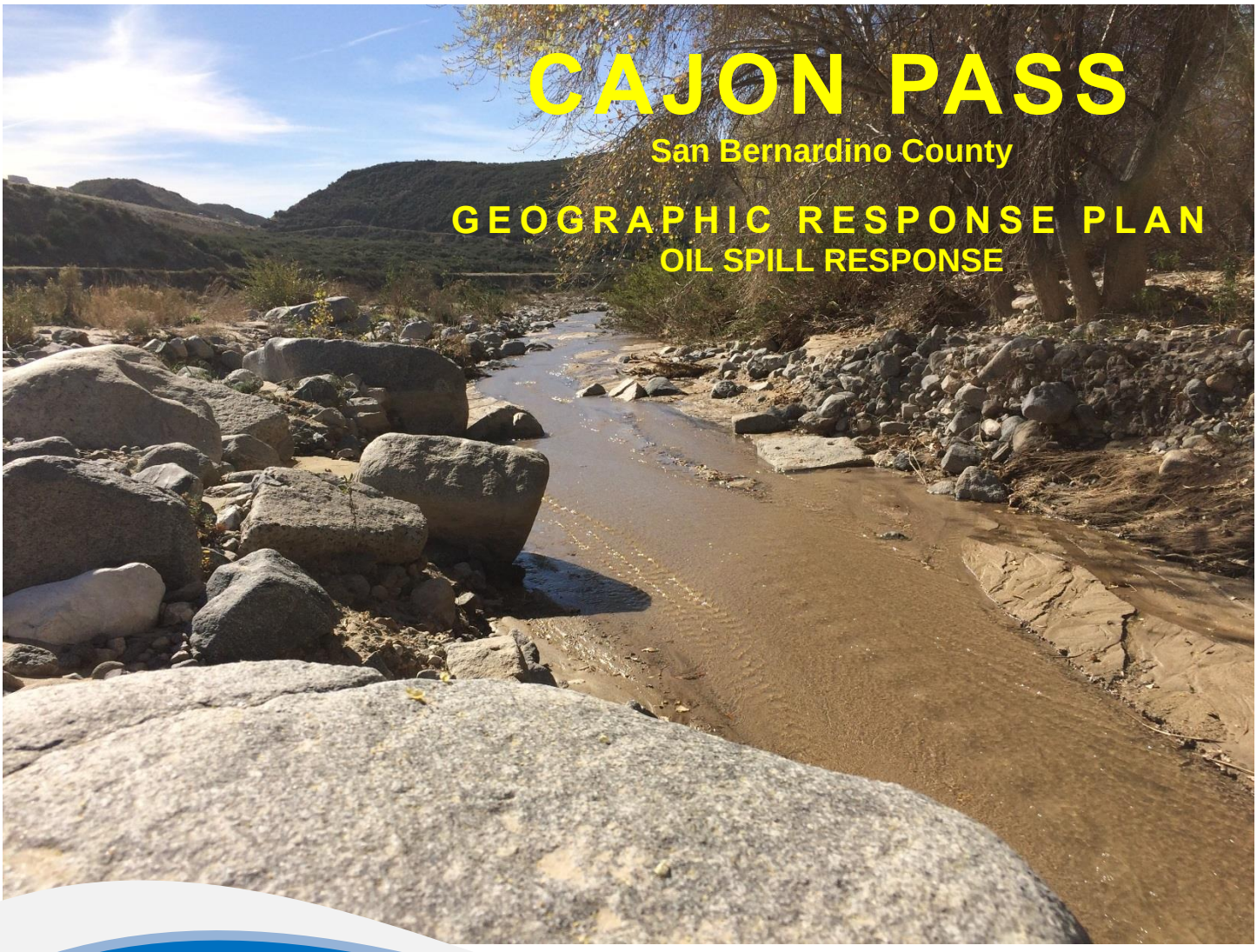

CAJON PASS

San Bernardino County

GEOGRAPHIC RESPONSE PLAN

OIL SPILL RESPONSE

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

OFFICE OF SPILL PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

MARCH 2019

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Spill Response Contact Sheet

*** Staffed 24-Hours/Day**

Immediate Emergency Notifications for Oil Spills : Call Upon Discovery of Spill	
Local Emergency Response Agencies	**911***
State Notification - California State Warning Center (CSWC) State Law requires that ANY discharge or threatened discharge of oil into STATE WATERS must be reported to the CSWC immediately. †	**(800) 852-7550* or (916) 845-8911**
Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) San Bernardino County Fire, HazMat Division	**(909) 386-8401 (909) 386-8425* (909) 386-8430***
Federal Notification - National Response Center (as appropriate): If the spill equals or exceeds Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Federal Reportable Quantites. ‡Federal Reportable Quantities: http://www.epa.gov/superfund/policy/release/rq/index.htm	**(800) 424-8802***

Infrastructure Emergency Notification: Promptly Notify	
Railroad, Pipeline, Fixed Facilities	
UPRR Railroad Emergency	**(888) 877-7267**
BNSF Railroad Emergency	**(800) 832-5452**
Southwest Gas Corporation	**(760) 241-8120**
CalNev/Kinder Morgan Pipeline Emergency	**(909) 877-2414**
Southern California Gas	**(213) 244-8900**

Highways, Utilities, Dams, Other Infrastructure	
California Highway Patrol (as appropriate)	**(909) 428-5400**
California Department of Transportation (CalTrans)	**(909) 383-2594**
DTSC/Cal EPA	**(909) 323-2514**
State Water Projects/Aqueducts	**(661) 944-8600**

Oil Spill Response Agency Notifications: Promptly Notify	
CDFW Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR)	
OSPR Dispatch - Report Oil Spills	**800-852-7550* or 800-OILS-911***

Oiled Wildlife Care Network	
OWCN Activation/Oiled Wildlife Hotline	**(877) UCD-OWCN (877) 823-6926***

Local Fire and Law Enforcement	
San Bernardino County Fire Dept.	**(909) 356-3805***
San Bernardino County Sheriff	**(909) 356-3854***
CalFire	**(800) 992-4494***
Fontana Police Department	**(909) 822-1121***
Rialto Police Department	**(909) 820-2550***
San Bernardino City Police Dept.	**(909) 383-5311***

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	
Emergency Response	**(800) 300-2193***

CALFIRE Office of the State Fire Marshal	
24-Hour Duty Chief	**(916) 323-7390***
On-Call Pipeline Safety Engineer	
Doug Allen	**(916) 591-0699**

Local Government (City and County)	
Local OES/County Emergency Mgmt.	**(909) 356-3998***
San Bernardino County Fire, HazMat Division CUPA	**(909) 386-8401 (909) 386-8425* (909) 386-8430***
San Bernardino County Public Health Environmental Health Services	**(800) 782-4264 (800) 442-2283**

* Staffed 24-Hours/Day

Affected or Adjacent Agencies to Notify Early-On as Appropriate; If In Doubt, Notify

Utilities, Dams, Hydroelectric, Infrastructure (non-emergency)	
San Bernardino Trans/Flood	(909) 387-8063
San Bernardino County Regional Parks (Security)	(909) 855-6208*
San Bernardino County Water & Sanitation	(760) 955-9885
Southern California Edison (SCE)	(800) 426-0621

Water Districts, Water Intakes and County Water Agencies	
LA Dept. of Water and Power	(213) 367-5998
Devore Water Company	(909) 887-3310
Fontana Water Co.	(909) 428-8746
West Valley Water District	(909) 875-2560
San Bernardino Municipal Water Dept.	(909) 384-5095

Public Works and Traffic Control	
San Bernardino County Dept. of Public Works	(909) 356-3805*

Additional Contact Information as Appropriate; If In Doubt, Notify

Federal Agencies	
U.S.D.A. Forest Service: Forest Spill Coordinator, Ms. Belinda Walker, Asst. Regional Environmental Engineer	(909) 229-5201
Bureau Of Reclamation (Temecula)	(951) 695-5310
Bureau of Land Management (Barstow)	(760) 252-6000
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	
Local USFWS Spill Responder, Carlsbad Office Primary, Carol Roberts	(760) 431-9440 x271 (760) 607-9768 cell
1st Alternate, Katie Zeeman	(760) 431-9440 x291

State Agencies	
Calif. Environmental Protection Agency: Greg Vlasek, Assistant Secretary for CUPA's and Emergency Response	(916) 322-7188
CAL FIRE - Office of the State Fire Marshal, Pipeline Safety (Lakewood/Southern California)	(562) 497-0350
State Water Resources Control Board, Colorado River, Region 7	(760) 346-7491
Regional Water Quality Control Board (Santa Ana)	(951) 782-4130
Calif. Department of Water Resources, State Water Project Operations Center	(916) 574-2714*
CAL FIRE - Department of Forestry and Fire Protection	
Southern Region Operations, Riverside	(951) 782-4140

Tribal and Historic Contacts	
Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)	(916) 373-3710
Katy Sanchez	(916) 373-3710
Steven Quinn	(916) 373-3710
Stacy St. James, Cal State Fullerton, South Central Coastal Information Center [California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS)]	(657) 278-5395

** Individual tribal contacts can be found on page 104

Emergency Response Resources	
Arrowhead Regional Medical Center	(909) 580-1000*
Ontario International Airport	(909) 937-2700

*** Staffed 24-Hours/Day**

Emergency Response Resources (Cont)	
CHEMTREC **24-Hour Hotline**	**(800) 424-9300***
Poison Control Centers **24-Hour Hotline**	**(800) 222-1222***

CHEMTREC provides emergency information for chemical releases and fire control measures, assistance with chemical identification, and notification of manufacturer and/or shipper
Poison Control Centers provide poison/exposure information to emergency personnel and the public and has regional hospital capabilities for exposed victims. Calls are automatically forwarded to the nearest center: Sacramento, San Francisco, Fresno, and San Diego.

†California State Warning Center (Califonia Governor's Office of Emergency Services, Cal OES)
State Law requires that ANY discharge or threatened discharge of oil into STATE WATERS must be reported to Cal OES [California Government Code (GC) §8670.25.5; California Water Code (WC) §13272, California State Oil Spill Contingency Plan]. If the release of oil is on land and is not discharged or threatening to discharge into State Waters; and (a) does not cause harm or threaten to cause harm to the public health and safety, the environment, or property; AND (b) is under 42 gallons, then no notification to the CSWC is required.

‡National Response Center
All spills of oil or hazardous substance into navigable waters as defined by the Clean Water Act (CWA) and all spills of a reportable quantity of hazardous substances (40 CFR Part 302) must be immediately reported by the spiller to the National Response Center (NRC). The web address for reportable quantities under CERCLA can be found here: https://www.epa.gov/emergency-response/when-are-you-required-report-oil-spill-and-hazardous-substance-release. The NRC will contact appropriate local US Coast Guard (USCG) or Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) offices. Notifying state offices does not relieve the spiller from federal requirements to notify the NRC nor vice versa.

Contingency Plan holders in the State of California must begin notification procedures within 30 minutes of learning of a spill and must complete notifications to CalOES, NRC, QI, OSRO, SMT, and if there is a threat to wildlife, OWCN, within 2 hours from the initiation of making notifications.

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Before you print this document:

This document is intended, and designed, to be printed out on 2-sided pages.

The following pages are provided in "landscape" orientation, paper size 11 x 17:

- Chapter 3, Table 3-1, pages 27-28

The following pages are provided in "landscape" orientation, 8.5 x 11:

- Chapter 4, Table 4-1 on pages 91 – 99

The following pages are provided in "portrait" orientation, 8.5 x 14:

- Appendix F, Table F-2, pages 127-128

All other chapters and appendices are oriented in "portrait," 8.5 x 11.

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Cajon Pass
Geographic Response Plan

Purpose and Use of this Plan

This Geographic Response Plan (GRP) has been developed for inland waters of California by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR). This GRP includes response strategies, response methods, and shoreline countermeasures to be used by spill response personnel to rapidly and efficiently address releases or threatened oil spill releases to Cajon Pass. This GRP was developed to facilitate oil spill response preparedness and to expedite spill response activities in the GRP coverage area and is meant to aid the response community during the initial phase of an oil spill. The GRP provides tactical response strategies and identifies available access to the shoreline. By using this document, it is hoped that immediate and proper action can be taken to reduce impacts that oil may have on the environment as well as sensitive resources in the area.

The strategies shown in this GRP were developed using the best information available at the time of preparation. However, no one strategy can effectively address all environmental conditions considering seasonal, annual, and localized site-specific conditions. An on-site evaluation of actual conditions is often needed to determine whether a response strategy is safe to deploy and whether it will be effective under existing environmental conditions or effective for the particular type of oil involved. Responders must use on-scene judgment based on real-time observations to ensure a safe and effective response. The strategies discussed in this GRP have been designed for use with persistent oils that float on water and may or may not be suitable for other oil products or hazardous substances.

After a spill occurs, efforts to control and contain the spill at or near the source should be a top priority. Beyond those efforts, the appropriate booming, damming and notification strategies provided in Chapter 3 of this GRP should be implemented as soon as possible, unless overflight information, spill trajectory models, or circumstances unique to a particular spill situation dictate otherwise.

From an operational perspective, this GRP offers guidance to responders during the initial phases of an oil spill by:

- Providing tactical response strategies to be implemented during the early hours of an oil spill.
- Providing detailed information for booming and damming strategies that could be utilized to minimize impacts on predetermined sensitive resources.

- Providing sufficient information for responders to prepare initial ICS 201, 208, and 232 documents and the initial Incident Action Plan (IAP).

OSPR is responsible for long-term maintenance of this GRP; it will be updated and maintained periodically to ensure the information contained within remains current and relevant. The first maintenance cycle will be at Year 3 after its original release, and thereafter, every 5 years. Contact information will be updated on an annual basis and provided as an addendum.

Purpose

1. This GRP establishes spill response guidance for oil spill incidents occurring within the Cajon Pass area from the Cajon Summit to the Foothill/Fifth Street flood control gate system, all within San Bernardino County and Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) Region VI.

2. This GRP is the principal guide for response personnel, response organizations and agencies within the GRP boundary area, its incorporated cities, and other local government entities responding to and minimizing the impacts of oil spill incidents. This GRP is intended to facilitate multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional coordination, pursuant to the Incident Command System (ICS) among local, state, and federal agencies, as well as the responsible party (RP), in oil spill incidents.

3. This GRP is an operational plan as well as a reference document. It may be used for pre-spill planning and actual spill response. Agencies with jurisdictional roles and responsibilities for oil spills are encouraged to develop standard operating procedures (SOPs) and spill response checklists based on the provisions of this GRP.

Response Strategy Selection

The bulk of this GRP is contained in Chapter 3. It provides information on response strategies including detail sheets with specific information on each identified response site and access/observation site. The response strategies have been identified by available access points and the amount of oil spill response resources that can be deployed from those locations. Operational division and segment maps as well as information on staging areas are also provided in the chapter. When a spill occurs, the response strategies provided in Chapter 3 should be implemented as soon as possible. Unless circumstances unique to a particular spill situation dictate otherwise, the matrix in Section 3.4 of the chapter should be used to determine strategy deployment locations. The movement of oil on water and the time it takes to mobilize response resources to deploy GRP strategies must always be considered when setting strategy implementation priorities.

Once the Unified Command (UC) is formed, additional operational strategies and tactics should be relayed to response personnel in the field in the form of the ICS 204 assignment list. Because GRPs are one of the primary strategy tools used during an initial phase of the response and are fairly broad in their scope, they are not intended to minimize impacts on all possible sensitive areas that could be affected by an oil spill. Likewise, this GRP is not intended to be an exhaustive list for all of the tactical strategies that could, or should, be implemented during a spill.

Guiding Principles for GRPs

1. The safety and health of responders always takes precedence over the protection of sensitive environmental or economic resources.

2. Source control and containment are always a higher priority over GRP strategy deployments but should occur concurrently if resources are available.

3. Environmental conditions (wind, currents, and adverse weather), together with the physical limitations of existing spill response technology, may preclude the effective protection of some areas.

4. Once a coordinated response has been established during an oil spill incident, booming strategy selection and prioritization are refined and supplemented based on real-time assessments. The UC has the authority to supersede the strategies proposed in this GRP.

5. Response personnel may find it necessary to deviate from the exact details provided for deploying a particular response strategy; response personnel should use their best judgment to modify existing strategies based on real-time conditions and notify UC accordingly. Response personnel should notify the Planning and/or Operations Section staff regarding any opportunities for deploying additional strategies that might be used to take advantage of incident-specific conditions.

Control and Containment of an Oil Spill at the Source is a Higher Priority than the Implementation of GRP Response Strategies

In the responder's best judgment, if control and initial containment of an oil spill at the source is not feasible or the source is controlled but oil has spread beyond initial containment, then the response strategies laid out in Chapter 3 of this GRP take precedence until a UC is formed. Spill response priorities beyond those described in this GRP should be based upon observations and spill trajectory information. During a spill, modifications to the strategies provided in Chapter 3 of this GRP may be made if approved by the Incident Commander (IC) or UC.

Resources-At-Risk

Chapter 4 of this GRP outlines information on the environmental, economic, and tribal, cultural and historic resources-at-risk in the area that could be injured or damaged if impacted by oil or cleanup operations, and key contacts for notification. Chapter 4 also provides information on oiled wildlife, wildlife avoidance measures, and the Wildlife Response Plan developed by OSPR in coordination with the Oiled Wildlife Care Network (OWCN) and other trustee agencies.

Appendices

The appendices section provides information on site description, local and regional assets for oil spill response equipment, and other relevant emergency response documents for the area.

Companion Manual

The GRP Companion Manual (GRP CM) contains information common to all GRPs. The GRP CM sections include response methods, shoreline cleanup, applied response technologies, waste management, mutual aid, volunteers, and procedures for the discovery of human remains and cultural and historic resources.

Standardized Response Language

In order to avoid confusion, this GRP uses standard National Incident Management System, Incident Command System (NIMS ICS) terminology.

Drills and Exercises

If an equipment deployment drills program [similar to the Sensitive Site Strategy Evaluation Program (SSSEP) for Area Contingency Plans (ACPs)] is developed for inland GRPs, a corresponding section will be added to this GRP. As appropriate, this GRP can be exercised during tabletop drills withcontingency plan holders to test the efficiency and user-friendly aspects of the document and makesuggestions for updates as necessary.

Cajon Pass Geographic Response Plan

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Cajon Pass
Geographic Response Plan

Chapter 1 – Introduction

1.0 Introduction

OSPR is developing GRPs for inland waters of California. These plans are being prepared for the State of California and will be the responsibility of OSPR. GRPs are being developed through committees, workshops, and meetings with federal, state, and local oil spill emergency response experts, tribal representatives, industry, local governments, first responders, and environmental organizations. Please see Appendix A for the list of contributors who helped to develop the structure and content of this GRP.

This GRP serves as guidance for federal and state on-scene coordinators and first responders during the initial phase of an oil spill response. This plan has been developed for Cajon Pass within the limits of San Bernardino County (Figure 1-1). The Cajon Pass GRP boundaries were set mainly by geologic terrain (Figure 1-2). The top, or northeastern boundary, was set by Cajon Summit and the ridgeline south to encompass the railroads entering the Cajon Summit. Since the pass is actually a fairly narrow canyon, the lines follow the I-15 corridor and extend out along the eastern edge to include the rail lines.

The southern boundary includes the confluence of Cajon Creek and Lytle Creek. This allows for the inclusion of the I-15 freeway over Lytle Creek (area of historical spills) and the pipeline and rail lines on the west side (another area of historical spills). The boundary ends at the Foothill/Fifth Street flood control gate. From there the watershed goes into concrete channels until it reaches the Santa Ana River. There is a mechanical gate that can be closed and sand barriers can be placed in front of the eastern overflow basins to stop a spill from getting into the channel and to the Santa Ana River.

The plan encompasses approximately 31.5 river miles with portions of Lytle Creek and Cajon Creek. Additional tributaries to Lytle and Cajon Creeks are included in the plan but not in the river miles calculation.

An area site description and information on physical features, hydrology, winds, climate, and risk are included in Appendix B of this document.

Changes and updates to this document are expected as response strategies are optimized through drills, site visits, and use in actual spill situations. OSPR values stakeholder input and welcomes suggestions about how the plan might be improved. Please submit comments by mail using the form and information provided in Appendix C of this document or through the email address provided for the GRP contact on the OSPR Website at http://www.wildlife.ca.gov/OSPR/Contingency. A Record of Changes, Appendix D, will be kept as updates are made.

Other Relevant Emergency Response Plans can be found in Appendix E; for the Cajon Pass GRP, this includes emergency plans for San Bernardino County; San Bernardino County Fire, Office of Emergency Services; and the State Oil Spill Contingency Plan.

1.1 Authority

State Government

The Administrator of OSPR has the primary authority to serve as the state incident commander, State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC), and direct the removal, abatement, response, containment, and cleanup efforts, including decisions regarding the utilization of in-situ burning, dispersants, and cleanup agents, with regard to all aspects of any oil spill into marine and inland surface waters of the state, but not ground waters. This authority may be delegated. [FGC §5655(d), §5655(e)(2); GC §8670.62, §8670.7].

Federal Government

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) shall provide a Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) for discharges or releases into or threatening the inland zone. The term inland zone, defined as the environment inland of the coastal zone, delineates an area of federal responsibility for response action. The U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) shall provide an FOSC for oil discharges within or threatening the coastal zone. Precise boundaries are determined by USEPA/USCG agreements and identified in federal regional contingency plans. The boundary in California typically follows Highway 1 and includes the San Francisco Bay and Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, as part of the coastal zone. National Contingency Plan (NCP) – 40 CFR §300.120.

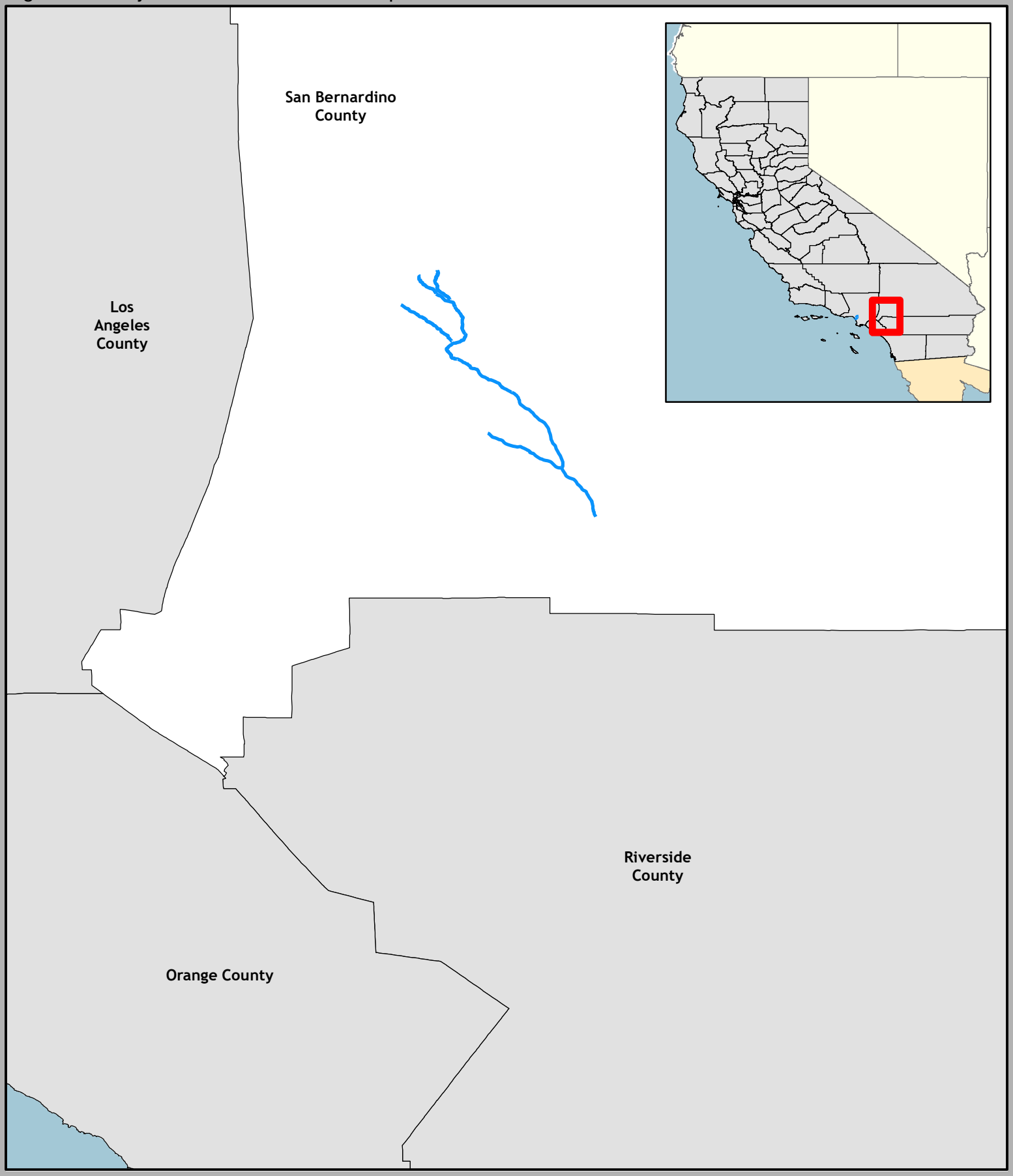
Responsible Party

The Responsible Party (RP) has the primary responsibility to conduct spill cleanup following the procedures listed in their facility (i.e., fixed facility, pipeline, railroad) response plan. The basic framework for the response management structure is a system (e.g., NIMS Incident Command System) that brings together the functions of the federal government, the state government, and the responsible party to achieve an effective and efficient response, where the FOSC maintains authority. The RP will participate in the UC alongside the FOSC and SOSC [and Local Government On-Scene Coordinator (LGOSC) if requested]. National Contingency Plan - 40 CFR §300.105(d), (e)(1) Figure 1a, and §300.135(d).

Local Government

When an oil spill occurs, the UC (OSC's and RP) will evaluate the nature and severity of the spill, jurisdictions that may be affected, potential for public involvement, and need for local agency support. The UC may exercise the option to appoint an LGOSC as a participant within the UC. National Contingency Plan, §300.135(d).

Figure 1-1: Cajon Pass GRP Location Map



Calif. Dept. of Fish and Wildlife
Office of Spill Prevention and Response

Data Source: CDFW-OSPR, NHD (USGS)
Requestor: OSPR
Author: S. Paine
Date Created: 02/12/2019

NAD_1983_California_Teale_Albers

Cajon Pass Geographic Response Plan Location

0 5 10 Miles

0 10 20 Kilometers

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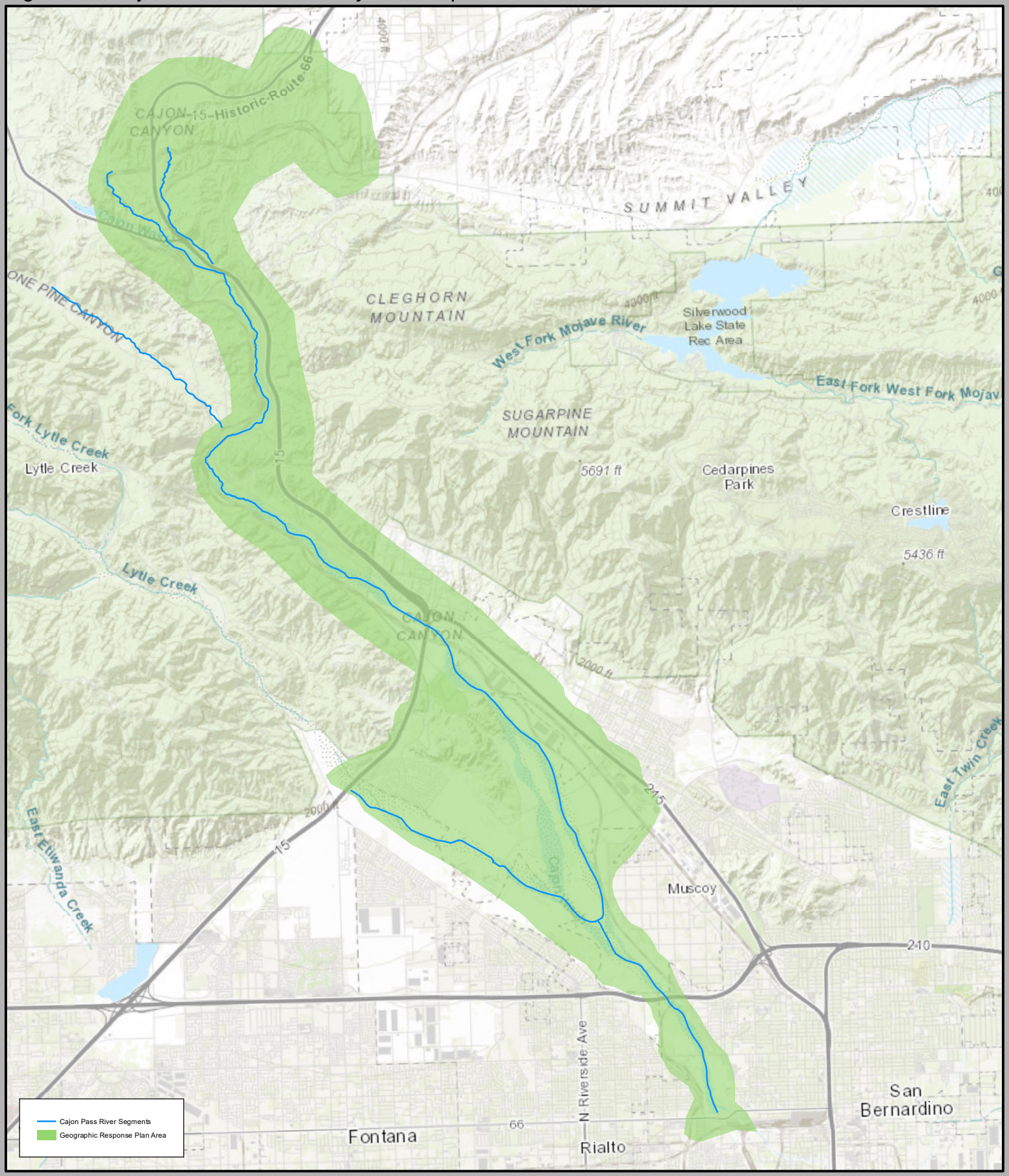
Figure 1-2: Cajon Pass GRP Waterway Area Map



Calif. Dept. of Fish and Wildlife
Office of Spill Prevention and Response

Data Source: CDFW-OSPR, MultiSource Land Ownership (CalFire)
Requestor: OSPR
Author: G. Ewing
Date Created: 08/17/18
NAD_1983_California_Teale_Albers

Cajon Pass Geographic Response Plan Waterway Area

0 1.5 3 Miles
0 2.5 5 Kilometers

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Cajon Pass
Geographic Response Plan

Chapter 2 - Emergency Management, Incident Objectives, and Response Considerations

2.0 Chapter Overview

This chapter discusses the emergency management aspect of an oil spill as it applies to first responders and the public. This chapter includes information on site safety, site assessment, responder and public safety, and area and traffic control. Public Health, including information on Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPAs) and fisheries closures, are discussed below along with response equipment availability and on-site considerations.

California's emergency assistance is based on a statewide mutual aid system designed to ensure additional resources are provided to the state's political subdivisions whenever their own resources are overwhelmed or inadequate. Mutual Aid is discussed below in Section 2.12 as well as in Section 6 of the GRP CM.

