Col. Industrial Ala Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21210		(686) 565-3094
David G. Berlanga	Calle Honduras S/N Cuauhtemoc Sur Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21200		(686) 568-3057
Domingo Marquez Sanchez	Grecia y Ceilan CU Orizaba Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21160		(686) 556-2610
Enrique Pestalozzi	Calle 5ta. y Av. Durango Col. Pueblo Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21120		(686) 554-1019
Federico Froebel	Calle Lerdo y Julia Carrillo Col. Nueva Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21100		(686) 552-2491
Federico Garcia Lorca	Heroes de Tlatelolco S/N Porvenir Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21220		-----
Felix de Jesus Rougier	Km 2 Calzada CETYS S/N Col. Riavera Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21259		(686) 565-0110
Ferrocarril Sonora Baja California	Mision de Loreto y Sierra Cacapah Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21040		(686) 557-1718
Flor de la Infancia Club de Leones	Av. Montes de Oca Col. Miraflores Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21250		-----
Francisco Gabilondo Soler	Av. Atenco Orte S/N Fracc. Calafia Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21040		(686) 557-2897
Frida Kahlo	Av. Plutarco Elias Calles Col. Benito Juarez Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21250		-----
Gabriel Leyva	Av. Hidalgo # 50 Centro Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21150		(686) 052-9147
Graciano Viniegra Salazar	Manuel M Torres Fracc. 27 de Septiembre Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21170		(686) 056-2090
General Ignacio Zaragoza	Km 3 ½ Carretera Tijuana Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21610		-----
Gral. Manuel Avila Camacho	Av. Carroceros Calle G Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21010		(686) 554-4552

SCHOOLS (Cont.)			
FACILITY	ADDRESS	CONTACT	PHONE
Gregorio Torres Quintero	Estacion Volcano Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21600		-----
Ing. Carlos Rubio Parra	Republica Ecuador 26 Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21210		(686) 065-3401
Instituto de Educacion Bilingue	Av. Plateros Sur S/N Col. Burocratas Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21020		(686) 554-7301
Instituto Corregidora	Carr. al Aeropuerto 551 Col. Rivera Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21600		(686) 565-0877
Instituto Patria de Mexicali	Laureles # 55 Fracc. Los Pinos Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21230		(686) 565-6424
Jaime Torres Bodet	Ejido Aguascalientes Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21220		-----
Jose Rosas Moreno	Conjunto Habitacional Papago Km 3 ½ Carr. Tijuana Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21000		-----
Juan Amos Comenio	Queretaro y B. Magdalena Col. Baja California Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21130		(686) 553-8117
Juan De Dios Peza	Zacatecas entre 1ra y 2da Col. Loma Linda Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21140		(686) 557-6562
Juan de la Barrera	Rio Coaxtla y Calle 11 N Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21600		(686) 561-0223
Juan Jacobo Rousseau	R del Salvador y R Culiacan 900 Fracc. Sonora Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21210		(686) 566-6150
Lauro Aguirre	Guerrero Negro Col. Ampliacion Lucerna Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21137		(686) 053-2260
Lazaro Cardenas del Rio	Aquiles Serdan Ej. M de Ocampo Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21600		-----
Leonardo Prado Diaz	Benjamin Magaña S/N Islas Griegas "A" Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21600		(686) 543-7854

SCHOOLS (Cont.)			
FACILITY	ADDRESS	CONTACT	PHONE
Lic. Adolfo Lopez Mateos	Calle Yuriria y Campestre Sur Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21000		(686) 563-6213
Lic. Milton Castellanos Everardo	Av. Argentina Col. Alianza Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21210		-----
Lorenzo Filho	Cultura Zapoteca e Imperio Romano Col. Imperial Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21220		-----
Maria del Carmen Serdan	Ej. Ricardo Mazon Guerre Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21220		-----
Mariano Azuela	Poblado Compuertas Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21600		-----
Mexicali	Av. Torcaz y Ceilan Las Palmas Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21170		(686) 055-9277
Miguel F. Martinez	Ejido Tabasco II Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21100		(686) 002-9149
Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla	Rio Moctezuma y 9na. Gonzalez Ortega Palaco Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21600		(686) 580-2924
Nicolas Bravo	Rio Sinaloa y Plan de Ayutla S/N Las Fuentes Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21230		(686) 067-4061
Niño Juan Escutia	Calle G y Tapiceros Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21010		(686) 554-4552
Niño Narciso Mendoza	Laguna de Zirahuen y Rio Nazas Gonzalez Ortega Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21600		-----
Niño Vicente Suarez	Rio Armeria y 2da. Col. Santa Rosa Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21600		-----
Nueva Creacion	Av. Del Beleno y Alheli S/N Fracc. Campestre Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21600		(686) 065-5812
Pablo L. Martinez	Av. Torcaz y Ceilan Las Palomas Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21170		(686) 555-9499
Paulo Freire	Aragon y Moctezuma Villas de la Republica Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21240		-----

SCHOOLS (Cont.)			
FACILITY	ADDRESS	CONTACT	PHONE
Prof. Domingo Marquez Sanchez	Col. Mariano Abasolo Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21600		-----
Prof. Miguel Angel Casillas	Av. Cuauhtemoc Col. Pro Hogar Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21200		(686) 567-1515
Prof. Lorenzo Lopez Gonzalez	Fernando Montes de Oca # 399 Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21260		(686) 566-3607
Prof. Bertha Von Glumer	Calle E Col. Industrial Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21020		(686) 559-9708
Prof. Maria Montessori	Capitan Cabrillo y Capistrano S/N Col. San Gabriel Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21210		(686) 566-5144
Revolucion de 1910	Av. Guanajuato y Bahia Magdalena Col. Revolucion Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21110		(686) 553-0057
Reyna Calafia	Insurgentes y Balboa S/N Fracc. Villa Colonial Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21240		-----
Reyna Esther Toledo	Calle 5ta. y Av. Durango Col. Pueblo Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21120		(686) 554-1019
Roberto De La Madrid	Jesus A. Castro y J. Rojo F. Magon Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21220		(686) 548-9030
Rosaura Zapata	Santos Degollado y Rio San Lorenzo Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21240		(686) 581-3878
Rosaura Zapata	Zacatecas entre 1ra. y 2da. Loma L Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21140		(686) 552-6656
Venustiano Carranza	Av. 94 y Fracc. Popular Venustiano Carranza Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21220		(686) 063-3716
Vicente Suarez	Aguascalientes S/N Col. Fronteriza Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21110		(686) 543-5895
Vista Hermosa	Av. Mariano Matamoros Fracc. Vista Hermosa Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21240		-----

SCHOOLS (Cont.)			
FACILITY	ADDRESS	CONTACT	PHONE
14 de Marzo de 1903	Santa Dolores S/N Col. Santo Niño Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21120		-----
20 de Noviembre	Av. Sinaloa y Monterrey Esperanza Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21140		(686) 057-7550
24 de Febrero	Av. Casas Grandes y Rio Panuco Fracc. Mirasol Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21600		(686) 062-4030
Agapito Galindo Plascencia	Infonavit Condor Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21600		(686) 092-9086
Amado Nervo	Calle Torresillas S/N Fracc. Calafia Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21040		(686) 057-3120
Amalia de Castillo Ledon	Calzada H. Colegio Militar Porvenir Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21130		-----
Andres Quintana Roo	Av. Reforma # 850 Centro Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21100		(686) 052-5295
Año de Juarez	Ejido Rio Colorado Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21000		-----
Año de la Patria	Av. ALLENDE Y Rio Sinaloa # 803 Col. Pro Hogar Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21240		(686) 067-1755
Articulo 3 Constitucional	Calle 4ta y Rio Coaxtla Col. Santa Rosa Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21137		(686) 061-0715
Benemerito de las Americas	Av. Tabasco entre 4 y 5 L. Linda Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21140		(686) 054-0644
Benito Juarez	Zaragoza y Ulises Irigoyen Centro Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21100		(686) 052-5090
Centenario Constitucion 1857	Manuel Paino Flores con Constitucion Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21250		-----
Ciencia y Trabajo	Buzon 2 ½ Colonia Ahumada Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21000		-----

SCHOOLS (Cont.)			
FACILITY	ADDRESS	CONTACT	PHONE
Club Rotario	Calle 4ta. y Rio Coaxtla Col. Santa Rosa Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21137		(686) 062-7085
Colegio Cidea	Calle de Anza S/N Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21210		(686) 067-5077
Colegio Americano de Mexicali	Tezozomoc y Rio Colorado L. Fuentes Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21110		(686) 067-1096
Colegio Anglo Americano de Mexicali	Av. Plateros S/N Col. Burocratas Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21020		-----
Colegio de las Americas	Carretera Aeropuerto Km 6.5 Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21100		(686) 065-0306
Colegio Valladolid	Av. Lerdo de Tejada # 1276 Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21100		(686) 052-2029
Constitucion de Apatzingan	Calle del Sol y Urano Santa Isabel Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21000		-----
Coanstituyentes de Baja California	Mar Egeo y Mar Coral Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21050		(686) 057-4190
Corregidora	Km 3 Aeropuerto Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21600		(686) 065-0877
Corregidora de Queretaro	Central Norte S/N Corregidora Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21220		-----
Esteban Cantu	Av. Tapiceros y Ulises Irigoyen Col. Industrial Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21010		(686) 054-4590
Cuauhtemoc	Av. Jose Maria Pino Suarez # 2079 Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21100		(686) 052-4131
Cuauhtemoc	San Fernando Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21000		-----
Distrito Federal	Michoacan y Morelia Col. Pueblo Nuevo Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21120		(686) 053-8824
Doctor Manuel G. Gonzalez	Av. Tabasco 2021 Col. Baja California Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21130		(686) 053-8276

