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# Spill Response Contact Sheet

## Immediate Emergency Notifications for Oil Spills: Call Upon Discovery of Spill

**Local Emergency Response Agencies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Emergency Response Agencies</th>
<th>911*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Notification - California State Warning Center (CSWC)</td>
<td>(800) 852-7550* or (916) 845-8911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)</td>
<td>(909) 386-8401, (909) 386-8425*, (909) 386-8430*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Notification - National Response Center</td>
<td>(800) 424-8802*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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. †

**Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)**

San Bernardino County Fire, HazMat Division

**Federal Notification - National Response Center (as appropriate):** If the spill equals or exceeds Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Federal Reportable Quantities.


## Infrastructure Emergency Notification: Promptly Notify

**Railroad, Pipeline, Fixed Facilities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Railroad, Pipeline, Fixed Facilities</th>
<th>(888) 877-7267</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UPRR Railroad Emergency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BNSF Railroad Emergency</td>
<td>(800) 832-5452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest Gas Corporation</td>
<td>(760) 241-8120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CalNev/Kinder Morgan Pipeline Emergency</td>
<td>(909) 877-2414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern California Gas</td>
<td>(213) 244-8900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Highways, Utilities, Dams, Other Infrastructure**

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

## Oil Spill Response Agency Notifications: Promptly Notify

**CDFW Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OSPR Dispatch - Report Oil Spills</th>
<th>800-852-7550* or 800-OILS-911*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDFW Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Local Fire and Law Enforcement**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Fire and Law Enforcement</th>
<th>(909) 356-3805*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>San Bernardino County Fire Dept.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Bernardino County Sheriff</td>
<td>(909) 356-3854*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CalFire</td>
<td>(800) 992-4494*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fontana Police Department</td>
<td>(909) 822-1121*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rialto Police Department</td>
<td>(909) 820-2550*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Bernardino City Police Dept.</td>
<td>(909) 383-5311*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Local Government (City and County)**

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

**OWCN Activation/Oiled Wildlife Hotline**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OWCN Activation/Oiled Wildlife Hotline</th>
<th>(877) 823-6926*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Environmental Protection Agency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US EPA Region 9 (night)</td>
<td>(800) 618-6942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US EPA Region 9 (day)</td>
<td>(415) 744-2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALFIRE Office of the State Fire Marshal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-Hour Duty Chief</td>
<td>(916) 323-7390*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Affected or Adjacent Agencies to Notify Early-On as Appropriate; If In Doubt, Notify**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Utilities, Dams, Hydroelectric, Infrastructure (non-emergency)</th>
<th>Water Districts, Water Intakes and County Water Agencies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>San Bernardino Trans/Flood (909) 387-8063</td>
<td>LA Dept. of Water and Power (213) 367-5998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Bernardino County Regional Parks (Security) (909) 855-6208*</td>
<td>Devore Water Company (909) 887-3310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Bernardino County Water &amp; Sanitation (760) 955-9885</td>
<td>Fontana Water Co. (909) 428-8746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern California Edison (SCE) (800) 426-0621</td>
<td>West Valley Water District (909) 875-2560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>San Bernardino Municipal Water Dept. (909) 384-5095</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Public Works and Traffic Control**

| San Bernardino County Dept. of Public Works (909) 356-3805* |

**Additional Contact Information as Appropriate; If In Doubt, Notify**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Federal Agencies</th>
<th>State Agencies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USDA Forest Service (909) 382-2600*</td>
<td>Calif. Environmental Protection Agency (916) 322-2514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Coast Guard, Sector LA/LB (310) 521-3801</td>
<td>CAL FIRE - Office of the State Fire Marshal, Pipeline Safety (Lakewood/Southern California) (562) 497-9100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bureau Of Reclamation (Temecula) (951) 695-5310</td>
<td>State Water Resources Control Board (916) 341-5250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bureau of Land Management (Barstow) (760) 252-6000</td>
<td>Regional Water Quality Control Board (Santa Ana) (951) 782-4130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Fish &amp; Wildlife Service (Palm Springs) (760) 322-2070</td>
<td>Calif. Department of Water Resources (916) 653-5791</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tribal and Historic Contacts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal and Historic Contacts</th>
<th>Emergency Response Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) (916) 373-3710</td>
<td>Arrowhead Regional Medical Center (909) 580-1000*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stacy St. James, Cal State Fullerton, South Central Coastal Information Center [California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS)] (657) 278-5395</td>
<td>Ontario International Airport (909) 937-2700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Emergency Response Resources (Cont)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emergency Response Resources (Cont)</th>
<th>CHEMTREC provides emergency information for chemical releases and fire control measures, assistance with chemical identification, and notification of manufacturer and/or shipper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHEMTREC 24-Hour Hotline (800) 424-9300*</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poison Control Centers 24-Hour Hotline (800) 876-4766*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Response Center (California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, Cal OES)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Response Center</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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: <a href="https://www.epa.gov/emergency-response/when-are-you-required-report-oil-spill-and-hazardous-substance-release">https://www.epa.gov/emergency-response/when-are-you-required-report-oil-spill-and-hazardous-substance-release</a>. 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contingency Plan holders in the State of California</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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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.
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 with contingency plan holders to test the efficiency and user-friendly aspects of the document and make suggestions for updates as necessary.
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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
Figure 1-2: Cajon Pass GRP Waterway Area Map
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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 potential responders) 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:
  o 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:
  o Train consist/waybill.
  o Observe placards and types of containers/railcars.
  o Use the appropriate monitoring devices to detect hazardous materials.
  o 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:
  o Relay information in regard to the specific chemical, and
  o Will contact the chemical manufacturer or other expert for additional information or on-site assistance.
  o 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:
  o Offensive
  o Defensive
  o 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:
  o 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.
  o 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) 876-4766.