The first emergency responder to arrive at the incident site will assume the role of IC. The primary responsibility of this first responder is to protect the health and safety of the public (including potentialresponders) at the scene. As additional IC's from local, state, and federal agencies, or the RP, arrive on-scene, they will be incorporated into a UC, as appropriate.

Upon arrival, the IC will establish an Incident Command Post (ICP) a safe distance from the incident until hazards are removed, controlled, or neutralized. The location of the ICP should be far enough away from the incident to avoid contamination or other dangers, and close enough to the incident to maintain reasonable contact with operational personnel.

The IC will be responsible for coordinating multi-agency operations (e.g., fire, sheriff, highway patrol, etc.). All emergency responders shall report to the ICP or the staging area as designated by the IC immediately upon arrival to the scene. All emergency response operations (spill identification, containment, etc.) shall be coordinated through the IC or a duly appointed Operations Section Chief.

Incident Objectives

In order for spill response personnel to evaluate the oil product and take appropriate emergency actions to save lives, reduce injuries, and prevent or minimize damage to the environment and property, the following actions should be taken:

1. Provide for the safety and security of responders and maximize the protection of public health and welfare.

2. Conduct an operational risk assessment, secure the source and affected area, isolate the hazard, and deny the entry of unauthorized persons into the area.

3. Identify and report the oil spill to appropriate agencies.

4. Provide rapid and effective warning, information, and instructions to threatened populations.

5. Implement response strategies, deploy spill response equipment, commence shoreline countermeasures, and return to normal conditions as quickly as possible.

2.1 Safety

The primary responsibility of the first emergency responder to arrive at the incident site is to protect the health and safety of the public and responders on scene. This protection will be accomplished by restricting access to the scene, initiating containment if it can be done safely, and isolating contaminated persons and materials until arrival of the supporting agencies.

Rendering emergency care and initiating decontamination of affected persons is always a high priority but only if it is within the first responder's level of training and only if it can be done safely.

Site perimeter security and traffic control are the responsibility of the law enforcement agency with traffic investigation authority and should be initiated as soon as possible to minimize contamination of citizens and to allow first responder crews to perform their tasks without interference. The following guidance, considerations, and actions are to provide for the safety of responders and the public during an oil spill incident:

Responder Safety

- Resist Rushing In! Respond safely, slowly, and methodically.
- Approach cautiously from uphill, upwind, or upstream.
- Stay clear of vapor, fumes, smoke, and spills.
- Don't assume that gases or vapors are harmless because of lack of a smell – odorless gases or vapors may be harmful.
- Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning.
- Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.

- Many gases/vapors are heavier than air and will spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks) – control ignition sources.
- Keep out of low areas.
- Enter only when wearing appropriate protective gear and in accordance with your training, resources and capabilities.
- Establish an ICP and lines of communication.
- Continually reassess the situation and modify the response accordingly.
- Consider your own safety first, then the safety of people in the immediate area. Rescue attempts and protecting the environment or property must be weighed against you becoming part of the problem.

Area Assessment

- Is there a fire, spill, or leak?
- What are the weather conditions?
- What is the terrain like?
- Who/what is at risk – people, the environment, or property?
- What actions should be taken – evacuation or shelter-in-place?
- What resources are required (human and equipment)?
- What can be done immediately?

Site Safety

- Secure the scene:
  - Isolate the area and protect yourself and others.
- Use the Department of Transportation (DOT) Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG), ERG App or the Wireless Information System for Emergency Responders (WISER) App recommendations for establishing safe distances and safety information. See the GRP CM, Section 5, for Web Links to Information Resources.
- Fire? – Consider a blast radius of 0.6 miles (1 km).
- Gather intelligence from a safe distance before conducting an on-site assessment – understand the problem:
  - Train consist/waybill.
  - Observe placards and types of containers/railcars.
  - Use the appropriate monitoring devices to detect hazardous materials.
  - One product or multiple commodities. If multiple materials are involved, what is the potential outcome of their commingling, will there be reactivity?
- CHEMTREC – Chemical Transportation Emergency Center provides two types of assistance during a hazardous material incident:
  - Relay information in regard to the specific chemical, and
  - Will contact the chemical manufacturer or other expert for additional information or on-site assistance.
  - 24-Hour Hotline: (800) 424-9300.

- If the substance cannot be identified, monitoring and sampling may be needed to determine the substances' physical and chemical properties, concentrations, and its degree of hazard.
- To minimize danger to personnel, this function should be performed by persons who are properly trained and are using the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) such as a trained hazardous materials response team following established protocols.
- Position vehicle away from the incident and use binoculars.
- Establish a dedicated Safety Officer.
- Develop an initial Site Safety Plan.
- Verify all information/intelligence.
- Consider all modes of operation:
    - Offensive
    - Defensive
    - Non-Intervention
- Eliminate any ignition sources.
- Consider current and expected weather.
- Consider worst-case scenario.
- Prepare for first responder rescue.
- Establish an accountability system for incident personnel.

Public Safety

- Identify threats to health and safety.
- Keep unauthorized persons away – initiate site access control.
- As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak in all directions as recommended by the DOT ERG.
- Establish a Public Information Officer/Joint Information Center.
- Establish a Law Enforcement Branch:
    - Evacuation
        - Establish evacuation groups/divisions as needed.
        - Identify residents, businesses, public buildings and other areas from which occupants and property may need to be evacuated.
        - Locate and identify special needs individuals that require extraordinary care.
        - Provide security for evacuated areas.
    - Shelter-In-Place
        - Create a temporary safe refuge area by using the residence or business place.
        - Ensure, through community outreach, that the public understands what shelter in place means.
        - Limit travel in the affected area, when the process of evacuation puts the public in harm's way.
        - Provide clear information and instruction on the shelter in place process.

- Resource Notifications:
    - Identify resources to assist with shelter in place operations:
        - Local Office of Emergency Services
        - Public health services/offices
        - Local hospitals and disaster control facilities
        - Public Information Officer
        - Utilize mass notification systems:
            - Reverse 911
            - Television, radio
            - Websites, social media
            - Local sirens
- Poison Control Centers:
    - Provide poison/exposure information to emergency personnel and the public. For exposed victims, can provide regional hospital capabilities. Calls are automatically forwarded to the nearest center: Sacramento, San Francisco, Fresno, and San Diego. 24-Hour Hotline: (800) 222-1222.

Isolation, Deny Entry, Traffic and Access

- Control all access/entry points to the incident.
- Control perimeter between all entry points.
    - Determine perimeter size using the ERG, ERG App, or WISER App.
- Control access inside perimeter, including responders.
- Establish zones:
    - Exclusion/Hot Zone
    - Contamination Reduction/Warm Zone
    - Support/Cold Zone
- Establish traffic pattern.

Communication Frequencies

- The local, responding fire department will establish the communication frequency for the incident, followed by law enforcement and the UC establishing a formal Communications Plan, ICS Form 205.

2.2 Source Control

After a spill occurs, efforts to control and contain the spill at or near the source should be a top priority. An on-site evaluation of actual conditions is needed to determine whether a response strategy, including source control, is safe to deploy, effective under existing environmental conditions, and effective for the particular type of oil involved. If, in the responder's best judgment, control and initial containment of an oil spill at the source is not feasible, or the source is controlled but oil has spread beyond initial containment, then the response strategies laid out in Chapter 3 of this GRP take

precedence until a UC is formed. If, in the responder's judgement, it is determined to be safe to implement source control actions, the following methods may be applicable.

Offensive source control strategies (stop, control, or stabilize the release) typically include the following:

- Plug and patch
- Absorb/adsorb
- Transfer (e.g., sting tanks)
- Containerize
- Stop (shut off valve)

Defensive containment strategies (restrict, slow, or redirect the spread of oil) typically include the following:

- Containment boom
- Berm or dam:
    - Simple berm or dam constructed of dirt, sandbags, hay bales, fire hose, or lumber.
    - Underflow dam for product that floats on top of water.
    - Overflow dams for product that sinks in water.

Once a UC has formed, with input from the Environmental Unit, and under the direction of the Recovery and Protection Branch Director, the Salvage/Source Control Group Supervisor coordinates and directs all salvage/source control activities related to the incident.

2.3 River Streamflow Ranges

Current river stage data are available for Cajon Pass through the NOAA National Weather Service website below and should be used to calculate travel distances for the first 6, 12, and 24 hours at the time of the release. The maximum velocity for Cajon Pass based on average velocity from the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) National Hydrology Dataset is 2.782 feet per second (1.684 knots).

Current river stage for Cajon Pass is available online from NOAA National Weather Service, Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Service: https://water.weather.gov/ahps2/hydrograph.php?wfo=sgx&gage=cjkc1 (Cajon Creek near Keenbrook), and https://water.weather.gov/ahps2/hydrograph.php?wfo=sgx&gage=ytlc1 (Lytle Creek near Colton).

Additional flow data resources can be found in Section 5 of the GRP CM, Web Links to Information Resources.

2.4 Regional Response Trailer Locations

Table 2-1 below provides information on the nearest response equipment trailers to the GRP boundary.

Table 2-1: Regional Response Trailer Locations

Contact Name	Equipment Location	Boom	Phone Number (after hours)
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	11581 Potero Rd., Banning, CA, 92220	1000 ft., 4" x 6"	Riverside County Fire Dispatch (951) 657-2161 24/7
			Floyd Velasquez (951) 755-5309 (951) 849-7193
City of Oceanside, Dept. of Harbors and Beaches, Richard Green, Harbor Master	Oceanside Harbor Boat Launch 1540 Harbor Drive North Oceanside, CA 92054	1000 ft., 4" x 6"	(760) 435-4032
County of Los Angeles Beaches & Harbors	Marina Del Rey	1000 ft., 6" x 12"	(310) 305-9522

2.5 Local/Regional Asset Resources

Appendix F contains information on Local/Regional Asset Resources including the location and contact information for the following:

- Water supplies and foaming operations for firefighting
- Air monitoring equipment
- Communication equipment
- HazMat Teams
- Swift Water Rescue Teams

In addition to the local/regional assets and response trailer locations, Oil Spill Response Organizations (OSROs) are kept on contract by the RP and retain an extensive inventory of response equipment that can be called upon to deploy in an expedited time frame.

2.6 Unmanned Aircraft System

CDFW has an Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) Program that manages the use of UAS within the Department. OSPR is currently working to adapt this technology to assist with oil spill response. Opportunities exist to utilize UAS with situation data collection and SCAT whereas constraints for UAS may include restricted airspace near major airports and potential disturbance to biological resources. Additionally, many industry partners and their contractors and/or consultants are testing and utilizing UAS capabilities for spill response.

2.7 Incident Command Post Locations

During initial response, the ICP will likely be near the incident, possibly working from a first responder vehicle. As the incident progresses and responding staff continue to be deployed, the need for an off-site ICP providing space, electricity, and additional amenities and resources becomes apparent. Table 2-2 provides a list of locations near the Cajon Pass GRP boundary that can serve as an ICP for

spill response activities. Appendix F includes an ICP Facility Assessment Check Sheet to evaluate potential ICP locations including proximity to services, cell phone coverage, location physical characteristics/size, parking, and site security.

Table 2-2: Incident Command Post Locations

Location	Contact Name and Address	Phone Number
Glen Helen Regional Park	San Bernardino County Regional Parks 2555 Glen Helen Parkway San Bernardino, CA 92407	Blane McNally (909) 486-9077 24/7
Kimbark Elementary School	School Principal 18021 Kenwood Ave San Bernardino, CA 92407	(909) 880-6641

2.8 Public Works

Local street and road departments are responsible for maintaining roadways in their jurisdiction and may assist with road closures, cleanup, or decontamination. Local water supply agencies (which may be a public works) are responsible for maintenance of community water systems. They may provide remedial actions in coordination with the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) and the Department of Water Resources (DWR) when an oil spill incident may affect water sources such as treatment plants and pumping stations. Public works departments are also critical for spills involving storm drains as they have access to storm sewer system diagrams showing input and outfall points, which may be essential for response. See section 2.9, Public Health, for small public water systems.

Water Intakes

The San Bernardino County CUPA (County Fire Hazardous Materials Division) receives notification of a spill through the Cal OES notification/reporting system. The CUPA in turn, ensures that the RWCQB also has received the CalOES report. The RWQCB notifies the County Environmental Health Agency; and they, along with CUPA, notify the local water agencies. The CUPA is available 24/7 through a duty officer. In addition, the local water agencies communicate closely with each other during an emergency situation.

Flood Control Gate

There is a flood control gate located on the north side of Foothill Blvd/5th Street in the city of San Bernardino. Closure of the channel gate could prevent/minimize oil from spreading downstream toward the Santa Ana River. The 5th Street flood control gate can be closed remotely; Table 2-3 lists the contact information for gate closure.

Table 2-3: San Bernardino Flood Control Gate

Gate	Contact Name	Phone Number
Foothill Blvd./5th Street Flood Control Gate	San Bernardino Trans/Flood	(909) 387-8063
	San Bernardino County Fire Dispatch	(909) 356-3805 24/7

2.9 Public Health

Local health agencies are responsible for protecting public health and often coordinate emergency medical services. County and city health officers have authority within their jurisdictions to take any preventive measures which may be necessary to protect and preserve public health. Public Health and Environmental Health Officers can provide assistance with health impacts associated with the release, key public health messages, community air monitoring and evacuations/shelter-in-place orders. The Public Health Officer has broad authority to take actions necessary to protect the public's health and may be a key partner in decisions around evacuation and restrictions against public access. For additional information on Public Health Officer authorities see: https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CCLHO/CDPH%20Document%20Library/HORespInEmergencies1998.pdf.

Small public water systems, 200 connections or less, and small state systems, less than 15 services, may be overseen by local public health. The environmental health agency may be a great resource for identifying rural water source/systems at risk from a particular release.

During an oil spill the local Air Pollution Control District can provide valuable support to the UC and be actively involved in situations where public and environmental health are threatened by an oil spill, particularly with respect to public air monitoring. For a directory of local air pollution control districts, please see the California Air Resources Board website at: https://www.arb.ca.gov/capcoa/roster.htm.

CUPA

All counties and a number of cities within California have been designated to implement the state and federal hazardous materials emergency planning and community right-to-know programs; these program functions are performed by CUPAs and Participating Agencies (PAs). A list of CUPAs and PAs has been developed and is maintained by the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA), Unified Program Section (see http://cersapps.calepa.ca.gov/public/directory/). Table 2-4 below lists the CUPAs for San Bernardino County (current as of 10/2018). CUPAs are typically fire departments or environmental health departments that may provide resources and liaison functions during oil spills. Some CUPAs have emergency response capabilities with Health Officer authority.

CUPAs are responsible for the following local "unified programs," which may include addressing chemical components released by an oil spill:

- Hazardous Materials Area Plans.
- Hazardous Materials Business Plan Program.
- Underground Storage Tank (UST) Program.
- Inspection of Aboveground Storage Tanks (AST) storing petroleum products to ensure that Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans are in place, where necessary.
- Hazardous Waste Generator Program, including most of the state's "tiered permit" requirements.
- California Accidental Release Prevention Program (CalARP).

Table 2-4: San Bernardino County CUPA

Agency Name	Address	Phone Number
San Bernardino County Fire Dept.	620 South E Street San Bernardino, CA 92415	(909) 386-8425 HazMat Spill Reporting, 24/7

Fisheries Closures

Fish and Game Code 5654 requires the Director of CDFW to close affected waters to the commercial, recreational, subsistence, and aquaculture take or harvest of all fish and shellfish within 24 hours of notification of a spill or discharge. As soon as practicable during an incident response with potentially impacted fisheries, the responding OSPR Environmental Scientist will notify the OSPR Fisheries Closure Coordinator and provide the following information (as available):

- Location
- Product
- Volume
- Weather
- Known fisheries
- Known media interest
- Spill trajectory

The OSPR Fisheries Closure Coordinator will work with the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) to determine whether a closure is warranted, and if so, the geographical boundaries of the closure [FGC §5654, 7715]. Per the Code, closure is not required if OEHHA finds, within 24 hours of the spill notification, that a public health threat does not or is not likely to exist. Once in place, closures may be reopened within 48 hours if OEHHA determines there is no longer a health threat. Closures lasting more than 48 hours

require the Director of CDFW to order expedited sampling. OSPR and OEHHA, working together, will develop and execute a sampling and analysis plan. Once safety thresholds are met, CDFW will reopen closed fisheries.

2.10 On-Site Considerations

Before Deploying a GRP Strategy (Questions to Ask)

- Are conditions safe? Response managers and responders must first determine if efforts to implement a response strategy would pose an undue risk to worker safety or the public, based on conditions present during the time of the emergency. No strategy should be implemented if doing so would threaten public safety or present an unreasonable risk to the safety of responders.

- Has initial control and containment been sufficiently achieved? Source control and containment of the spill at or near the source of a spill are always higher priorities than the deployment of GRP response strategies, especially when concurrent response activities are not possible.

- How far downstream or out into the river environment is the spilled oil likely to travel before response personnel will be ready and able to deploy GRP response strategies?

- Will equipment or vehicles need to be staged on or near a roadway? If so, traffic control may be required. See Contact Sheet for Caltrans and Statewide Traffic Safety & Signs contact information.

During Strategy Implementation (Things to Remember)

- On-scene conditions (weather, river stage and flow, waves, and debris) may require that strategies be modified in order to be effective. There is a significant chance that weather and conditions experienced at a particular strategy location during an actual spill event will be different from that when data were gathered during field visits. Response managers and responders must remain flexible and modify the strategies provided in this chapter as needed to meet the challenges experienced during an actual response.

- Certain strategies may call for access points or staging areas that are not easily reached at all times of the year or in all conditions.

- Oil containment boom must be free of twists, gaps, and debris in order to remain effective. The deployment of oil containment boom or underflow dams is anticipated to be a component of response operations at all locations.

After Strategy Implementation (Things to Understand)

- Oil containment boom and underflow dams should be maintained and periodically monitored to ensure their effectiveness. Changes in river stage and flow will likely require modifications to boom deflection angles (see Section 1 of the GRP CM). Depending on conditions, some booming strategies or underflow dams may require around-the-clock tending.

- Although designed for implementation during the initial phase of an oil spill, GRP strategies may continue to be deployed and implemented throughout the entire lifespan of a response, as determined appropriate and necessary by the IC or UC.

2.11 Transitioning from Initial Response to a Unified Command

Incidents usually occur without warning. The period of Initial Response and Assessment occurs in all incidents. Short-term responses, which are small in scope and/or duration (e.g., a few resources working during one operational period), can often be coordinated using only an Incident Briefing Form (ICS 201).

During the transfer-of-command process from the initial IC to the next IC or a more formal UC, an Incident Brief utilizing the ICS 201 provides an incoming IC/UC with basic information regarding the current incident situation and resources allotted to the response. Most importantly, the ICS 201 functions as the Incident Action Plan (IAP) for the initial response, remains in force, and continues to be updated until the response ends or the Planning Section generates the incident's first comprehensive IAP. It is also suitable for briefing individuals newly assigned to the Command and General Staff, incoming tactical resources, as well as needed assessment briefings for the Incident Management Team (IMT). Per OPA 90, the UC consists of an FOSC, SOSC, and the RP.

2.12 Mutual Aid

California's emergency assistance is based on a statewide mutual aid system designed to ensure additional resources are provided to the state's political subdivisions whenever their own resources are overwhelmed or inadequate. The basis for this system is the *California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement* (MMAA), which is entered into, by and among, the State of California, its various departments and agencies, and the various political subdivisions, municipal corporations, and public agencies to assist each other by providing resources during an emergency.

For mutual aid coordination purposes, California has been divided into six mutual aid regions. The purpose of a mutual aid region is to provide for the most effective application and coordination of mutual aid and other emergency related activities. Figure 6-1, Mutual Aid Regions, in Section 6 of the GRP CM illustrates the six mutual aid regions, which have the same boundaries as the LEPCs.

Formal mutual aid requests follow specified procedures and are processed through pre-identified mutual aid coordinators. Mutual aid requests follow discipline-specific chains (i.e. fire, law enforcement, emergency manager) from one level of government to the next. The mutual aid coordinator receives the mutual aid request and coordinates the provision of resources from within the coordinator's geographic area of responsibility. In the event resources are unavailable at one level of government, the request is forwarded to the next higher level of government to be filled.

Details on Mutual Aid as outlined in the State of California State Emergency Plan, 2017, can be found in Section 6 of the GRP CM.

2.13 Volunteers

In general, volunteers do not participate in the majority of oil spill responses. In cases when there has been no volunteer interest expressed, the ICS structure may not contain any positions specifically dedicated to volunteer management. Volunteers are only used if there is a role for them to fill. As the IC or UC becomes aware of individuals or organizations interested in providing volunteer services and/or the need for volunteers arises, the IC/UC should address the volunteer issue and may make assignments for volunteer management within the ICS. Only volunteers approved by the IC/UC are allowed to participate at a spill response. For additional information on volunteers, see Section 7 of the GRP CM.

2.14 Natural Resource Damage Assessment

The overall goals of the natural resource damage assessment (NRDA) process are to restore the injured natural resources to pre-spill conditions and to obtain compensation for all documented losses. NRDA is conducted by State and federal trustees, often in cooperation with the responsible party, and is a separate process from the response. Assessment of injuries and damages resulting from spilled oil needs to begin as soon as possible following the initial release of the pollutant. This necessitates that NRDA activities be conducted simultaneously with response efforts and coordinated through the UC. Portions of the NRDA process should be integrated into the ICS to improve communication, expedite both response and NRDA activities, and make efficient use of personnel and equipment. To avoid potential conflicts in duties, it is recommended that members of the NRDA Team not have responsibilities for the spill cleanup or general response activities. For additional information on the NRDA Process, see GRP CM Section 8.

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Cajon Pass

Geographic Response Plan

Chapter 3 – Response Site Strategies

3.0 Chapter Overview

This section provides information on GRP response strategies. First responders should prioritize the order in which they should be implemented based primarily on the release origin point and the nearest appropriate access point for response operations, given the time required to mobilize and deploy response assets. These strategies are intended to be implemented immediately during the initial phase of incident response and may continue to be utilized as long as necessary at the discretion of the IC or UC. Unless circumstances unique to a particular spill situation dictate otherwise, the response strategy summary matrix in Section 3.4 should be used to decide the order in which GRP strategies are deployed. The downstream movement of oil and the time it takes to mobilize response resources to deploy GRP strategies must always be considered when setting implementation priorities. Area maps, operational division maps, and information on staging areas and boat launch locations are also provided in this chapter. Information on resources-at-risk and oiled wildlife can be found in Chapter 4 of this plan. And information on response methods and shoreline countermeasures can be found in Sections 1 and 2 of the GRP CM.

3.1 Response Strategy Map Index

The following map (Figure 3-1) provides an index of the response strategy locations for the Cajon Pass GRP. Each block represents the map area for the corresponding response strategy detail sheet. Detailed information for each strategy location can be found in the response strategy summary matrix in Section 3.4 and the response strategy detail sheets in Section 3.5. Operational division maps can also be found in Section 3.5 before each grouping of response strategy and access/observation detail sheets.

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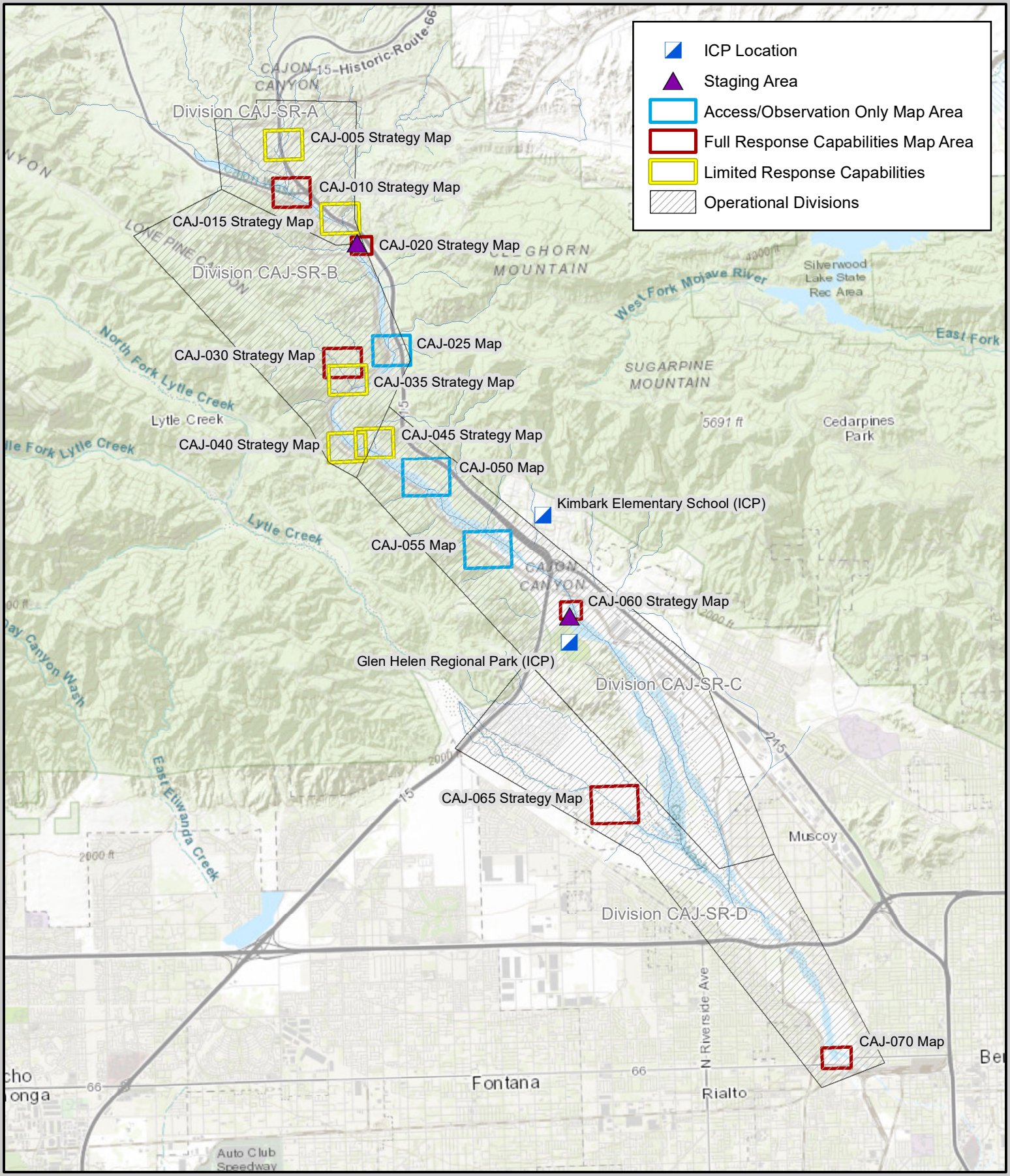
Figure 3-1: Cajon Pass GRP Response Strategy Map Index



Calif. Dept. of Fish and Wildlife
Office of Spill Prevention and Response

Data Source: CDFW-OSPR,
Requestor: OSPR
Author: G. Ewing
Date Created: 09/06/18

NAD_1983_California_Teale_Albers

Cajon Pass Geographic Response Plan Map Index

0 1 2 Miles
0 1.6 3.2 Kilometers

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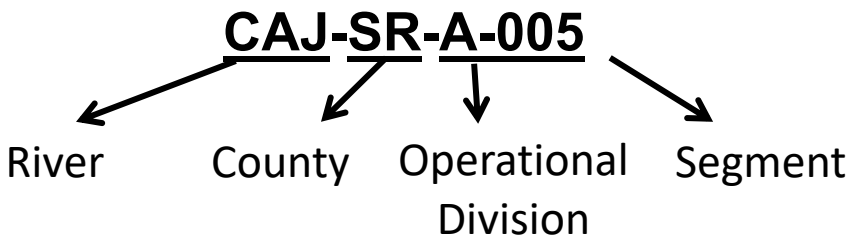
3.2 Naming Conventions – Operational Division and Segments

Operational divisions and segments are presented in this GRP as front-loaded information to assist in rapid response planning by dividing the area of concern into smaller zones to provide for quicker operational planning, implementation, and monitoring for each area (operational division and/or segment). Operational divisions are subdivided into smaller segments that can be used for response work assignments including SCAT and shoreline cleanup.

Each segment listed in this document has been given a unique identifier that includes three letters denoting the associated waterbody or area/GRP name (e.g. Cajon Pass = CAJ) and two letters denoting the county. The operational division consists of a single letter and the segment is a three-digit number starting with 005 and increasing in number by increments of 5. For rivers that border two counties, the county on the north or west side of the river will be the denoted county. Operational divisions (and therefore segments) do not cross county lines.



CAJ = Cajon Pass

SR = San Bernardino

Operational Division = A, B, C, D, etc.

Segment = 005, 010, 015, etc.

During the course of conducting SCAT, an existing segment may need modification or a new segment may need to be added; please consult with the SCAT Coordinator or EUL who will determine the proper naming convention for new or modified segments.

Each Access/Observation or Response Site Strategy is uniquely identified by the waterbody three-letter code, followed by a three-digit number starting with 005 (e.g. CAJ-005) and increasing in number by increments of 5 (e.g. 005, 010, 015, etc.). The unique identifier for each Access/Observation or Response Site Strategy is found in the top header of each strategy sheet and corresponds to the locations on the Index Map, Division Maps, and Response Strategy Summary Matrix.

The site strategy numbering is independent of the segment numbering.

3.3 General Response Priorities

The following list provides the priority or order in which GRP strategies should be implemented after an oil spill into Cajon Pass:

- Safety is always the number one priority. Do not implement GRP strategies or take actions that will unduly jeopardize public, worker, or personal safety.

- Make appropriate notifications.

- Control and contain the source of the spill; mobilize resources to the spill location. Source control and containment are always a higher priority than the implementation of GRP strategies.

- Determine the order in which GRP strategies should be implemented based on the location of the spill or affected area.

- Generally, GRP strategies should be simultaneously deployed closer to the spill and downstream, well beyond the furthest extent of the spill, and then continued upstream towards the spill source.

- As response resources become increasingly available, implement the GRP strategies more broadly. As the response proceeds under an organized command structure, GRP strategies and priorities may be modified based on incident-specific conditions.

3.4 Response Strategy Summary Matrix

Table 3-1 lists the response strategy and access/observation sites for the Cajon Pass GRP from upstream to downstream. Each site is color coded to represent response sites with full response capability, limited response capability, and manual response capability. Access/observation sites are color coded in blue and staging areas are denoted with a purple triangle. Each response strategy and access/observation site has a unique identifier as detailed in Section 3.2 above.