SCHOOLS (Cont.)			
FACILITY	ADDRESS	CONTACT	PHONE
Elitania Ochoa Carranza	9na y Rio Champoton Gonzalez Ortega Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21130		-----
Emiliano Zapata	Av. Tabasco # 2000 Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21130		(686) 053-8276
Emiliano Zapata	Conocido El Pacifico Colorado # 8 Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21600		-----
Enrique Conrado Rebsmen	Brasil y Rio Sinaloa S/N Cuauhtemoc Norte Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21200		(686) 066-6650
Enrique Rodriguez Cano	A. Queretaro y San Sebastian Vizcaino Col. Baja California Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21130		(686) 053-8049
Eva Torrea de Salas	Repubica de Cuba 991 Fracc. Americas Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21200		(686) 065-3100
Felipa Velazquez Vda. De Arellano	Emiliano Zapata S/N Ejido Islas Agrarias Grupo A Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21600		-----
Felix de Jesus Rougier	Km 2 Calzada CETYS Col. Rivera Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21000		(686) 065-0110
Ferrocarril Sonora Baja California	San Pedro Martir y Mision Borja Fracc. Ferrocarril Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21040		(686) 057-2288
Francisco I. Madero	Col. Francisco I. Madero Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21000		-----
Francisco Larroyo	Calle Turquesa S/N Col. Satelite Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21600		(686) 006-2270
Francisco Villa	Av. Revolucion #2300 Col. Orizaba Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21130		(686) 053-0895
Francisco Zarco Mateos	Guasave y Ciudad Victoria Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21050		(686) 057-7749
Frontera	Av. Zaragoza y Calle K Col. Nueva Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21100		(686) 052-9245

SCHOOLS (Cont.)			
FACILITY	ADDRESS	CONTACT	PHONE
Gral. Juan Alvarez	Manuel Paino Flores Constitucion Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21250		-----
Gral. Abelardo L. Rodriguez	Luis Alcerreaga 2089 Col. Orizaba Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21160		(686) 053-0918
Gral. Emiliano Zapata	Grecia S/N Conjunto Urbano Orizaba Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21160		(686) 052-2527
Gral. Francisco J. Mujica	Zacatecas y Calle 10 Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21120		(686) 053-8350
Gral. Jose P. Mancillas	Calzada H. Colegio Militar Campo Militar 2-B Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21050		(686) 055-2549
Gral. Leonardo Bravo	Col. Castro Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21000		-----
Gral. Miguel Aleman	Av. Tapicereros y Ulises Irigoyen Col. Industria Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21010		(686) 054-4626
Gral. Vicente Guerrero	Aguascalientes y Agua Prieta Col. Fronteeriza Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21110		-----
Guadalupe Victoria	Av. Angel Quintana Silver S/N Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21110		(686) 053-8146
Guillermo Prieto	Av. Tabasco entre 4 y 5 Colonia Linda Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21120		(686) 053-2211
Hemeregildo Galeana	Plutarco E Calles 1198 Col. Benito Juarez Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21120		-----
Heroe de Nacozari	Av. Baja California # 1250 Col. Santa Clara Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21110		(686) 053-8220
Heroes de Chapultepec	Av. Baja California # 1250 Col. Santa Clara Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21110		(686) 053-8075

SCHOOLS IN MEXICALI (Cont.)			
FACILITY	ADDRESS	CONTACT	PHONE
Heroes de la Reforma	Av. Zacatecas entre Calle 9 y 10 Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21140		(686) 053-8350
Heroínas de Mexico	Av. Brasil y Filomeno Mata Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21240		(686) 065-5656
Ignacio Manuel Altamirano	Central Norte # 718 Col. Corregidora Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21220		(686) 065-9749
Instituto Baja California	Calle 2da. y Tamaulipas Col. Esperanza Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21140		(686) 055-1651
Instituto Patria	Av. de los Laureles# 55 Frac. Los Pinos Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21230		(686) 065-6024
Insurgente Pedro Moreno	Ignacio Ramirez y Rio Acaponeta Col. Miraflores Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21250		-----
IV Ayuntamiento 2	Rio Culiacan/Fco.Marquez Col. Prohogar Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21240		(686) 066-8347
Jesus Gonzalez Ortega	Rio Blanco Gonzalez Ortega Norte Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21600		(686) 061-0271
Joaquin Ramirez Arballo	Ignacio Comonfort Col. Miraflores Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21250		-----
Jose G. Valenzuela	Rio Culiacan y S. Degollado Col. Pro Hogar Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21240		(686) 066-3245
Jose Maria Morelos	Av. Celaya 260 Col. Bellavista Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21150		(686) 052-4094
Jose Maria Morelos y Pavon	Plutarco Elias Calles 1198 Col. Benito Juarez Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21250		-----
Jose Maria Iglesias	Atotonilco Col. San Jose Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21130		-----
Juan Escutia	Calzada H. Colegio Militar Campo Militar 2-B Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21170		(686) 056-6363

SCHOOLS (Cont.)			
FACILITY	ADDRESS	CONTACT	PHONE
Juan Velez	Emiliano ZapataS/N Ejido Islas Agrarias Grupo A Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21600		-----
Juan Ines de la Cruz	Calle 9na. Y Rio Champton Gonzalez Ortega Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21600		-----
Leona Vicario	Av. Reforma #850 Centro Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21100		(686) 052-8290
Leona Vicario	Rio Casas Grandes y Rio Panuco Fracc. Mirasol Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21240		(686) 062-2464
Lic. Benito Juarez	Av. Capitan Cabrillo S/N Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21210		-----
Lic. Adolfo Lopez Mateos	Esquina Poniente Col. Primero de Diciembre Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21260		(686) 066-2971
Lic. Adolfo Lopez Mateos	Calle 5ta. y Chihuahua Col. Guajardo Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21050		(686) 055-1214
Lic. Benito Juarez	Av. Capitan Cabrillo S/N Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21210		-----
Maestro Carlos Arzaba Garcia	Dr. Mora y R. Acaponeta Col. Miraflores Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21250		-----
Manuel S. Hidalgo	Brasil y Rio Sinaloa S/N Cuauhtemoc Norte Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21200		(686) 066-5188
Marcelino Magaña Mejia	Colonia Sonora Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21210		-----
Mariano Abasolo	C. Compuerta Km 11 Mariano Abasolo Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21600		-----
Martires del Agrarismo	Islas Agrarias B Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21600		-----
Mexicali	Santa Dolores Col. Santo Niño		-----
Mexico	Calle 12 y Av. Guanajuato # 1001 Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21110		(686) 053-8129

SCHOOLS IN MEXICALI (Cont.)			
FACILITY	ADDRESS	CONTACT	PHONE
Mexico	Av. Prudente Diaz y Portes Gil Col. Republica Mexicana Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21250		-----
Miguel Hidalgo	Av. Durango 1355 Col. Pueblo Nuevo Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21120		(686) 053-6740
Mision	Blvd. U Vazquez y P. de las Msiones # 2167 Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21000		-----
Maria del Carmen Pina de Rodriguez	Rio Culiacan y S. Degollado Col Pro Hogar Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21240		(686) 066-3245
Netzahualcoyotl	Av. Durango #1355 Col. Pueblo Nuevo Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21120		(686) 053-6603
Nueva Creacion Mision Del Valle	Urbano Vazquez 3167 Fracc. Mision del Valle Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21600		-----
Patria	Calle 5ta. y Chihuahua Col. Guajardo Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21050		(686) 055-1280
Plan de Guadalupe	Jalisco y Calamajue C. Revolucion Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21110		(686) 053-8146
Plan de Iguala	Av. Tabasco #2 Col. Loma Linda Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21140		(686) 054-1328
Plan de San Luis	Av. Revolucion #2300 Col. Orizaba Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21160		(686) 053-0895
Praxedis G Guerrero	Genovevo de la O y J Rojo Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21220		(686) 058-8206
Presidente Aleman	Av. Panama 199 Cuauhtemoc Sur Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21200		(686) 068-1090
Primero de Diciembre de 1953	Esq. Oriente Col. Primero de Diciembre Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21260		(686) 066-2971
Prof. Julio T. Perez	El Limonero Col. Granjas Cecilia Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21000		-----

SCHOOLS IN MEXICALI (Cont.)			
FACILITY	ADDRESS	CONTACT	PHONE
Prof. Domingo Marquez Sanchez	Grecia S/N Conjunto Urbano Orizaba Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21160		(686) 056-2402
Prof. Emiliano Miramontes	Av. Rio Nautla S/N Gonzalez Ortega Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21600		(686) 061-3620
Prof. Ignacio Ramirez Lopez	Col. Agricola Mariana Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21230		-----
Prof. J. Jesus Sigala Ojeda	Km 8 Carretera San Felipe Campamento Leon I Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21000		-----
Prof. Jovita Meza Olmos	Coatzacoalcos y Mixcoac Fracc. Villa Verde Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21600		(686) 062-2701
Prof. Maria de los Angeles Ibarra Aguilar	Dalias y Manuel Acuzña Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21210		(686) 067-1971
Prof. Ma. Luisa Urrutia de Siqueiros	Av. Santa Elena Col. Santa Lorena Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21000		-----
Quetzalcoatl	Col. Rivera Campestre Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21600		-----
Rafael Ramirez	Atenas y Rio Nuevo Bellavista Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21150		(686) 055-2144
Ricardo Flores Magon	Genovevo de la O y Javier Rojo Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21220		-----
Salvador Diaz Miron	Calle Torresillas S/N Fracc. Calafia Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21040		(686) 057-4249
Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada	Atotonilco Col. San Jose Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21130		-----
Senador Belisario Dominguez	C del Sol y Urano Santa Isabel Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21000		-----
Sergio Marquez Moreno	Av. Republica de Chile y Buenos Aires Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21200		(686) 063-3040
Teniente Andres Arreola	Michoacan y Morelia Col. Pueblo Nuevo Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21120		(686) 053-9800