**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).


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact Name</th>
<th>Equipment Location</th>
<th>Boom</th>
<th>Phone Number (after hours)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Morongo Band of Mission Indians; Riverside County Fire Dispatch</td>
<td>11581 Potero Rd., Banning, CA, 92220</td>
<td>1000 ft., 4” x 6”</td>
<td>(951) 657-2161 24/7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Oceanside, Dept. of Harbors and Beaches</td>
<td>Oceanside Harbor Boat Launch 1540 Harbor Drive North Oceanside, CA 92054</td>
<td>1000 ft., 4” x 6”</td>
<td>(760) 435-4030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County of Los Angeles Beaches &amp; Harbors</td>
<td>Marina Del Rey</td>
<td>1000 ft., 6” x 12”</td>
<td>(310) 305-9522</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Contact Name and Address</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glen Helen Regional Park</td>
<td>San Bernardino County Regional Parks (Security) 2555 Glen Helen Parkway San Bernardino, CA 92407</td>
<td>(909) 855-6208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kimbark Elementary School</td>
<td>School Principal 18021 Kenwood Ave San Bernardino, CA 92407</td>
<td>(909) 880-6641</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 RWQCB 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.
### 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](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](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/](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.

---

**Table 2-3: San Bernardino Flood Control Gate**

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

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

- 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>San Bernardino County Fire Dept.</td>
<td>620 South E Street, San Bernardino, CA 92415</td>
<td>(909) 386-8425 HazMat Spill Reporting, 24/7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.
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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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.

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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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response Strategy Number</th>
<th>Response Strategy Name and Location</th>
<th>Coordinates Latitude/Longitude</th>
<th>Site Strategy Type</th>
<th>Minimum Boom Requirement (Feet)</th>
<th>Boat/Kayak/Inflatable Raft Required To Access One or Both Shorelines?</th>
<th>Site Strategy Notes</th>
<th>Staging Area Notes</th>
<th>Site Hazards and Restrictions</th>
<th>Nearest Rail Milepost or Highway Postmile</th>
<th>Operational Division and Segment Map Page #</th>
<th>Response Strategy Notes</th>
<th>Detail Sheet Page #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CAJ-005</td>
<td>Pipeline North</td>
<td>34.322913/-117.481145</td>
<td>Underflow dam/collection/earthen berm</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Access both shorelines via freeway embankment, no boat required.</td>
<td>Strategy/Response will depend on water flow.</td>
<td>Dirt road will limit staging and access.</td>
<td>Narrow dirt road/steep access.</td>
<td>BNSF 59.30, SBD-15-22.1</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAJ-010</td>
<td>138 Crossing</td>
<td>34.311865/-117.479304</td>
<td>Underflow dam/collection/earthen berm</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Access both shorelines via bridge, no boat required.</td>
<td>Strategy/Response will depend on water flow.</td>
<td>Small staging area adjacent to bridge.</td>
<td>State Cal-Trans facility adjacent to the bridge.</td>
<td>SBD-138-15</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAJ-015</td>
<td>Pacific Crest Trail</td>
<td>34.305565/-117.465905</td>
<td>Underflow dam/collection/earthen berm</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Access both shorelines via bridge, no boat required.</td>
<td>Strategy/Response will depend on water flow.</td>
<td>Small Staging area with paved road down to the creek.</td>
<td>Locked gate, freeway bridge with high truck traffic.</td>
<td>SBD-15-20.7</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAJ-020</td>
<td>BNSF Maintenance Yard</td>
<td>34.299622/-117.461304</td>
<td>Underflow dam/collection/earthen berm</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Kayak/Inflatable raft Access across RR bridge for southern shore.</td>
<td>Strategy/Response will depend on water flow.</td>
<td>One side of the creek is a manmade structure.</td>
<td>Large staging area.</td>
<td>BNSF Railroad maintenance yard. Train tracks crossing to access staging.</td>
<td>BNSF 62 80, SBD-15-20.0</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAJ-025</td>
<td>Swarthout Canyon Rd.</td>
<td>34.274806/-117.455236</td>
<td>Access/Observation</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Small parking area north side.</td>
<td>Area is subject to flooding and access limited to one side when flooded.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAJ-030</td>
<td>Lost Lake</td>
<td>34.272167/-117.466247</td>
<td>Boom/collection/absorbent</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Kayak/Inflatable raft.</td>
<td>Strategy will depend on prevention into the lake or control strategies on the lake.</td>
<td>There is a small dirt parking lot with primitive restroom facilities.</td>
<td>There is a locked gate into the parking lot. Access to the lake is over a small hill.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAJ-035</td>
<td>The Tunnel</td>
<td>34.268172/-117.465007</td>
<td>Underflow dam/collection/earthen berm</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Access both shorelines via bridge, no boat required.</td>
<td>Strategy/Response will depend on water flow.</td>
<td>Limited staging area adjacent to the creek.</td>
<td>Narrow dirt road access with limited parking.</td>
<td>UPRR 473 10</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAJ-040</td>
<td>P40 F35</td>
<td>34.252511/-117.465656</td>
<td>Underflow dam/collection/earthen berm</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Access both shorelines via bridge, no boat required.</td>
<td>Strategy/Response will depend on water flow.</td>
<td>Small staging area next to the bridge.</td>
<td>Access down a dirt road that traverses the creek. Railroad crossing and RR traffic.</td>
<td>BNSF 40 35</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>61</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Response Strategy Number</td>
<td>Response Strategy Name and Location</td>
<td>Coordinates (Latitude/Longitude)</td>
<td>Site Strategy Type</td>
<td>Minimum Boom Requirement (Feet)</td>
<td>Boat/Kayak/Inflatable Raft Required To Access One or Both Shorelines?</td>
<td>Site Strategy Notes</td>
<td>Staging Area Notes</td>
<td>Site Hazards and Restrictions</td>
<td>Nearest Rail Milepost or Highway Postmile</td>
<td>Operational Division and Segment Map Page #</td>
<td>Response Strategy Detail Sheet Page #</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
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<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAJ-045</td>
<td>Shooting Range</td>
<td>34.253397 -117.458019</td>
<td>Underflow dam/collection/earthen berm</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Access both shorelines via bridge, no boat required.</td>
<td>Strategy/Response will depend on water flow.</td>
<td>Large roadway adjacent to the strategy site, on historic Route 66.</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAJ-055</td>
<td>Western Access to Cajon Creek</td>
<td>34.228020 -117.427251</td>
<td>Access/Observation</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Dirt road access with several railroad and pipeline crossings.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dirt road access with several railroad and pipeline crossings.</td>
<td>UPRR 747 014</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAJ-056</td>
<td>Glen Helen Parkway Overcrossing</td>
<td>34.213799 -117.403588</td>
<td>Underflow dam/collection/earthen berm</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Access both shorelines via bridge, no boat required.</td>
<td>Strategy/Response will depend on water flow.</td>
<td>Several large staging areas with infrastructure, bathrooms, electricity, and running water.</td>
<td>Traffic on Glen Helen Parkway.</td>
<td>BNSF 70 40</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAJ-065</td>
<td>Cemex</td>
<td>34.168198 -117.393837</td>
<td>Underflow dam/collection/earthen berm</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Both sides of the creek accessible.</td>
<td>Strategy/Response will depend on water flow.</td>
<td>Staging area located at office parking lot.</td>
<td>Water flows over roadway. Heavy equipment traffic.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAJ-070</td>
<td>5th Street Flood Control</td>
<td>34.106782 -117.332691</td>
<td>Underflow dam/collection/earthen berm</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Access both shorelines, small boat or kayak. Maybe useful for monitoring.</td>
<td>San Bernardino County Flood Control will need to be contacted to close dam and provide access.</td>
<td>Small staging area south of the dam.</td>
<td>Access by locked gate.</td>
<td>BNSF 55 30, SBD-66-21.3</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table Legend**