Table 3-1: Response Strategy Summary Matrix

Response Strategy Number	Response Strategy Name and Location	Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude	Site Strategy Type	Minimum Boom Requirement (Feet)	Boat/Kayak/ Inflatable Raft Required To Access One or Both Shorelines?	Site Strategy Notes	Staging Area Notes	Site Hazards and Restrictions	Nearest Rail Milepost or Highway Postmile	Operational Division and Segment Map Page #	Response Strategy Detail Sheet Page #
CAJ-005	**Pipeline North**	34.322913 -117.481145	Underflow dam/ collection/earthen berm	N/A	Access both shorelines via freeway embankment, no boat required.	Strategy/Response will depend on water flow.	Dirt road will limit staging and access.	Narrow dirt road/steep access.	BNSF 59 30, SBD-15-22.1	31	33
CAJ-010	**138 Crossing**	34.311865 -117.479304	Underflow dam/ collection/earthen berm	N/A	Access both shorelines via bridge, no boat required.	Strategy/Response will depend on water flow.	Small staging area adjacent to bridge. State Cal-Trans facility adjacent to the bridge.	High traffic area.	SBD-138-15	31	37
CAJ-015	**Pacific Crest Trail**	34.305565 -117.465905	Underflow dam/ collection/earthen berm	N/A	Access both shorelines via bridge, no boat required.	Strategy/Response will depend on water flow. Area is a natural creek to manmade structure.	Small Staging area with paved road down to the creek.	Locked gate, freeway bridge with high truck traffic.	SBD-15-20.7	31	41
CAJ-020	**BNSF Maintenance Yard**	34.299622 -117.461304	Underflow dam/ collection/earthen berm	N/A	Kayak/Inflatable raft Access across RR bridge for southern shore.	Strategy/Response will depend on water flow. One side of the creek is a manmade structure.	Large staging area.	BNSF Railroad maintenance yard. Train tracks crossing to access staging.	BNSF 62 80, SBD-15-20.0	31	45
CAJ-025	**Swarthout Canyon Rd.**	34.274806 -117.452536	Access/ Observation	N/A			Small parking area north side.	Area is subject to flooding and access limited to one side when flooded.	N/A	49	51
CAJ-030	**Lost Lake**	34.272167 -117.466247	Boom/collection/ absorbent	150	Kayak/Inflatable raft.	Strategy will depend on prevention into the lake or control strategies on the lake.	There is a small dirt parking lot with primitive restroom facilities.	There is a locked gate into the parking lot. Access to the lake is over a small hill.	N/A	49	53
CAJ-035	**The Tunnel**	34.268172 -117.465007	Underflow dam/ collection/earthen berm	N/A	Access both shorelines via bridge, no boat required.	Strategy/Response will depend on water flow.	Limited staging area adjacent to the creek.	Narrow dirt road access with limited parking.	UPRR 473 10	49	57
CAJ-040	**P40 F35**	34.252511 -117.465656	Underflow dam/ collection/earthen berm	N/A	Access both shorelines via bridge, no boat required.	Strategy/Response will depend on water flow.	Small staging area next to the bridge.	Access down a dirt road that traverses the creek. Railroad crossing and RR traffic.	BNSF 40 35	49	61

Response Strategy Number	Response Strategy Name and Location	Coordinates Latitude/ Longitude	Site Strategy Type	Minimum Boom Requirement (Feet)	Boat/Kayak/ Inflatable Raft Required To Access One or Both Shorelines?	Site Strategy Notes	Staging Area Notes	Site Hazards and Restrictions	Nearest Rail Milepost or Highway Postmile	Operational Division and Segment Map Page #	Response Strategy Detail Sheet Page #
CAJ-045	**Shooting Range**	34.253397 -117.458019	Underflow dam/ collection/earthen berm	N/A	Access both shorelines via bridge, no boat required.	Strategy/Response will depend on water flow.	Large roadway adjacent to the strategy site, on historic Route 66.	Heavy traffic on Cajon Blvd adjacent to staging area. Creek access is limited by heavy brush and terrain. Shooting range on-site. Work with owners to cease activities while responders and operations are going on.	N/A	65	67
CAJ-050	**Eastern Access to Cajon Creek**	34.245238 -117.443892	Access/ Observation	N/A				Access by locked gate. Bee boxes/hives.	N/A	65	71
CAJ-055	**Western Access to Cajon Creek**	34.228020 -117.427251	Access/ Observation	N/A				Dirt road access with several railroad and pipeline crossings.	UPRR 747 014	65	73
CAJ-060	**Glen Helen Parkway Overcrossing**	34.213799 -117.403858	Underflow dam/ collection/earthen berm	N/A	Access both shorelines via bridge, no boat required.	Strategy/Response will depend on water flow.	Several large staging areas with infrastructure, bathrooms, electricity, and running water.	Traffic on Glen Helen Parkway.	BNSF 70 40	65	75
CAJ-065	**Cemex**	34.168198 -117.393837	Underflow dam/ collection/earthen berm	N/A	Both sides of the creek accessable.	Strategy/Response will depend on water flow.	Staging area located at office parking lot.	Water flows over roadway. Heavy equipment traffic.	N/A	79	81
CAJ-070	**5th Street Flood Control**	34.106782 -117.332691	Underflow dam/ collection/earthen berm	N/A	Access both shorelines,small boat or kayak. Maybe useful for monitoring.	San Bernardino County Flood Control will need to be contacted to close dam and provide access.	Small staging area south of the dam.	Access by locked gate.	BNSF 55 30, SBD-66-21.3	79	85

Table Legend

RED	**Full Response Capabilites**	Access to site for large equipment and full deployment.
YELLOW	**Limited Response**	Access to site may be limited; have to cross railraod tracks, etc., may not get large equipment to site.
GREEN	**Manual Response**	Sorbent boom/clean-up; slow, backwater areas.
BLUE	**Access/ Observation**	Site provides access to the shoreline or edge of waterbody and/or provides an observation site. Observation site may not be at the waters edge. Both may provide locations for SCAT teams or NRDA to deploy/survey for oil.
PURPLE TRIANGLE	**Staging Areas**	Response Strategy and Access/Observation Sites with a potential staging area are denoted with a purple triangle.

3.5 Response Strategy Detail Sheets

Section 3.5 contains the color-coded full response strategy (red), limited response strategy (yellow), manual response strategy (green) and access/observation site (blue) detail sheets with corresponding unique identifier and site name listed in the header. Before each grouping of detail sheets, the operational division map will show the location of each site and any staging areas.

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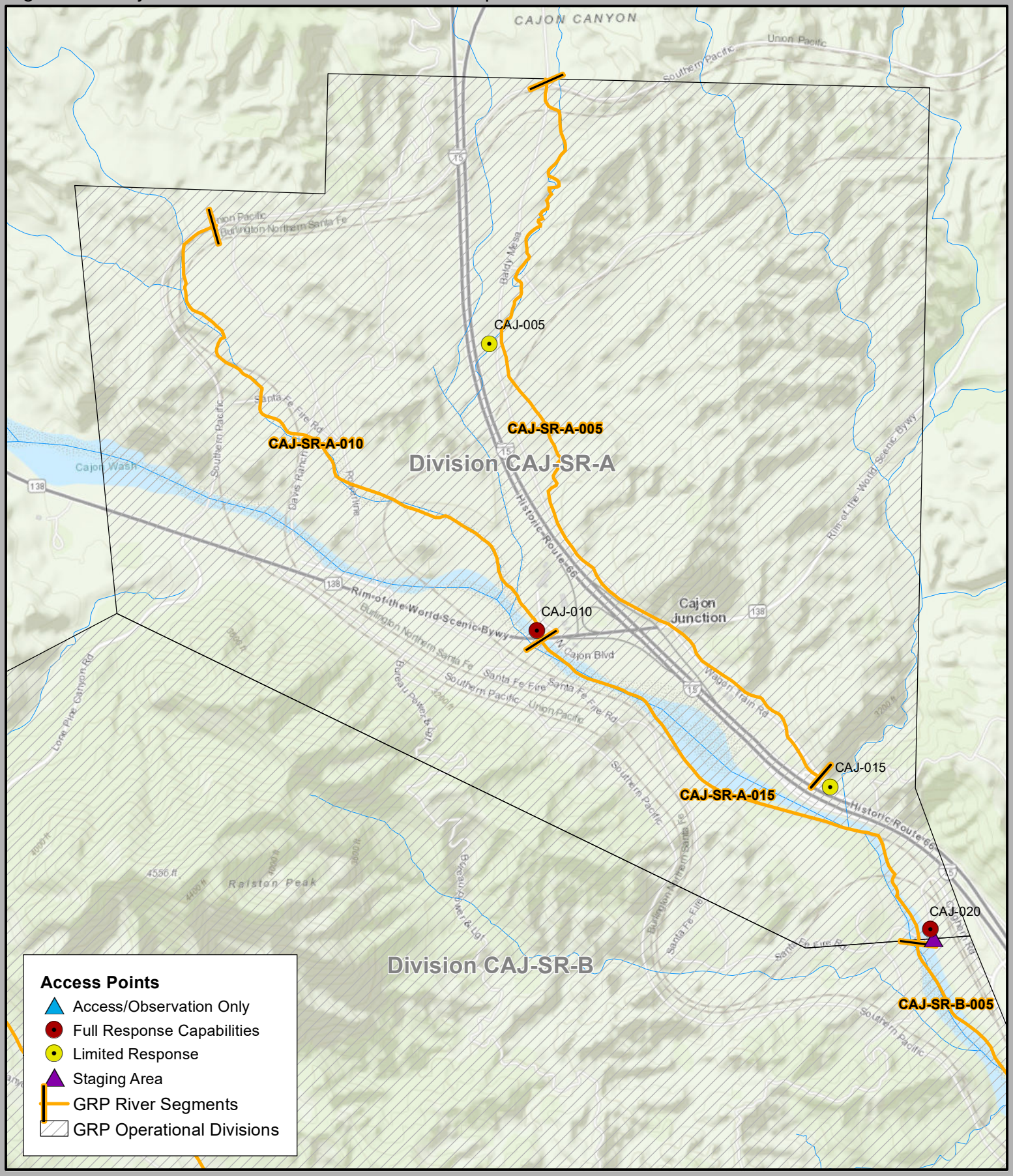
Figure 3-2: Cajon Pass GRP Division CAJ-SR-A Map



Calif. Dept. of Fish and Wildlife
Office of Spill Prevention and Response

Data Source: CDFW-OSPR,
Requestor: OSPR
Author: S. Paine
Date Created: 02/12/2019

NAD_1983_California_Teale_Albers

Cajon Pass Geographic Response Plan Division CAJ-SR-A

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

0 0.25 0.5 Kilometers

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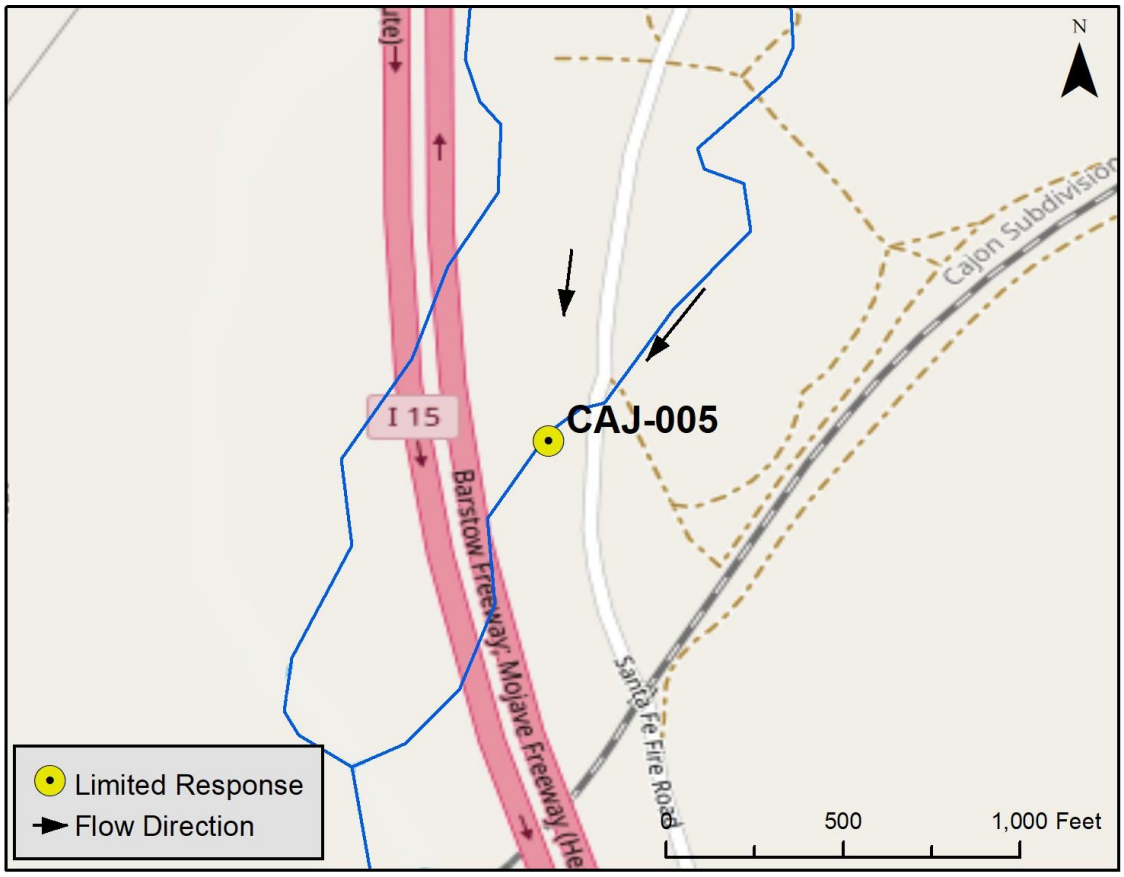
Response Strategy Site: Pipeline North (CAJ-005)

Latitude: 34.322913 **Longitude:** -117.481145	**Driving Directions**
Highway Post Mile: SDB-15-22.1	From North I-15 take the exit to Hwy 138. At the top of the off-ramp continue straight but take the dirt road (Santa Fe Rd.), to the right of the freeway entrance. Continue down dirt road 1 mile. From South I-15 take the exit to Hwy 138. Turn left and go over the freeway. Turn left as if going back on the freeway but take the dirt road (Santa Fe Rd.), to the right of the freeway entrance. Continue down dirt road 1 mile.
Railroad Milepost: BNSF 59 30	
Nearest Address and Thomas Guide #: 4654 C-6	
Cell Service: Yes	

Overview Street Map



Hazards, Restrictions and Advice for Responders

- Narrow dirt road
- Steep stream sides
- Strategy/Response will depend on water flow
- Rattlesnakes

Resources-At-Risk (Site and Downstream)

Ecological: Coast Horned Lizard, short-joint beavertail

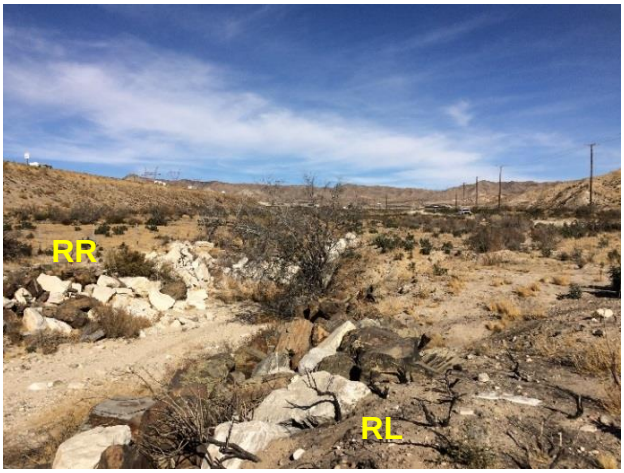
Economic: N/A

Tribal: Contact the Native American Heritage Commission at (916) 373-3710.
Cultural and Historic: Contact the South Central Coastal Information Center at (657) 278-5395.

Site Description and Field Notes

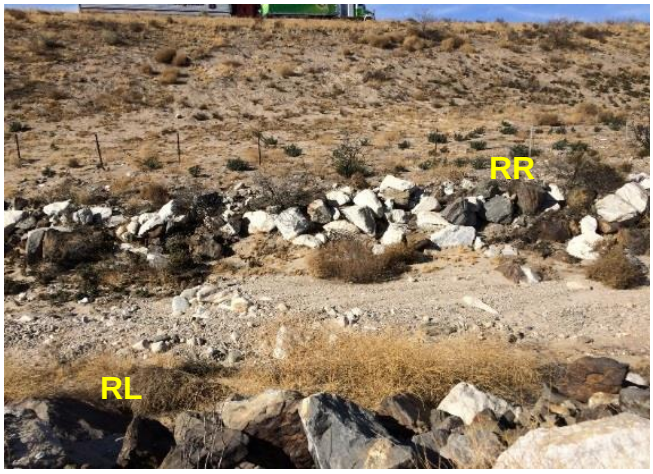
River Width: 10 meters (33 feet)	**Site Location/Segment: CAJ-SR-A-001**
Gradient: Medium	Access is less than 50 feet from the dirt road. Limited parking.
Site Contact/s: N/A	**Vehicular Access:** 4WD Pick-Up
	Recreational Use: N/A
	Boat Launches: N/A
	ESI Shoreline Type: 3B Exposed, eroding banks in unconsolidated sediments

Site Images



Upstream

Downstream



Straight Across

RR = River Right RL = River Left

Photo Date: 12/28/2017

Response Strategy Site: Pipeline North (CAJ-005)

Site Objectives: Earthen berm/underflow dam to prevent further movement of oil down gradient and collection of oil.

Implementation: Minimize ingress and egress routes through vegetation to prevent erosion and disturbance of the surrounding ecosystem. Weather and water flows will determine specific site strategies.

Staging Area Location and Capabilities/Amenities/Waste Management: Limited staging on dirt road.

Response Strategy Map (overview)

Table of Response Resources

Type	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY - Unit	Special Equipment or Comments
Backhoe					For earthen berm/underflow dam
Piping					For earthen berm/underflow dam

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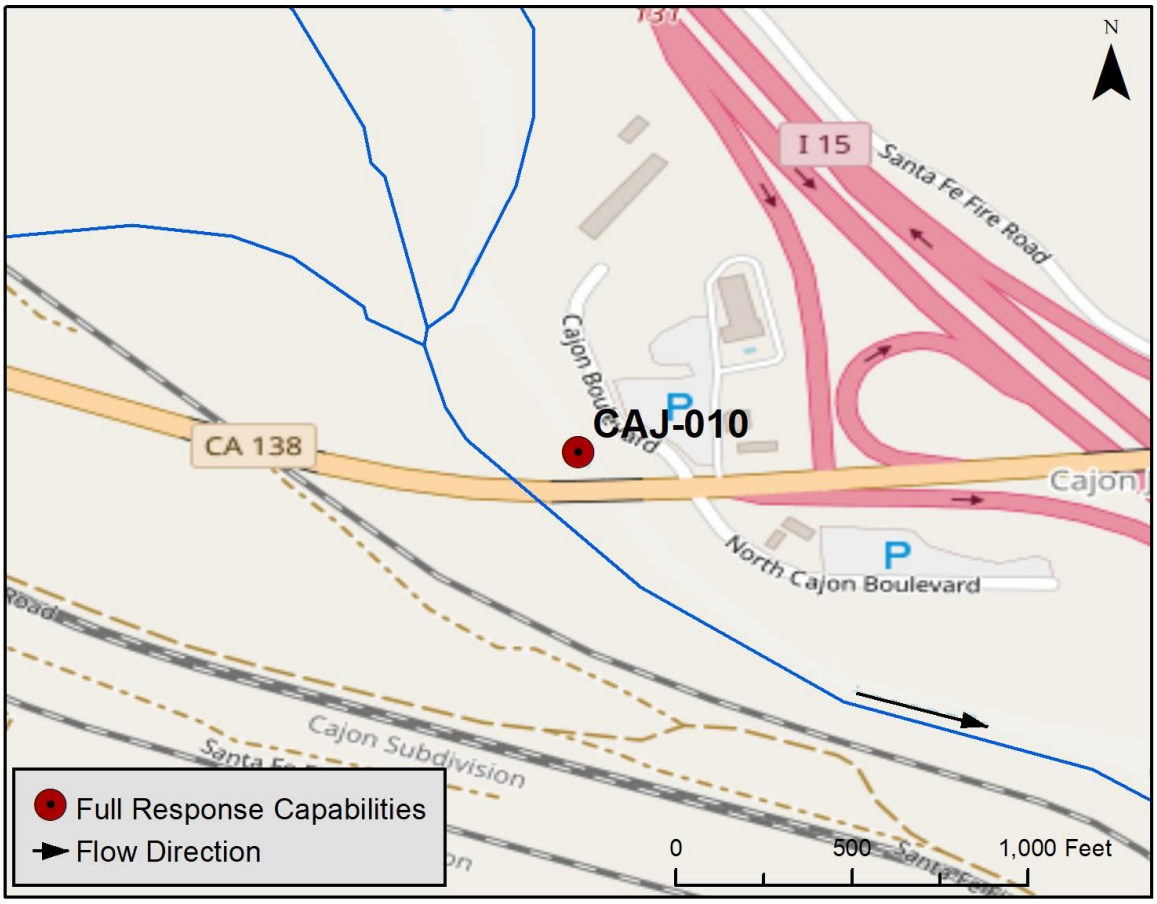
Response Strategy Site: 138 Crossing (CAJ-010)

Latitude: 34.311865 **Longitude:** -117.479304	**Driving Directions**
Highway Post Mile: SDB-138-15	From North I-15, take the exit for Hwy.138, turn left and cross over the freeway, turn right on Cajon Blvd, directly after Union 76 station. Small staging area. From South I-15 take the exit for Hwy.138, keep right off the freeway turn right on Cajon Blvd, directly after Union 76 station. Small staging area.
Railroad Milepost: N/A	
Nearest Address and Thomas Guide #: 14757 State Hwy. 138, West Cajon Valley 4734 C-1	
Cell Service: Yes	

Overview Street Map



Hazards, Restrictions and Advice for Responders

- High traffic area
- Strategy/Response will depend on water flow
- Rattlesnakes

Resources-At-Risk (Site and Downstream)

Ecological: Arroyo Toad, short-joint beavertail, Two-striped Garter Snake

Economic: N/A

Tribal: Contact the Native American Heritage Commission at (916) 373-3710.
Cultural and Historic: Contact the South Central Coastal Information Center at (657) 278-5395.

Site Description and Field Notes

River Width:
57 meters (187 feet)

Gradient: Low Slow

Site Contact/s: N/A

Site Location/Segment: CAJ-SR-A-002

Access down riprap side on east side, dirt embankment on the west.

Vehicular Access: 4WD Pick-Up

Recreational Use: N/A

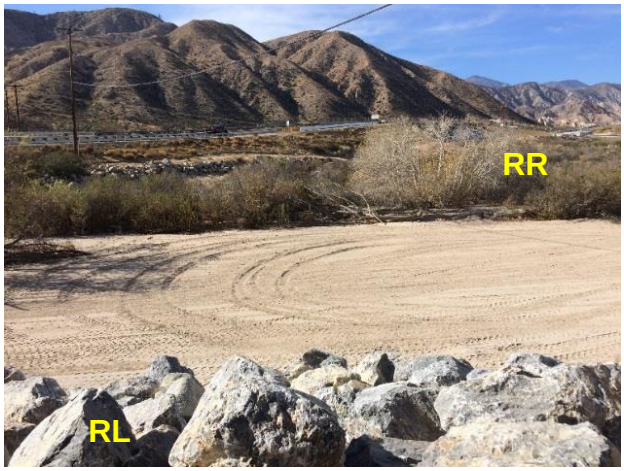
Boat Launches: N/A

ESI Shoreline Type: 1B Exposed, solid man-made structures; 3B Exposed, eroding banks in unconsolidated sediments; 5 Mixed sand and gravel bars and gently sloping banks

Site Images

Upstream

Downstream



Straight Across

RR = River Right RL = River Left

Photo Date: 12/28/2017

Response Strategy Site: 138 Crossing (CAJ-010) Page 3 of 3

Site Objectives: Earthen berm/underflow dam to prevent further movement of oil down gradient and collection of oil.

Implementation: Minimize ingress and egress routes through vegetation to prevent erosion and disturbance of the surrounding ecosystem. Weather and water flows will determine specific site strategies.

Staging Area Location and Capabilities/Amenities/Waste Management: Small staging area adjacent to bridge. State Cal-Trans facility adjacent to the bridge.

Response Strategy Map (overview)

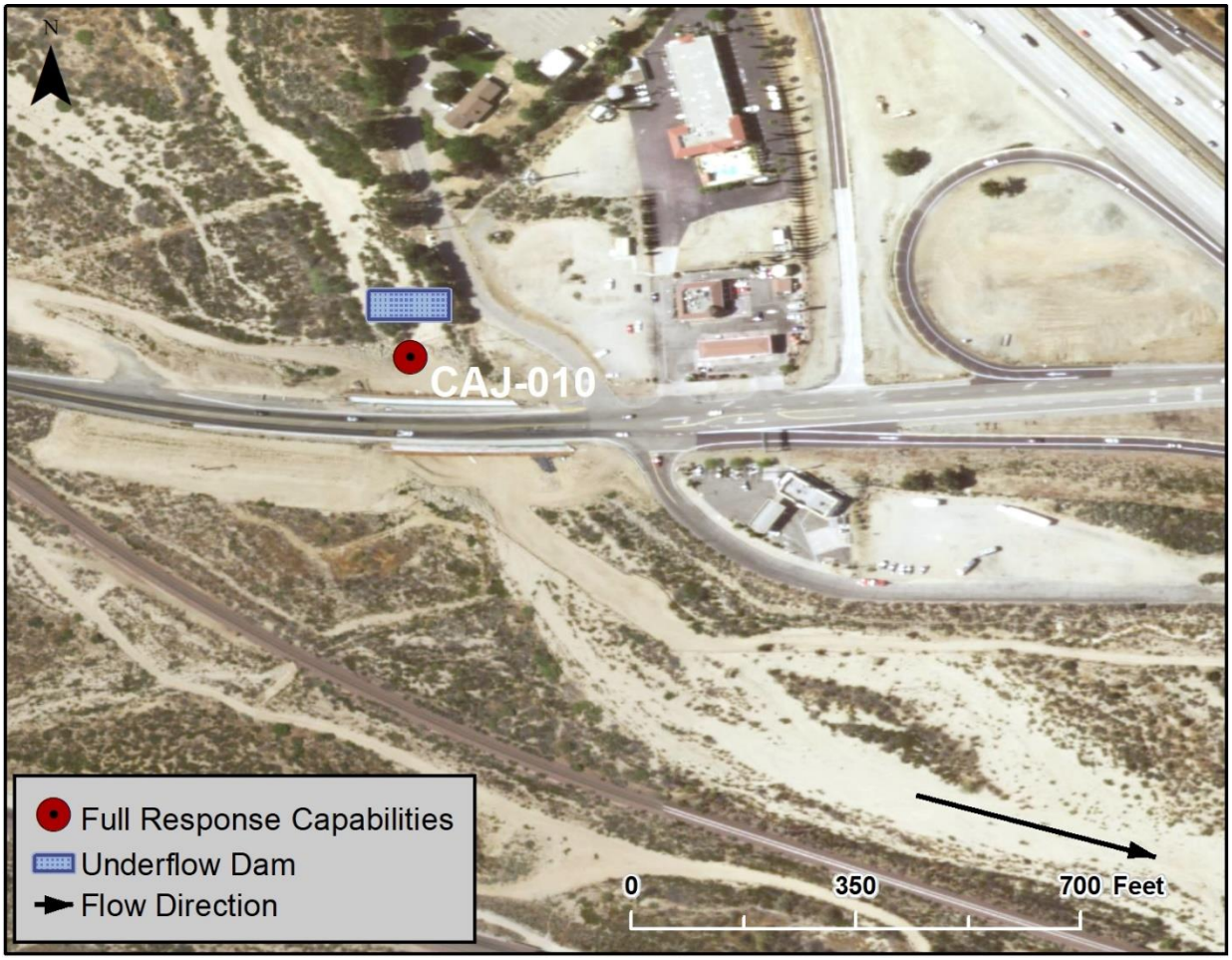


Table of Response Resources

Type	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY - Unit	Special Equipment or Comments
Backhoe					For earthen berm/underflow dam
Piping					For earthen berm/underflow dam

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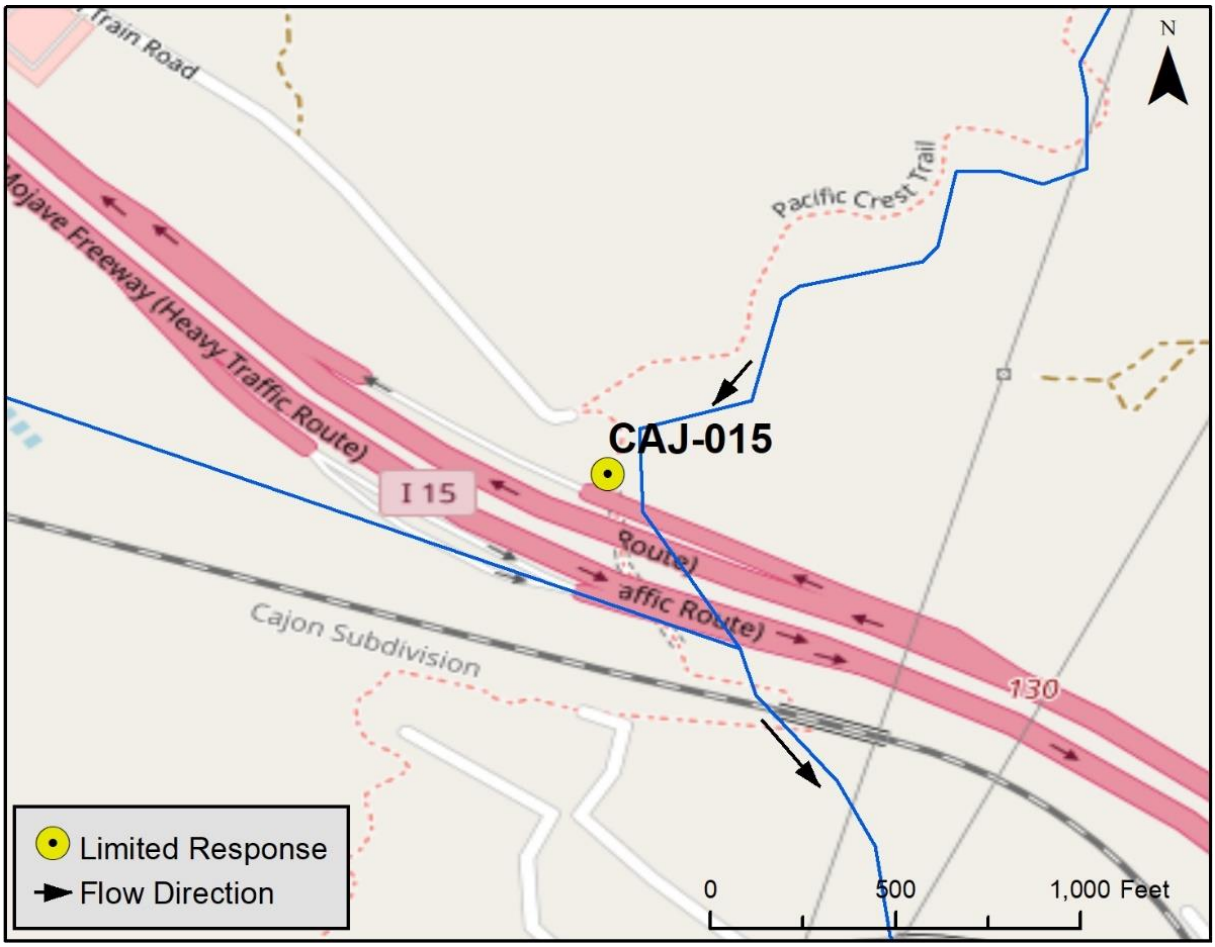
Response Strategy Site: Pacific Crest Trail (CAJ-015)

Latitude: 34.305565 **Longitude:** -117.465905	**Driving Directions**
Highway Post Mile: SBD-15-20.7	From North I-15 take the off ramp to Hwy 138. Turn right, then an immediate right onto Wagon Train Rd. Continue till the road dead ends.
Railroad Milepost: N/A	
Nearest Address and Thomas Guide #: 3230 Wagon Train Rd, Phelan 4734 E-2	From South I-15 take the off ramp to Hwy 138. Turn left, cross over the freeway then make a right onto Wagon Train Rd. Continue till the road dead ends.
Cell Service: Yes	

Overview Street Map



Hazards, Restrictions and Advice for Responders

- Strategy/Response will depend on water flow
- Locked gate
- Freeway bridge with high truck traffic
- Rattlesnakes

Resources-At-Risk (Site and Downstream)

Ecological: Two-striped Garter Snake, short-joint beavertail, Arroyo Toad

Economic: N/A

Tribal: Contact the Native American Heritage Commission at (916) 373-3710..
Cultural and Historic: Contact the South Central Coastal Information Center at (657) 278-5395.