SCHOOLS (Cont.)			
FACILITY	ADDRESS	CONTACT	PHONE
TTE Gral. Mariano Matamoros	Dalias y Manuel Acuña Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21210		(686) 066-5656
TTE Jose Azueta	Ejido Jalapa Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21600		-----
Ulises Irigoyen	Estacion Pascualitos Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21600		-----
Valentin Gomez Farias	Guasave y Cd. Victoria Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21050		(686) 057-7639
Venustiano Carranza	Jalisco y Calamajue C. Revolucion Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21110		(686) 053-8146
Vicente Guerrero	Av. Tabasco 2 Col. Loma Linda Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21140		(686) 054-2745
Vicente Guerrero	Ejido Tula Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21600		-----
Año de Morelos # 45	Av. Montes de Oca y Rio Loreto Col. Miraflores Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21250		-----
Centro Educativo Integral Elena Harmon	Calle Plutarco Elias #1300 Col. Benito Juarez Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21100		-----
Centro Escolar Integral de Mexicali #166	Calle I #1698 Col. Industrial Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21010		-----
Colegio Frontera	Calle K y Av. Zaragoza # 286 Col. Nueva Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21100		(686) 052-9245
David Alfaro Siqueiros	Uruguay y Rio Elota Fracc. Sonora Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21210		(686) 066-5907
Doroteo Arango #33	España e Irlanda Conjunto Urbano Orizaba Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21160		(686) 052-2086
Esc. Libertadores de America	Calle E y Compresora Col Industrial Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21010		(686) 054-5929
Esc. Sec. "7 de Diciembre de 1958"	Av. San Valentin #2637 Col. Baja California Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21130		(686) 053-9193

SCHOOLS IN MEXICALI (Cont.)			
FACILITY	ADDRESS	CONTACT	PHONE
Esc. Sec. Gral. #100	Av. San Valentin 2637 Col. Baja California Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21130		(686) 053-9001
Esc. Sec. Gral. #80	Islas Agrarias "B" Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21600		(686) 543-7545
Esc. Sec. Tecnica 12	Ejido Sinaloa Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21000		-----
Esc. Sec. Tecnica #8	Av. Sinaloa y Monterrey Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21140		(686) 055-3210
Felix de Jesus Rouger	Km 2 Calzada CETYS Col. Rivera Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21600		(686) 065-1501
Francisco I. Madero #5	Villahermosa y Camp. Col. Nueva Esperanza Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21050		(686) 055-2040
Francisco Zarco #1	Rio S/N Miguel Gonzalez Ortega Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21000		(686) 561-0472
Hermanos Flores Magon #60	Av. Central Norte Frac. Imperial Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21220		-----
Ignacio Sanchez Campos #93	Lazaro Cardenas S/N Ejido Islas Agrarias "A" Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21600		-----
Instituto Salvatierra #1	Calzada Justo Sierra 1235 Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21230		(686) 068-1510
Jesus Reyes Heroles	Michoacan y Chilpancingo Col. Pueblo Nuevo Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21120		(686) 054-1393
Justo Sierra #75	Panama y Buenos Aires Col. Cuauhtemoc Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21200		(686) 068-3161
Lic. Benito Juarez #22	Calle 9 y Panuco Frac. Nuevo Mexico Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21600		(686) 061-1480
Lic. Jose F. Guajardo #50	Salina Cruz 1150 Col. Guajardo Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21050		(686) 057-7226
Magisterio #18	Republica de Ecuador Col. Alamos Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21210		(686) 066-5884

SCHOOLS (Cont.)			
FACILITY	ADDRESS	CONTACT	PHONE
Moises Saenz #6	Av. Baja California Entre 12 y 13 Col. Santa Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21100		(686) 053-8411
Rafael Ramirez	Calle del Salto S/N Col. Bellavista Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21150		(686) 052-6980
Revolucion Mexicana #62	Yucatan y Morelia Col. Esperanza Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21140		(686) 055-1525
Sec. 18 de Marzo 1938	Av. Obregon y Calle #1325 Col. Nueva Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21100		(686) 052-5491
Sec. 81 Coronel Esteban Cantu J.	Av. Maricelas S/N Granjas Santa Cecilia Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21600		-----
Sec. General # 46	Rio Fuerte Laguna Zirahuen Gonzalez Ortega Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21600		(686) 561-4011
Sec. SNTE #23	Calle H y Gustavo Sotelo Col. Heroes de Nacozari Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21020		-----
Guarderia Infantil #2 Santa Clara	Calle Mazatlan y Av. Baja California Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21110		-----
Inicial Araceli	Calle E S/N Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21100		(686) 002-9177
MEDICAL CLINICS AND HOSPITALS			
Hospital Almater	Francisco I. Madero 1060 Col. Segunda Seccion Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21200		(686) 553-4015
Hospital El Buen Samaritano	Navolato 1299 Col. Oajardo Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21100		(686) 555-3506
Hospital Mexico Americano de B.C.	Ave. De La Reforma 1000 Col. Nueva Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21100		(686) 552-2300
Hospital y Clinic San Jose	Brasil 1235 Col. Alamitos Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21210		(686) 565-3267
Centro de Salud	Av. Pioneros 1005 Col. Hidalgo Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21000		(686) 561-8577

MEDICAL CLINICS AND HOSPITALS (Cont.)			
FACILITY	ADDRESS	CONTACT	PHONE
Centro Medico Morelos	Av. Jose Maria Morelos 315 Col. Primera Seccion Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21100		(686) 561-8577
Centro Quirurgico Del Valle	Alvaro Obregon 684 Col. Primera Seccion Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21100		(686) 553-5794
Sanatorio Santa Catalina	De La Reforma 1809 Col. Nueva Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21100		(686) 552-5693
Sanatorio Guadalupe	H. Colegio Militar 980 Col. Pueblo Nuevo Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21240		(686) 553-8581
Sanatorio De la Luz	Calle F 1650 Col. Industrial Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21240		(686) 553-3250
Clinica Nuestra Señora del Rosario	Santa Rosa 2158 Col. Mexicali Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21000		(686) 553-8285
Clinica Quiroz	Uxmal 1000 Col. Esperanza Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21140		(686) 557-7600
Clinica San Gabriel	Guadalupe Victoria 880 Col. Pro-Hogar Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21240		(686) 566-1114
Cruz Roja Mexicana	Col. Pueblo Nuevo Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21120		(686) 500-0132
Cruz Roja Mexicana	Carretera a Tijuana Km 68 Col. Rio Nuevo Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21120		(686) 575-0288
Cruz Roja Mexicana	Durango S/N Col. Rio Nuevo Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21120		(686) 554-1681
Hospital General	Alfareros CE Col. Industrial Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21000		(686) 557-4338
Hospital De Las Californias	Av. Jalisco 1099 Col. Pueblo Nuevo Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21120		(686) 553-4371

MEDICAL CLINICS AND HOSPITALS (Cont.)			
FACILITY	ADDRESS	CONTACT	PHONE
Hospital Del Desierto	Av. Francisco Sarabia 1300 Col. Zacatecas Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21010		(686) 557-1483
IMSS Clinica 16	Calzada Cuauhtemoc S/N Col. Centro Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21000		(686) 555-5078
IMSS Urgencias Clinica 16	Uxmal S/N Col. Esperanza Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21140		(686) 555-5075
ISESALUD	Calle F 14000 Col. Industrial Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21010		(686) 554-7417
ISSSTECALI	Av. Francisco J. Mina S/N Col. Centro Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21000		(686) 566-2754
Centro Medico Reforma	De la Reforma 999 Col. Segunda Seccion Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21100		(686) 554-1006
Sanatorio La Mexicana	Av. Nicaragua 477 Col. Cuauhtemoc Sur Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21200		(686) 566-6856
Sanatorio Santa Catalina	De La Reforma 1809 Col. Nueva Mexicali, B.C. C.P. 21100		(686) 554-9993