**RED** Full Response Capabilities
- Access to site for large equipment and full deployment.

**YELLOW** Limited Response
- Access to site may be limited; have to cross railroad 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.
Figure 3-2: Cajon Pass GRP Division CAJ-SR-A Map

Access Points
- Blue triangle: Access/Observation Only
- Red circle: Full Response Capabilities
- Yellow circle: Limited Response
- Purple inverted triangle: Staging Area
- Orange line: GRP River Segments
- Gray line with crosshatch: GRP Operational Divisions

Cajon Pass
Geographic Response Plan
Division CAJ-SR-A
Response Strategy Site: Pipeline North (CAJ-005)

Driving Directions

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.

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 Southwest Information Center at (657) 278-5395.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Description and Field Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>River Width:</strong> 10 meters (33 feet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gradient:</strong> Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vehicular Access:</strong> 4WD Pick-Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Boat Launches:</strong> N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Site Images

- **Upstream**
- **Downstream**
- **Straight Across**

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)

![Response Strategy Map](image)

---

### Table of Response Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Sub-Type</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>QTY - Unit</th>
<th>Special Equipment or Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Backhoe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For earthen berm/underflow dam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piping</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For earthen berm/underflow dam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Response Strategy Site: 138 Crossing (CAJ-010)

Latitude: 34.311865
Longitude: -117.479304

Highway Post Mile: SDB-138-15
Railroad Milepost: N/A

Nearest Address and Thomas Guide #: 14757 State Hwy. 138, West Cajon Valley 4734 C-1
Cell Service: Yes

Driving Directions

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.

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 Southwest Information Center at (657) 278-5395.
### Site Description and Field Notes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>River Width:</th>
<th>57 meters (187 feet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gradient:</td>
<td>Low Slow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Location/Segment:</td>
<td>CAJ-SR-A-002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access down riprap side on east side, dirt embankment on the west.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicular Access:</td>
<td>4WD Pick-Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreational Use:</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boat Launches:</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESI Shoreline Type:</td>
<td>1B Exposed, solid man-made structures; 3B Exposed, eroding banks in unconsolidated sediments; 5 Mixed sand and gravel bars and gently sloping banks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Site Images

- **Upstream**
- **Downstream**
- **Straight Across**

**RR** = River Right  **RL** = River Left

**Photo Date:** 12/28/2017
**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)**

![Response Strategy Map](image)

**Table of Response Resources**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Sub-Type</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>QTY - Unit</th>
<th>Special Equipment or Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Backhoe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For earthen berm/underflow dam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piping</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For earthen berm/underflow dam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This Page Intentionally Left Blank
Response Strategy Site: Pacific Crest Trail (CAJ-015)

Lat: 34.305565
Long: -117.465905

Driving Directions

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.

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.

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 Southwest Information Center at (657) 278-5395.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Description and Field Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>River Width:</strong> 25 meters (82 feet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gradient:</strong> Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site Location/Segment:</strong> CAJ-SR-A-001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area is a natural creek to manmade structure. Small staging area with paved road down to the creek.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vehicular Access:</strong> 4WD Pick-Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recreational Use:</strong> N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Boat Launches:</strong> N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ESI Shoreline Type:</strong> 1B Exposed, solid man-made structures; 3B Exposed, eroding banks in unconsolidated sediments; 5 Mixed sand and gravel bars and gently sloping banks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Site Images

- **Upstream**
- **Downstream**
- **Straight Across**

**Photo Date:** 12/28/2017
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Sub-Type</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>QTY - Unit</th>
<th>Special Equipment or Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Backhoe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For earthen berm/underflow dam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piping</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For earthen berm/underflow dam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This Page Intentionally Left Blank
Response Strategy Site: BNSF Maintenance Yard (CAJ-020)

Latitude: 34.299622
Longitude: -117.461304

Highway Post Mile: SBD-15-20.2
Railroad Milepost: BNSF 62 80
Nearest Address and Thomas Guide #: 4734 E-2
Cell Service: Yes

Driving Directions
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.

