

Los Angeles Fire Department

DEPARTMENTAL

BULLETIN

Bulletin No. 10-10

July 23, 2010

TO: All Officers

FROM: Leonard C. Thompson, Chief Deputy, Emergency Operations
Emile W. Mack, Chief Deputy, Administrative Operations

SUBJECT: **BRUSH FIRE OPERATIONS – 2010**

BRUSH FIRE SEASON READINESS

The City faces another year of low fuel moistures and weather patterns that will produce extreme fire behavior. The potential for large fires is the same or greater than last year. Accordingly, all members are reminded of the Department's risk management principles:

- Activities that present a significant risk to the safety of members shall be limited to situations where there is a potential to save endangered lives.
- Activities that are routinely employed to protect property shall be recognized as inherent risks to the safety of members, and actions shall be taken to reduce or avoid these risks.
- No risk to the safety of members shall be acceptable when there is no possibility to save lives or property.

Effective immediately, all Officers shall:

- Survey their Wildland Operational Plans to ensure completeness.
- Verify all brush equipment, PPEs, fire shelters with suspenders and web gear are in good condition, available on all apparatus (including ambulances and brush patrols) and ready for immediate use at a wildland incident.
- Insure that all apparatus have aerial identification.
- Company officers shall stock their apparatus with barricade, a 72-hour supply of both MREs and drinking water.
- Verify all members have 2010 version of the Incident Response Pocket Guide (IRPG), available through In-Service Training Section.
- Upon completion of each member's training on this bulletin, ensure F-393 training code is entered in the Network Staffing System.

WILDLAND FIRE TRAINING

In preparation for this year's wildland fire season, all Department members with emergency response duties shall adhere to the Department's Wildland Training Plan by reviewing the following:

- Departmental Bulletin - Brush Fire Operations 2010
- Campbell Prediction System (Pages 33 – 47)
- Review of Safety Considerations (Pages 1-8 of IRPG)
- Wildland Firefighting Operations for Firefighters, by Firefighters – J.P. Harris and Alan Simmons DVD Collection (2008 edition)
- The Harris Chronicles, (Available in DVD through In-Service Training Section)
- 10 Standard Fire Orders and 18 Watch Out Situations
- Safety Bulletin 4 – Hydration and Heat Related Illness (Updated 10/05)
- Training Bulletin 16 – Siphon Ejectors
- Training Bulletin 41 – Procedures for Snake Incidents
- Training Bulletin 83 – Africanized Bees
- Training Bulletin 88 – Compressed Air Foam Brush Apparatus
- Training Bulletin 93 – Barricade

The Department's goal is to have all personnel review and train on wildland fire operations prior to the wildland fire season. Battalion and Section Commanders are to ensure that this training is reflected on Station and Unit F-957s and that personnel receive the above training. The initial review and training shall be completed by August 27, 2010 and recorded on individual training records.

Battalion Commanders shall have a working knowledge of the Evacuation Plans, and these plans are to be reviewed with their respective Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) Divisions/Bureaus. Assistant Chiefs shall ensure that the brush firefighting readiness and training responsibilities outlined in this bulletin are completed by their commands.

TERMINOLOGY

Common terminology has been developed by FIRESCOPE in an attempt to minimize confusion when working with other agencies or reading assignments from an IAP. The most common situation the LAFD will be involved with is Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) firefighting. There are two different wildland urban conditions. They are:

- Interface Condition –
A situation where structures abut wildland. There is a clear line of demarcation between the structures and the wildland fuels along roads or back fences.

- Intermix Condition –
A condition where structures are scattered throughout a wildland area. There is no clear line of demarcation; the wildland fuels are continuous outside of and within the developed area.

One of the most challenging aspects to firefighter safety when operating in the WUI is identifying a Safety Zone. Since structures, and the like, are not true Safety Zones, Temporary Refuge Area (TRA) terminology has been adopted.

- Temporary Refuge Area (TRA) – An area that firefighters can immediately take refuge for short-term refuge when a Safety Zone cannot be accessed. Examples: lee side of structure, inside of structure, large lawn or parking area, cab of apparatus.

FIRE BEHAVIOR PREDICTION

Firefighter safety is always our first consideration. Using the Standard Firefighting Orders, firefighters are guided to make a fire behavior prediction that considers the fires potential at the time of contact with the structure. If at any time, risk to firefighters is determined to be too great, an alternative action should be selected.

It is important to remember that fire conditions can change very quickly so constant observation and reassessment is necessary; the tactic selected may need to change.

Tactical maneuverability or agility is essential to ensure firefighter safety since legitimate Safety zones should always be identified in the WUI environment in conjunction with a viable escape route; however, they may not always be immediately available. Often a TRA is more accessible in the WUI environment. A TRA will provide temporary shelter and short-term relief from approaching fire without the use of a fire shelter.