Response Strategy Site: Pacific Crest Trail (CAJ-015) Page 2 of 3

Site Description and Field Notes

River Width:
25 meters (82 feet)

Gradient: Low

Site Contact/s: N/A

Site Location/Segment: CAJ-SR-A-001

Area is a natural creek to manmade structure. Small staging area with paved road down to the creek.

Vehicular Access: 4WD Pick-Up

Recreational Use: N/A

Boat Launches: N/A

ESI Shoreline Type: 1B Exposed, solid man-made structures; 3B Exposed, eroding banks in unconsolidated sediments; 5 Mixed sand and gravel bars and gently sloping banks

Site Images

Upstream

Downstream

Straight Across

RR = River Right RL = River Left

Photo Date: 12/28/2017

Response Strategy Site: Pacific Crest Trail (CAJ-015)

Site Objectives: Earthen berm/underflow dam to prevent further movement of oil and collection of oil.

Implementation: Minimize ingress and egress routes through vegetation to prevent erosion and disturbance of the surrounding ecosystem. Weather and water flows will determine specific site strategies.

Staging Area Location and Capabilities/Amenities/Waste Management: Small staging area with paved road down to the creek.

Response Strategy Map (overview)

Table of Response Resources

Type	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY - Unit	Special Equipment or Comments
Backhoe					For earthen berm/underflow dam
Piping					For earthen berm/underflow dam

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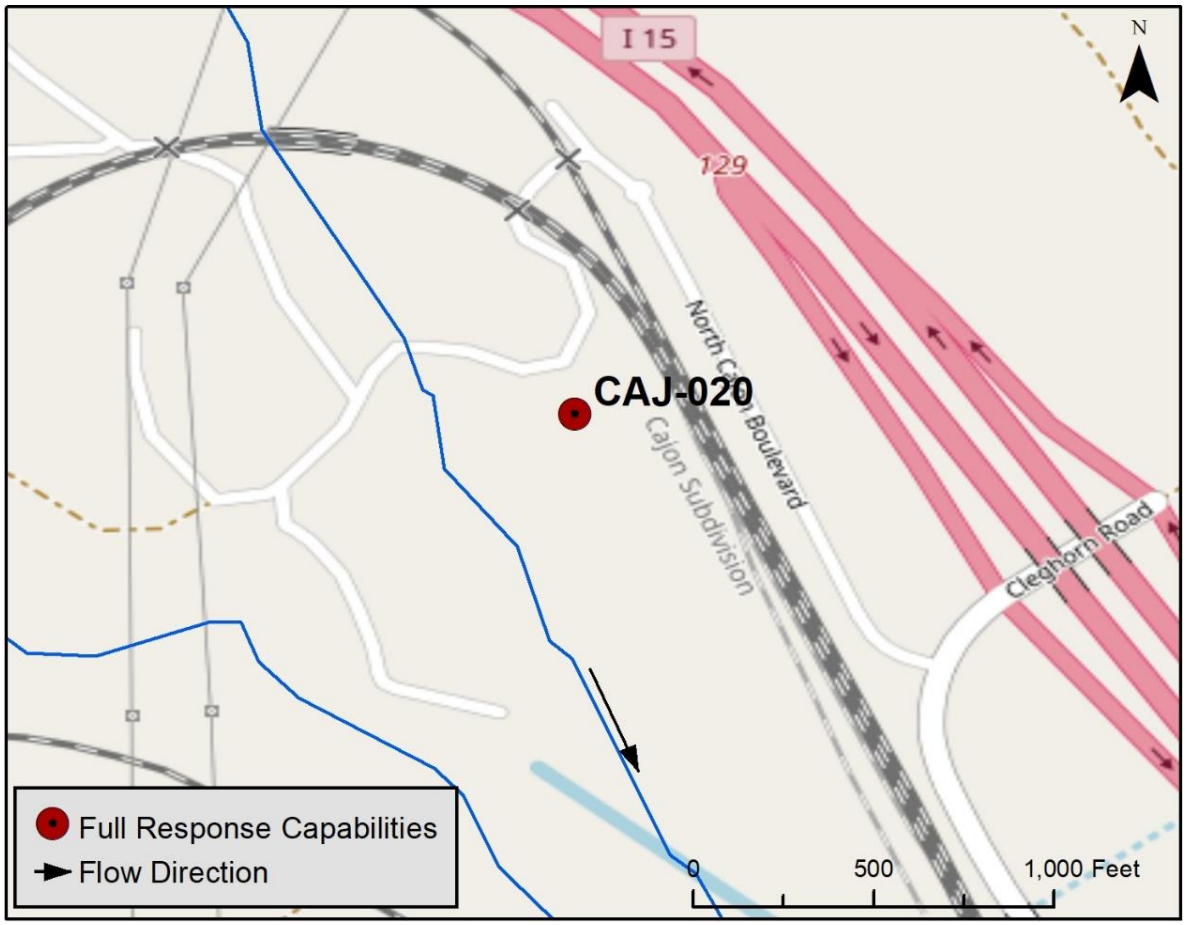
Response Strategy Site: BNSF Maintenance Yard (CAJ-020)

Latitude: 34.299622 **Longitude:** -117.461304	**Driving Directions**
Highway Post Mile: SBD-15-20.2	From North I-15 exit Cleghorn Rd., turn left (west) under the freeway then turn right on North Cajon Blvd., road ends at BNSF access. Caution active train tracks. From South I-15 exit Cleghorn Rd., Turn right then an immediate right onto North Cajon Blvd., road ends at BNSF access. Caution active train tracks.
Railroad Milepost: BNSF 62 80	
Nearest Address and Thomas Guide #: 4734 E-2	
Cell Service: Yes	

Overview Street Map



Hazards, Restrictions and Advice for Responders

- Dirt road access
- Active train tracks
- Train tracks crossing to access staging
- Large staging area
- Rattlesnakes

Resources-At-Risk (Site and Downstream)

Ecological: Arroyo Toad, Southwestern Willow Flycatcher, Two-striped Garter Snake, white-bracted spineflower

Economic: N/A

Tribal: Contact the Native American Heritage Commission at (916) 373-3710.
Cultural and Historic: Contact the South Central Coastal Information Center at (657) 278-5395.

Site Description and Field Notes

River Width:
115 meters (377 feet)

Gradient: Low Slow

Site Contact/s:

BNSF - (800) 832-5452

UPRR - (888) 877-7267

Site Location/Segment: **CAJ-SR-A-003**

Strategy/response will depend on water flow. There is a manmade structure on the southeast edge of the riverbank. A roadway leads into the stream. Large staging area.

Vehicular Access: 4WD Pick-Up

Recreational Use: N/A

Boat Launches: N/A

ESI Shoreline Type: 1B Exposed, solid man-made structures; 3A Fine to medium-grained sand; 4 Sandy bars and gently sloping banks

Site Images

Upstream

Downstream

Straight Across

RR = River Right RL = River Left

Photo Date: 12/28/2017

Response Strategy Site: BNSF Maintenance Yard (CAJ-020)

Site Objectives: Earthen berm/underflow dam to prevent further movement of oil down gradient and collection of oil.

Implementation: Minimize ingress and egress routes through vegetation to prevent erosion and disturbance of the surrounding ecosystem. Weather and water flows will determine specific site strategies.

Staging Area Location and Capabilities/Amenities/Waste Management: Large staging area.

Response Strategy Map (overview)

Table of Response Resources

Type	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY - Unit	Special Equipment or Comments
Backhoe					For earthen berm/underflow dam
Piping					For earthen berm/underflow dam

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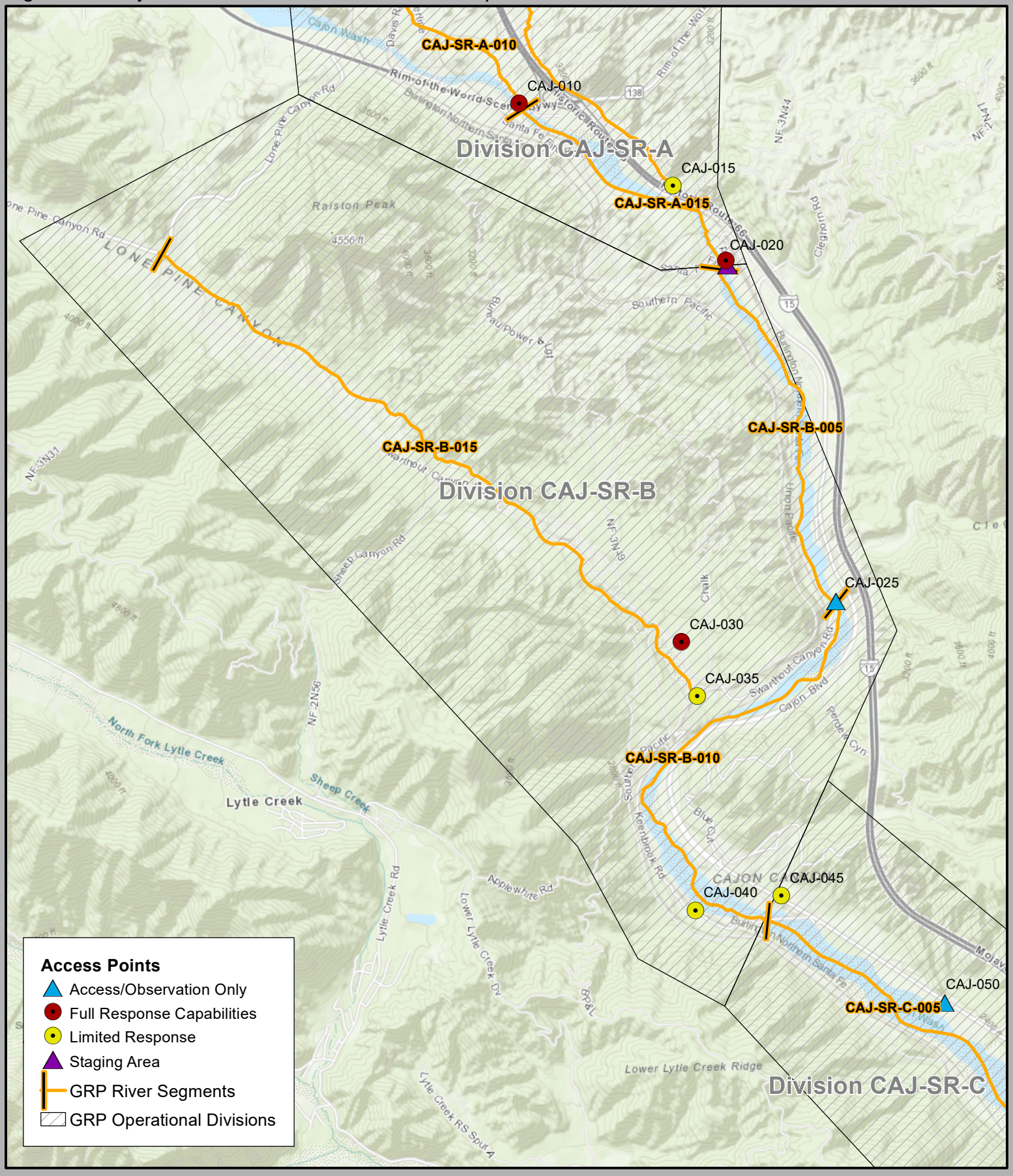
Figure 3-3: Cajon Pass GRP Division CAJ-SR-B Map



Calif. Dept. of Fish and Wildlife
Office of Spill Prevention and Response

Data Source: CDFW-OSPR,
Requestor: OSPR
Author: G. Ewing
Date Created: 08/17/18

NAD_1983_California_Teale_Albers

Cajon Pass
Geographic Response Plan
Division CAJ-SR-B

0 0.5 1 Miles
0 0.8 1.6 Kilometers

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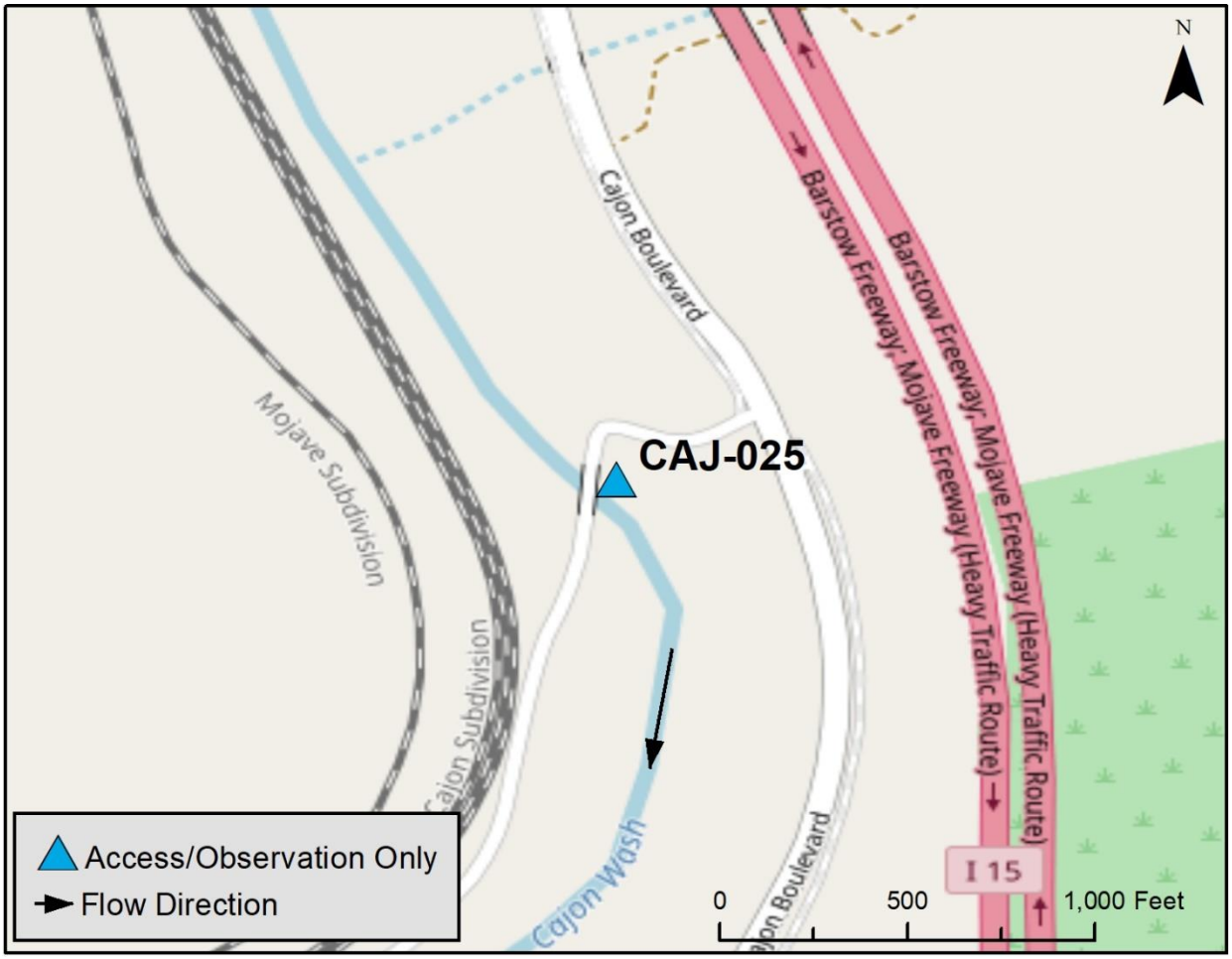
Access/Observation Site: Swarthout Canyon Road (CAJ-025)

Latitude: 34.274806 **Longitude:** -117.452536	**Driving Directions**
Highway Post Mile: N/A	From North I-15 exit Cleghorn Rd., turn left (west) under the freeway. Travel 1.75 miles turn right onto Swarthout Canyon Road. Travel 150 yards to the stream crossing. From South I-15 exit Cleghorn Rd., turn right. Travel 1.75 miles turn right onto Swarthout Canyon Road. Travel 150 yards to the stream crossing.
Railroad Milepost: N/A	
Nearest Address and Thomas Guide #: 4734 G-6	
Cell Service: Yes	

Overview Street Map



Hazards, Restrictions and Advice for Responders

- Traffic
- Heavy rains will cause flooding
- Access is limited to one side when flooded
- Rattlesnakes

Access/Observation Site: Swarthout Canyon Road (CAJ-025)

Site Description and Field Notes

Site Location/Segment: CAJ-SR-B-001

Small parking area. Stream is natural then travels under the roadway in a culvert. Flows even in drought conditions.

Site Contact/s: N/A

Site Images

Upstream

Downstream

Straight Across

RR = River Right RL = River Left

Photo Date: 01/18/2018

Latitude: 34.272167
Longitude: -117.466247

Highway Post Mile: N/A

Railroad Milepost: N/A

Nearest Address and Thomas Guide #: 4734 E-6

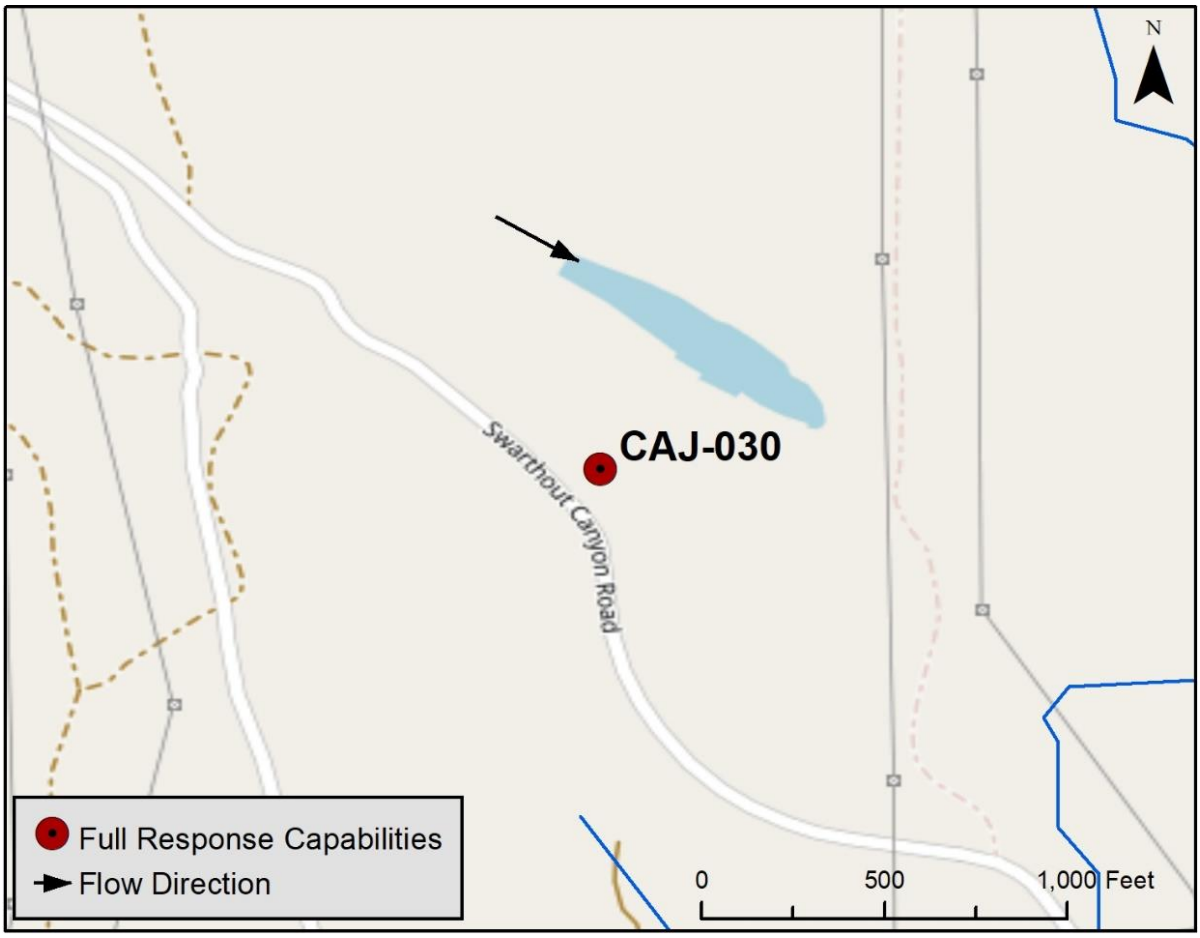
Cell Service: Yes

Driving Directions

From North I-15 exit Cleghorn Rd., turn left (west) under the freeway. Travel 1.75 miles turn right onto Swarthout Canyon Road. Cross two sets of RR tracks. Travel straight on dirt road .35 miles destination is on the right. Lost Lake parking lot.

From South I-15 exit Cleghorn Rd., turn right. Travel 1.75 miles turn right onto Swarthout Canyon Road. Cross two sets of RR tracks. Travel straight on dirt road .35 miles destination is on the right. Lost Lake parking lot.

Overview Street Map



Hazards, Restrictions and Advice for Responders

- Locked gate for parking area
- Moderate sloped access
- Strategy will depend on prevention into the lake or control strategies on the lake
- Rattlesnakes

Resources-At-Risk (Site and Downstream)

Ecological: Least Bell's Vireo, Bell's Sage Sparrow, Coastal Whiptail, white-bracted spineflower, short-joint beavertail

Economic: N/A

Tribal: Contact the Native American Heritage Commission at (916) 373-3710.
Cultural and Historic: Contact the South Central Coastal Information Center at (657) 278-5395.

Site Description and Field Notes

River Width:
75 Meters (246 feet)

Gradient: Low Slow

Site Contact/s:

USFS, San Bernardino National Forest
(909) 382-2600

Site Location/Segment: CAJ-SR-B-003

There is a small dirt parking lot with primitive restroom facilities. There is a locked gate into the parking lot. Access to the lake is over a small hill.

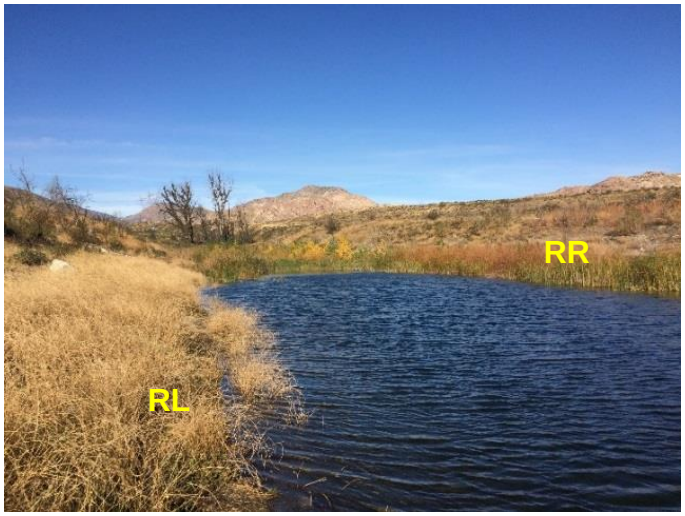
Vehicular Access: 4WD Pick-Up

Recreational Use: N/A

Boat Launches: N/A

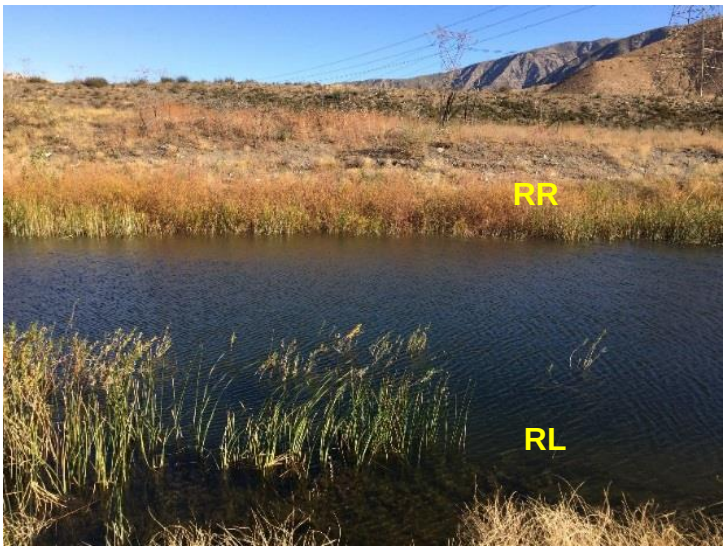
ESI Shoreline Type: 3A Fine to medium-grained sand; 9B Vegetated low banks; 10B Freshwater marshes

Site Images



Upstream

Downstream



Straight Across

RR = River Right RL = River Left

Photo Date: 12/28/2017

Response Strategy Site: Lost Lake (CAJ-030)

Site Objectives: Earthen berm/underflow dam to prevent flow of oil into the lake. Boom to prevent further movement of oil in the Lake.

Implementation: Minimize ingress and egress routes through vegetation to prevent erosion and disturbance of the surrounding ecosystem. Weather and water flows will determine specific site strategies. Width of lake is narrow enough to walk on either side to deploy boom.

Staging Area Location and Capabilities/Amenities/Waste Management: Use dirt parking lot.

Response Strategy Map (overview)

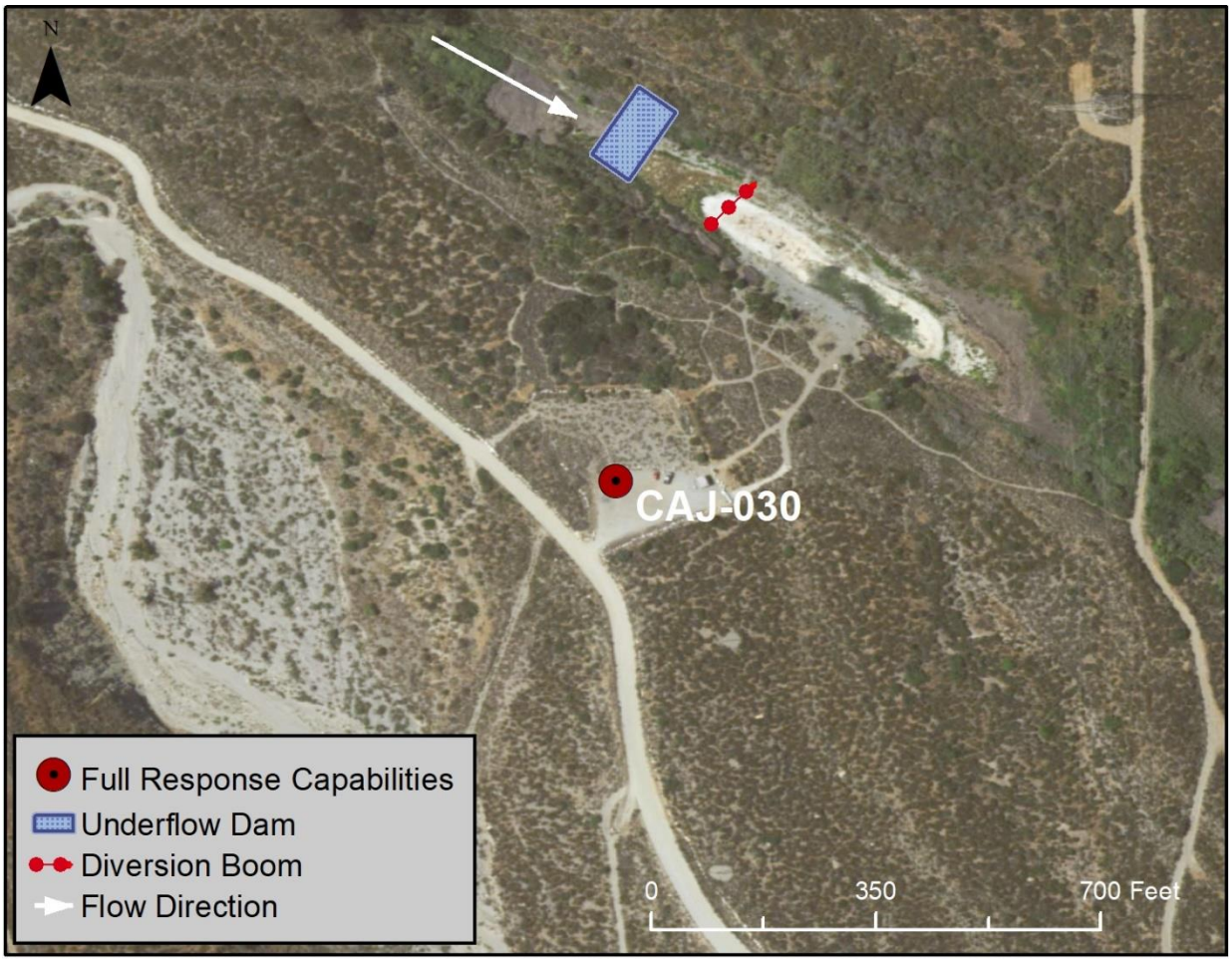


Table of Response Resources

Type	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY - Unit	Special Equipment or Comments
Boom	Harbor	18-24	Inch	150 feet	
Backhoe					For earthen berm/underflow dam
Piping					For earthen berm/underflow dam

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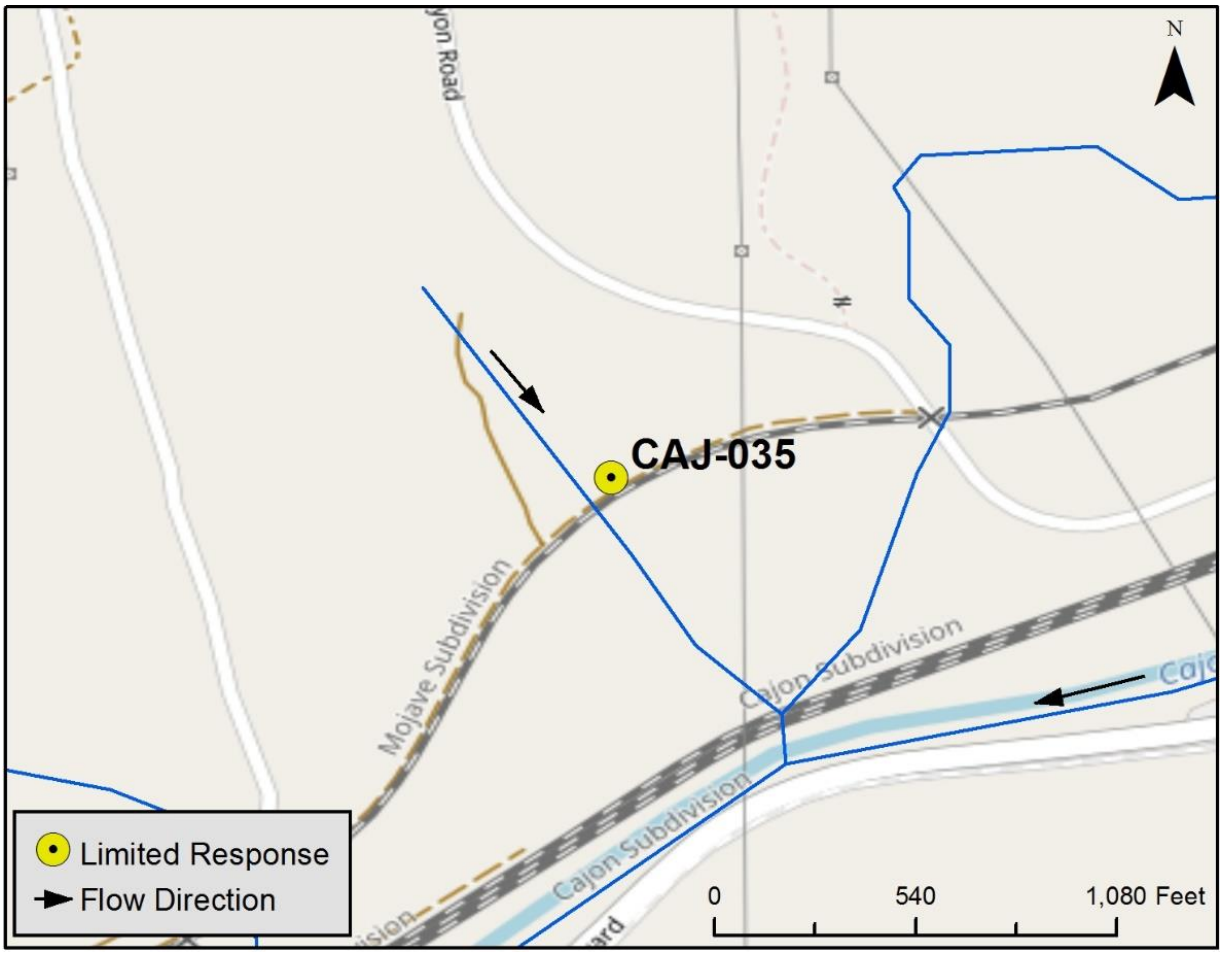
Response Strategy Site: The Tunnel (CAJ-035)

Latitude: 34.268172 **Longitude:** -117.465007	**Driving Directions**
Highway Post Mile: N/A	From North I-15 exit Cleghorn Rd., turn left (west) under the freeway. Travel 1.75 miles turn right onto Swarthout Canyon Road. After second set of RR tracks turn left onto dirt road. Travel 1/8 of a mile turn right on first dirt road. Destination is on the right. From South I-15 exit Cleghorn Rd., turn right. Travel 1.75 miles turn right onto Swarthout Canyon Road. After second set of RR tracks turn left onto dirt road. Travel 1/8 of a mile turn right on first dirt road. Destination is on the right.
Railroad Milepost: UPRR 473 10	
Nearest Address and Thomas Guide #: 4734 E-7	
Cell Service: Yes	

Overview Street Map



Hazards, Restrictions and Advice for Responders

- Heavy rains will cause flooding
- Strategy/response will depend on water flow
- Limited staging area adjacent to the creek
- Rattlesnakes

Resources-At-Risk (Site and Downstream)

Ecological: white-bracted spineflower, Arroyo Toad, Least Bell's Vireo, Santa Ana speckled dace

Economic: N/A

Tribal: Contact the Native American Heritage Commission at (916) 373-3710.
Cultural and Historic: Contact the South Central Coastal Information Center at (657) 278-5395.