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 Southwest Information Center at (657) 278-5395.
**Site Description and Field Notes**

**River Width:** 115 meters (377 feet)

**Gradient:** Low Slow

**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 Contact/s:**

BNSF - (800) 832-5452

UPRR - (888) 877-7267

**Site Images**

- **Upstream**
- **Downstream**
- **Straight Across**

Photo Date: 12/28/2017

RR = River Right  RL = River Left
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Sub-Type</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>QTY - Unit</th>
<th>Special Equipment or Comments</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Backhoe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For earthen berm/underflow dam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piping</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For earthen berm/underflow dam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 3-3: Cajon Pass GRP Division CAJ-SR-B Map

Access Points
- Access/Observation Only
- Full Response Capabilities
- Limited Response
- Staging Area

GRP River Segments
GRP Operational Divisions

Cajon Pass
Geographic Response Plan
Division CAJ-SR-B
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Access/Observation Site: Swarthout Canyon Road (CAJ-025)

Latitude: 34.274806
Longitude: -117.452536

Highway Post Mile: N/A
Railroad Milepost: N/A
Nearest Address and Thomas Guide #: 4734 G-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. 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.

Overview Street Map

Hazards, Restrictions and Advice for Responders

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

**Photo Date:** 01/18/2018

**RR** = River Right  **RL** = River Left
**Response Strategy Site:** Lost Lake (CAJ-030)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Latitude:</strong></th>
<th>34.272167</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Longitude:</strong></td>
<td>-117.466247</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Highway Post Mile:</strong></th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Railroad Milepost:</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nearest Address and Thomas Guide #:** 4734 E-6

**Cell Service:** Yes

### Overview Street Map

![Overview Street Map](image)

### 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 Southwest Information Center at (657) 278-5395.
Response Strategy Site: Lost Lake (CAJ-030)

Site Description and Field Notes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Contact's:</th>
<th>USFS – (909) 382-2600</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Location/Segment:</td>
<td>CAJ-SR-B-003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River Width:</td>
<td>75 Meters (246 feet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gradient:</td>
<td>Low Slow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicular Access:</td>
<td>4WD Pick-Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreational Use:</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boat Launches:</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESI Shoreline Type:</td>
<td>3A Fine to medium-grained sand; 9B Vegetated low banks; 10B Freshwater marshes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Site Images

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Sub-Type</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>QTY - Unit</th>
<th>Special Equipment or Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boom</td>
<td>Harbor</td>
<td>18-24 Inch</td>
<td>150 feet</td>
<td></td>
<td>For earthen berm/underflow dam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backhoe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For earthen berm/underflow dam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piping</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For earthen berm/underflow dam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Response Strategy Site: The Tunnel (CAJ-035)

**Driving Directions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latitude: 34.268172</th>
<th>Longitude: -117.465007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Highway Post Mile: N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad Milepost: UPRR 473 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nearest Address and Thomas Guide #: 4734 E-7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cell Service: Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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. 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.

**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 Southwest Information Center at (657) 278-5395.
### Site Description and Field Notes

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

### Site Images

**RR = River Right  RL = River Left**

- **Upstream**
- **Downstream**
- **Straight Across**

Photo Date: 12/28/2017
Response Strategy Site: The Tunnel (CAJ-035)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Sub-Type</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>QTY - Unit</th>
<th>Special Equipment or Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Backhoe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For earthen berm/underflow dam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piping</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For earthen berm/underflow dam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This Page Intentionally Left Blank
Response Strategy Site: P40 F35 (CAJ-040)

| Latitude: 34.252511 |
| Longitude: -117.465656 |

Driving Directions

- 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.

Overview Street Map

Hazard, 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 Southwest Information Center at (657) 278-5395.
Response Strategy Site: P40 F35 (CAJ-040)

Site Description and Field Notes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Details</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>River Width:</td>
<td>30 meters (99 feet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gradient:</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Location/Segment:</td>
<td>CAJ-SR-B-002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Contact's:</td>
<td>BNSF - (800) 832-5452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicular Access:</td>
<td>4WD Pick-Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreational Use:</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boat Launches:</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESI Shoreline Type:</td>
<td>1B Exposed, solid man-made structures; 3B Exposed, eroding banks in unconsolidated sediments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Site Images

- Upstream
- Downstream
- Straight Across

RR = River Right  RL = River Left

Photo Date: 12/28/2017
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.

Table of Response Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Sub-Type</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>QTY - Unit</th>
<th>Special Equipment or Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Backhoe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For earthen berm/underflow dam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piping</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For earthen berm/underflow dam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Limited Response

Underflow Dam

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

Access Points
- ▲ Access/Observation Only
- 🔴 Full Response Capabilities
- ○ Limited Response
- ■ Staging Area
- ✻ ICP Location
- ▼ GRP River Segments
- □ GRP Operational Divisions

Cajon Pass
Geographic Response Plan
Division CAJ-SR-C

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

Data Source: COFW-08PR, Receptor: OSPPR
Author: G. Exvring
Date Created: 08/17/18
NAD_1983_California_Tufts_Aliba
### Response Strategy Site: Shooting Range (CAJ-045)

**Latitude:** 34.253397  
**Longitude:** -117.458019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Highway Post Mile</th>
<th>Railroad Milepost</th>
<th>Nearest Address and Thomas Guide #</th>
<th>Cell Service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>15924 Cajon Blvd., Cajon 514 F-2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Driving Directions
- **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.