STRUCTURE TRIAGE CATEGORIES

Once a Safety Zone and TRA has been identified, it is important to have common terminology to communicate the different structure triage categories that will be encountered in the WUI. These are delineated into three categories:

- NOT-THREATENED
Safety Zone and TRA is present and construction features or defensible space make it unlikely that the structure will ignite during initial fire front contact.
- THREATENED – DEFENSIBLE
Safety Zone and TRA is present and construction features, lack of defensible space, or other challenges require firefighters to implement structure protection tactics during fire front contact.

- THREATENED – NON-DEFENSIBLE
No Safety Zone and TRA is present. Structure has challenges that do not allow firefighters to commit to stay and protect the structure.

STRUCTURE PROTECTION TACTICAL ACTIONS

Once homes have been assessed, Structure Protection Tactical Actions have to be implemented. These consist of the following seven actions:

CHECK AND GO

Check and Go is a rapid evaluation to check for occupants to remove or rescue at a structure and determine whether or not a structure is defensible. This tactic is most appropriate when no Safety Zone or TRA is present and fire spread, intensity, and the projected impact time of the fire front prohibit resources from taking preparation action to protect the structure. Both strike teams and taskforces may perform this function. Engine strike team leaders and taskforce leaders should familiarize themselves with the target area and should sketch a map showing structure locations and addresses. Assign individual engines to specific structures and track their movement.

PREP AND GO

Prep and Go is used when no Safety Zone or TRA is present and when fire spread and intensity are too dangerous to stay in the area when the fire front arrives, and adequate time exists to prepare a structure for defense ahead of the fire front. Prep and Go implies that some preparation of the structure may be safely completed prior to resources leaving the area. As with Check and Go, Prep and Go is well suited for engine strike teams and taskforces.

PREP AND DEFEND

Prep and Defend is a tactic used when a Safety Zone and TRA is present and/or adequate time exists to safely prepare a structure for defense prior to the arrival of the fire front. Prep and Defend is an ideal multiple resource tactic especially in common neighborhoods where efforts may be coordinated over a wide area. Fire line supervisors and incident commanders must monitor the efforts of suppression resources throughout the engagement period to ensure the objectives of the operation are safely accomplished.

BUMP AND RUN

Bump and Run is a tactic where resources typically move ahead of the fire front in the spotting zone to extinguish spot fires and hot spots, and to defend as many structures as possible. Bump and Run may be effective in the early stages of an incident when the resource commitment is light and structure defense is the priority. Bump and Run may also be used on fast moving incidents when there are adequate resources available, but where an effort must be made to control or *steer* the head and shoulders of the fire to a desired end point. Perimeter control and structure defense preparation are secondary considerations with the Bump and Run tactic. Resources must remain

mobile during bump and run and must constantly identify escape routes to Safety Zones or TRAs as they move with the fire front.

ANCHOR AND HOLD

When the Anchor and Hold tactic is used, resources utilize control lines and large water streams in conjunction with fixed water supplies in an attempt to stop fire spread. The goal is to extinguish structure fires, protect exposures, and reduce ember production. Anchor and Hold can be referred to as taking a stand to stop the progression of the fire. Anchor and Hold tactics are more effective in urban neighborhoods where the fire is spreading from house to house.

FIRE FRONT FOLLOWING

Fire Front Following is a follow up tactic employed when Check and Go, Prep and Go or Bump and Run tactics are initially used. Staged resources are deployed after the passage of the fire front to engage in perimeter control, spot fire and hot spot control, or engage in structure fire control on partially involved structures. Fire Front Following is utilized after the fire front has passed.

TACTICAL PATROL

Tactical Patrol should be initiated after the main fire front has passed and flames have subsided but when the threat to structures still remains.

This tactic should be used to extinguish hot spots or secondary structure ignitions, and address safety issues such as power lines, weakened trees, and other hazards. The key element of the patrol tactic is to remain mobile, actively seek threats, and continuously monitor the tactical area while taking appropriate actions to defend structures and secure perimeter lines.

The full description of the structure protection terminology is available on the website <http://www.firescope.org/>. The development of structure protection clear text terminology was intended to reduce the likelihood of communication errors that may occur and to ultimately lead to improved firefighter safety. This does not preclude the use of personal size-ups, including fire behavior predictions, and experience to make safe tactical decisions.

PRE-DEPLOYMENT

The Department utilizes a Burning Index (Departmental Bulletin 03-15) as a basis to determine it's commitment to pre-deploy resources at listed Burning Index (BI) levels. Division 3 calculates the BI every evening for the next day's use.

BI	0	to	37	Low
BI	38	to	47	Moderate
BI	48	to	110	High
BI	111	to	161	Very High
BI	162	to	211	Extreme
BI	212	And above		Critical
Wind>25mph + RH<15%				Red Flag Alert

Pre-deployment Procedures

Pre-deployment will be requested by the Division 3 Commander with the concurrence of Division 1, Operations Control Division (OCD), and final approval by the Deputy Department Commander (DDC).