Response Strategy Site: The Tunnel (CAJ-035) Page 2 of 3

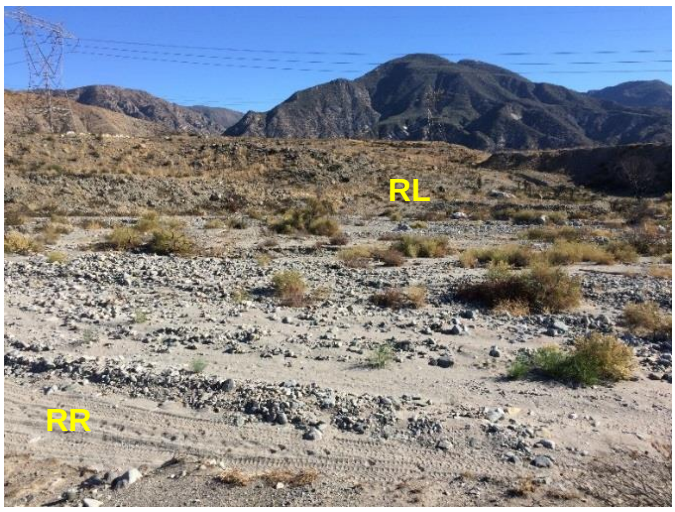
Site Description and Field Notes

River Width: 28 meters (92 feet)	**Site Location/Segment: CAJ-SR-B-003**
Gradient: Medium	Narrow dirt roadway to strategy site. Limited parking.
Site Contact/s: N/A	**Vehicular Access:** 4WD Pick-Up
	Recreational Use: N/A
	Boat Launches: N/A
	ESI Shoreline Type: 1B Exposed, solid man-made structures; 5 Mixed sand and gravel bars and gently sloping banks

Site Images

Upstream

Downstream



Straight Across

RR = River Right RL = River Left

Photo Date: 12/28/2017

Response Strategy Site: The Tunnel (CAJ-035) Page 3 of 3

Site Objectives: Earthen berm/underflow dam to prevent further movement of oil down gradient and collection of oil.

Implementation: Minimize ingress and egress routes through vegetation to prevent erosion and disturbance of the surrounding ecosystem. Weather and water flows will determine specific site strategies.

Staging Area Location and Capabilities/Amenities/Waste Management: Limited staging area adjacent to the creek.

Response Strategy Map (overview)

Table of Response Resources

Type	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY - Unit	Special Equipment or Comments
Backhoe					For earthen berm/underflow dam
Piping					For earthen berm/underflow dam

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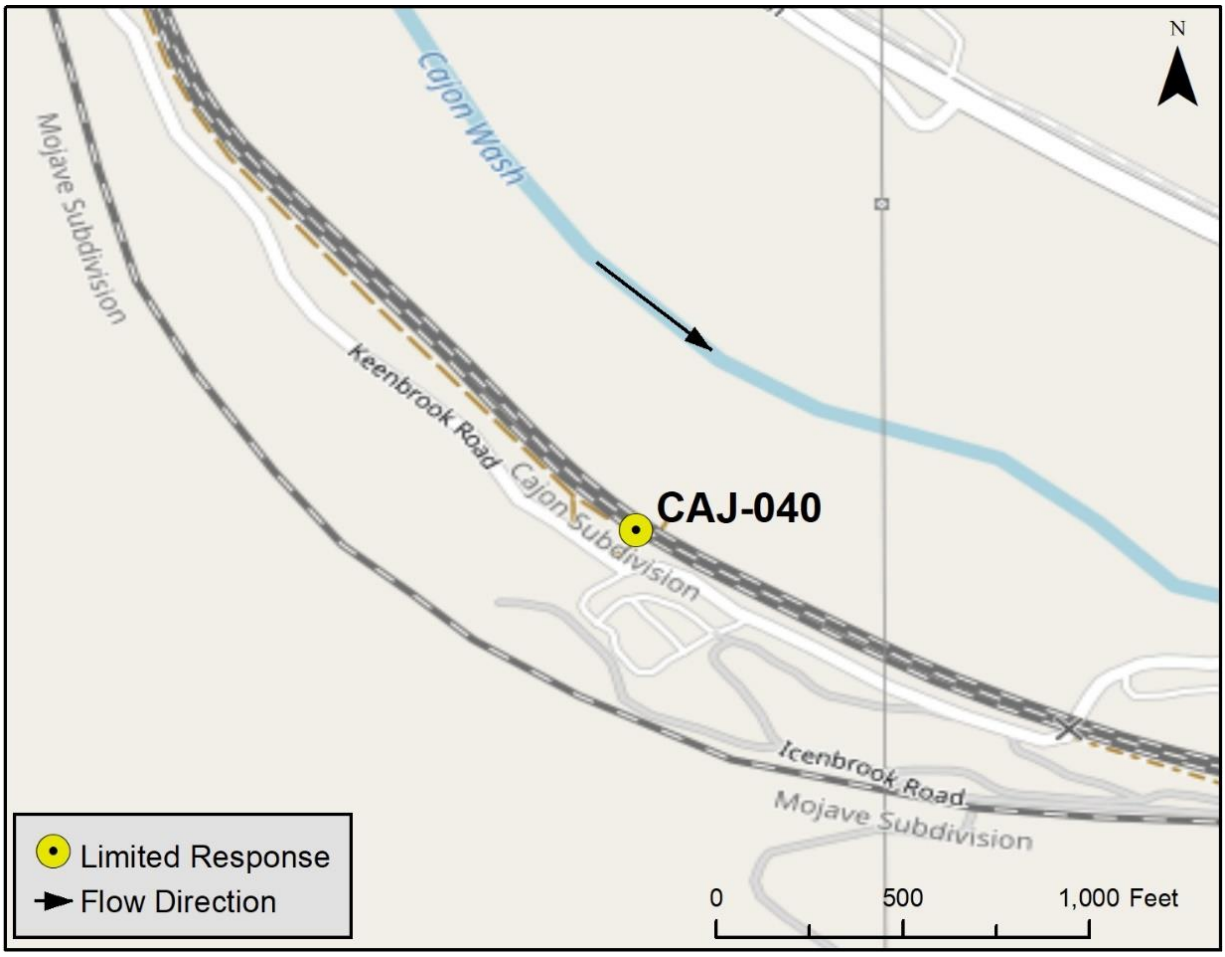
Response Strategy Site: P40 F35 (CAJ-040) Page 1 of 3

Latitude: 34.252511 **Longitude:** -117.465656	**Driving Directions**
Highway Post Mile: N/A	From I-15 North exit Kenwood Ave., turn left and go under the freeway turn right, on Cajon Blvd. Travel two miles and turn left on Keenbrook Rd. Cross creek and railroad tracks turn right 1/4 miles destination at RR bridge. From I-15 South exit Kenwood Ave., turn right then make another right on Cajon Blvd. Travel two miles and turn left on Keenbrook Rd. Cross creek and railroad tracks turn right 1/4 miles destination at RR bridge.
Railroad Milepost: BNSF 40 35	
Nearest Address and Thomas Guide #: 514 E-2	
Cell Service: Yes	

Overview Street Map



Hazards, Restrictions and Advice for Responders

- Access down a dirt road that traverses the creek
- Steep stream sides
- Railroad crossing and RR traffic
- Strategy/response will depend on water flow
- Rattlesnakes

Resources-At-Risk (Site and Downstream)

Ecological: white-bracted spineflower, short-joint beavertail, Santa Ana speckled dace, Arroyo Toad

Economic: N/A

Tribal: Contact the Native American Heritage Commission at (916) 373-3710.
Cultural and Historic: Contact the South Central Coastal Information Center at (657) 278-5395.

Site Description and Field Notes

River Width:
30 meters (99 feet)

Gradient: Medium

Site Contact/s:

BNSF - (800) 832-5452

Site Location/Segment: CAJ-SR-B-002

Small staging area next to the bridge. Protection of Cajon creek from southern RR tracks release.

Vehicular Access: 4WD Pick-Up

Recreational Use: N/A

Boat Launches: N/A

ESI Shoreline Type: 1B Exposed, solid man-made structures; 3B Exposed, eroding banks in unconsolidated sediments

Site Images

Upstream

Downstream

Straight Across

RR = River Right RL = River Left

Photo Date: 12/28/2017

Response Strategy Site: P40 F35 (CAJ-040) Page 3 of 3

Site Objectives: Earthen berm/underflow dam to prevent further movement of oil down gradient and collection of oil.

Implementation: Minimize ingress and egress routes through vegetation to prevent erosion and disturbance of the surrounding ecosystem. Weather and water flows will determine specific site strategies.

Staging Area Location and Capabilities/Amenities/Waste Management: Small staging area next to the bridge.

Response Strategy Map (overview)

Table of Response Resources

Type	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY - Unit	Special Equipment or Comments
Backhoe					For earthen berm/underflow dam
Piping					For earthen berm/underflow dam

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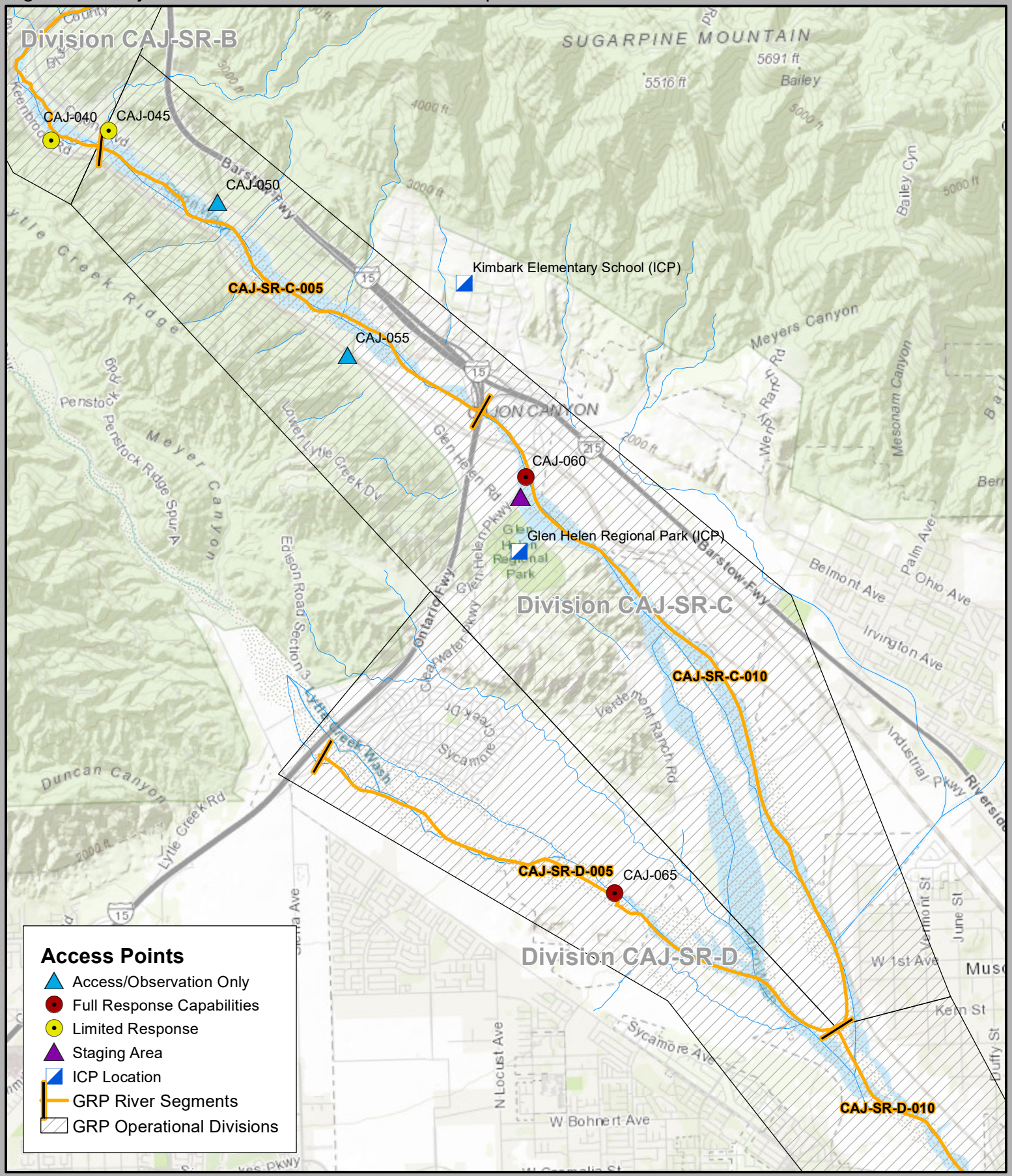
Figure 3-4: Cajon Pass GRP Division CAJ-SR-C Map



Calif. Dept. of Fish and Wildlife
Office of Spill Prevention and Response

Data Source: CDFW-OSPR,
Requestor: OSPR
Author: G. Ewing
Date Created: 08/17/18

NAD_1983_California_Teale_Albers

Cajon Pass
Geographic Response Plan
Division CAJ-SR-C

0 0.5 1 Miles
0 0.8 1.6 Kilometers

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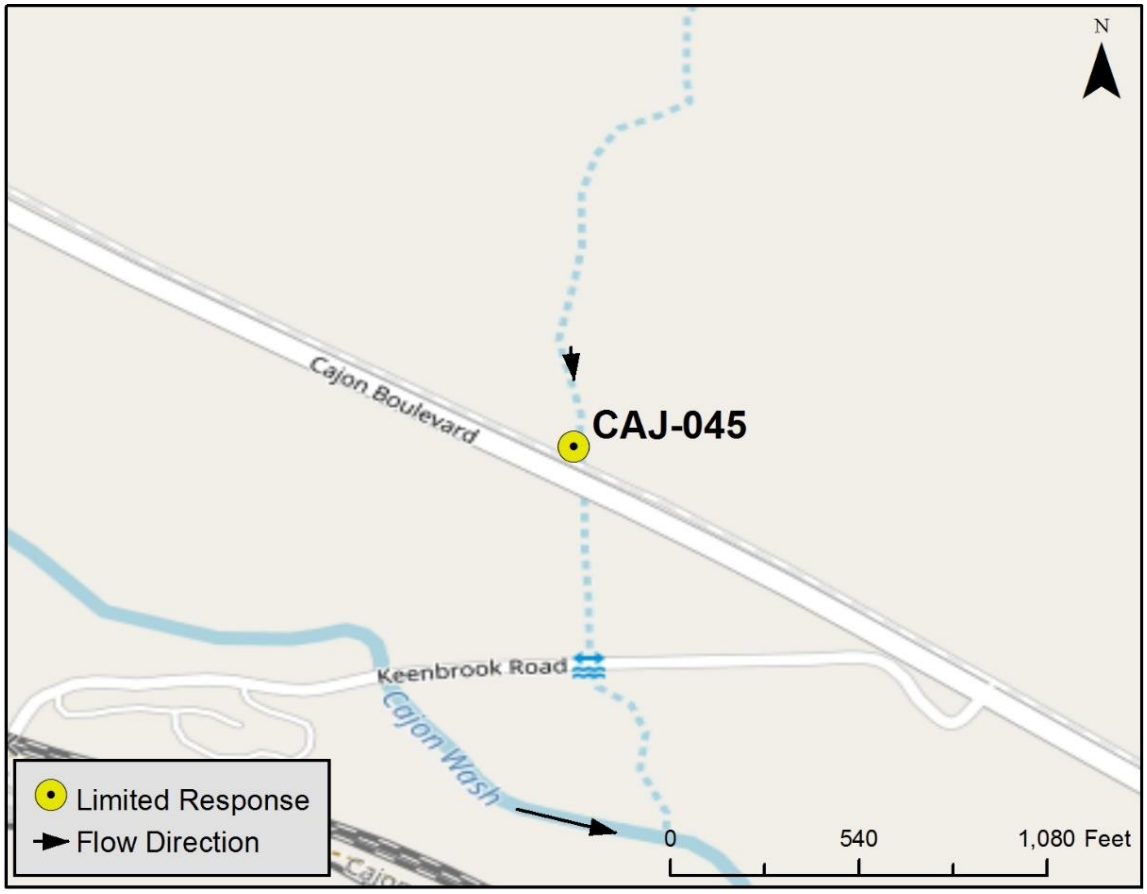
Response Strategy Site: Shooting Range (CAJ-045)

Latitude: 34.253397 **Longitude:** -117.458019	**Driving Directions**
Highway Post Mile: N/A	From I-15 North exit Kenwood Ave., turn left and go under the freeway turn right, on Cajon Blvd. Travel 2.25 miles, creek is on your right. Access old Route 66 from Cajon Blvd. From I-15 South exit Kenwood Ave., turn right then make another right on Cajon Blvd. Travel 2.25 miles, creek is on your right. Access old Route 66 from Cajon Blvd.
Railroad Milepost: N/A	
Nearest Address and Thomas Guide #: 15924 Cajon Blvd., Cajon 514 F-2	
Cell Service: Yes	

Overview Street Map



Hazards, Restrictions and Advice for Responders

- Heavy traffic on Cajon Blvd adjacent to staging area
- Creek access is limited by heavy brush and terrain
- Strategy/Response will depend on water flow
- Shooting range on-site. Work with owners to cease activities while responders and operations are going on.
- Rattlesnakes

Resources-At-Risk (Site and Downstream)

Ecological: slender-horned spineflower

Economic: N/A

Tribal: Contact the Native American Heritage Commission at (916) 373-3710.
Cultural and Historic: Contact the South Central Coastal Information Center at (657) 278-5395.

Response Strategy Site: Shooting Range (CAJ-045)

Site Description and Field Notes

River Width:
50 meters (164 feet)

Gradient: Medium

Site Contact/s: N/A

Site Location/Segment: CAJ-SR-C-001

Large roadway adjacent to the strategy site, on historic route 66.

Vehicular Access: 4WD Pick-Up

Recreational Use: N/A

Boat Launches: N/A

ESI Shoreline Type: 3B Exposed, eroding banks in unconsolidated sediments; 9B Vegetated low banks

Site Images

Upstream

Downstream

Straight Across

RR = River Right RL = River Left

Photo Date: 12/28/2017

Response Strategy Site: Shooting Range (CAJ-045) Page 3 of 3

Site Objectives: Earthen berm/underflow dam to prevent further movement of oil down gradient and collection of oil.

Implementation: Minimize ingress and egress routes through vegetation to prevent erosion and disturbance of the surrounding ecosystem. Weather and water flows will determine specific site strategies.

Staging Area Location and Capabilities/Amenities/Waste Management: Staging area adjacent to the strategy site, on historic route 66.

Response Strategy Map (overview)

Table of Response Resources

Type	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY - Unit	Special Equipment or Comments
Backhoe					For earthen berm/underflow dam
Piping					For earthen berm/underflow dam

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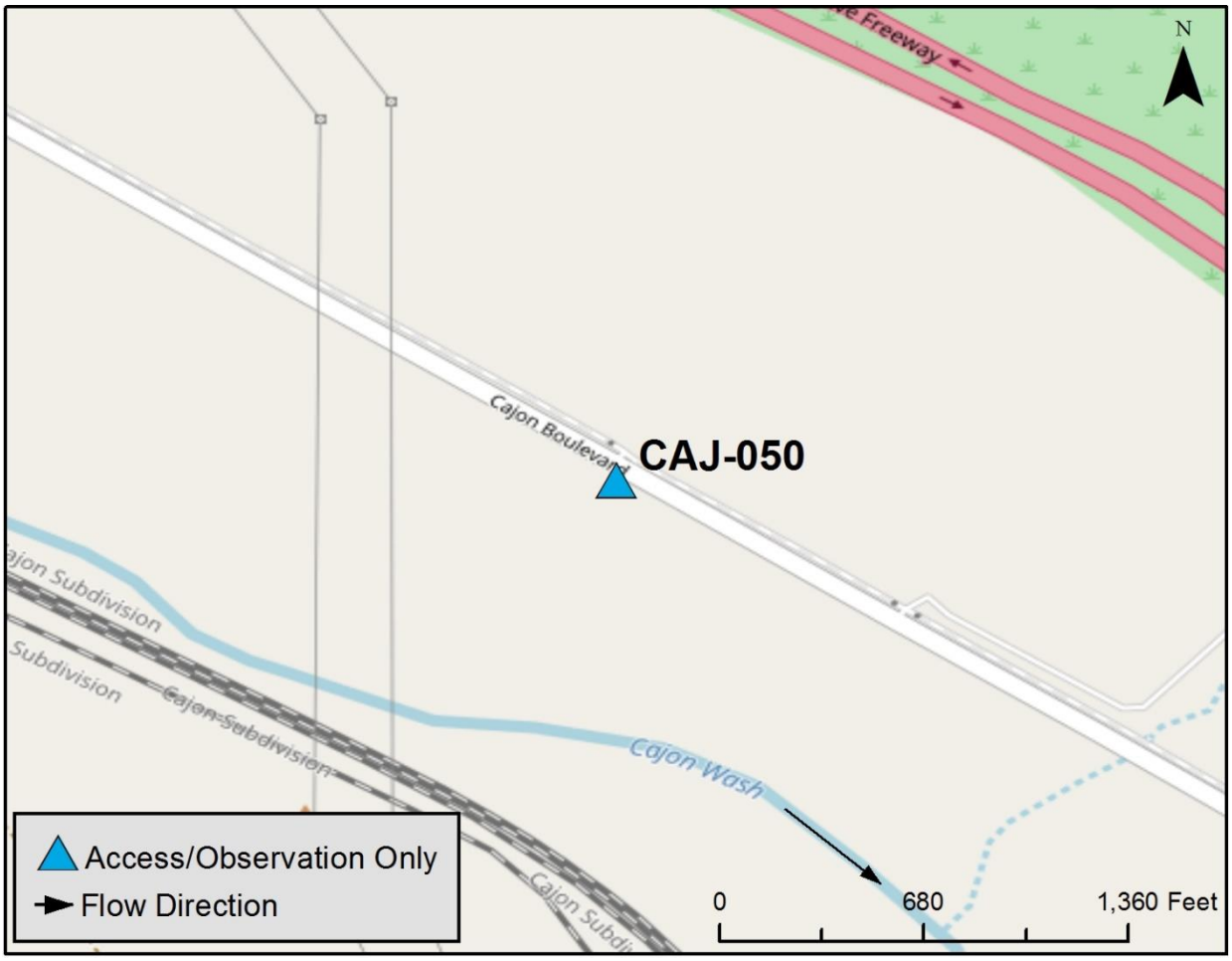
Access/Observation Site: Eastern Access to Cajon Creek (CAJ-050)

Latitude: 34.245238 **Longitude:** -117.443892	**Driving Directions**
Highway Post Mile: N/A	From I-15 North exit Kenwood Ave., turn left and go under the freeway turn right, on Cajon Blvd. Travel 1.25 miles, access is on your left. From I-15 South exit Kenwood Ave., turn right then make another right on Cajon Blvd. Travel 1.25 miles, access is on your left.
Railroad Milepost: N/A	
Nearest Address and Thomas Guide #: 514 H-4	
Cell Service: Yes	

Overview Street Map



Hazards, Restrictions and Advice for Responders

- Locked gates
- Bee hives (boxes)
- Rattlesnakes

Site Description and Field Notes

Site Location/Segment: CAJ-SR-C-001

Access down to the stream on the eastern side.

Site Contact/s: Locked gate access contact San Bernardino Municipal Water Department at (909) 384-5141 or after hours through San Bernardino County Communications Center dispatch (909) 356-3805.

Site Images

Upstream

Downstream

Entrance

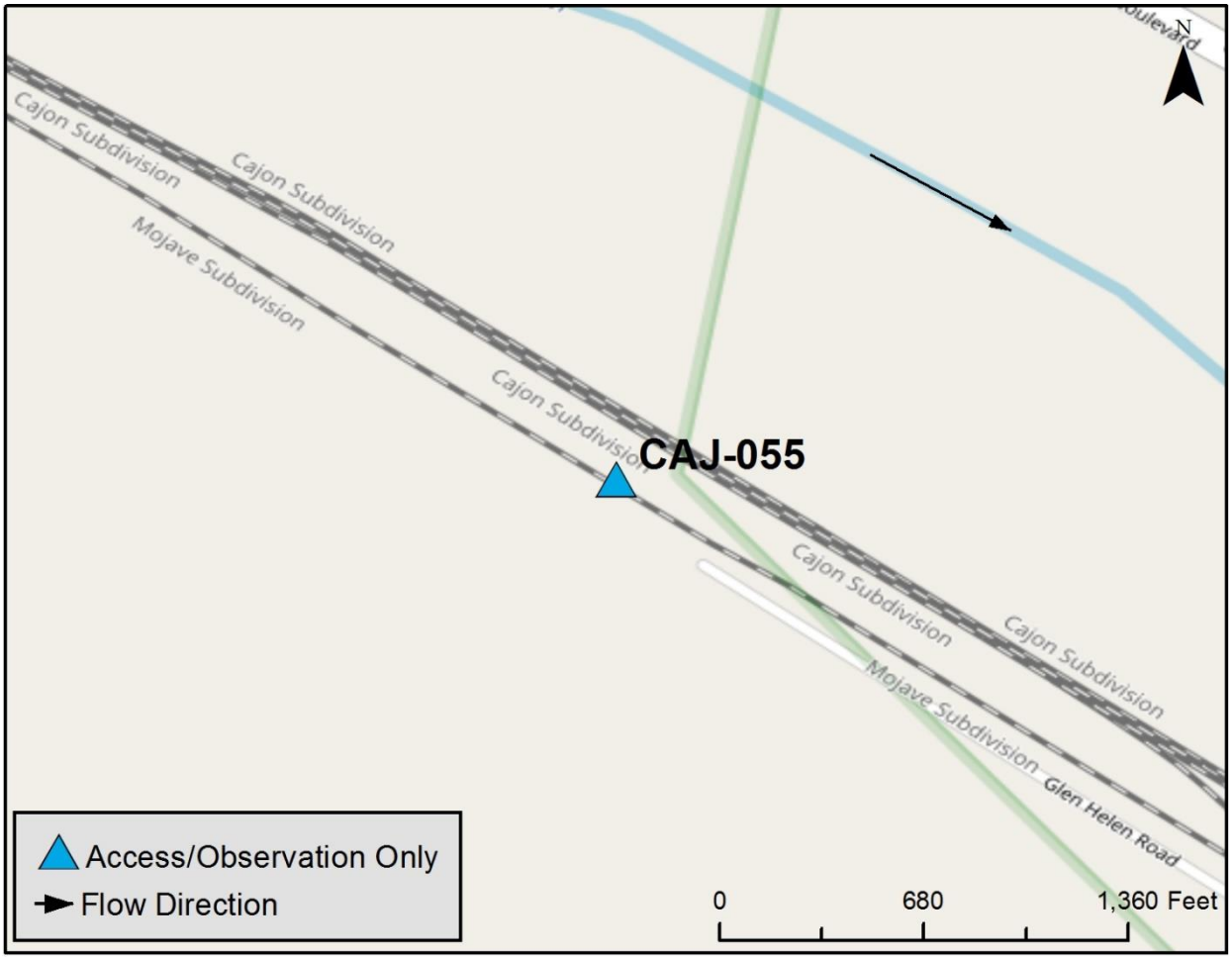
RR = River Right RL = River Left

Photo Date: 01/26/2018

Access/Observation Site: Western Access to Cajon Creek (CAJ-055)

Latitude: 34.228020 **Longitude:** -117.427251	**Driving Directions**
Highway Post Mile: N/A	From I-15 North exit Glen Helen Parkway, turn right .75 miles turn left on Glen Helen Rd. Proceed to the pavement end. Travel to the railroad crossing. Dirt access road to the south western side of Cajon Creek. From I-215 North exit Devore Rd., turn left, go over the bridge, and turn left on Glen Helen Rd. Proceed to the pavement end. Travel to the railroad crossing. Dirt access road to the south western side of Cajon Creek.
Railroad Milepost: UPRR 747 014	
Nearest Address and Thomas Guide #: 514 A-5	
Cell Service: Yes	

Overview Street Map



Hazards, Restrictions and Advice for Responders

- Dirt road access with several railroad and pipeline crossings
- Rattlesnakes

Site Description and Field Notes

Site Location/Segment: CAJ-SR-C-001

Entry point for the western side of Cajon Creek.