#### Overview Street Map

![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 Southwest Information Center at (657) 278-5395.
### Site Description and Field Notes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>River Width:</strong></td>
<td>50 meters (164 feet)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Gradient:</strong></td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site Location/Segment:</strong></td>
<td>CAJ-SR-C-001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vehicular Access:</strong></td>
<td>4WD Pick-Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recreational Use:</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Boat Launches:</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ESI Shoreline Type:</strong></td>
<td>3B Exposed, eroding banks in unconsolidated sediments; 9B Vegetated low banks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Site Images

**Upstream**

**Downstream**

**Straight Across**

Photo Date: 12/28/2017
Response Strategy Site: Shooting Range (CAJ-045)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Sub-Type</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>QTY - Unit</th>
<th>Special Equipment or Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Backhoe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For earthen berm/underflow dam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piping</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For earthen berm/underflow dam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Access/Observation Site: Eastern Access to Cajon Creek (CAJ-050)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latitude: 34.245238</th>
<th>Longitude: -117.443892</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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.

Railroad Milepost: N/A
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.

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

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) 384-5095 or after hours through San Bernardino County Communications Center dispatch (909) 356-3805.

Site Images

![Image 1](Upstream)

![Image 2](Downstream)

![Image 3](Entrance)

Photo Date: 01/26/2018

RR = River Right  RL = River Left
Access/Observation Site: Western Access to Cajon Creek (CAJ-055)

Latitude: 34.228020
Longitude: -117.427251

Highway Post Mile: N/A
Railroad Milepost: UPRR 747 014

Nearest Address and Thomas Guide #: 514 A-5
Cell Service: Yes

Driving Directions

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.

Overview Street Map

Hazards, Restrictions and Advice for Responders

- Dirt road access with several railroad and pipeline crossings
- Rattlesnakes
Access/Observation Site: Western Access to Cajon Creek (CAJ-055)

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

Photo Date: 12/28/2017
Response Strategy Site: Glen Helen Parkway (CAJ-060)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latitude: 34.213799</th>
<th>Longitude: -117.403858</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Highway Post Mile: N/A</td>
<td>Railroad Milepost: BNSF 70 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nearest Address and Thomas Guide #: 515 C-7</td>
<td>Cell Service: Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Driving Directions

- From I-15 North exit Glen Helen Parkway, turn right on Glen Helen Parkway. Location is approximately 1.0 mile off the freeway.
- From I-215 North exit Devore Rd., turn left, go over the bridge, site on your right. Staging area to the left.

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 Southwest Information Center at (657) 278-5395.
**Site Description and Field Notes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>River Width:</strong></th>
<th>14 meters (46 feet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gradient:</strong></td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Vehicular Access:</strong></th>
<th>4WD Pick-Up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recreational Use:</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Boat Launches:</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **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
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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Sub-Type</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>QTY - Unit</th>
<th>Special Equipment or Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Backhoe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For earthen berm/underflow dam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piping</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For earthen berm/underflow dam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table of Response Resources
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Figure 3-5: Cajon Pass GRP Division CAJ-SR-D Map

Access Points
- Access/Observation Only
- Full Response Capabilities
- Limited Response
- Staging Area
- ICP Location
- GRP River Segments
- GRP Operational Divisions

Cajon Pass
Geographic Response Plan
Division CAJ-SR-D
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# Response Strategy Site: Cemex (CAJ-065)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Latitude:</strong></th>
<th>34.168198</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Longitude:</strong></td>
<td>-117.393837</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Highway Post mile:</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Railroad Milepost:</strong></td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Nearest Address and Thomas Guide #:</strong></th>
<th>545 E-7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cell Service:</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 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

![Overview Street Map](image)

## 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 Southwest Information Center at (657) 278-5395.
**Site Description and Field Notes**

**River Width:**
10 meters (33 feet)

**Gradient:**
Medium

**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

**Gradient:**
Medium

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

**Site Contact/s:**
Cemex
(800) 801-7625 press 2 for dispatch on site
(800) 992-3639 24-hour

---

**Site Images**

Upstream

Downstream

**Photo Date:** 10/31/2017

**RR** = River Right  **RL** = River Left
**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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Sub-Type</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>QTY - Unit</th>
<th>Special Equipment or Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Backhoe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For earthen berm/underflow dam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piping</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For earthen berm/underflow dam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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## Response Strategy Site: 5th Street Flood Control (CAJ-070)

### Driving Directions

- **Highway Post Mile:** SBD 66 21.3
- **Railroad Milepost:** BNSF 55 30
- **Nearest Address and Thomas Guide #:** 606 C-1
- **Cell Service:** Yes

#### 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.

### Overview Street Map

![Street Map of 5th Street Flood Control (CAJ-070)](image)

- **Full Response Capabilities**
- **Flood Control Gates**
- **Flow Direction**

### 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 Southwest Information Center at (657) 278-5395.
## Site Description and Field Notes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Contact/s:</th>
<th>County Flood Control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(909) 387-8063</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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**