APPENDIX B
RESPONSE RESOURCES

APPENDIX B
RESPONSE RESOURCES
MEXICALI, BAJA CALIFORNIA

Mexicali Fire Administration																																															
<p><u>EQUIPMENT:</u></p> <p>37 Fire Engines 22 Ambulances 01 Commands 01 Lighting unit 01 Hazardous Material unit 01 Truck with ladder tower 11 Rescue units 02 Telesquirt 05 Patrol cars 02 Tractor-trailer trucks 05 Transportation units 01 Fire hydrant units</p> <p><u>EMERGENCY RESPONDERS:</u></p> <p>The Mexicali Fire Administration is the main response entity in the City of Mexicali. There are 23 fire stations and an Emergency Response Center in the city. The local fire authority consists of 229 staff members during three shifts over 24 hours. Twenty four staff members are assigned to the Hazardous Material response team.</p>	<p><u>RESPONSE CAPABILITIES:</u></p> <p>All fire stations have units and equipment to extinguish and control fires. The location and number of personal per station is as follows:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr><td>Colonia Hidalgo</td><td style="text-align: right;">32</td></tr> <tr><td>Parque Vicente Guerrero</td><td style="text-align: right;">25</td></tr> <tr><td>Colonia Pueblo nuevo</td><td style="text-align: right;">14</td></tr> <tr><td>Poblado Gonzalez Ortega</td><td style="text-align: right;">19</td></tr> <tr><td>Colonia Independencia</td><td style="text-align: right;">13</td></tr> <tr><td>Colonia Baja California</td><td style="text-align: right;">11</td></tr> <tr><td>Ciudad Morelos</td><td style="text-align: right;">11</td></tr> <tr><td>Poblado los Algodones</td><td style="text-align: right;">8</td></tr> <tr><td>Poblado Benito Juarez</td><td style="text-align: right;">9</td></tr> <tr><td>Estacion Guadalupe Victoria</td><td style="text-align: right;">11</td></tr> <tr><td>Colonias Nuevas</td><td style="text-align: right;">7</td></tr> <tr><td>Estacion Delta</td><td style="text-align: right;">9</td></tr> <tr><td>Ejido Venustiano Carranza</td><td style="text-align: right;">9</td></tr> <tr><td>Colonia Progreso</td><td style="text-align: right;">7</td></tr> <tr><td>Colonia Santa Isabel</td><td style="text-align: right;">5</td></tr> <tr><td>San Felipe</td><td style="text-align: right;">9</td></tr> <tr><td>Ejido Hermosillo</td><td style="text-align: right;">4</td></tr> <tr><td>Ejido Hechicera</td><td style="text-align: right;">3</td></tr> <tr><td>Poblado Sanson Flores</td><td style="text-align: right;">3</td></tr> <tr><td>Ejido Nuevo Leon</td><td style="text-align: right;">7</td></tr> <tr><td>Ejido Oaxaca</td><td style="text-align: right;">3</td></tr> <tr><td>Poblado El Faro</td><td style="text-align: right;">6</td></tr> <tr><td>Melchor Ocampo</td><td style="text-align: right;">4</td></tr> </table>	Colonia Hidalgo	32	Parque Vicente Guerrero	25	Colonia Pueblo nuevo	14	Poblado Gonzalez Ortega	19	Colonia Independencia	13	Colonia Baja California	11	Ciudad Morelos	11	Poblado los Algodones	8	Poblado Benito Juarez	9	Estacion Guadalupe Victoria	11	Colonias Nuevas	7	Estacion Delta	9	Ejido Venustiano Carranza	9	Colonia Progreso	7	Colonia Santa Isabel	5	San Felipe	9	Ejido Hermosillo	4	Ejido Hechicera	3	Poblado Sanson Flores	3	Ejido Nuevo Leon	7	Ejido Oaxaca	3	Poblado El Faro	6	Melchor Ocampo	4
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Source: Mexicali Fire Administration

**APPENDIX B
RESPONSE RESOURCES
CALEXICO, CALIFORNIA**

Calexico Fire Department	
<p><u>Haz Mat inventory (Decon Trailer):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 18' enclosed Decon trailer 1 Decon shower canopy w/accessories 1 water heating system (electric) 1 contaminated water collection bladder 2 stokes baskets 1 roll through system (for stokes baskets) 1 1 1/2 x 4 garden hose manifold 2 25' garden hoses 2 short handle scrub brushes 3 water wands 1 5 lbs. ABC fire extinguisher 	<p><u>EMERGENCY RESPONSE PERSONNEL:</u></p> <p>The Calexico Fire Department staffs 27 uniformed personnel. Seven members of the department are trained and assigned to the Imperial Valley Hazardous Emergency Assistance Team (HEAT). These seven members are certified at the Technician/Specialist level and are able to perform in atmospheres requiring the highest levels of personal protective equipment available.</p> <p>The remainder of the departments' personnel are trained to the first responder operation (FRO) level and are able to provide support at hazardous materials incidents which including establishing command, scene safety considerations, isolation of the spill area, deny entry, making notifictaion, and decontamination.</p> <p><u>RESPONSE CAPABILITIES:</u></p> <p>The Calexico Fire Department uses an extensive variety of highly technical monitoring and analytical equipment. This equipment allows for detection and identification of chemical, radioactive and biological agents. Personal protective equipment for every hazard level is also carried on the response apparatus. The Haz Mat units and personnel respond as a part of a joint response team with El Centro, Imperial County, Brawley, Holtville, Calipatria, and Niland Fire Departments to incidents 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, throughout the Imperial Valley.</p>

Source: Calexico Fire Department

**APPENDIX B
RESPONSE RESOURCES
IMPERIAL COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Imperial County Hazardous Emergency Assistance Team (HEAT)	
<p><u>APPARATUS:</u></p> <p>1 Hazardous Material Response Apparatus 1 Hazardous Material Command Apparatus</p> <p><u>EQUIPMENT:</u></p> <p>An extensive variety of highly technical monitoring and analytical equipment is utilized by the hazardous emergency assistance team. This equipment allows for detection and identification of chemical, radioactive, and biologic agents. Personal protective equipment for every hazard level is also carried on the response apparatus, and is utilized as required. A current equipment (monitoring/detection) inventory for each apparatus is maintained by the Hazardous Emergency Assistance Team and is available for review by first responder agencies upon request.</p> <p><u>Major PPE</u></p> <p>Level A (HPS and Disposable) Level B Encapsulating Level B Splash SCBA and APR respirators</p> <p><u>Communications</u></p> <p>800 MHz radios Cell phone, fax and modem line Portable Computers</p>	<p><u>EMERGENCY RESPONSE PERSONNEL:</u></p> <p>The Imperial County Hazardous Emergency Assistance Team (HEAT) is comprised of 53 California State Certified Hazardous Materials Technicians and Specialists from local fire departments, Imperial County Environmental Health Department and Imperial Irrigation District. The HEAT personnel respond to incidents 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, throughout Imperial County. The remainder of fire department personnel are trained to the first responder operations level and are able to provide support at hazardous materials incidents which include establishing command, scene safety considerations, isolation of the spill area, denying entry, making notification, and decontamination.</p> <p><u>RESPONSE CAPABILITIES:</u></p> <p>The HEAT personnel use a wide variety of specialized equipment to protect the citizens of Imperial County during hazardous emergencies. All personnel assigned to this team are trained to the Hazardous Materials Technician or Specialist level, and are able to perform in situations requiring the highest level of personal protective equipment available.</p>