Site Contact/s: N/A

Site Images

Upstream

Downstream

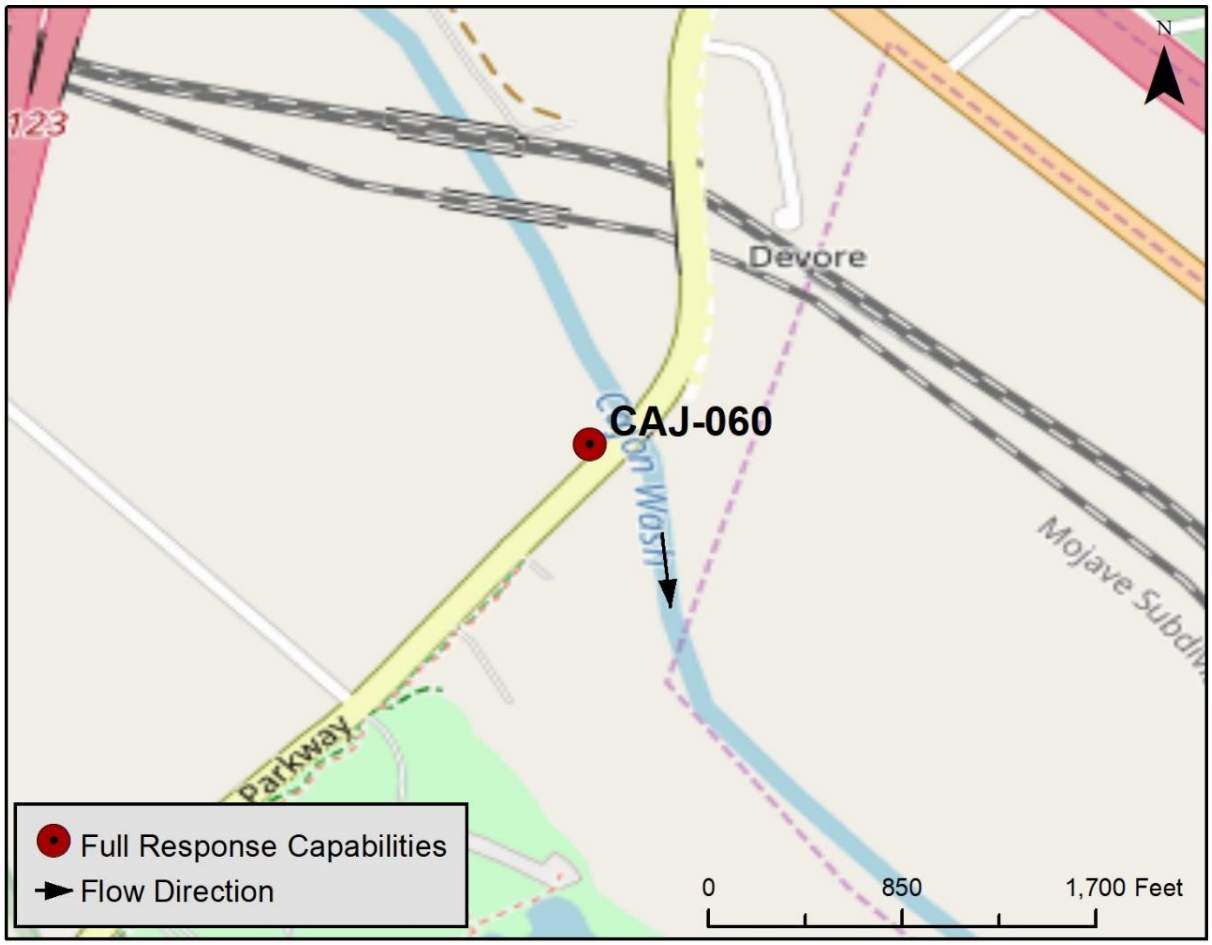
Straight Across

RR = River Right RL = River Left

Photo Date: 12/28/2017

Latitude: 34.213799 **Longitude:** -117.403858	**Driving Directions**
Highway Post Mile: N/A	From I-15 North exit Glen Helen Parkway, turn right on Glen Helen Parkway. Location is approximately 1.0 mile off the freeway.
Railroad Milepost: BNSF 70 40	From I-215 North exit Devore Rd., turn left, go over the bridge, site on your right. Staging area to the left.
Nearest Address and Thomas Guide #: 515 C-7	
Cell Service: Yes	

Overview Street Map



Hazards, Restrictions and Advice for Responders

- High traffic two lane highway
- Strategy/response will depend on water flow
- Rattlesnakes

Resources-At-Risk (Site and Downstream)

Ecological: Coastal California Gnatcatcher, pocket free-tailed bat, San Bernardino kangaroo rat, pallid San Diego pocket mouse, San Diego desert woodrat, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, Coast Horned Lizard, California Glossy Snake, Southern California Legless Lizard, Coastal Whiptail, white-bracted spineflower, Parry's spineflower, Santa Ana River woollystar, slender-horned spineflower

Economic: Glen Helen Park, Outdoor Amphitheater, Sherriff's Rodeo

Tribal: Contact the Native American Heritage Commission at (916) 373-3710.
Cultural and Historic: Contact the South Central Coastal Information Center at (657) 278-5395.

Site Description and Field Notes

River Width:
14 meters (46 feet)

Gradient: Medium

Site Contact/s:

Glen Helen Regional Park
Blane McNally

(909) 486-9077

Site Location/Segment: CAJ-SR-C-002

The area has been modified by manmade means and has been made into an open bowl with gently sloping sides. Heavy rain will alter the area configuration, but the overpass is a constant. Several large staging areas with infrastructure, bathrooms, electricity, and running water.

Vehicular Access: 4WD Pick-Up

Recreational Use: N/A

Boat Launches: N/A

ESI Shoreline Type: 1B Exposed, solid man-made structures; 3B Exposed, eroding banks in unconsolidated sediments; 4 Sandy bars and gently sloping banks

Site Images

Upstream

Downstream

Straight Across

RR = River Right RL = River Left

Photo Date: 12/28/2017

Response Strategy Site: Glen Helen Parkway (CAJ-060)

Site Objectives: Earthen berm/underflow dam to prevent further movement of oil down gradient and collection of oil.

Implementation: Minimize ingress and egress routes through vegetation to prevent erosion and disturbance of the surrounding ecosystem. Weather and water flows will determine specific site strategies.

Staging Area Location and Capabilities/Amenities/Waste Management: Several large staging areas with infrastructure, bathroom, electricity, and running water.

Response Strategy Map (overview)

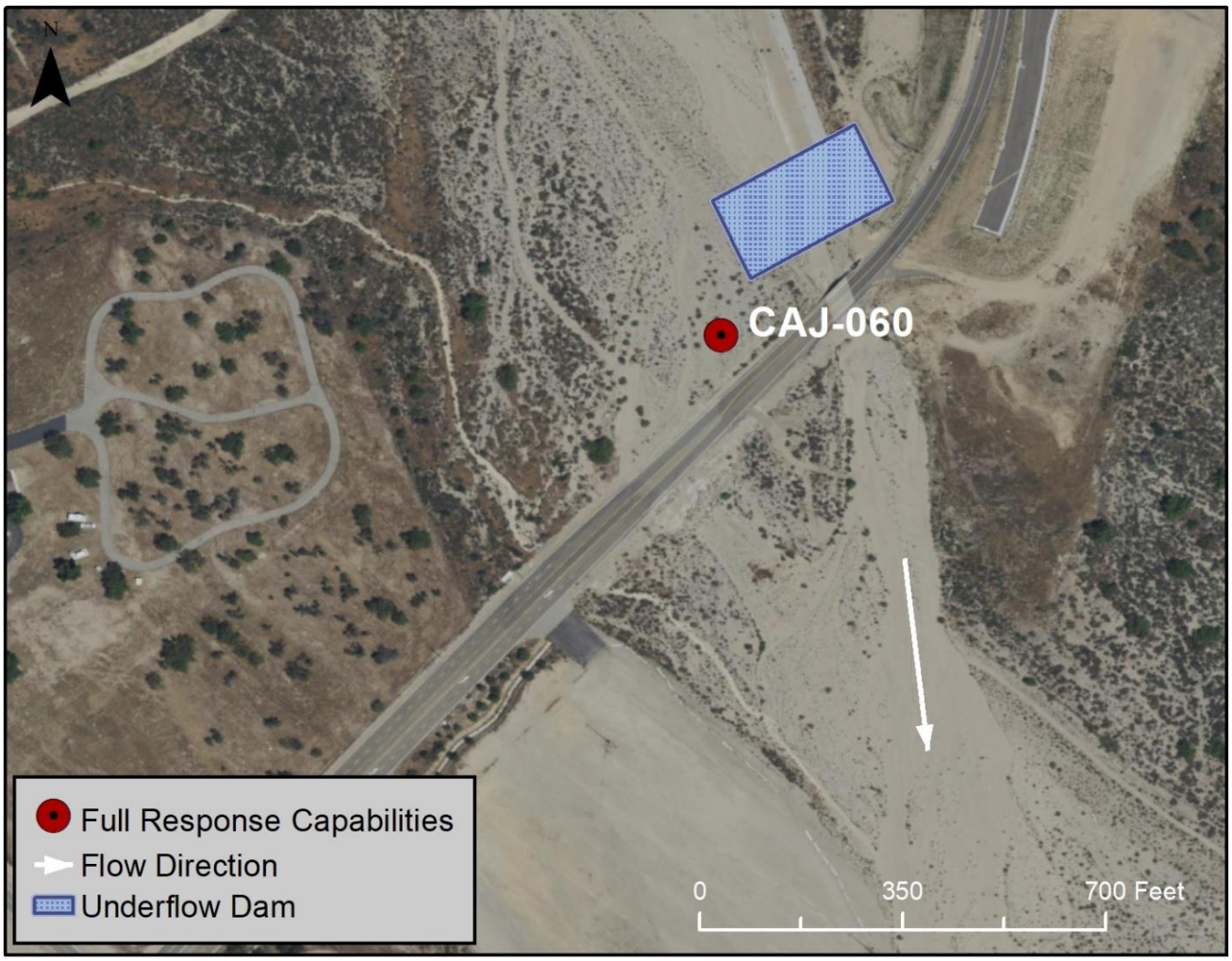


Table of Response Resources

Type	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY - Unit	Special Equipment or Comments
Backhoe					For earthen berm/underflow dam
Piping					For earthen berm/underflow dam

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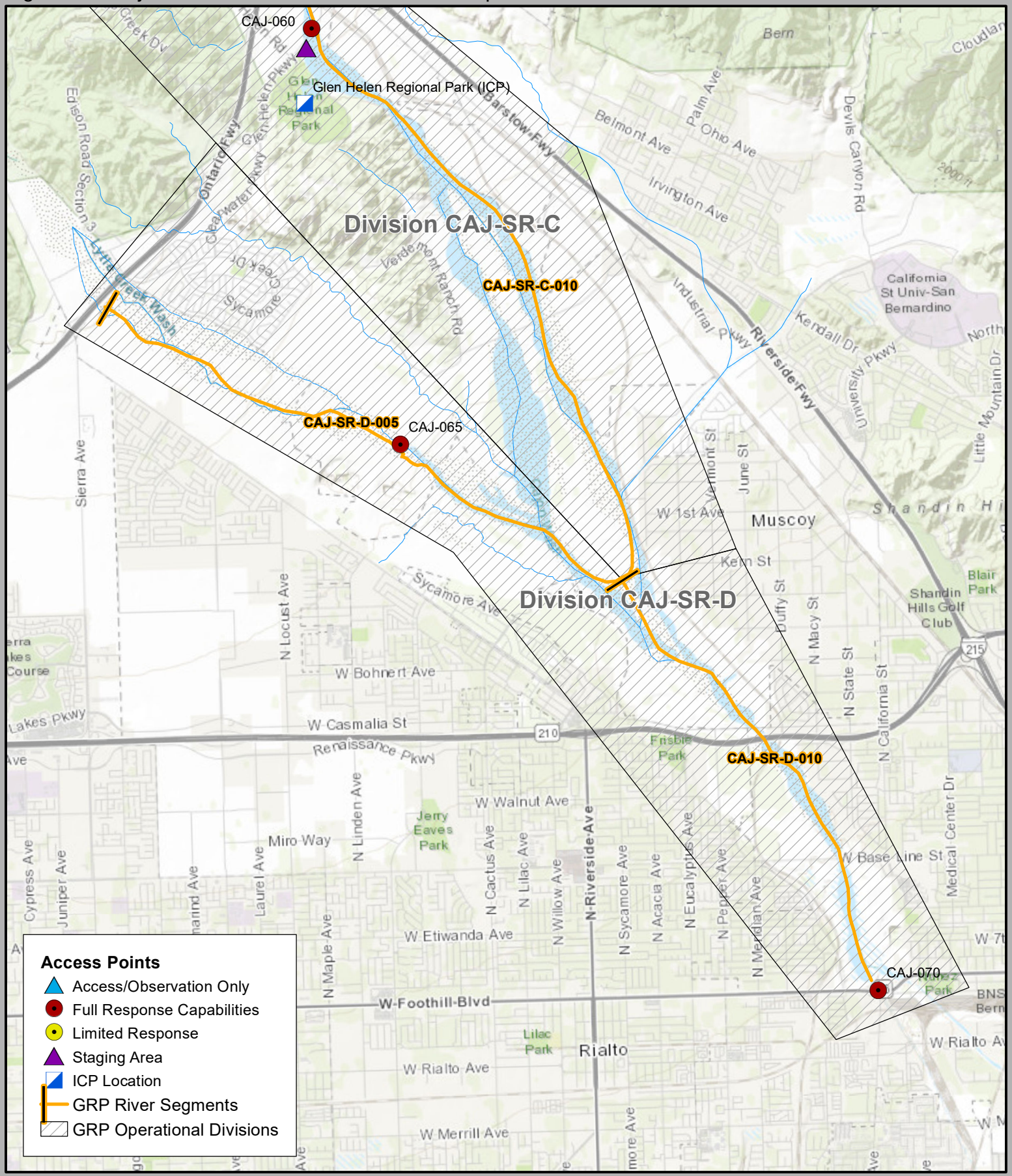
Figure 3-5: Cajon Pass GRP Division CAJ-SR-D Map



Calif. Dept. of Fish and Wildlife
Office of Spill Prevention and Response

Data Source: CDFW-OSPR,
Requestor: OSPR
Author: G. Ewing
Date Created: 08/17/18

NAD_1983_California_Teale_Albers

Cajon Pass
Geographic Response Plan
Division CAJ-SR-D

0 0.5 1 Miles
0 0.8 1.6 Kilometers

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Latitude: 34.168198
Longitude: -117.393837

Highway Post mile: N/A

Railroad Milepost: N/A

Nearest Address and Thomas Guide #: 545 E-7

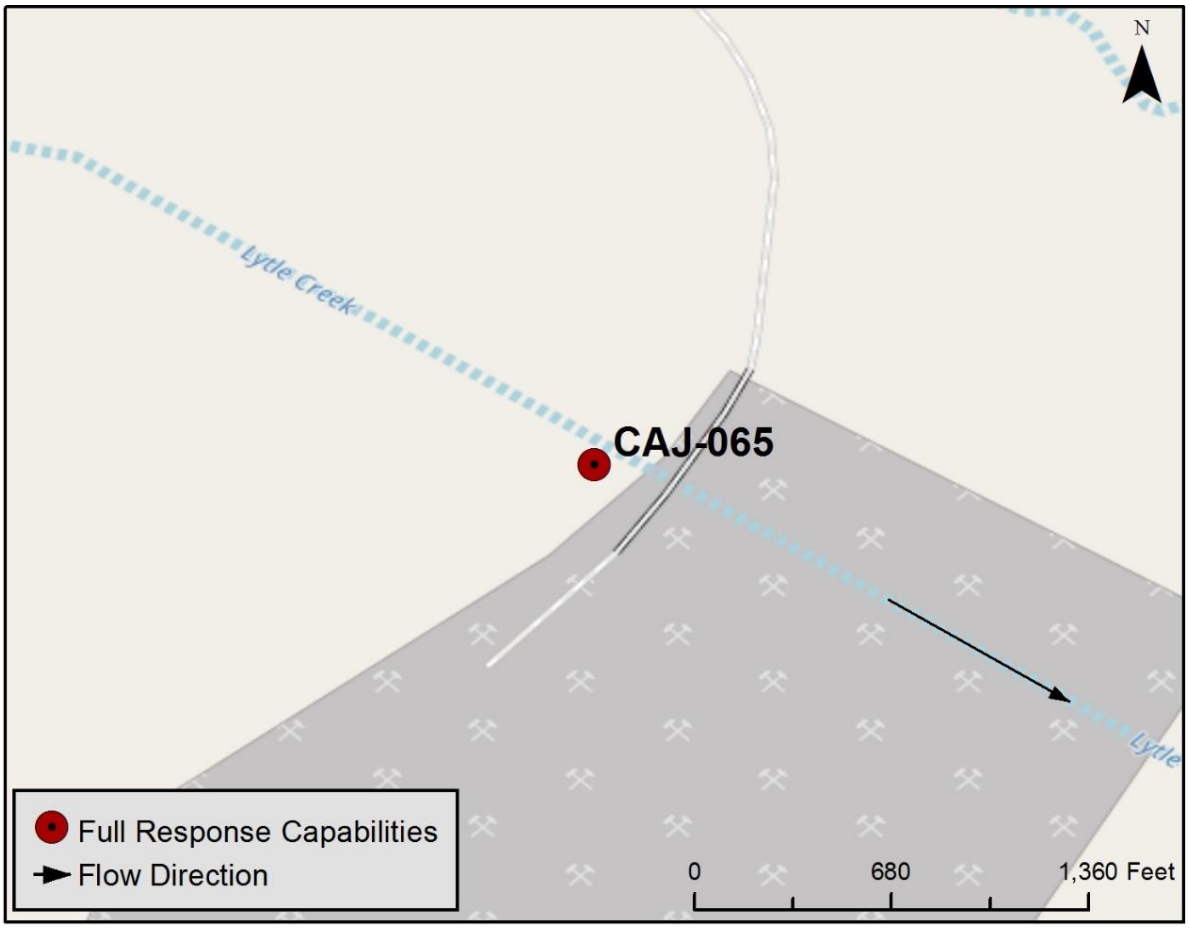
Cell Service: Yes

Driving Directions

From Rancho Cucamonga I-210 Fwy. East exit North Riverside Ave. Go north on Riverside Ave. 2.25 miles, turn right at Cemex entrance. Check in at the office to the left. Do not enter without escort.

From San Bernardino I-210 Fwy. West exit North Riverside Ave. Go north on Riverside Ave. 2.25 miles, turn right at Cemex entrance. Check in at the office to the left. Do not enter without escort.

Overview Street Map



Hazards, Restrictions and Advice for Responders

- High traffic haul roads with large equipment for mining operations
- Controlled access
- Strategy/response will depend on water flow
- Water flows over roadway
- Rattlesnakes

Resources-At-Risk (Site and Downstream)

Ecological: Coastal California Gnatcatcher, Bell's Sage Sparrow, San Bernardino kangaroo rat, San Diego desert woodrat, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, Coast Horned Lizard, Southern California Legless Lizard, Parry's spineflower

Economic: Cemex commercial mining operation

Tribal: Contact the Native American Heritage Commission at (916) 373-3710.
Cultural and Historic: Contact the South Central Coastal Information Center at (657) 278-5395.

Site Description and Field Notes

River Width:
10 meters (33 feet)

Gradient: Medium

Site Contact/s: Cemex

(909) 974-5502, dispatch

(800) 992-3639 24-hour

Site Location/Segment: CAJ-SR-D-001

A narrowing location for Lytle Creek. Any release from I-15 freeway could be captured at this location, which is downstream. Facility has heavy equipment and materials that could be utilized during an incident to make an earthen berm.

Vehicular Access: 4WD Pick-Up

Recreational Use: N/A

Boat Launches: N/A

ESI Shoreline Type: 3B Exposed, eroding banks in unconsolidated sediments; 4 Sandy bars and gently sloping banks

Site Images

Upstream

Downstream

Straight Across

RR = River Right RL = River Left

Photo Date: 10/31/2017

Response Strategy Site: Cemex (CAJ-065)

Site Objectives: Earthen berm/underflow dam to prevent further movement of oil down gradient and collection of oil.

Implementation: Minimize ingress and egress routes through vegetation to prevent erosion and disturbance of the surrounding ecosystem. Weather and water flows will determine specific site strategies.

Staging Area Location and Capabilities/Amenities/Waste Management: Staging area located at office parking lot.

Response Strategy Map (overview)

Table of Response Resources

Type	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY - Unit	Special Equipment or Comments
Backhoe					For earthen berm/underflow dam
Piping					For earthen berm/underflow dam

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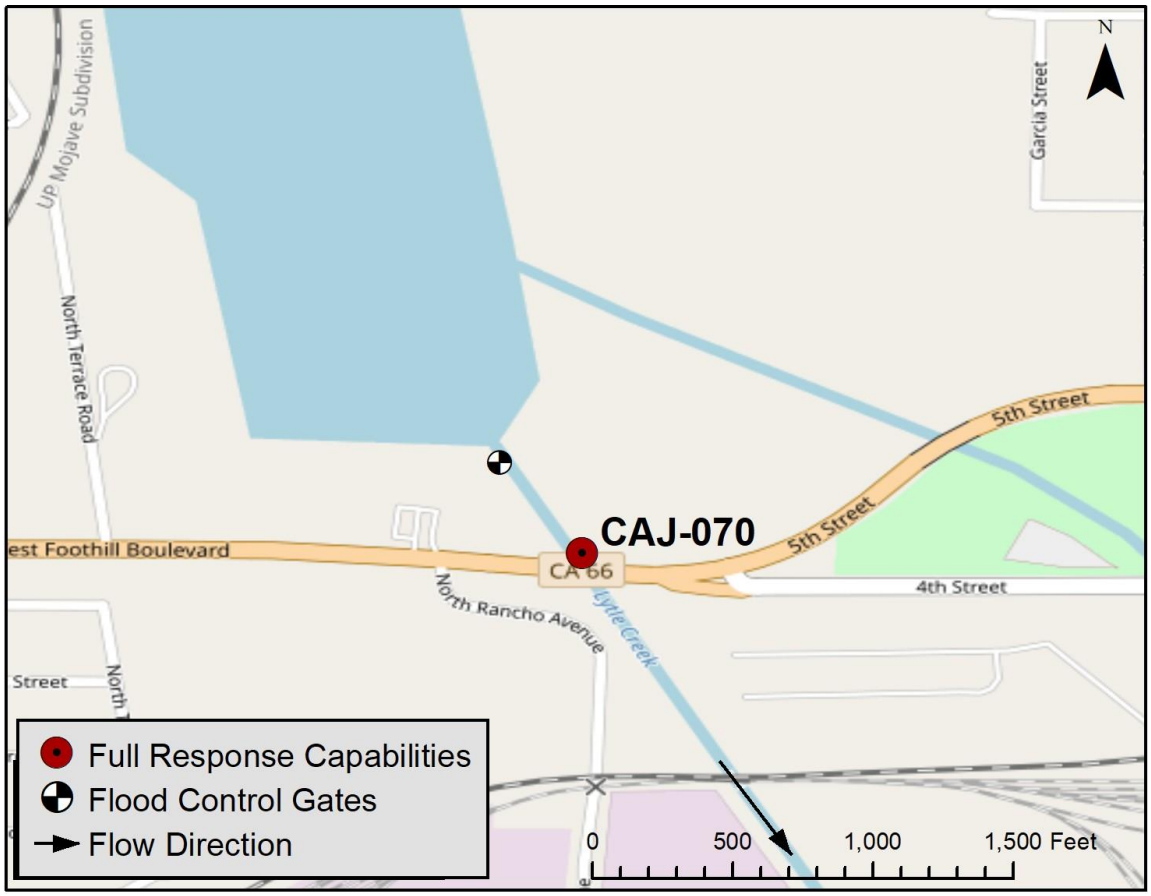
Response Strategy Site: 5th Street Flood Control (CAJ-070)

Latitude: 34.106782 **Longitude:** -117.332691	**Driving Directions**
Highway Post Mile: SBD 66 21.3	From I-215 North exit at 5th St., turn left. In 1.75 miles location is on the right. Locked gate. Staging area on the left or along access road. From I-215 South exit at 5th St., turn right. In 1.75 miles location is on the right. Locked gate. Staging area on the left or along access road.
Railroad Milepost: BNSF 55 30	
Nearest Address and Thomas Guide #: 606 C-1	
Cell Service: Yes	

Overview Street Map



Hazards, Restrictions and Advice for Responders

- San Bernardino County Flood Control will need to be contacted to close dam and provide access
- Access by locked gate
- Rattlesnakes

Resources-At-Risk (Site and Downstream)

Ecological: Coastal California Gnatcatcher, pocket free-tailed bat, western yellow bat, San Bernardino kangaroo rat, San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit, San Diego desert woodrat, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, Los Angeles pocket mouse, Coast Horned Lizard, California Glossy Snake, Southern California Legless Lizard, Parry's spineflower, Santa Ana River woollystar

Economic: N/A

Tribal: Contact the Native American Heritage Commission at (916) 373-3710.
Cultural and Historic: Contact the South Central Coastal Information Center at (657) 278-5395.

Site Description and Field Notes

River Width:
351 meters (1152 feet)

Gradient: Low

Site Contact/s:

San Bernardino
County Flood Control

(909) 387-8063

Site Location/Segment: CAJ-SR-D-002

Small staging area south of the dam. Site location is where the channel goes from sand habitat into man made concrete channels. The main channel has a gate that can be electronically closed. The channels to the east are overflows and would require earthen berms for protection.

Vehicular Access: 4WD Pick-Up

Recreational Use: N/A

Boat Launches: N/A

ESI Shoreline Type: 1B Exposed, solid man-made structures; 4 Sandy bars and gently sloping banks

Site Images

Upstream

Downstream

Straight Across

RR = River Right RL = River Left

Photo Date: 12/28/2017

Response Strategy Site: 5th Street Flood Control (CAJ-070)

Site Objectives: Close main channel gate to prevent oil from spreading downstream. Earthen berm/underflow dam to prevent flow down secondary overflow.

Implementation: Contact county flood control to close main channel gate. Minimize ingress and egress routes through vegetation to prevent erosion and disturbance of the surrounding ecosystem. Weather and water flows will determine specific site strategies.

Staging Area Location and Capabilities/Amenities/Waste Management: Small staging area south of the dam.

Response Strategy Map (overview)

Table of Response Resources

Type	Sub-Type	Size	Unit	QTY - Unit	Special Equipment or Comments
Backhoe					For earthen berm/underflow dam
Piping					For earthen berm/underflow dam

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Cajon Pass
Geographic Response Plan

Chapter 4 – Resources-At-Risk

4.0 Chapter Overview

This chapter provides information on the environmental, economic, and tribal, cultural and historic resources-at-risk in the Cajon Pass GRP area. It provides a list of known sensitive fish, wildlife, plants, and habitats existing within the bounds of this GRP including seasonal concerns for species and protected lands in the area. Information about the Wildlife Response Plan (WRP) for Oil Spills in California, OWCN, and general information about oiled wildlife can be found in this chapter as well. It offers a list of economic resources that may be impacted by a spill including key contact information for those resources. Finally, this chapter provides information, as well as critical contacts, for tribal and cultural resources, historic properties, and tribal representatives.

The information provided in this chapter can be used for:

- Assisting the EU and Operations in developing additional response strategies beyond those found in Chapter 3.
- Providing resource-at-risk "context" to responders, cleanup workers, and others during the initial phase of a spill response in the GRP area.
- Briefing responders and incident command staff that may be unfamiliar with sensitive resource concerns in the GRP area.
- Providing background information for personnel involved in media presentations and public outreach during a spill incident.

4.1 Wildlife, Fisheries, Plants and Sensitive Habitat Matrix

Environmentally sensitive resources listed in this section include state and federally listed species; California species of special concern and fully protected species; California Native Plant Society (CNPS) listed 1A and 1B plants; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) designated wetland habitats; commercial and recreational fisheries; and protected lands. Table 4-1 below is a comprehensive list of the known species, habitats, and protected lands that exist within the boundaries of the Cajon Pass GRP as well as seasonal and special considerations including nesting and spawning seasons, seasonal migration, large species concentrations, rookeries and blooming periods for special plant species. The CDFW California Wildlife Habitat Relationship (CWHR) system is a state-of-the-art information system for California's wildlife and is the primary resource for the information provided in Table 4-1 below. Information on the species and habitats listed in Table 4-1 were developed using the best information available at the time of preparation; over time, new species occurrences may be added to reference databases (e.g. CWHR), the status of species may

change including becoming listed by the State or federal fish and wildlife agencies, or new information may become available regarding nesting locations and seasons. During a spill incident, the Environmental Unit under the Planning Section will utilize reference databases to ensure that the most up-to-date and accurate information on potential species and habitats in the area are addressed and protections put in place.

Wetlands

Table 4-1 includes a list of USFWS Designated Wetlands that have been mapped in the area of the GRP boundary utilizing https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/mapper.html. The USFWS defines wetlands as: "Wetlands are lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water. For purposes of this classification, wetlands must have one or more of the following three attributes: (1) at least periodically, the land supports hydrophytes, (2) the substrate is predominantly undrained hydric soil; and (3) the substrate is non-soil and is saturated with water or covered by shallow water at some time during the growing season of each year." (Cowardin, 1979, Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States)

The USFWS definition includes: swamps; freshwater, brackish water, and saltwater marshes; bogs; vernal pools; periodically inundated saltflats; intertidal mudflats; wet meadows; wet pastures; springs and seeps; portions of lakes, ponds, rivers and streams; and all other areas which are periodically or permanently covered by shallow water, or dominated by hydrophytic vegetation, or in which the soils are predominantly hydric in nature. (Adapted from Cowardin, Carter, Golet and LaRoe (1979) Wetlands Subcommittee Federal Geographic Data Committee, August 2013; and http://resources.ca.gov/wetlands/introduction/defining_wetlands.html).

Other types of defined/delineated wetlands may be present within the GRP boundary and will be determined by the EU in the Planning Section during an incident.