Photo Date: 12/28/2017
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Sub-Type</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>QTY - Unit</th>
<th>Special Equipment or Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Backhoe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For earthen berm/underflow dam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piping</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For earthen berm/underflow dam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Status^</th>
<th>CHWR (General Habitat Description) and USFWS (Critical Habitat Designated) *</th>
<th>Micro Habitat Description</th>
<th>Seasonal and Special Considerations, Notes~</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coastal California Gnatcatcher</td>
<td><em>Polioptila californica</em></td>
<td>State: SSC Fed: T</td>
<td>CWHR: Arid coastal scrub. USFWS: N/A</td>
<td>Low, dense coastal scrub habitat in arid washes, on mesas, and on slopes of coastal hills. Frequent California buckwheat, coastal sage, and patches of prickly pear.</td>
<td>Permanent resident. Breeds from late-February through August.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Least Bell's Vireo</td>
<td><em>Vireo bellii pusillus</em></td>
<td>State: E Fed: E</td>
<td>CWHR: Lowland riparian. USFWS: N/A</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Present in summer months. Breeds from late-March to September.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell's Sage Sparrow</td>
<td><em>Artemisiospiza belli belli</em></td>
<td>State: WL Fed:</td>
<td>CWHR: Dense chaparral and desert scrub. USFWS: N/A</td>
<td>Low, fairly dense stands of shrubs, sagebrush and desert scrub.</td>
<td>Permanent resident. Breeds from late-March to mid-August.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwestern Willow Flycatcher</td>
<td><em>Empidonax traillii extimus</em></td>
<td>State: E Fed: E</td>
<td>CWHR: Montaine riparian. USFWS: N/A</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Present in summer months. Nests near stream, standing water, or seep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pocketed free-tailed bat <em>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</em></td>
<td>SSC</td>
<td>Fed:</td>
<td>Intermediate to large-tree stages of coniferous forests and deciduous-riparian habitats with high canopy closure. USFWS: N/A</td>
<td>Dens found in cavities in large trees, snags, logs, rock areas, or shelters provided by slash or brush piles.</td>
<td>Permanent resident. Births February through May. Nocturnal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit <em>Lepus californicus bennettii</em></td>
<td>SSC</td>
<td>Fed:</td>
<td>Herbaceous and desert-shrub areas and open early stages of forest and chaparral habitats. USFWS: N/A</td>
<td>Intermediate canopy stages of shrub habitats and open shrub/herbaceous and tree/herbaceous.</td>
<td>Permanent resident. Breeds throughout the year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>State:</td>
<td>Fed:</td>
<td>CWHR:</td>
<td>Habitat</td>
<td>Breeding seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pallid San Diego pocket mouse</strong> Chaetodipus fallax pallidus</td>
<td>SSC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Arid scrubland or pinyon-juniper habitats near rocky slopes and sandy areas. USFWS: N/A</td>
<td>Coastal scrub, chamise-redshank chaparral, mixed chaparral, sagebrush, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, pinyon-juniper and annual grassland.</td>
<td>March to May. Nocturnal. Dormant in winter. Burrows are excavated in gravelly or sandy soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>San Diego pocket mouse</strong> Chaetodipus fallax fallax</td>
<td>SSC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Arid scrubland or pinyon-juniper habitats near rocky slopes and sandy areas. USFWS: N/A</td>
<td>Coastal scrub, chamise-redshank chaparral, mixed chaparral, sagebrush, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, pinyon-juniper and annual grassland.</td>
<td>March to May. Nocturnal. Dormant in winter. Burrows are excavated in gravelly or sandy soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>San Diego desert woodrat</strong> Neotoma lepida intermedia</td>
<td>SSC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rock outcrops and rocky cliffs and slopes with Joshua trees. USFWS: N/A</td>
<td>Joshua tree, pinyon-juniper, mixed and chamise-redshank chaparral, sagebrush, and most desert habitats.</td>
<td>October to May. Nocturnal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>northwestern San Diego pocket mouse</strong> Chaetodipus fallax fallax</td>
<td>SSC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Arid scrubland or pinyon-juniper habitats near rocky slopes and sandy areas. USFWS: N/A</td>
<td>Coastal scrub, chamise-redshank chaparral, mixed chaparral, sagebrush, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, pinyon-juniper, and annual grassland.</td>
<td>March to May. Nocturnal. Dormant in winter. Burrows are excavated in gravelly or sandy soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Los Angeles pocket mouse</strong> Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</td>
<td>SSC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sparsely vegetated habitat areas of desert scrub, sage scrub, chaparral and grassland habitats in sandy soils. USFWS: N/A</td>
<td>Patches of fine sandy soil associated with washes of windblown origin such as sand dunes.</td>
<td>March to May. Nocturnal. Dormant in winter. Burrows are excavated in gravelly or sandy soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fish</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 3</strong></td>
<td>State: SSC Fed:</td>
<td>N/A USFWS: N/A</td>
<td>Perennial streams. Shallow riffles dominated by gravel and cobble with overhanging riparian vegetation. Pools of low gradient streams with sand to boulder substrates.</td>
<td>Found in loose groups in appropriate habitat. Nocturnal and diurnal. Active annually if stream temperatures remain above 4°C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>State:</td>
<td>Fed:</td>
<td>CWHR:</td>
<td>USFWS:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
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<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arroyo chub</td>
<td><em>Gila orcutti</em></td>
<td>SSC</td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Ana sucker</td>
<td><em>Catostomus santaanae</em></td>
<td>Fed: T</td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>southern California steelhead</td>
<td><em>Oncorhynchus mykiss</em></td>
<td>Fed: E</td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amphibians</td>
<td>Reptiles</td>
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<td>------------------------------------</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arroyo Toad</strong></td>
<td><strong>Coast Horned Lizard</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Anaxyrus californicus</em></td>
<td><em>Phrynosoma blainvillii</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State: SSC Fed: E</td>
<td>State: SSC Fed:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CWHR</strong>: Upland habitats of alluvial scrub, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, grassland, and oak woodland. <strong>USFWS</strong>: Upper Santa Ana River Basin/Cajon Wash, Upper Mojave River Basin.</td>
<td><strong>CWHR</strong>: Valley-foothill hardwood, conifer and riparian habitats, pine cypress, juniper and annual grassland habitats. <strong>USFWS</strong>: N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Open country, sandy areas, washes, flood plains, and windblown deposits.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| <strong>California Glossy Snake</strong>        |                                                   |
| <em>Arizona elegans occidentalis</em>     |                                                   |
| State: SSC Fed:                    |                                                   |
| <strong>CWHR</strong>: Desert habitats, chaparral, sagebrush, valley foothill hardwood, pine juniper, and annual grass. <strong>USFWS</strong>: 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. |                                                   |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Southern California Legless Lizard</th>
<th><em>Anniella stebbinsi</em></th>
<th>State: SSC Fed:</th>
<th>CWHR: Coastal dune, valley foothill, chaparral and coastal scrub types, sandy washes and alluvial fans. USFWS: N/A</th>
<th>Sandy or loose organic soils with abundance of leaf litter.</th>
<th>Permanent resident. Young is born September to November. Nocturnal and diurnal. Inactive in winter.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Invertebrates