Source: Imperial County Office of Emergency Services

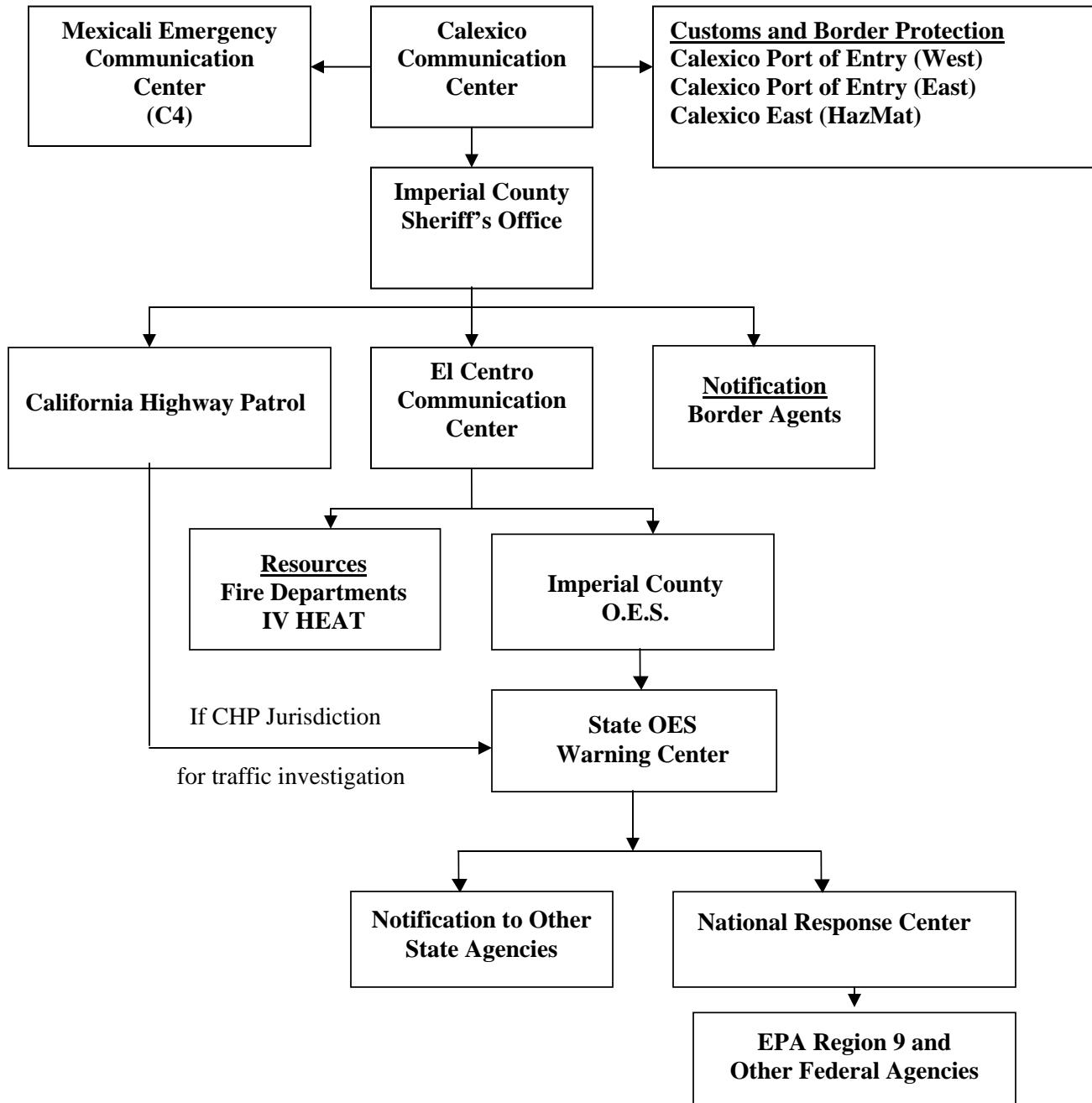
APPENDIX C

BINATIONAL EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION FLOW CHART

APPENDIX C

BINATIONAL EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION FLOW CHART

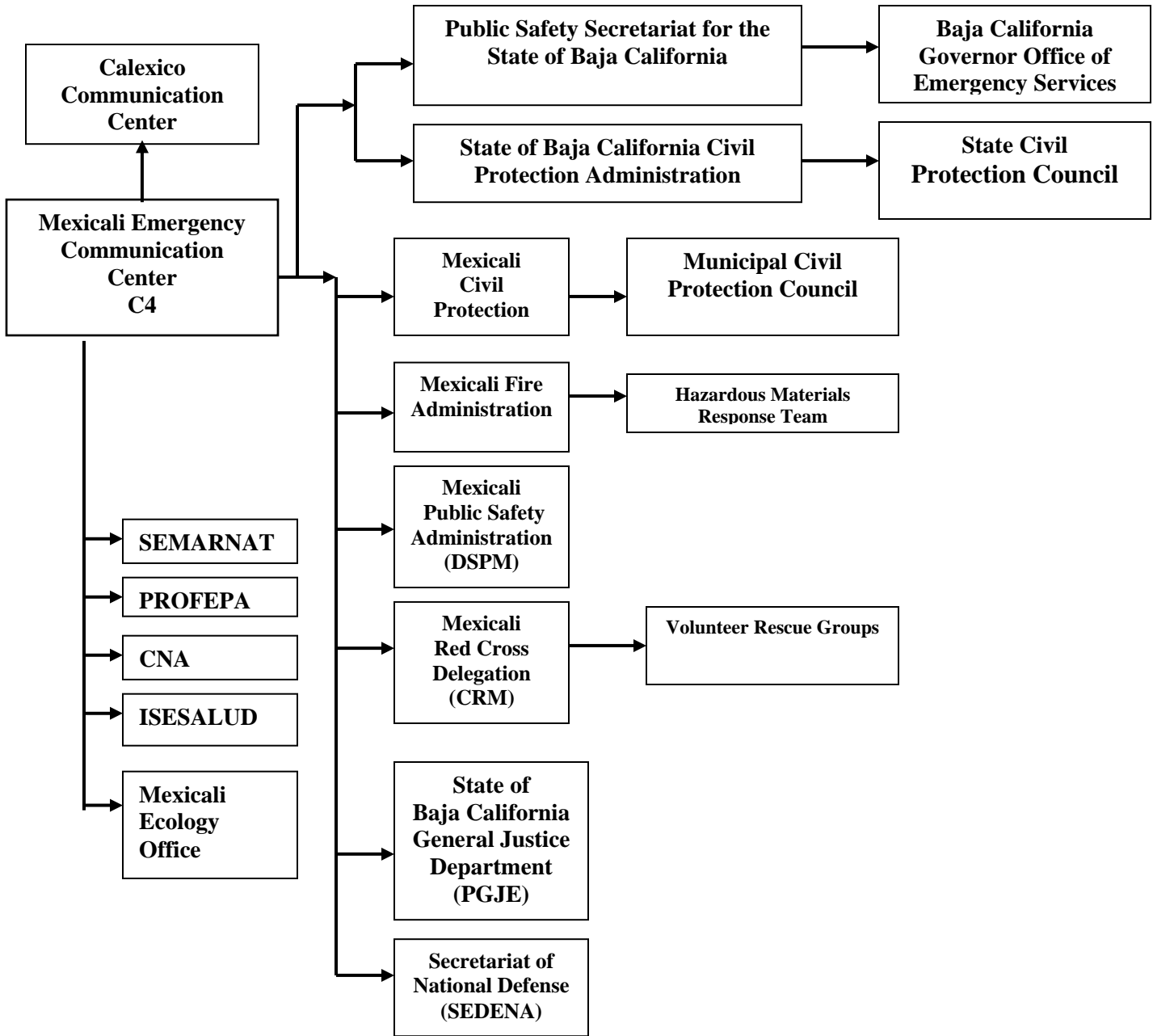
SOUTHBOUND NOTIFICATION



APPENDIX C

BINATIONAL EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION FLOW CHART

NORTHBOUND NOTIFICATION



APPENDIX D

24-HOUR EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION

APPENDIX D

24-HOUR EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION

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

<i>UNITED STATES *</i>	<i>MEXICO</i>
<i>First Response</i> 9-1-1 (in U.S.)	<i>First Response</i> 066 (in Mexico)
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Local phone numbers</i></p> <p><u>Calexico Communication Center</u> (760) 768-2190</p> <p><u>City of Calexico Fire Department</u> (760) 768-2150 Station 1 (760) 768-2155 Station 2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Local phone numbers</i></p> <p><u>Mexicali Fire Administration</u> 01152(686) 561-8212 / 01152 (686) 561-8232</p> <p><u>Mexicali HazMat Unit</u> 01152(686) 554-6450</p> <p><u>Mexicali Civil Protection</u> 01152(686) 554-9211 / 01152(686) 552-6918</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Imperial County phone numbers</i></p> <p><u>Imperial County Fire Department</u> (760) 355-1191</p> <p><u>Imperial County Sheriff's Office</u> (760) 339-6312</p> <p><u>Imperial County O.E.S.</u> (760) 355-1191</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>State phone numbers</i></p> <p><u>Governor's Office of Emergency Services</u> (916) 845-8911</p> <p><u>Cal EPA OES Warning Control Center</u> (888) 334-2258</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>State phone numbers</i></p> <p><u>Public Safety Communication Center (C4)</u> 066 / 01152 (686) 559-8090</p> <p><u>Baja California Civil Protection Administration</u> 01152(686) 557-2850 / 01152(686) 555-4998</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Federal phone numbers</i></p> <p><u>National Response Center</u> 1-800 300-2193</p> <p><u>US EPA Region IX</u> (415) 947- 4400</p> <p><u>EPA Regional Response Center</u> 1-800-300-2193</p> <p><u>Customs and Border Protection</u> (760) 768-2299 Ext 216/304 West (760) 768-2453 / (760) 768-2338 East (760) 768-2412 East Hazardous Materials</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Federal phone numbers</i></p> <p><u>National Communication Center CENACOM</u> 01152(55) 5550-4885</p> <p><u>PROFEPA</u> 01152(686) 568-9260</p> <p><u>Mexican Immigration Office</u> 01152(686) 552-6993 / 01152(686) 552-9050</p> <p><u>Mexican Customs</u> 01152(686) 551-5211 / 01152(686) 567-3003 / 01152(686) 552-6772</p>

*Note: Callers from Mexico dial 001+number

APPENDIX E
LOCAL EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION FORM

APPENDIX E

LOCAL EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION FORM FORMA PARA NOTIFICACION DE EMERGENCIAS LOCALES

Dispatch use only /Sólo para uso de la Central de Respuesta a Emergencias

NOTIFICATION / RECEIVED DATE _____
FECHA DE NOTIFICACION / RECIBO

NOTIFIED / RECEIVED BY _____
NOTIFICADO / RECIBIDO POR

NOTIFICATION/ RECEIVED TIME _____
HORA DE NOTIFICACION / RECIBIDO

ASSIGNED TO _____
ASIGNADO A

LOCATION OF PROBLEM _____
LUGAR DEL PROBLEMA

REPORTED BY _____
REPORTADO POR

TITLE _____
TITULO

CITY _____
CIUDAD

AGENCY _____
AGENCIA

PHONE _____
TELEFONO

ADDRESS _____
DIRECCION

NEAREST PORT OF ENTRY CALEXICO/MEXICAL I CALEXICO EAST/MEXICALI II
PUERTO DE ENTRADA MAS CERCANO

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INVOLVED _____
MATERIALES PELIGROSOS INVOLUCRADOS

ESTIMATED QUANTITY DISCHARGED _____
CANTIDAD ESTIMADA QUE SE DERRAMO

NATURE OF THE ACCIDENT: FACILITY ROADWAY RAILROAD AIRPORT OTHER

NATURALEZA ACCIDENTE : EMPRESA CAMINO FERROCARRIL AEROPUERTO OTRO

INJURIES / LESIONADOS: YES NO EVACUATIONS / EVACUACIONES: YES NO

INCIDENT COMMANDER CONTACT INFORMATION _____
INFORMACION PARA CONTACTAR AL COMANDANTE DEL INCIDENTE

SCENE PHONE _____
TELEFONO EN EL LUGAR DEL INCIDENTE

ACTION TAKEN/COMMENTS _____
ACCIONES TOMADAS/COMENTARIOS

DEH NOTIFIED (DAY AND TIME) _____
NOTIFICACION A DEH

APPENDIX F
INCIDENT REPORT CHECKLIST

APPENDIX F
INCIDENT REPORT CHECKLIST

<p>a. Reporting party (name of functionary or responder, telephone number, and address)/informante (nombre del funcionario o de él que responde, número de teléfono y dirección):</p>
<p>b. Suspected responsible party (name, telephone number, and address)/Probable entidad responsable (nombre, número de teléfono y dirección):</p>
<p>c. Description of incident (how the release, spill, fire, or explosion occurred)/descripción del incidente (cómo ocurrió la fuga, el derrame, el fuego o la explosión):</p>
<p>d. Date and time of incident/fecha y hora del incidente:</p>