Table 4-1: Resources-At-Risk Matrix – Species, Plants, Habitats, Protected Lands

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status^	CHWR (General Habitat Description) and USFWS (Critical Habitat Designated) *	Micro Habitat Description	Seasonal and Special Considerations, Notes~
Birds					
Coastal California Gnatcatcher	*Polioptila californica*	State: SSC Fed: T	CWHR: Arid coastal scrub. USFWS: N/A	Low, dense coastal scrub habitat in arid washes, on mesas, and on slopes of coastal hills. Frequents California buckwheat, coastal sage, and patches of prickly pear.	Permanent resident. Breeds from late-February through August.
Least Bell's Vireo	*Vireo bellii pusillus*	State: E Fed: E	CWHR: Lowland riparian. USFWS: N/A	Low, dense riparian growth along water or along dry parts of intermittent streams. Associated with willow, cottonwood, baccharis, wild blackberry, or mesquite in desert localities.	Present in summer months. Breeds from late-March to September.
Bell's Sage Sparrow	*Artemisiospiza belli belli*	State: WL Fed:	CWHR: Dense chaparral and desert scrub. USFWS: N/A	Low, fairly dense stands of shrubs, sagebrush and desert scrub.	Permanent resident. Breeds from late-March to mid-August.
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	*Empidonax traillii extimus*	State: E Fed: E	CWHR: Montaine riparian. USFWS: N/A	Open river valleys or large mountain meadows with lush growth of shrubby willows. Thickets of low, dense willows edge on wet meadows, ponds, or backwaters.	Present in summer months. Nests near stream, standing water, or seep.

Mammals					
pocketed free-tailed bat	*Nyctinomops femorosaccus*	State: SSC Fed:	CWHR: Intermediate to large-tree stages of coniferous forests and deciduous-riparian habitats with high canopy closure. USFWS: N/A	Dens found in cavities in large trees, snags, logs, rock areas, or shelters provided by slash or brush piles.	Permanent resident. Births February through May. Nocturnal.
western yellow bat	*Lasiurus xanthinus*	State: SSC Fed:	CWHR: Foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. USFWS: N/A	Roosts and feeds in palm oases and riparian habitats.	Permanent resident. Births June and July. Nocturnal.
San Bernardino kangaroo rat	*Dipodomys merriami parvus*	State: SSC Fed: E	CWHR: Desert scrub and alkali desert scrub, sagebrush, Joshua tree, and pinyon-juniper habitats. USFWS: Santa Ana River Wash, Lytle/Cajon Creek Wash, San Jacinto River Wash, Cable Creek Wash, and Bautista Creek.	Uses desert flats or slopes with sparse to moderate canopy coverages and sandy to gravelly substrates.	Permanent resident. Births July to September. Nocturnal. Burrow systems frequently located under shrubs.
San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	*Lepus californicus bennettii*	State: SSC Fed:	CWHR: Herbaceous and desert-shrub areas and open early stages of forest and chaparral habitats. USFWS: N/A	Intermediate canopy stages of shrub habitats and open shrub/herbaceous and tree/herbaceous.	Permanent resident. Breeds throughout the year.

pallid San Diego pocket mouse	*Chaetodipus fallax pallidus*	State: SSC Fed:	CWHR: Arid scrubland or pinyon-juniper habitats near rocky slopes and sandy areas. USFWS: N/A	Coastal scrub, chamise-redshank chaparral, mixed chaparral, sagebrush, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, pinyon-juniper and annual grassland.	Permanent resident. Breeds March to May. Nocturnal. Dormant in winter. Burrows are excavated in gravelly or sandy soil.
San Diego desert woodrat	*Neotoma lepida intermedia*	State: SSC Fed:	CWHR: Rock outcrops and rocky cliffs and slopes with Joshua trees. USFWS: N/A	Joshua tree, pinyon-juniper, mixed and chamise-redshank chaparral, sagebrush, and most desert habitats.	Permanent resident. Breeds October to May. Nocturnal.
northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	*Chaetodipus fallax fallax*	State: SSC Fed:	CWHR: Arid shrubland or pinyon-juniper habitats near rocky slopes and sandy areas. USFWS: N/A	Coastal scrub, chamise-redshank chaparral, mixed chaparral, sagebrush, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, pinyon-juniper, and annual grassland.	Permanent resident. Breeds March to May. Nocturnal. Dormant in winter. Burrows are excavated in gravelly or sandy soil.
Los Angeles pocket mouse	*Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*	State: SSC Fed:	CWHR: Sparsely vegetated habitat areas of desert scrub, sage scrub, chaparral and grassland habitats in sandy soils. USFWS: N/A	Patches of fine sandy soil associated with washes of windblown origin such as sand dunes.	Permanent resident. Breeds March to May. Nocturnal. Dormant in winter. Burrows are excavated in gravelly or sandy soil.
Fish					
Santa Ana speckled dace	*Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 3*	State: SSC Fed:	CWHR: N/A USFWS: N/A	Perennial streams. Shallow riffles dominated by gravel and cobble with overhanging riparian vegetation. Pools of low gradient streams with sand to boulder substrates.	Found in loose groups in appropriate habitat. Nocturnal and diurnal. Active annually if stream temperatures remain above 4°C.

arroyo chub	*Gila orcutti*	State: SSC Fed:	CWHR: N/A USFWS: N/A	Adapted to survive in habitats with low oxygen concentrations and wide temperature fluctuations, conditions common in southern coastal streams. They are most common in streams with gradients of less than 2.5% slope and are found in pools, runs, riffles, and edge-water with at least some aquatic/emergent vegetation and substrate ranging from sand and silt to boulders.	Spawn primarily in June and July but can breed more or less continuously from February through August. Juveniles spend their first 3-4 months in the water column, usually in habitats with still water and vegetation or other submerged cover.
Santa Ana sucker	*Catostomus santaanae*	State: Fed: T	CWHR: N/A USFWS: N/A	Santa Ana suckers are primarily found in small to medium sized streams that flow year-round and may vary in depth from several centimeters to over 1 m deep. They favor cool (<22°C) flowing water where gravel, rubble, and boulder substrates are present.	Spawning occurs in gravelly riffles from mid-March until early June.
southern California steelhead	*Oncorhynchus mykiss*	State: Fed: E	CWHR: N/A USFWS: N/A	Within a stream resident rainbows and freshwater phase steelhead have in-stream habitat preferences generally determined by size. The smallest fish are mostly found in riffles, medium sized fish in runs, and larger fish predominantly in pools.	Permanent resident (rainbow trout life history). Steelhead move out to the ocean.

Amphibians					
Arroyo Toad	*Anaxyrus californicus*	State: SSC Fed: E	CWHR: Upland habitats of alluvial scrub, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, grassland, and oak woodland. USFWS: Upper Santa Ana River Basin/Cajon Wash, Upper Mojave River Basin.	Medium to large streams in coastal desert drainages. Sand, fine gravel, or pliable soil with varying amounts of large gravel, cobble, and boulders. Sand bars, alluvial terraces, and streamside benches with sparse to moderate vegetation.	Permanent resident. Breeds late-March to June. Seeks shelter by burrowing into sand.
Reptiles					
Coast Horned Lizard	*Phrynosoma blainvillii*	State: SSC Fed:	CWHR: Valley-foothill hardwood, conifer and riparian habitats, pine cypress, juniper and annual grassland habitats. USFWS: N/A	Open country, sandy areas, washes, flood plains, and windblown deposits.	Permanent resident. Lays eggs late May through June. Diurnal. Inactive in winter. Seeks shelter by burrowing into sand, under logs, rocks, mammal burrows, or in crevices.
California Glossy Snake	*Arizona elegans occidentalis*	State: SSC Fed:	CWHR: Desert habitats, chaparral, sagebrush, valley foothill hardwood, pine juniper, and annual grass. USFWS: N/A	Open sandy areas with scattered brush and rocky areas.	Permanent resident. Lays eggs in early June which hatch from late-August to mid-September. Nocturnal. Inactive in winter. Seeks shelter by burrowing in loose soil, flat rocks, and vegetation.

Southern California Legless Lizard	*Anniella stebbinsi*	State: SSC Fed:	CWHR: Coastal dune, valley foothill, chaparral and coastal scrub types, sandy washes and alluvial fans. USFWS: N/A	Sandy or loose organic soils with abundance of leaf litter.	Permanent resident. Young is born September to November. Nocturnal and diurnal. Inactive in winter.
Two-striped Garter Snake	*Thamnophis hammondii*	State: SSC Fed:	CWHR: Permanent or semi-permanent bodies of water bordered by dense vegetation. USFWS: N/A	Streamside rocks and densely vegetated stream banks.	Permanent resident. Young born in late summer and fall. Diurnal. Activity limited in winter. Seeks shelter in water, mammal burrows, and under rocks and rotting logs.
Coastal Whiptail	*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*	State: SSC Fed:	CWHR: Valley-foothill riparian, chamise-redshank chaparral, mixed chaparral, desert scrub, desert wash, alkali scrub, and annual grassland. USFWS: N/A	Dense vegetation and sand areas along gravelly washes.	Permanent resident. Breeds from May to August. Diurnal. Inactive in winter.
Invertebrates					
N/A					
Plants**					
white-bracted spineflower	*Chorizanthe xanti var. leucotheca*	State: Fed: Plant Rank: 1B.2	CWHR: N/A USFWS: N/A	Coastal scrubs, alluvial fans, Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland.	Annual herb. Blooms April to June.

Parry's spineflower	*Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi*	State: Fed: Plant Rank: 1B.1	CWHR: N/A USFWS: N/A	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland.	Annual herb. Blooms April to June.
Santa Ana River woollystar	*Eriastrum densifolium ssp. sanctorum*	State: E Fed: E Plant Rank: 1B.1	CWHR: N/A USFWS: N/A	Chaparral, coastal scrub, and alluvial fans.	Perennial herb. Blooms April to September.
short-joint beavertail	*Opuntia basilaris var. brachyclada*	State: Fed: Plant Rank: 1B.2	CWHR: N/A USFWS: N/A	Chaparral, Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, and pinyon and juniper woodland.	Perennial stem and succulent. Blooms April to June.
slender-horned spineflower	*Dodecahema leptoceras*	State: E Fed: E Plant Rank: 1B.1	CWHR: N/A USFWS: N/A	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub and alluvial fans.	Annual herb. Blooms April to June.

^State and federal threatened and endangered species and California Species of Special Concern. Migratory birds w/o any other status were not included. T= Threatened, E = Endangered, C= Candidate, SSC= State Species of Concern, R = Rare, FP= Fully Protected, WL = Watch List, VU – Vulnerable

*Use CDFW's CWHR habitat classifications and note if there is USFWS critical habitat designated (or adjacent)

USFWS Critical Habitat Mapper - https://www.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=2c2453ee613f47cdae9dbd0ed7939409

NOAA Fisheries West Coast Critical Habitat Mapper - http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/maps_data/endangered_species_act_critical_habitat.html

**For plants: Primary Source = CDFW Native Plant Program; Secondary Source = Calflora and CNPS only

~Large concentrations, rookeries, spawning, breeding, etc. For plants include the blooming season (include months) and flower description (if applicable)

USFWS Designated Wetlands			
Wetland Type (Riverine assumed present)	**Federal Wetland Description**	**Micro Habitat Description**	**Seasonal and Special Considerations, Notes**
Palustrine: Emergent (Freshwater Emergent Wetland)	In areas with relatively stable climatic conditions, emergent wetlands maintain the same appearance year after year.	Characterized by emergent plants—i.e., erect, rooted, herbaceous hydrophytes, excluding mosses and lichens—are the tallest life form with at least 30% areal coverage.	Vegetation is present for most of the growing season in most years.
Palustrine: Forested (Freshwater Forested)	Includes all non-tidal wetlands dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergent, emergent mosses or lichens, and all such wetlands that occur in tidal areas.	Vegetated wetlands called marsh, swamp, bog, fen, and prairie found throughout the U.S. Also includes small, shallow, permanent or intermittent water bodies often called ponds.	Water in this system may occur seasonally or permanently.
Palustrine: Scrub-Shrub Wetland (Freshwater Shrub Wetland)	May represent a successional stage leading to Forest Wetland or may be relatively stable communities. They occur only in Estuarine and Palustrine Systems and are often referred to as shrub swamp, shrub carr, bog, fen, and pocosin.	Woody plants less than 20 ft. tall are the dominant life form—i.e., the tallest life form with at least 30 percent areal coverage. The "shrub" life form includes true shrubs, young tree species that have not reached 20 ft. in height, and woody plants that are stunted due to adverse environmental conditions.	All water regimes are included except Subtidal.
Palustrine: Rock Bottom (Freshwater Pond)	Includes all non-tidal wetlands dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergent, emergent mosses or lichens, and all such wetlands that occur in tidal areas.	Includes all wetlands and deep-water habitats with substrates having an areal cover of stones, boulders, or bedrock 75% or greater and vegetative cover of less than 30%.	Water in this system may occur seasonally or permanently.

Source: Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the US; https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/mapper.html.

Commercial and Recreational Fisheries (Public Health, Fisheries Closure)			
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Contact Information**	**Seasonal and Special Considerations, Notes**
N/A			
Designated or Protected Lands			
Area Name	**Designation*** **	**Contact Information**	**Seasonal and Special Considerations, Notes**
N/A			

***State and federal wildlife refuges, wildlife areas, ecological reserves, wild and scenic rivers, etc.

4.2 Wildlife Response Plan

Wildlife are put at risk or injured when oil is spilled into the marine, inland waters of the state, or terrestrial environment. Both Federal and State statutes mandate protection, rescue, and rehabilitation of oiled wildlife.

The WRP for Oil Spills in California, OSPR 2016, details the purposes, goals, objectives, responsibilities, and structure of the Wildlife Branch within the ICS. The WRP describes procedures to be used, along with personnel and equipment needed, to meet wildlife protection responsibilities of federal and state governments during a spill. The current WRP can be found at: http://www.wildlife.ca.gov/OSPR/Preparedness/Wildlife-Response.

The primary goal of the Wildlife Branch within the Operations Section is to provide for coordinated, immediate, and effective protection, rescue, rehabilitation, and minimization of risk of injury to wildlife resources and habitat during oil spills. The principal objectives during a spill response are to:

- Minimize injuries to wildlife and habitats from the contamination and/or the response actions.
- Provide best achievable rescue and care for injured wildlife.
- Document adverse effects to wildlife that result from the spill and cleanup.

These objectives are achieved through a suite of methods that include: communication with/through the Planning Section to response teams in the field; hazing of wildlife; aerial, ground, and on-water wildlife reconnaissance; recovery, stabilization, and transportation of injured wildlife; care and processing of oiled wildlife; and eventual release of rehabilitated wildlife.

Oiled Wildlife

Attempting to capture oiled wildlife can be hazardous to both the animal and the person attempting to capture the animal. Response personnel should NOT approach or attempt to recover oiled wildlife. Responders should report their observations to the Wildlife Branch of the Operations Section via the OWCN Hotline (877) 823-OWCN (6926) so appropriate action can be taken. Information provided should include the location, date, and time of the sighting, and the estimated number and kind of animals observed. This Hotline is active 24/7 including early on in a response, before a UC is established.

Wildlife Avoidance Measures

Avoidance measures may be recommended by the WBD (Operations Section) or EU (Planning Section) for the purpose of minimizing disturbance that could result in injury to wildlife during an oil spill response. By keeping a safe distance from identified sensitive areas, field responders can minimize the risk of direct wildlife and habitat injury, prevent the accidental hazing of wildlife into oiled areas, avoid causing abandonment of nests or dens, and other unintentional injuries. Avoidance measures may include exclusion zones or placing limits on:

ingress/egress routes, unnecessary disturbance of sensitive areas, low altitude flights, night operations, and other activities.

4.3 Oiled Wildlife Care Network

The OWCN is a cooperative system of specialized wildlife rehabilitation centers and organizations. The OWCN is administered by the Wildlife Health Center at UC Davis. The Wildlife Health Center has an MOU with OSPR for operation of the OWCN to establish and equip wildlife rescue and rehabilitation stations and provide services to rescue and rehabilitate oiled wildlife. During an oil spill, OSPR activates and directs activities of the OWCN within the Wildlife Branch. The OWCN maintains a corps of veterinarians, paid staff, and professionally trained volunteers. The OWCN enlists more than 40 rehabilitation, academic, and private non-profit organizations to actively participate during oil spill responses. This includes more than 10 permanent wildlife care facilities for use during a spill, the majority occurring along the California coast. If a particular wildlife care facility becomes overwhelmed, additional facilities and/or temporary tents can be utilized. For more information on the OWCN, see www.owcn.org.

4.4 Economic Resources at Risk

Economic resources listed in this chapter are facilities, businesses, infrastructure or locations that could be severely impacted if an oil spill were to occur. Economically sensitive resources are separated into six categories: water intakes, infrastructure, recreational, waterfront businesses, commercial fisheries, and any additional economic resources not already captured. Table 4-2 below lists the known economic resources that exist within the boundaries of the Cajon Pass GRP as well as contact information for each resource.

Table 4-2: Resources-At-Risk Matrix – Economic Resources

Name	Agency/ Company	Contact Info.	Phone
Drinking, Industrial, and Agricultural Intakes			
	San Gabriel Valley Water Company	14404 Valley Blvd., City of Industry, CA, 91746	(626) 330-1628
	City of Rialto	325 W. Rialto Ave., Rialto, CA, 92376	(909) 820-0400
	West Valley Water District	855 W. Baseline Rd., Rialto, CA, 92376	(909) 875-1804
	City of San Bernardino Municipal Water District	290 North D St., San Bernardino, CA, 92401	(909) 384-5141 Emergencies
	Muscoy Mutual Water Company	2167 West Darby St., San Bernardino, CA, 92407	(909) 887-2964

	Devore Water Company	18185 Kenwood Ave., San Bernardino, CA, 92407	(909) 709-3113
Glen Helen Water System	San Bernardino County Public Works/Flood Control	825 East Third Street,San Bernardino, CA, 92415	(909) 387-8063 (909) 356-3805 After Hours
Dams, Hydroelectric Facilities, Flood Control Gates			
5th Street Flood Control Gates	San Bernardino County Flood Control		(909) 387-8063
Recreational- Parks, Marinas, Boat Ramps, Fishing Guide Service, Sporting Goods Stores			
Glen Helen Regional Park	San Bernardino County	2555 Glen Helen Parkway, San Bernardino, CA, 92407	(909) 486-9077 Blane McNally
Glen Helen Raceway	San Bernardino County	18585 Verdemont Ranch Rd., San Bernardino, CA, 92407	(909) 880-3090
River Dependent Waterfront/Neighboring Businesses (those that may be immediately or directly impacted)			
N/A			
Commercial Fisheries			
N/A			
Additional Economic Resources			
Glen Helen Amphitheater	San Bernardino County	2575 Glen Helen Parkway, San Bernardino, CA, 92407	(909) 880-6500
Jungle Exotics		16215 Cajon Blvd., San Bernardino, CA, 92407	(909) 887-0953

4.5 Tribal and Cultural Resources and Historic Properties at Risk

Culturally sensitive sites and historic properties are present within this GRP area. Due to the nature of this information, details regarding the location and type of cultural resources present are not included in this document. However, in order to ensure that tactical response strategies do not inadvertently harm cultural and historic sensitive sites, the South Central Coastal Information Center (Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino and Ventura Counties) under the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) should be consulted before disturbing any soil or sediment during a response action. The USCG or USEPA may hire an Historic Properties Specialist to help identify the location of sensitive resources and/or assign a person to monitor cleanup operations or provide a list of professional archeologists that can be contracted to monitor response activities. Table 4-3 lists contact information for the appropriate CHRIS Information Center for the GRP area.

Tribal Notification

Oil spills which occur on or near federally recognized tribal land may have the potential to impact Oil spills which occur on or near federally recognized tribal land may have the potential to impact cultural resources on traditional ancestral lands. These ancestral lands may be of importance to several federally recognized and non-federally recognized tribes. The CA Public Resource Code (PRC) Section 21073 states “California Native American tribe means a Native American tribe located in California that is on the contact list maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the purposes of Chapter 905 of the Statutes of 2004.” When it is determined that an oil spill has the potential to impact cultural resources, the tribal representatives listed in Table 4-3, provided by NAHC, will be contacted and invited to participate in the response for the purpose of cultural resource protection. A notification call will also be placed to the NAHC.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 requires tribal consultation in all steps of the process when a federal agency project or effort may affect historic properties that are either located on tribal lands, or when any Native American tribe or Native Hawaiian organization attaches religious or cultural significance to the historic property, regardless of the property’s location. When an oil spill response occurs on tribal land, the federal agency must notify appropriate Native American tribes of the undertaking and give those tribal groups the opportunity to consult, should they wish to do so.

In the event of an oil spill that may impact tribal resources, the federal agency is responsible for notifying appropriate Native American tribes. In the absence of an FOSC, the SOSC will ensure appropriate notification of and coordination with tribes.

After the UC is established, an Historic Properties Specialist will coordinate with the EU on cultural and historic resources-at-risk concerns. Procedures for managing the discovery of human skeletal remains and cultural and historic resources can be found in Section 9 of the GRP CM.

Table 4-3: Resources-At-Risk Matrix – Tribal, Cultural and Historic Properties

Agency/ Company	Contact Info.	Phone
Historical and Cultural Resources		
South Central Coastal Information Center: Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Ventura Counties		
Stacy St. James	sccic@fullerton.edu	(657) 278-5395
Website	http://anthro.fullerton.edu/sccic/	

Tribal Resources (State Agency)		
Native American Heritage Commission	1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100, West Sacramento, CA	(916) 373-3710
Katy Sanchez	Katy.Sanchez@pacbell.net	(916) 373-3710
Steven Quinn	Steven.Quinn@nahc.ca.gov	(916) 373-3710
CDFW Tribal Liaison		
Nathan Voegeli	Nathan.Voegeli@wildlife.ca.gov	(916) 651-7653

Local Tribal Contact Information		
Aqua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Patricia Garcia-Piotkin, Director, THPO	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA 92264	(760) 699-6907 (760) 567-3761 Cell
Aqua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson	5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA 92264	(760) 699-6800
Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation Andrew Salas, Chairperson admin@gabrielenoindians.org	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(626) 926-4131
Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians Anthony Morales, Chairperson GTTribalcouncil@aol.com	P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778	(626) 483-3564
Gabrielino /Tongva Nation Sandonne Goad, Chairperson sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com	106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012	(951) 807 - 0479
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council Robert Dorame, Chairperson gtongva@gmail.com	P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	(562) 761 - 6417
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe Charles Alvarez roadkingcharles@aol.com	23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307	(310) 403 - 6048
Morongo Band of Mission Indians Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA 92220	(951) 849-8807
Morongo Band of Mission Indians, Denisa Torres, Cultural Resources Manager dtorres@morongo-nsn.gov	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA 92220	(951) 849-8807
Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation, Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman, Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee scottmanfred@yahoo.com	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366	(928) 750 - 2516

Local Tribal Contact Information, continued		
Quechan Tribe of Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ 85366	(760) 572 - 2423
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians, Serrano Tribe, Jessica Mauck	26569 Community Center Dr., Highland, CA 92346	(909) 864-8933
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians, Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson serranonation1@gmail.com	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(253) 370 - 0167
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians, Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson serranonation1@gmail.com	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(909) 528 - 9032
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA 92581	(951) 663-5279
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, Scott Cozart, Chairperson jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	P. O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92583	(951) 654 - 2765
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians - Darrell Mike, Chairperson	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA 92236	(760) 863-2444
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians – Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer amadrigal@29palmsbomi-nsn.gov	46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA 92236	(760) 775-3259

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Appendix A

Cajon Pass Geographic Response Plan–Original Contributors

The Cajon Pass GRP was developed through a collaborative effort among the state, federal, and local government agencies listed below, as well as industry and oil spill response organization partners and tribal and environmental NGO representatives:

Federal Representatives
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9 and 10
U.S.D.A. Forest Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

State Representatives
Calif. Environmental Protection Agency
Calif. Office of Emergency Services
CALFIRE State Fire Marshal's Office, Pipeline Safety Division
Native American Heritage Commission

Local Representatives
Santa Barbara County Public Health

Tribal Representatives
Bear River Band of Rohnerville Rancheria
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Industry and Response Contractors
Patriot Environmental Services
Marine Spill Response Corporation
Union Pacific Railroad
Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad
Kinder Morgan Pipeline
Crimson Pipeline
Shell Pipeline Company
Shell Oil Company

Environmental Non-Governmental Organizations
Trout Unlimited

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Appendix B

Site Description

1.0 Chapter Introduction

This section provides a description of the physical features, hydrology, and climate found in the Cajon Pass and includes an overview of the oil spill risks in the area. The Cajon Pass is located completely within San Bernardino County and its Cajon Creek is a tributary to Lytle Creek and eventually the Santa Ana River. The Santa Ana flow travels through San Bernardino, Riverside and Orange County terminating at the Pacific Ocean. The Santa Ana River system is addressed in a separate geographic response plan (GRP).

1.1 Physical Features

The Cajon Pass was formed by the movement of the San Andreas Fault between the San Gabriel and San Bernardino mountains. There are two valleys in the upper section of the pass that form the beginning of the Cajon Pass. The eastern Cajon Valley starts at Cajon Summit (elevation ~4200 feet) then travels down the valley paralleling Interstate 15 (I-15). The western Cajon Valley travels from Angeles Crest Highway (Elevation ~4700 feet) down the valley paralleling Highway 138. The two valleys merge at the Cajon Junction (Elevation ~ 3700 feet) and continue down one central valley with several small tributaries. Cajon Creek originates from the western Cajon Valley and is joined by the western tributaries at the junction. Cajon Creek continues south until it merges with Lytle Creek (elevation ~1400 feet) in the City of Rialto.

Hydrology

Cajon Creek and its tributaries normally only have an active aboveground water flow during flood events or the rainy season. Ordinarily the flow is being diverted or sinking into the sand and gravel of the valley floor. One exception is between Clegehorn Rd. and Keenbrook Rd. where the creek can be found flowing aboveground most times of the year. Because the flow is underground, several water districts and municipalities have wells within the lower half of the creek.

Climate

Weather and climate in the Cajon Pass, as with most places, varies throughout the seasons. With high elevation and narrow valleys, it is known for high winds, fog, rain, snow and temperatures in excess of 100 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer months.

The high winds are usually caused by Santa Ana Wind conditions, which are caused by dry air moving from the interior of the U.S. towards Southern California through low gaps in the mountains and passes. The air compresses and warms about 5 degrees Fahrenheit per 1000-foot drop in elevation (Los

Angeles Almanac, 2015). Winds can and do exceed over 80 mph making driving through the pass difficult and dangerous for high profile vehicles.

The fog or valley fog forms in the pass as a radiation fog. It settles into the hollows and basins between hills and mountains. When cooler, heavier air laden with condensed water droplets is trapped beneath a layer of lighter, warmer air and hemmed in by ridges and peaks, it can't escape (Stevens, 2016) and settles in as a thick fog that can stay for days. The fog reduces the visibility making driving difficult.

Rain and snow conditions also vary from year to year. A sudden thunderstorm can change the docile Cajon Creek into a raging river flowing from bank to bank. These heavy rains can erode the waterway, roadways, and train tracks and expose underground piping. Snowfall during winter have left a few inches to 8 feet on the ground making travel within the pass very dangerous and sometimes impossible.

1.2 Risk Assessment

Cajon Pass is one of the main transportation corridors from the Los Angeles and San Bernardino Valleys to the desert communities, Las Vegas and the central states. The transportation corridor includes Interstate 15, Highway 138, Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) and Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) rail lines, several natural gas and petroleum pipelines, telecommunication lines and utilities. Each form of transportation has inherent risks

Road Systems

High vehicle and truck traffic on roadways pose an oil spill risk in areas where they run adjacent to or cross over tributaries and storm water ditches that drain into waterways. Cajon Pass has several roadways and highways running through the pass that run adjacent to and crossover waterways.

The greatest risk is the I-15 which runs from northeast, south down the length of the pass. Vehicles and trucks entering the pass are subject to a 2 to 6 % grade. Southbound traffic, just after the Cajon Summit, are subject to the steepest grade and because of this grade there is a brake check area for southbound truck traffic. Four miles down from the summit is a truck runaway ramp for trucks that have lost their brakes. Several trucks have missed the runaway ramp and have attempted to exit the freeway at the Cajon Junction only to cross Highway 138 and crash directly into Cajon Creek. From the Cajon Junction south, the freeway continues to parallel Cajon Creek.

Highway 138 runs southeast until it connects up to the I-15 at Cajon Junction. The highway parallels Cajon Creek and crosses over several of its tributaries. Highway 138 has less of a gradient but is subject to cross traffic from the residential properties in the area. Prior to improvements made to the highway in 2017, the highway only had one lane in each direction and was subject to flooding.

Rail Transportation

Rail transportation runs closely parallel to the creek and tributaries throughout the Cajon Pass. The two major railroad companies (BNSF and UPRR) transport mixed cargo trains that can carry hazardous materials. Locomotives by themselves typically hold up to five thousand gallons of diesel fuel each plus large quantities of lube and motor oils. Individual tank cars can contain just over 30,000 gallons of petroleum and other products. Trains can carry 3,000,000 gallons of oil in a unit train of 100 tank cars; at 42 gallons per barrel that equates to 71,428 barrels.

Trains have to contend with an average of a 3% grade down the pass. There have been several train derailment and accidents in the past because of this grade and human error. Pipelines which sometimes run parallel to the train lines have also been damaged during these transportation accidents.

Pipelines

There are several pipelines that run throughout the Cajon Pass. Some run close to the rail lines and others do not. These pipelines transport liquid petroleum as well as natural gas products. The pipelines in the pass are subject to exposure and damage during weather events, fires, traffic and rail accidents as well as natural wear and tear. Pipelines run under pressure and because of this a small leak may have the potential to release a large quantity of product in a short period of time.

Other Spill Risks

In addition to transportation infrastructure, there are other utility infrastructure including high voltage power lines that cross the summit, and run up Cajon Pass, as well as water wells within the creek and businesses along the pass. The repair, construction and maintenance of these utilities and businesses has the potential for construction activities where heavy equipment is being operated and the migration of spilled oil through soil on lands adjacent to the river or along the creek or stream banks is possible.

Economic and Cultural

The Cajon Pass has a suite of natural, cultural, and economic resources intrinsically connected to the area. There are several recreational areas that are accessed through Cajon Pass, including the Glen Helen Regional Park, Pacific Crest Trail, the Mormon Rocks, Wrightwood, and Lake Silverwood.

A shutdown of this major transportation corridor from Los Angeles and the San Bernardino Valleys for an extended period of time, including rail traffic, has caused large logistical, economic, and environmental problems. Truck traffic that has been diverted to roads and highways outside the pass, that are not suitable for truck traffic, have been involved in accidents and the release of petroleum products into other sensitive areas.

References

Los Angeles Almanac, "What are the Santana or Santa Ana Winds?" Archived from the original on November 2, 2015. Retrieved February 13, 2018 from www.laalmanac.com.

Stevens, Sidney, Mother Nature Network, February 29, 2016, “7 types of fog you didn’t know had names.” Retrieved February 13, 2018 from https://www.mnn.com/earth-matters/climate-weather/photos/7-types-fog-you-didnt-know-had-names/advection-fog.

Appendix C

Comments, Corrections, or Suggestions

GRPs are living documents and can be revised at any time based on new information from comments and lessons learned from drills and spills. These changes are typically reflected as interim updates on the website for each GRP until they are fully incorporated into the plan during a future update. OSPR values stakeholder input and welcomes suggestions about how the plan might be improved. If you have any questions or comments, suggestions for improvement, or find errors in this document please submit comments to the following address:

California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Office of Spill Prevention and Response
1010 Riverside Parkway
West Sacramento, Ca 95605
Attn: Geographic Response Plans

The form below can be used to submit comments by mail. Contact information is requested so that we can give you a call if more information or comment clarification is needed.
Additional information on Geographic Response Plans is available at http://www.wildlife.ca.gov/OSPR/Contingency.