N/A

### Plants**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Fed</th>
<th>Plant Rank</th>
<th>CWHR:</th>
<th>USFWS:</th>
<th>Ecoregion Description</th>
<th>Bloom Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

^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)

**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wetland Type (Riverine assumed present)</th>
<th>Federal Wetland Description</th>
<th>Micro Habitat Description</th>
<th>Seasonal and Special Considerations, Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Palustrine: Emergent (Freshwater Emergent Wetland)</td>
<td>In areas with relatively stable climatic conditions, emergent wetlands maintain the same appearance year after year.</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Vegetation is present for most of the growing season in most years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palustrine: Forested (Freshwater Forested)</td>
<td>Includes all non-tidal wetlands dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergent, emergent mosses or lichens, and all such wetlands that occur in tidal areas.</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Water in this system may occur seasonally or permanently.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palustrine: Scrub-Shrub Wetland (Freshwater Shrub Wetland)</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>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 &quot;shrub&quot; 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.</td>
<td>All water regimes are included except Subtidal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palustrine: Rock Bottom (Freshwater Pond)</td>
<td>Includes all non-tidal wetlands dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergent, emergent mosses or lichens, and all such wetlands that occur in tidal areas.</td>
<td>Includes all wetlands and deepwater habitats with substrates having an areal cover of stones, boulders, or bedrock 75% or greater and vegetative cover of less than 30%.</td>
<td>Water in this system may occur seasonally or permanently.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the US; [https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/mapper.html](https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/mapper.html)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
<th>Seasonal and Special Considerations, Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designated or Protected Lands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

***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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Agency/ Company</th>
<th>Contact Info.</th>
<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robert Young</td>
<td>San Gabriel Valley Water Company</td>
<td>14404 Valley Blvd., City of Industry, CA, 91746</td>
<td>(626) 330-1628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Fox</td>
<td>City of Rialto</td>
<td>325 W. Rialto Ave., Rialto, CA, 92376</td>
<td>(909) 820-0400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tom Crowley</td>
<td>West Valley Water District</td>
<td>855 W. Baseline Rd., Rialto, CA, 92376</td>
<td>(909) 875-1804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stacey Aldstadt</td>
<td>San Bernardino City</td>
<td>290 North D St., San Bernardino, CA, 92401</td>
<td>(909) 384-5091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee Sena</td>
<td>Muscoy Mutual Water Company</td>
<td>2167 West Darby St., San Bernardino, CA, 92407</td>
<td>(909) 880-1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mark Slobom</strong></td>
<td>Devore Water Company</td>
<td>18185 Kenwood Ave., San Bernardino, CA, 92407</td>
<td>(909) 709-3113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Steve Pamintuan</strong></td>
<td>Glen Helen Water System</td>
<td>200 S. Lena Rd., San Bernardino, CA, 92415</td>
<td>(909) 387-2330</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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) 887-7540 |
| 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 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

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<tr>
<th>Agency/ Company</th>
<th>Contact Info.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Historical and Cultural Resources</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>South Central Coastal Information Center: Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Ventura Counties</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Stacy St. James</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sccic@fullerton.edu">sccic@fullerton.edu</a></td>
<td>(657) 278-5395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website</td>
<td><a href="http://anthro.fullerton.edu/sccic/">http://anthro.fullerton.edu/sccic/</a></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tribal Resources (State Agency)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Native American Heritage Commission</strong></td>
<td>1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100, West Sacramento, CA (916) 373-3710</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katy Sanchez</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Katy.Sanchez@pacbell.net">Katy.Sanchez@pacbell.net</a> (916) 373-3712</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gayle Totton</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Gayle.Totton@nahc.ca.gov">Gayle.Totton@nahc.ca.gov</a> (916) 373-3714</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank Lienert</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Frank.Lienert@nahc.ca.gov">Frank.Lienert@nahc.ca.gov</a> (916) 373-3710</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CDFW Tribal Liaison</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathan Voegeli</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Nathan.Voegeli@wildlife.ca.gov">Nathan.Voegeli@wildlife.ca.gov</a> (916) 651-7653</td>
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<tr>
<th>Local Tribal Contact Information</th>
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<tr>
<td>San Manuel Band of Mission Indians - Serrano Tribe, Jessica Mauck</td>
<td>26569 Community Center Dr., Highland, CA 92346 (909) 864-8933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians - Gary DuBois, Director of Cultural Resources</td>
<td>P.O. Box 2183 Temecula, CA 92593 (951) 770-6302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Mojave Indian Tribe - Esadora Evanston, Environmental Coordinator</td>
<td>500 Merriman Avenue Needles, CA 92363 (760) 326-1112 (760) 629-4591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians - Carrie Garcia, Cultural Resources Manager</td>
<td>P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA 92581 (951) 654-2765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aqua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians - Patricia Garcia-Piotkin, Director, THPO</td>
<td>5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA 92264 (760) 699-6907 (760) 567-3761 Cell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aqua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians - Jeff Grubbe, Chairperson</td>
<td>5401 Dinah Shore Drive Palm Springs, CA 92264 (760) 699-6800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramona Band of Cahuilla - Manuel Hamilton, Vice Chairperson</td>
<td>P.O. Box 391670 Anza, CA 92539 (951) 763-4105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quechan Tribe of Fort Yuma Indian Reservation - Arlene Kingery, THPO</td>
<td>P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ 85366 (760) 572-2423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians - Paul Macarro, Cultural Resources Coordinator</td>
<td>P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA 92593 (951) 770-6306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians - Mark Macarro, Chairperson</td>
<td>P.O. Box 1477 Temecula, CA 92593 (951) 770-6000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians - Anthony Madrigal Jr., THPO</td>
<td>46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA 92236 (760) 775-3259 (760) 625-7872 Cell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morongo Band of Mission Indians - Robert Martin, Chairperson</td>
<td>12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA 92220 (951) 849-8807 (951) 755-5200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Mojave Indian Tribe, Aha Makay Society - Nora McDowell</td>
<td>500 Merriman Avenue Needles, CA 92363 (760) 629-5767 Fax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians - Darrell Mike, Chairperson</td>
<td>46-200 Harrison Place Coachella, CA 92236 (760) 863-2444</td>
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<tr>
<td>Local Tribal Contact Information (continued)</td>
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<td><strong>Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians -</strong></td>
<td><strong>Colorado River Indian Tribes of</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ebru Ozdil, Cultural Resources</strong></td>
<td><strong>Colorado River Indian Reservation -</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Planning</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dennis Patch, Chairperson</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P.O. Box 1477</strong></td>
<td><strong>26600 Mojave Road</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Temecula, CA 92593</strong></td>
<td><strong>Parker, AZ 85344</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(951) 770-6313</strong></td>
<td><strong>(928) 669-9211,</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Tribal Office</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(928) 669-8970 ext. 21</strong></td>
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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
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