APPENDIX F
INCIDENT REPORT CHECKLIST

e. Vehicle identification number/número de identificación del vehículo:
f. Location/lugar:
g. Type of container and capacity/tipo de contenedor y capacidad:
h. Specific identifiers (e.g., cross road, railroad milepost)/identificadores específicos (e.g., intersección, kilómetro de la vía del ferrocarril):
i. Hazardous substances involved/sustancias peligrosas involucradas:

APPENDIX F
INCIDENT REPORT CHECKLIST

j. Quantity/cantidad:

k. Spill or release to air, soil, or water: Where is it going? How much to water?/derrame o escape al aire, suelo o agua:
¿hacia dónde va? ¿qué cantidad va al agua?:

l. Corrective actions taken/acciones de corrección tomadas:

m. Roads closed/caminos cerrados:

APPENDIX F
INCIDENT REPORT CHECKLIST

n. Number of deaths, injuries, or evacuations/número de muertos, heridos o evacuaciones:

o. Other notifications made/otras notificaciones hechas:

p. Additional comments/comentarios adicionales:

APPENDIX G

**U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION PROCEDURES
FOR CROSS BORDER EMERGENCY RESPONSE**

PO Box 632
Calexico, CA 92232



**U.S. Customs and
Border Protection**

AUG 12 2004

Ms. Lauren Volpini
U.S./Mexico Program Manager
Environmental Protection Agency
Calexico, California 92231

SUBJECT: Chemical Emergency Preparedness Calexico Ports of Entry

Dear Ms. Volpini:

The Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection, San Diego Field Office, Calexico Port of Entry, takes pride in participating in the Bi-National Prevention and Emergency Response Plan between the cities of Calexico, California and Mexicali, Baja California, Mexico.

The following procedures will facilitate the emergency entry of qualified emergency personnel from Mexico to the United States in the event of a hazardous material spill.

1. Immediately contact Customs and Border Protection Operations Office at either the downtown port of entry at 760-768-2699 extension 304 or 760 768-2630 or the east port of entry at 760-768-2338 or 760-768-2345 or the Cargo Facility Operations Office at 760-768-2347, describing the nature of the accident/spill. The duty Watch Commander or Supervisor will then contact the Port Director or the Field Office for further direction.
2. Only qualified emergency personnel should apply to enter the United States as part of an organized and recognized emergency response team.
3. Customs and Border Protection Officers providing for a quick and rapid inspection process will conduct joint inspections of qualified personnel.

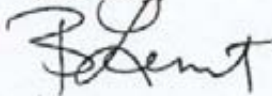
In the event of an emergency, the entry of all responding fire, emergency medical and law enforcement personnel acting in an official capacity would be accommodated per section 212(d)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Section 212(d)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act provides for the waiver of either a passport or visa (Laser Visa), "...on the basis of an unforeseen emergency..." The waiver authority contained in section 212(d)(4) is intended to provide discretionary flexibility in enforcing the law in extraordinary situations.

It is hoped that in the event of hazardous/emergency situations, all parties will strive to provide a professional and expeditious process to allow emergency personnel to respond to life and death situations on both sides of the United States – Mexico border. The Officers of Customs and Border Protection, Calexico Port of Entry, stand ready to assist when requested.

Chief David De La Peza is the point of contact on all matters associated with this issue. You may reach him at (760) 802-9208.