GRP Comment Form

Today's Date:_____

Your Name:_____ Title:_____

Company/Agency:_____

Address:_____

City:_____State/Province:_____Zip:_____

Email:_____Ph:_____

GRP Page Number:_____ Section or Paragraph:_____

Comment(s)_____

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Appendix D

Record of Changes

Date	Change Number	Summary of Changes	Name of Person Making Changes
10/27/2020	1	1-Year Contacts Updates: Contact Sheet, Chpt. 2, Strategy Sheets, Chpt. 4	A. Burkholder

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Appendix E

Relationship to Other Plans

San Bernardino County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)

The intent of the County's EOP is to provide the concept of operations and strategic activities for responding to any type of emergency incident impacting the County. Other individual communities may maintain similar plans or procedures for implementation in response to localized incidents or initial activities prior to escalation to San Bernardino County. A number of agency and organization-specific plans and organizational procedures support the County EOP and annexes. These plans and procedures are interrelated and have a direct influence on the County's preparation prior to a major emergency or disaster, its activities in response to such an emergency or disaster, and its ability to successfully recover from such incidents or events. These plans also provide local, regional, and State agencies and entities with a consolidated framework for coordinating activities and resources, thus promoting efficient use of resources during all phases of emergency management.

Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP), San Bernardino County EOP

A Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plan is scheduled for future development. Once the plan has been developed and implemented, this plan will be used in conjunction with the EOP during various emergency situations. The COOP plan details the processes for accomplishing administrative and operational functions during emergencies that may disrupt normal business activities. Parts of this plan identify essential functions of local government, private sector businesses, and community services and delineate procedures to support their continuation.

Recovery Plan, San Bernardino County EOP

The Recovery Plan will be used in conjunction with the EOP. The purpose of the plan is to provide for efficient coordination and policy guidance during the disaster recovery process. The recovery process includes the restoration of damaged or destroyed public facilities and infrastructure and the coordination of available services and assistance to citizens and businesses impacted by the disaster. This plan will provide an organizational framework, policy guidance and methods for use during the recovery process. This plan will provide for the assignment of responsibilities within the County's organizational structure and includes opportunities for participation by community.

Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan (MJHMP)

San Bernardino County and the surrounding jurisdictions have developed their Local Hazard Mitigation Plans and received FEMA approval in 2011. The plan identifies hazards, assesses the losses associated with the hazards, and investigates the vulnerability of the community towards different hazards. The plan also identifies alternatives for the future of the community to better prepare, minimize loss and educate the public of the hazards identified. The San Bernardino County

MJHMP presents updated information regarding hazards being faced by the County, the San Bernardino County Fire Protection District, the San Bernardino County Flood Control District, Big Bear Valley Recreation and Parks District, Bloomington Recreation and Parks District (Districts), and those Board-governed Special Districts administered by the San Bernardino County Special Districts Department. The Plan also presents mitigation measures to help reduce consequences from hazards, and outreach/education efforts within the unincorporated area of the County since 2005.

San Bernardino County Fire Department, Office of Emergency Services
Responders Organized for Pass Emergencies (ROPE) Field Operations Guide (FOG) 2014

Federal, State, County, Municipal, and Private Sector emergency response organizations share the responsibility for ensuring the safe and efficient use of the transportation infrastructure and restoration of critical utility infrastructure in the Cajon Pass and adjacent land in San Bernardino County. The Responders Organized for Pass Emergencies (ROPE) Field Operations Guide (FOG) is intended for use by participating agencies during day-to-day incidents, as well as for larger regional incidents that may require a coordinated and unified multi-agency response. However, **the FOG is not intended to replace existing operational plans or procedures.**

Recognizing the regional significance of the Cajon Pass and I-15 corridor and taking into consideration the potential consequences of a 7.8 earthquake at any time, the San Bernardino County Fire Department, Office of Emergency Services (OES) has taken the lead in bringing critical stakeholders together to address the vulnerabilities and challenges that might be faced in a catastrophic incident. Stabilizing and restoring critical utilities is of the utmost importance to sustaining life, restoring the economy, and overall recovery. The ROPE document is a result of those efforts.

California State Oil Spill Contingency Plan

The California State Oil Spill Contingency Plan is an independent document generally describing the state’s response to discharges of oil to all marine or inland surface waterways of California. This version of the Plan supersedes all previous California state oil spill plans (whether statewide or marine specific). Where an incident may involve oil and a chemical release, an assessment will need to be made whether to prepare for and respond to the incident primarily as an oil spill or primarily as a chemical release.

Oil spill incidents often involve a response from multiple agencies having different jurisdictional authorities, capabilities, and functions. In some circumstances, the jurisdictional mandates of several agencies may overlap. Use of the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) to organize spill response ensures that inter-agency responsibilities are collectively addressed.

Incident management generally includes the development of objectives, strategies and tactics, the ordering and release of resources, and coordination with other appropriate response agencies to ensure that all resources are properly utilized and that this coordinating function is performed in a manner designated to minimize risk to other persons and to the environment.

Federal Region 9 Regional Contingency Plan

The Federal Region 9 Regional Contingency Plan (RCP) is intended for use by Local, Tribal, State, and Federal emergency response personnel as a tool for obtaining resources to respond to an oil or hazardous materials incident. It outlines the response mechanisms that would be activated among the various levels of the response community in the event of an emergency situation. It is not intended to displace Local emergency response plans, but rather it is intended to coordinate with Local plans and build on the mechanisms set forth in State emergency response plans.

The objective of the RCP is to describe response protocols and assist in providing a coordinated response capability in the event of a release or threat of release endangering human health and welfare or the environment. The RCP expands upon the planning and response requirements set forth in the NCP, augments coordination with State and Tribal authorities, and integrates existing Tribal, State and Federal plans for Federal Region 9. The RCP incorporates both coastal and inland areas.

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Appendix F

Local/Regional Asset Resources

- **Table F-1: Local/Regional Asset Resources Table**
- **Figure F-1: Cal OES SoCal Certified HazMat Material Teams Map**
- **Table F-2: Cal OES Statewide List of Certified California HazMat Teams by Type**
- **ICP Facility Assessment Check Sheet**

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Table F-1: Local/Regional Asset Resources Table

Resource	Home Base/Owner	Contact Information/Comments
Water Supplies for Firefighting		
Refer to the ROPE Plan	San Bernardino County OES	County Fire Dispatch (909) 356-3805
San Bernardino County Fire	San Bernardino County	County Fire Dispatch (909) 356-3805
Foaming Operations		
Ontario International Airport	City of Ontario	West County Dispatch (909) 993-5911
Air Monitoring Equipment		
San Bernardino County Fire	Office of the Fire Marshal	County Fire Dispatch (909) 356-3805
Communication Equipment: Portable Radio/Mobile Repeaters		
San Bernardino County Sheriff	San Bernardino County Sheriff	Sheriff Dispatch Center (909) 387-8313
San Bernardino County Fire	San Bernardino County Fire	County Fire Dispatch (909) 356-3805
HazMat Teams		
HazMat Team - Type 1	San Bernardino County Fire	County Fire Dispatch (909) 356-3805
HazMat Team Type 1	Ontario City Fire	West County Dispatch (909) 993-5911
HazMat Team Type 1	San Manuel Fire Dept.	County Fire Dispatch (909) 356-3805
See Figure G-1 below, Cal OES SoCal Certified Hazardous Material Teams Map, for Additional Type 1-3 HazMat Teams and Table G-2 for a list of statewide Certified California HazMat Teams by Type.		
Swift Water Rescue Teams		
San Bernardino County Fire	San Bernardino County Fire	County Fire Dispatch (909) 356-3805

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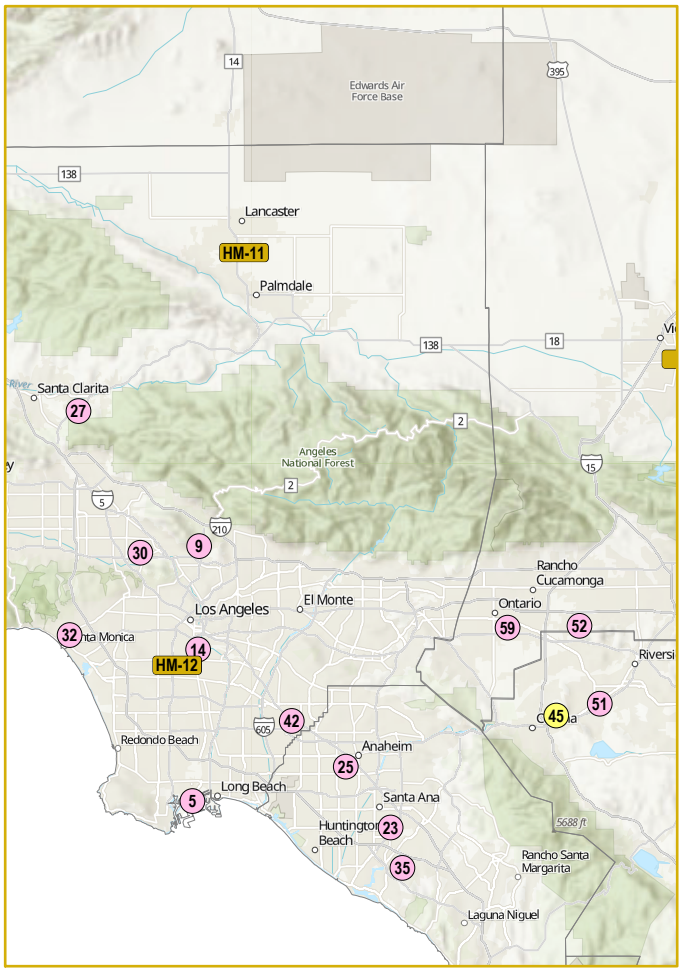
Figure F-1: Cal OES SoCal Certified HazMat Material Teams Map



State of California
CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

Certified Hazardous Material Teams

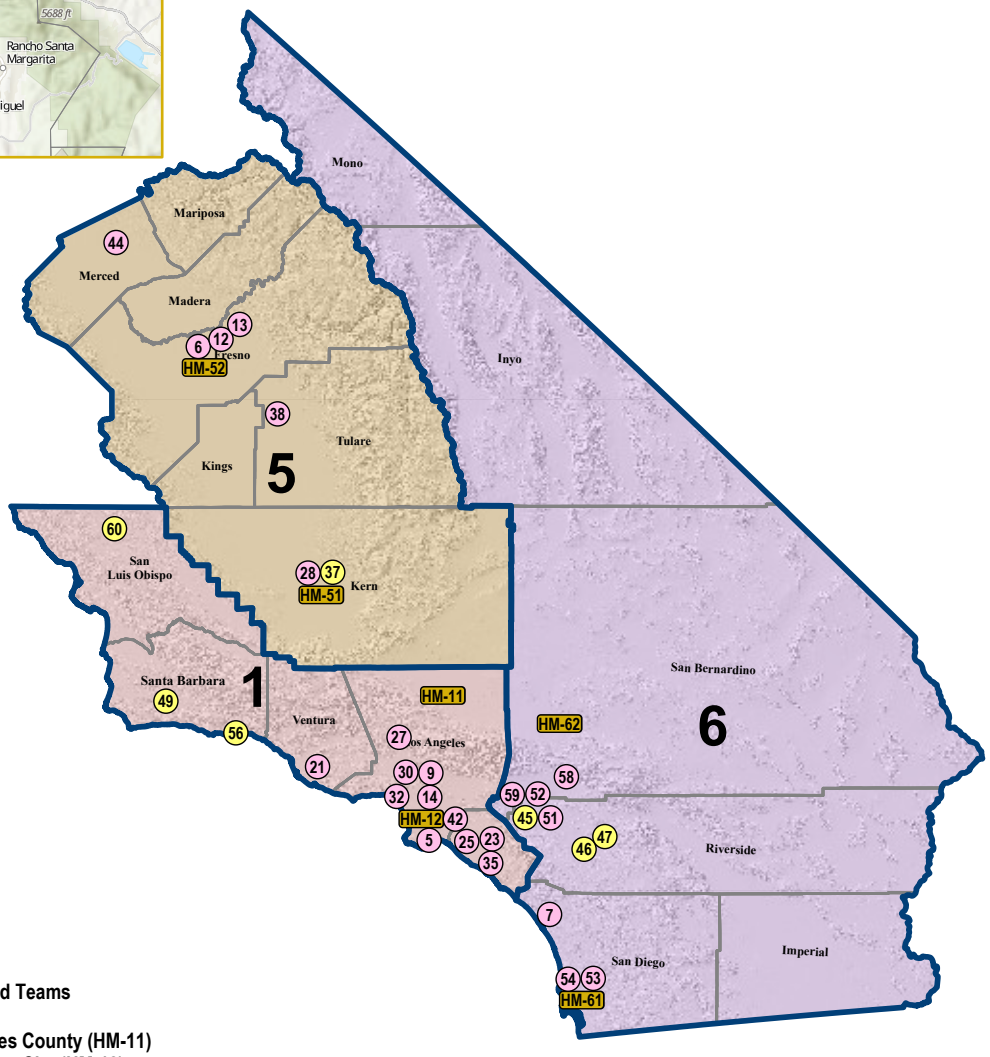
By Type as of April, 2018

Cal OES
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

Certified Haz-Mat Teams

Unit Type

- Type 1
- Type 2
- Type 3
- Type 2 - Cal OES Sponsored
- Mutual Aid Regions
- County Boundaries



ID - Agency (Unit)
5 - Long Beach City Fire (HM-24)
6 - Fresno City Fire (HM-16)
7 - USMC Camp Pendleton (HM-1)
9 - Glendale Fire (HM-24)
12 - Fresno City Fire (HM-1)
13 - Clovis Fire (HM-40)
14 - Vernon Fire (HM-151)
21 - Ventura County Fire (HM-50)
23 - Orange County Fire-Santa Ana (HM-79)
25 - Anahiem Fire (HM-6)
27 - Los Angeles County Fire #76 (HM-150)
28 - Bakersfield Fire (HM-15)
30 - Burbank Fire (HM-12)
32 - Santa Monica Fire (HM-4)
35 - Orange County Fire-Irvine (HM-4)
37 - Kern County Fire (HM-66)
38 - Visalia City Fire (HM-55)
42 - Santa Fe Springs Fire (HM-851)
44 - Merced County Fire (HM-62)
45 - Corona City Fire (HM-4)
46 - Riverside County Fire (HM-34)
47 - Hemet City Fire (HM-1)
49 - Santa Barbara County Fire (HM-31)
51 - Riverside City Fire (HM-2)
52 - San Bernardino County Fire (HM-74)
53 - San Diego City Fire (HM-1)
54 - San Diego City Fire (HM-2)
56 - Santa Barbara City Fire (HM-1)
58 - San Manuel Fire (HM-241)
59 - Ontario City Fire (HM-133)
60 - San Luis Obispo County Fire (HM-1)

Cal OES Sponsored Teams
ID - Agency (Unit)
HM-11 - Los Angeles County (HM-11)
HM-12 - Los Angeles City (HM-12)
HM-51 - Kern County Fire (HM-51)
HM-52 - Fresno City Fire (HM-52)
HM-61 - San Diego County Fire (HM-61)
HM-62 - San Bernardino County Fire (HM-62)

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May 3, 2018
Produced by: Cal OES GIS
Source: Cal OES Hazardous Materials Div
N:\1 Daily Operations\Response\Fire and Rescue \Projects\Fire Rescue Hazmat\1 Project \Hazmat Material Teams.aprx

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Table F-2: Cal OES Statewide List of Certified California HazMat Teams by Type

CERTIFIED CALIFORNIA HAZMAT TEAMS, BY TYPE (Items highlighted is new data since last update) – 4/30/18

	Orig. Req. #	Orig. Insp. #	Recent Pass #	AGENCY	Operational and Local Identifier	Region	Unit Designation	Most Recent Attained	Zip Code
TYPE 1	46	41	28	Anaheim Fire	XOR-ANA	1	HM-8	1/13/2017	92807
	14	13	32	Burbank City FIre	XLC-BRK	1	HM-12	6/08/2017	91505
	10	10	9	Glendale City Fire	XLC-GLN	1	HM-24	7/06/2017	91208
	7	7	5up	Long Beach Fire Dept.	XLF-LOB	1	HM-24	10/06/2016	90802
	18	17	30	Los Angeles County Fire	XLB-LAC	1	HM-150	12/15/2010	91351
	51	46	37	Orange Co Fire Authority	XOR-ORC	1	HM-4	8/15/2017	92612
	49	44	26	Orange Co Fire Auth. (formerly Santa Ana hm-9)	XOR-ORC	1	HM-79	8/15/2017	92705
	45	40	23	Ventura County Fire	XVE-VNC	1	HM-50	6/07/2017	93010
	26	25	15	Vernon City Fire	XLE-VER	1	HM-151	7/15/2017	90058
	55	58	47	Santa Fe Springs Fire	XLE-SFS	1	HM # 851	4/20/2018	90670
	54	48	48	Santa Monica Fire	XLA-SMA	1	HM-4	10/27/2016	90404
	6	6	11	Alameda County Fire	XAL-ACF	2	HM-12	5/23/2017	94546
	5	5	7up	Contra Costa County JPA	XCC-CCH	2	HM-1	10/20/2016	94553
	33	31	17up	Marin County Fire Haz-Mat JPA	XMR-MRN	2	HM-1	8/02/2016	94960
	43	62	52	Oakland City Fire	XAL-OKL	2	HM # 2599	8/23/2013	94607
	61	60	50up	Salinas City Fire – Monterey County JPA	XMY-SLS	2	HM-2	6/14/2017	93901
	22	50	31	San Jose City Fire	XSC-SJS	2	HM-29	4/05/2017	95134
	24	23	19	Santa Clara County Fire	XSC-CNT	2	HM–72	3/14/2017	95014
	50	45	38up	Solano County O.E.S. (Fairfield City FD)	XSO-FRF	2	HM-1	7/18/2017	94533
	1	1	1	Roseville City Fire	XPL-RSV	4	HM-1	5/17/2016	95678
	2	2	2	Sacramento City Fire	XSA-SCR	4	HMRT-7	12/01/2016	95823
	3	3	3	Sacramento City Fire	XSA-SCR	4	HMRT-30	12/01/2016	95835
	4	4	4	Sacramento Metro F.P.D.	XSA-SAC	4	HM-109	11/17/2017	95608
	42	37	25up	Bakersfield Fire. Dept	XKE-BKF	5	HM-15	3/16/2017	93314
	27	26	13	Clovis City Fire	XFR-CLV	5	HM-40	12/21/2016	93611
	17	16	12	Fresno City Fire	XFR-FRN	5	HM-1	4/26/2018	93703
	16	15	6	Fresno City Fire	XFR-FRN	5	HM-16	4/26/2018	93722
	11	11	14up	Merced County F.D.	XMD-MRD	5	HM-62	3/13/2013	95301
	32	30	41	Visalia Fire	XTU-VSA	5	HM-55	7/16/2017	93291
	67	73	62	Ontario City Fire	XBO-OTO	6	HM-133	8/7/2015	91761
	57	55	44u	Riverside City Fire	XRI-RIV	6	HM-2	4/7/2014	92503
	68	66	55	San Bernardino County Fire	XBO-BDC	6	HM-74	4/7/2014	92335
	9	69	56	San Diego City Fire	XSD-SND	6	HM-1	5/30/2014	92126
	48	70	57	San Diego City Fire	XSD-SND	6	HM-2	5/30/2014	92126
	71	72	61up	San Manuel Fire Dept.	XBO-SMI	6	HM-241	4/25/2017	92346
	15	14	7	U.S. Marine Corp Camp Pendleton	XSD-MCP	6	HM-1	8/25/2017	92055
				TYPE 1 TOTAL:			*36*		
TYPE 2	59	67	59	Santa Barbara City	XSB-STB	1	HM-1	11/03/2014	93101
	66	65	53	Santa Barbara County	XSB-SBC	1	HM-31	10/07/2013	93427
	72	74	63	San Luis Obispo County / CAL Fire	XSL-SLU	1	HM-1	1/05/2016	93446
	63	71	58	Belmont City Fire	XSM-BEL	2	HM-14	7/03/2014	94002
	41	35	33	Fremont City Fire	XAL-FRE	2	HM-57	4/04/2018	94538
	31	29	22	Humboldt Bay Fire Dept	XHU-EUR	2	HM-8190	2/26/2018	95501
	53	51	48	Livermore-Pleasanton	XAL-LAP	2	HM-92	1/18/2018	94588
	20	49	36up	Mt. View Fire	XSC-MTV	2	HM-5	3/08/2017	94043
	35	32	29	Napa County Fire	XNA-NPA	2	HM-27	10/24/2010	94558
	73	75	64	Presidio of Monterey	XMY-POM	2	H2MT61	9/20/2017	93955
	44	39	35	San City Francisco Fire	XSF-SFR	2	HM-1	4/05/2011	94102
	28	27	16	San Ramon Fire Prot. Dist	XCC-SRM	2	HM-35	2/01/2017	94506
	23	52	45	Santa Clara City Fire	XSC-SNC	2	HM-9	6/19/2012	95051
	58	56	46up	Santa Rosa City Fire	XSN-SRS	2	HM-1	2/16/2018	95404
	8	8	18	Sonoma County Fire	XSN-SSR	2	HM-2936	3/07/2017	95403
	25	24	24	Sunnyvale Dept. Public Safety	XSC-SNY	2	HM-2	11/30/2016	94085
	36	33	20	Butte County Fire	XBU-BUT	3	HM-5	2/02/2017	95928
	12	54	42	Shasta-Cascade HM JPA (Redding Fire)	XSH-SHS	3	HM-24	2/17/2012	96002
	69	68	60	Placer Co. Fire (CDF)	XPL-PCF	4	HM-10	2/01/2015	95603
	13	12	10up	Truckee Fire Prot. District	XTB-TRK	4	HM-1	4/11/2018	96161
	47	42	40	Kern County Fire	XKE-KRN	5	HM-66	3/16/2017	93308
	60	59	49up	Corona City Fire	XRI-COR	6	HM-4	4/05/2013	92879
	56	57	43up	Hemet City Fire	XRI-HMT	6	HM-1	6/05/2013	92545
	64	63	51	Riverside County Fire	XRI-RRU	6	HM-34	5/14/2013	92596
	~~65~~	~~64~~	~~54~~	~~Riverside County Fire~~	~~XRI-RRU~~	~~6~~	~~HM-81~~	~~10/15/2013~~	~~92211~~
				TYPE 2 TOTAL:			*24*		
TYPE 3	21	20	27	Palo Alto Fire Dept.	XSC-PAF	2	HM-2	8/02/2010	94304
				TYPE 3 TOTAL:			*1*		
				TOTAL TEAMS PASSED INSPECTION			*61*		

THIS CHART IS ALWAYS AVAILABLE ON OUR WEB SITE:
http://www.caloes.ca.gov/FireRescueSite/Pages/Team-Typing-Information.aspx

NOTES: Changes to HM Unit status:

1. Salinas City Fire HM-2 Upgraded from a Type 2 to a Type 1 and passed Re-Certification on 6/24/2017
2. Solano County OES HM-1 Upgraded from a Type 2 to a Type 1 and passed Re-Certification on 7/18/2017
3. San Manuel Fire Dept. HM-241 Upgraded from a Type 2 to a Type 1 on 4/25/2017
4. Mt. View Fire HM-5 Upgraded from a Type 3 to a Type 2 and passed Re-Certification on 3/08/2017
5. Santa Rosa City Fire HM-1 Upgraded from a Type 3 to a Type 2 and passed Re-Certification on 2/16/2018
6. Presidio of Monterey H2MT61 Entered into the Team Typing program as a Type 2 Team on 9/20/2017
7. Riverside Co. Fire, HM-81 discontinued and Removed their Type 3 HazMat Team from the program.
8. Burbank City Fire HM-12 Passed Re-Certification on 6/08/2017
9. Glendale City Fire HM-24 Passed Re-Certification on 7/06/2017
10. Orange Co. Fire Authority HM-4 Passed Re-Certification on 8/15/2017
11. Orange Co. Fire Authority HM-79 Passed Re-Certification on 8/15/2017
12. Ventura Co. Fire HM-50 Passed Re-Certification on 6/07/2017
13. Vernon City Fire HM-151 Passed Re-Certification on 7/15/2017
14. Santa Fe Springs Fire HM-851 Passed Re-Certification on 4/20/2018
15. Alameda Co. Fire HM-12 Passed Re-Certification on 5/23/2017
16. San Jose City Fire HM-29 Passed Re-Certification on 4/05/2017
17. Santa Clara Co. Fire HM-72 Passed Re-Certification on 3/14/2017
18. Sacramento Metro Fire HM-109 Passed Re-Certification on 11/17/2017
19. Bakersfield City FireHM-15 Passed Re-Certification on 3/16/2017
20. Fresno City Fire HM-1 Passed Re-Certification on 4/26/2018
21. Fresno City Fire HM-16 Passed Re-Certification on 4/26/2018
22. Visalia City Fire HM-55 Passed Re-Certification on 7/16/2017
23. USMC Camp Pendleton Fire HM-1 Passed Re-Certification on 8/25/2017
24. Fremont City Fire HM-57 Passed Re-Certification on 4/04/2018
25. Humboldt Bay Fire HM-8190 Passed Re-Certification on 2/26/2018
26. San Ramon Fire Prot. Dist. HM-35 Passed Re-Certification on 2/01/2017
27. Sonoma Co. Fire HM-2936 Passed Re-Certification on 3/07/2017
28. Butte Co. Fire HM-5 Passed Re-Certification on 2/02/2017
29. Truckee Fire HM-1 Passed Re-Certification on 4/11/2018
30. Kern Co. Fire HM-66 Pass Re-Certification on 3//16/2017

Changes to Chart Statistics:

1. The total number of TYPE 1 HM teams boosted to at 36.
2. The total number of TYPE 2 HM teams decreased to 24.
3. The total number of TYPE 3 HM teams decreases to 1.
4. The total number of typed Metropolitan HM Teams stayed the same at 61.

Above changes issued 4/26/2018 and posted on web page.

ICP Facility Assessment Checksheet	
Facility Name:	**Facility Address/phone number:**
Rental/lease cost:	**Maximum Occupancy:**
General Impressions:	
Limitations/Constraints:	

Proximity to services	
Type/Name	Approximate Distances
Interstates-	
State Routes-	
Restaurants-	
Hotels-	
Airport-	
Emergency Services-	
Copy Centers (i.e. Kinko's)-	
Other-	

Cell phone coverage	
Nearest cell tower:	
Signal strength within the ICP (on your cell phone/list provider):	

Parking	**Site Security**
Adequate?	Public access controls:
Secure?	
Number of spaces:	On-site security:
Comments:	Security needs/comments:

ICP physical characteristics

Facility floor plan available? (Attach to checksheet/scan to ICP e-folder)

Photo documentation? (Photograph each room and attach to checksheet/save to ICP e-folder)

Number of rooms available:

Square foot per room

	Main space:	Meeting room:	Multi-purpose room:	Other:

Wall space per room

	Main space:	Meeting room:	Multi-purpose room:	Other:
Tables				
Chairs				
Telephone outlets				
Telephones				
Power outlets				
Internet outlets				

Can the facility accommodate a JIC?

Overall Impressions (comment on placement of Command/General Staff work locations/spaces, placement of Situation and Resource unit displays, capability/capacity of location, and other impressions):

Appendix G

ACRONYMS

A

ACP Area Contingency Plan

ADC Accredited Disaster Council

API American Petroleum Institute

ART Applied Response Technologies

AST Above-Ground Storage Tank

B

BLM Bureau of Land Management

BOR Bureau of Reclamation

C

CA California

CalARP California Accidental Release Prevention Program

CalOES California Office of Emergency Services

CalEPA California Environmental Protection Agency

CalOSHA California Occupational Safety and Health Administration

CalTrans California Department of Transportation

CCR California Code of Regulations

CDF/CalFire California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

CDFW California Department of Fish and Wildlife

CERT Community Emergency Response Team

CFR Code of Federal Regulations

CFS Cubic Feet per Second

CHEMTREC Chemical Transportation Emergency Center

CHP California Highway Patrol

CHMIRS California Hazardous Materials Incident Reporting System

CHRIS California Historical Resources Information Center

CLEMARS California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Radio System

CLERS California Law Enforcement Radio System

CNPS California Native Plant Society

COTP Captain of the Port (USCG)

CUPA Certified Unified Program Agency

CWA Clean Water Act

CWHR California Wildlife Habitats Relationship (System)

D

DOGGR Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources (Department of Conservation)

DOI Department of the Interior

DOT Department of Transportation

DPH Department of Public Health

DPR California Department of Pesticide Regulation

DSW Disaster Service Worker

DSWVP Disaster Service Worker Volunteer Program

DTSC California Department of Toxic Substances Control

DWR California Department of Water Resources

E

EOC Emergency Operations Center

USEPA Environmental Protection Agency

ERG Emergency Response Guidebook

ESI Environmental Sensitivity Index

EU Environmental Unit

EUL Environmental Unit Leader

F

FGC Fish & Game Code

FOSC Federal On-Scene Coordinator

G

GC Government Code

GRP Geographic Response Plan

H

HAZWOPER Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response

I

IAP Incident Action Plan

IC Incident Commander

ICP Incident Command Post

ICS Incident Command System

IH Industrial Hygienist

IMH Incident Management Handbook

IMT Incident Management Team

ISB In-Situ Burning

J

JIC Joint Information Center

L

LEPC Local Emergency Planning Committee

LGOSC Local Government On-Scene Coordinator

M

MMAA Master Mutual Aid Agreement

MOU Memorandum of Understanding

N

NAHC Native American Heritage Commission

NALEMARS National Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Radio System

NCP National Contingency Plan

NEBA Net Environmental Benefit Analysis

NGO Non-Governmental Organization

NIMS National Incident Management System

NOAA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NRC National Response Center

NRDA Natural Resource Damage Assessment

NWVP Non-Wildlife Volunteer Program

O

OEHHA Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment

OPA 90 Oil Pollution Act of 1990

OSC On-Scene Coordinator

OSCA Oil Spill Clean Up Agent

OSLTF Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund

OSPR Office of Spill Prevention and Response

OWCN Oiled Wildlife Care Network

P

PA Participating Agency

PPE Personal Protective Equipment

PRC Public Resources Code

R

RCP Regional Contingency Plan

RGS Reconnaissance Group Supervisor

RP Responsible Party

RRT Regional Response Team

RWQCB Regional Water Quality Control Board

S

SCAT Shoreline Clean-Up and Assessment Technique

SEMS Standardized Emergency Management System

SHPO State Historic Preservation Officer

SIMA Spill Impact Mitigation Assessment

SMARS Statewide Mutual Aid Radio System

SOFR Safety Officer

SOP Standard Operating Procedures

SOSC State On-Scene Coordinator

SPCC Spill Prevention Containment and Countermeasures

SRT Self-Regulated Tide (gate)

SWA Surface Washing Agent

SWRCB State Water Resources Control Board

T

TSD Treatment, Storage, and Disposal

U

UC Unified Command

USCG United States Coast Guard

USEPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

USFWS United States Fish & Wildlife Service

USGS United States Geologic Survey

UST Underground Storage Tank

V

VC Volunteer Coordinator

VHF Very High Frequency

VU Volunteer Unit

VUL Volunteer Unit Leader

W

WISER Wireless Information System for Emergency Responders

WRGS Wildlife Recovery Group Supervisor

WRP Wildlife Response Plan

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