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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http://www.wildlife.ca.gov/OSPR/Contingency
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Appendix D

Record of Changes

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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

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.
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

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<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
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<td>Refer to the ROPE Plan</td>
<td>San Bernardino County OES</td>
<td>County Fire Dispatch (909) 356-3805</td>
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<td>San Bernardino County Fire</td>
<td>San Bernardino County</td>
<td>County Fire Dispatch (909) 356-3805</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Foaming Operations</strong></td>
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<td>Ontario International Airport</td>
<td>City of Ontario</td>
<td>West County Dispatch (909) 993-5911</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Air Monitoring Equipment</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>San Bernardino County Fire</td>
<td>Office of the Fire Marshal</td>
<td>County Fire Dispatch (909) 356-3805</td>
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<td><strong>Communication Equipment:</strong></td>
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<td>Portable Radio/Mobile Repeaters</td>
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<td>San Bernardino County Sheriff</td>
<td>Sheriff Dispatch Center (909) 387-8313</td>
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<td>San Bernardino County Fire</td>
<td>County Fire Dispatch (909) 356-3805</td>
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<td>West County Dispatch (909) 993-5911</td>
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<td>San Manuel Fire Dept.</td>
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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   |
Inyo
Kern
San Bernardino
Fresno
Riverside
Siskiyou
Tulare
Lassen

Type 2 - Cal OES Sponsored

Mutual Aid Regions

County Boundaries

Certified Haz-Mat Teams

Unit Type
- Type 1
- Type 2
- Type 3

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 - Anaheim 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)
2 - Los Angeles County (HM-11)
11 - Los Angeles City (HM-12)
51 - Kern County Fire (HM-51)
52 - Fresno City Fire (HM-52)
61 - San Diego County Fire (HM-61)
62 - San Bernardino County Fire (HM-62)
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<th>Recent Pass #</th>
<th>AGENCY</th>
<th>Operational and Local Identifier</th>
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<td>HM-79</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<td>10/20/2016</td>
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<td>HM-1</td>
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**TYPE 1 TOTAL:** 36

**TYPE 2 TOTAL:** 24

**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](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 3/8/2017
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
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
27. Sonoma Co. Fire HM-2536 Passed Re-Certification on 3/07/2017
28. Butte Co. Fire HM-5 Passed Re-Certification on 2/22/2017
29. Truckee Fire HM-1 Passed Re-Certification on 4/11/2018

Above changes issued 4/26/2018 and posted on web page.
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<td><strong>Rental/lease cost:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>General Impressions:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Proximity to services</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Type/Name</td>
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<td>State Routes-</td>
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<td>Restaurants-</td>
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<td>Hotels-</td>
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<td>Airport-</td>
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<td>Emergency Services-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Copy Centers (i.e. Kinko’s)-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other-</td>
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<td><strong>Cell phone coverage</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Signal strength within the ICP (on your cell phone/list provider):</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Parking</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Secure?</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Number of spaces:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Comments:</strong></td>
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ICP physical characteristics

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<th>Photo documentation? (Photograph each room and attach to checksheet/save to ICP e-folder)</th>
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<th>Square foot per room</th>
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<th>Can the facility accommodate a JIC?</th>
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**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
CalIOES 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
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<td>California Highway Patrol</td>
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<td>California Hazardous Materials Incident Reporting System</td>
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<td>CHRIS</td>
<td>California Historical Resources Information Center</td>
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<td>CLEMARS</td>
<td>California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Radio System</td>
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<td>CLERS</td>
<td>California Law Enforcement Radio System</td>
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<td>CNPS</td>
<td>California Native Plant Society</td>
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<td>COTP</td>
<td>Captain of the Port (USCG)</td>
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<td>Certified Unified Program Agency</td>
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<td>Clean Water Act</td>
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<td>CWHR</td>
<td>California Wildlife Habitats Relationship (System)</td>
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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
LEPC Local Emergency Planning Committee
LGOSC Local Government On-Scene Coordinator

MMAA Master Mutual Aid Agreement
MOU Memorandum of Understanding

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

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
References


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