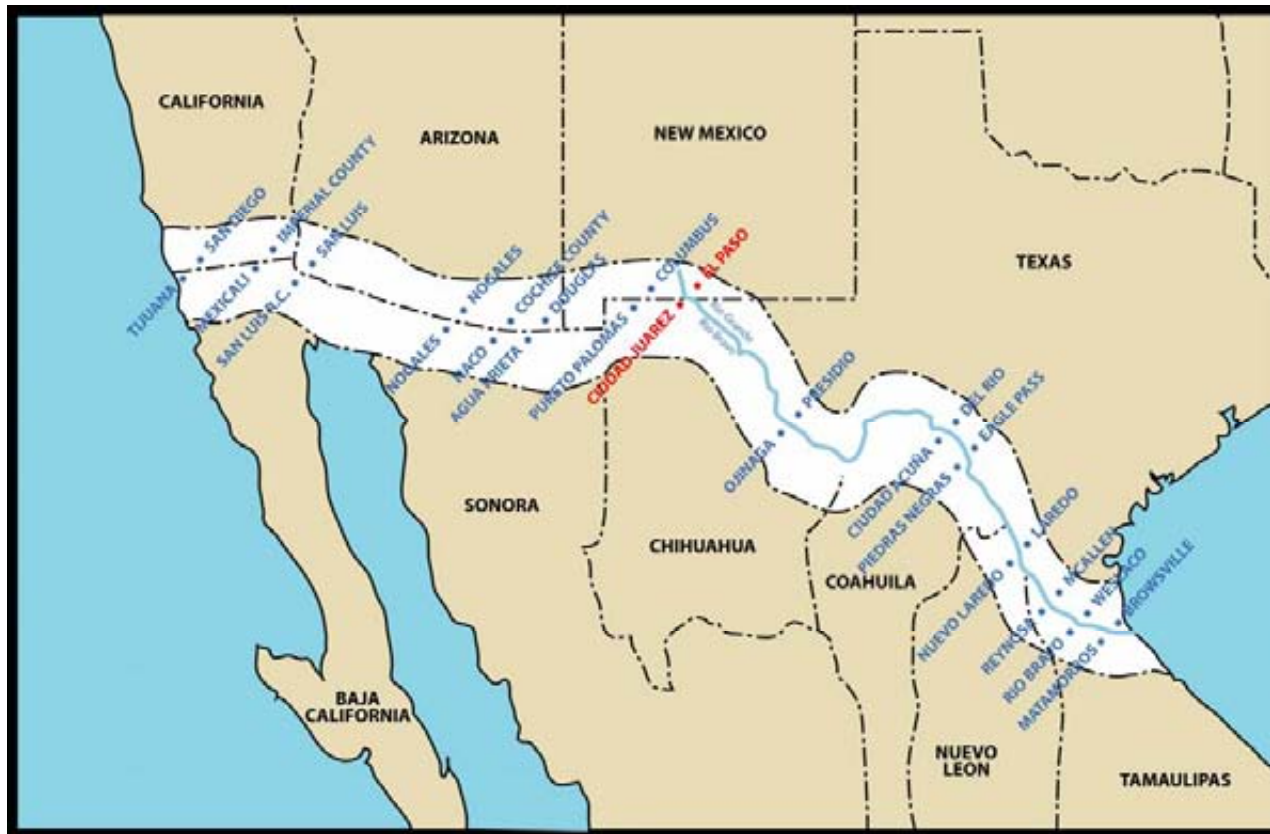
Sincerely,



Bonnie L. Lemert
Port Director
Calexico Port of Entry

MAPS

Map 1: Status of the U.S.-Mexico Sister Cities Contingency Planning Activities



Activity in Progress

Plan Signed

Map 2 : Aerial Photo of Imperial County, CA / Mexicali, B. C. Border Region



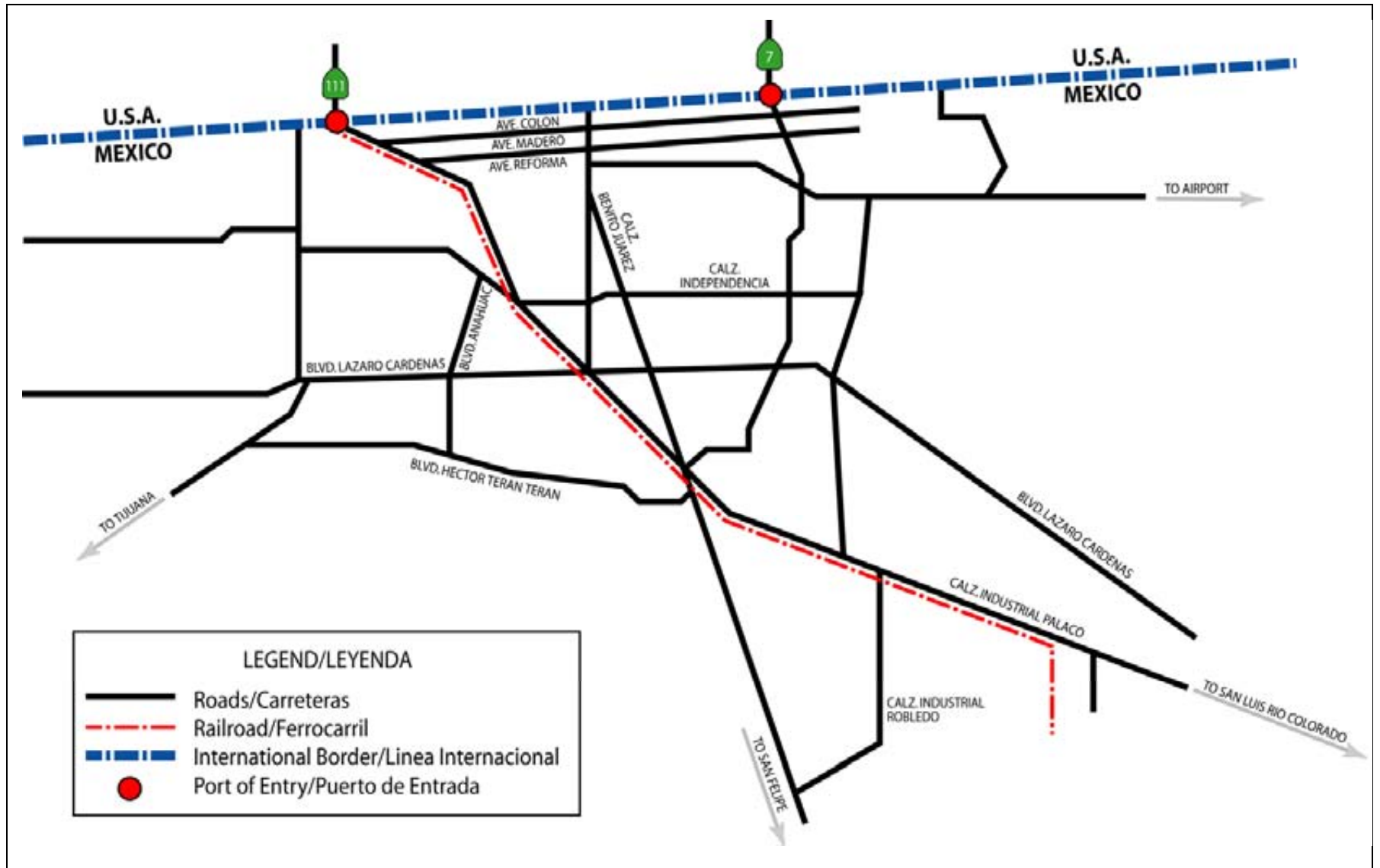
LEGEND/LEYENDA

 International Border/Linea Internacional

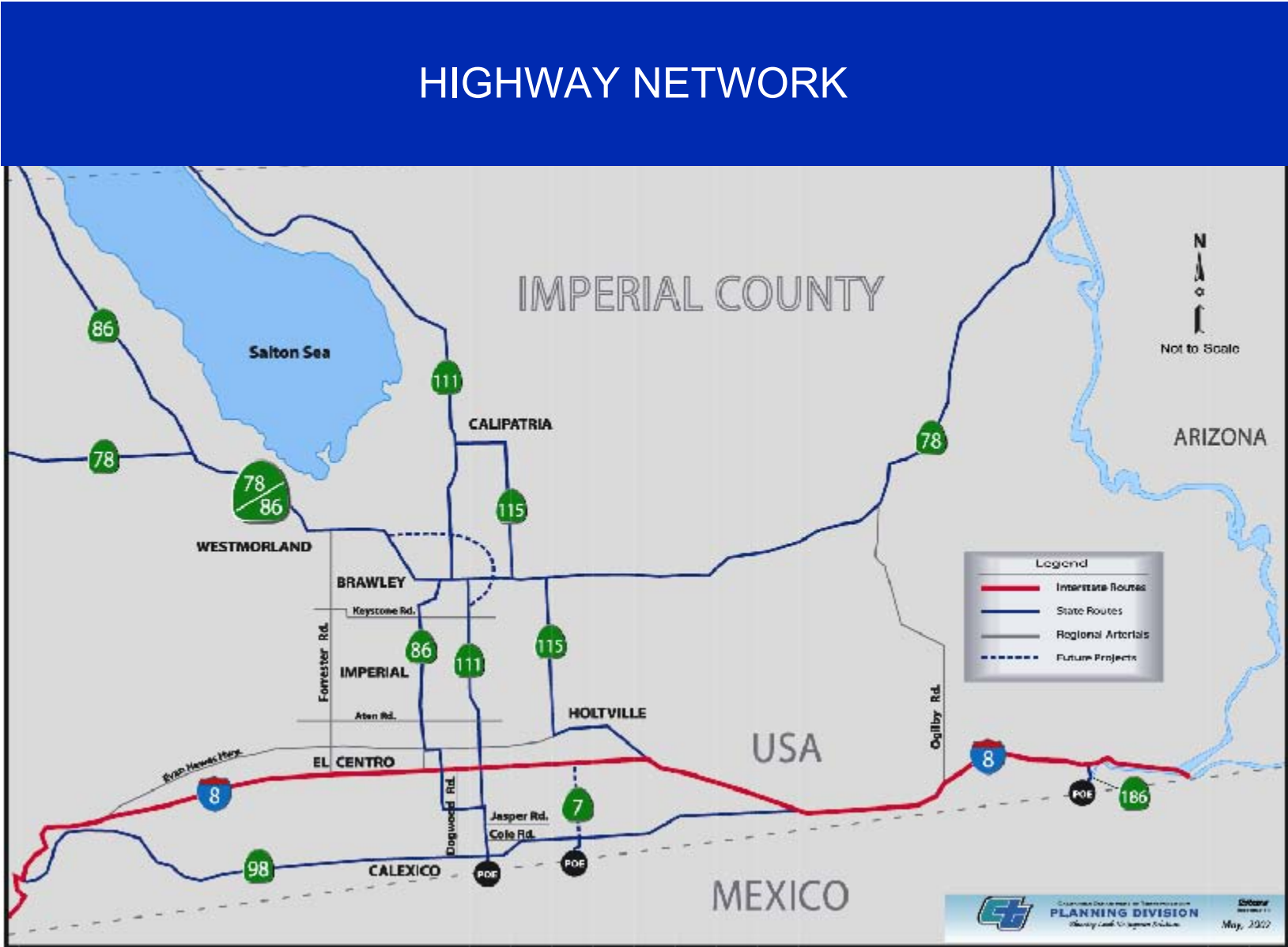
 Port of Entry/Puerto de Entrada

Source: Aerial Fotobank, a Division of Landiscor
Date: August 2004

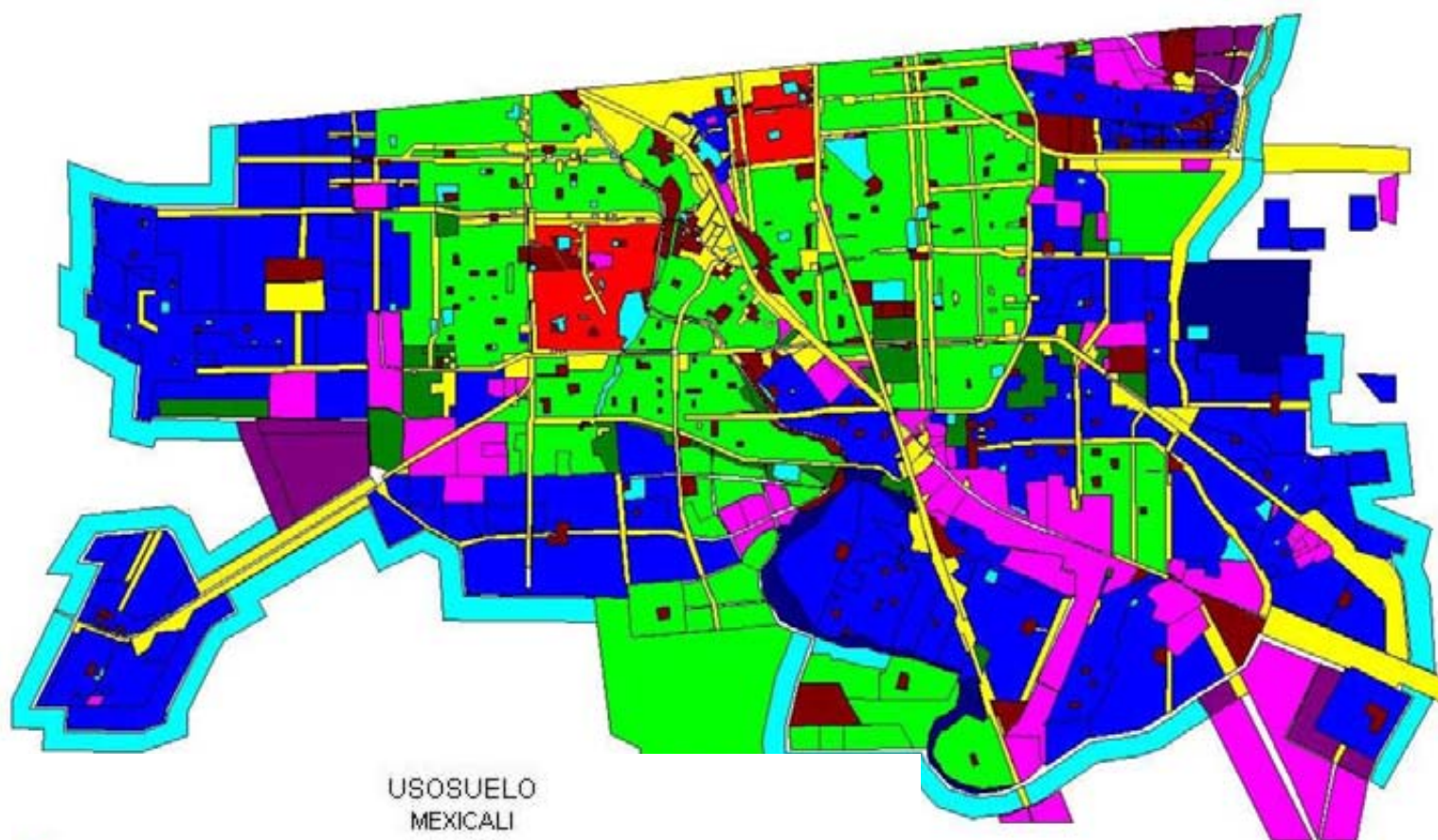
Map 3: Mexicali Highway Network



Map 4: Imperial County Highway Network



Map 5: Land Uses in Mexicali, Baja California



- USOSUELO MEXICALI**
- Superficie para uso habitacional de densidad alta
 - Superficie para uso habitacional de densidad media
 - Superficie para uso habitacional de densidad baja
 - Superficie para uso Industrial
 - Superficie para uso de corredor urbano, centro y subcentro urbano comercial
 - Superficie no urbanizable intraurbana
 - Superficie para equipamiento urbano para la salud, el deporte, educación, admini
 - Superficie para uso mixto
 - Superficie no urbanizable o de preservación ecológica
 - Superficie para otros usos urbanos

PLANO:

USOS DE SUELO

COORDINACIÓN:

INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES SOCIALES, UABC

PROYECTO:

INVENTARIO DE SUELO DE LOS ESTADOS DE BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR Y SINALOA

CIUDAD:

MEXICALI, B. C. MÉXICO

ESCALA GRÁFICA





LABORATORIO DE GEOMÁTICA

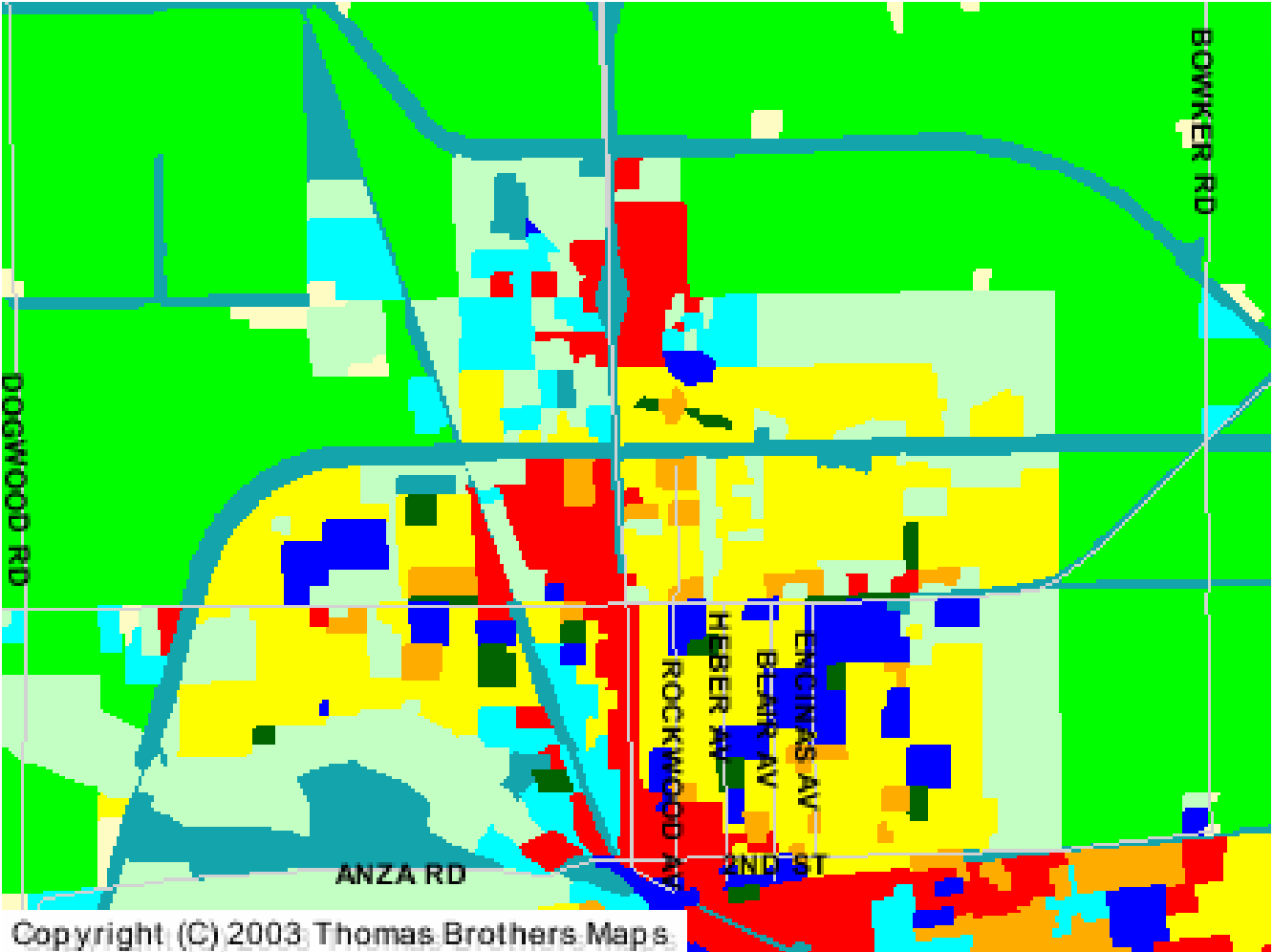
UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE BAJA CALIFORNIA

SEDESOL

Map 6: Land Use in Calexico, California

LEGEND

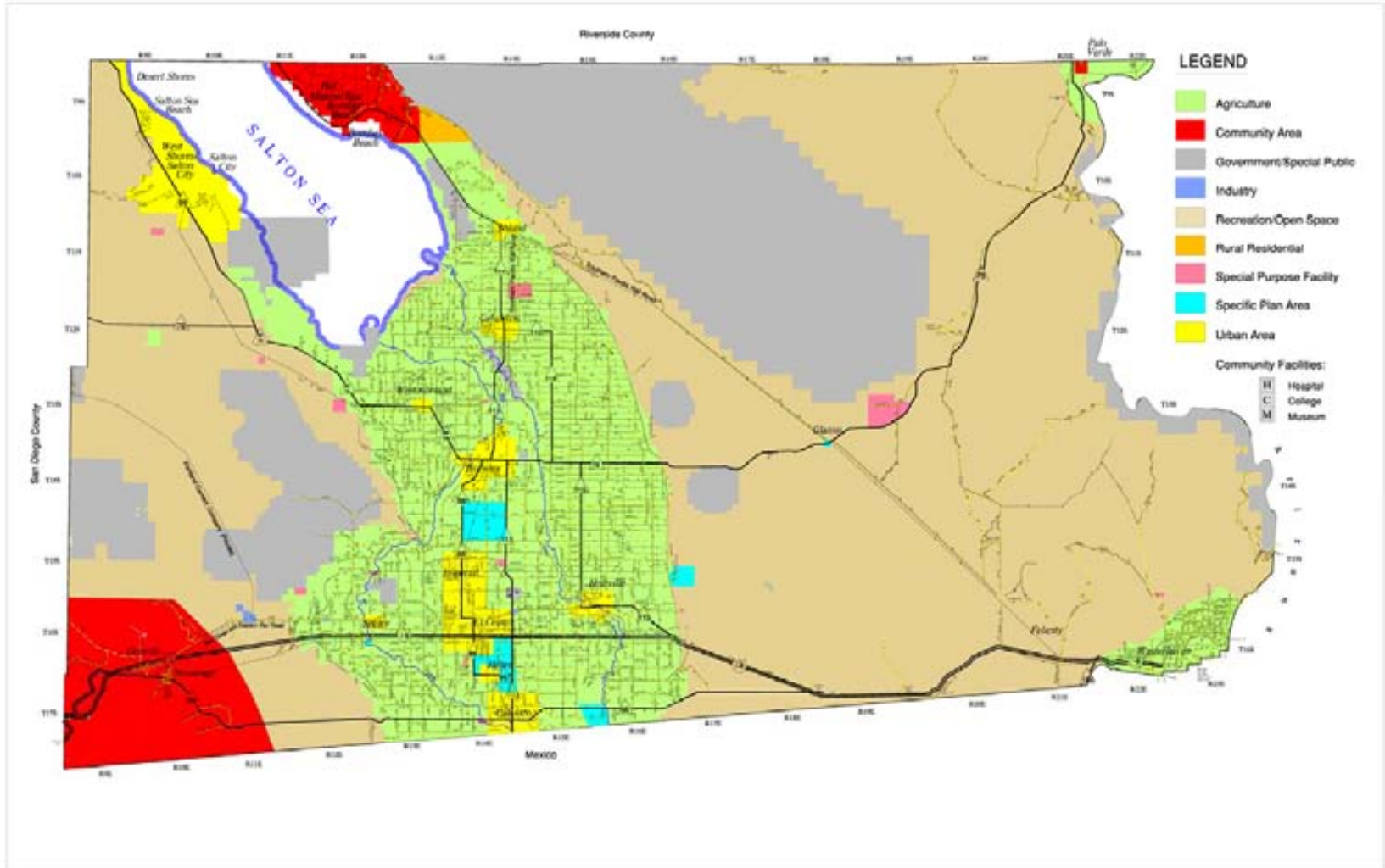
-  Freeway
-  Street Labels
-  Major Streets
-  Rural Density Residential
-  Low Density Residential
-  Medium-High Density Residential
-  Commercial
-  Public Facilities
-  Transportation and Utilities
-  Industrial
-  Open Space and Recreation
-  Agriculture
-  Extraction
-  Water and Floodways
-  Vacant



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Map 7: Land Uses in Imperial County, California



Imperial County
General Plan

Imperial County Land Use Plan

Updated: January 14, 2004

Adopted November 5, 1993 by the Board of Supervisors through Minute Order # 18 0

Land Use Element