1. The on-duty Division 3 Commander will notify the OCD Battalion Chief the night before pre-deployment is anticipated. Last minute pre-deployments or cancellations may occur based upon changing weather conditions.
2. The Emergency Services Bureau will identify which closed resources will be staffed based on the Burning Index and Fire Weather.
3. The pre-deployment will be based on the BI chart and may last up to 24 hours. However, deployments may be reduced during the evening hours due to cooling of the air and fuels, and improved traffic conditions.
4. Modifications or cancellation of scheduled activities may occur to provide the desired pre-deployed resources.
5. On a daily basis, all on-duty field Chief Officers shall notify OCD of their availability to be assigned as Strike Team Leaders, Dozer Strike Team Leaders, or Agency Representatives.
6. When the Department is in pre-deployment mode all companies shall stock their apparatus with extra barricade (if available) and maintain apparatus fuel levels at $\frac{3}{4}$ -full and above.

BRUSH RESOURCES

Task Force: For these purposes a Task Force is defined as three Engines commanded by a Leader (Captain I or II assigned to one of the Engines).

Strike Team (Engine): Five Engines under the command of a Leader (Battalion Chief). Task Forces and Strike Teams are identified using the State Master Mutual Aid numbering system. The Los Angeles Fire Department (LFD) has been assigned the block of designation numbers 1000 through 1074.

Task Forces and Strike Teams formed by OCD will be assigned a number starting in sequence from 1001 to 1030. Task Forces and Strike Teams formed at the scene of an incident shall be assigned a number starting in sequence from 1031 to 1074. **The radio identification for Task Forces and Strike Teams shall be “Task Force” (not “Tac Team”) and “Strike Team” followed by the four-digit number.** The three-letter agency identifier “LFD”, the four-digit number and a one-letter resource type identifier (A=Type I Engine, K=D7/D8 Dozer) designate Strike Teams sent out of the City (i.e., LFD S/T 1001A).

Strike Team (Dozers): Two Dozers, including a Dozer, Transport, Trailer and Tender, with a Leader. The number 1000 is reserved for Dozer Strike Team 1000.

Dozers: Each Dozer is staffed by a Heavy Equipment Operator (HEO), a Swamper, and a Dozer Boss, based at the Wildland Fuel Management Unit (WFMU) located behind Fire Station (FS) 88. Two HEO’s are on duty during business hours at the WFMU. In addition, FS 28 has two HEO positions staffed at all times. One Dozer will be pre-deployed on Extreme and Critical days.

Dozer Strike Team 1000 will be pre-deployed at FS 88 on Red Flag Alert days. **The WFMU will have first priority to staff Dozer S/T 1000. Otherwise, resources will be closed to augment staffing.** Operations Control Division will dispatch the pre-deployed Dozer or Dozer Strike Team on all brush assignments.

Helicopters: Based at Fire Station 114/Air Operations at Van Nuys Airport (VNY). On a normal brush response, OCD will dispatch three helicopters, one for HELCO and two water droppers. One of the water droppers will respond from Air Operations with a full tank of water to the incident. The second water dropper will respond to the helispot, with helitac personnel, to establish the helicopter water filling operation. Air Operations will hire back a Battalion Chief for Air Recon on Extreme, Critical and Red Flag Alert days. Helicopters will communicate to ground on the incident command frequency unless directed otherwise.

<i>Helicopter</i>	<i>Make/Model</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Added Capabilities</i>
Fire 1	2004 Bell 412-EP	360 gal	Fire Mapping
Fire 2	1990 Bell 412-EP	360 gal	
Fire 3	2008 AW 139	420 gal	Fire Mapping
Fire 4	1999 Bell 412-SP	360 gal	FLIR, Video Recording
Fire 5	2008 AW 139	420 gal	Fire Mapping
Fire 6	2007 Bell 206 B-III Jet Ranger	Command	Fire Mapping
Fire 7	1990 Bell 206-L3 Long Ranger	Command	FLIR, Fire Mapping

Brush Patrols: Designed for quick attack on brush and grass incidents, to gain access to areas inaccessible to large apparatus, and to pre-treat homes ahead of a brush fire.

A primary task for Brush Patrols is patrolling designated areas and gathering field weather readings as determined by the Battalion Commander.

Brush Patrols may be taken on grass and brush fire incidents at the discretion of the Station Commander where the patrol is assigned. The Station Commander shall notify OCD of the Brush Patrol status (responding or left in quarters) when dispatched to grass and brush incidents. Brush Patrols may be requested at any time.

Staffing shall consist of at least one certified member regularly assigned to the Battalion housing the Brush Patrol. Standard Operating Guidelines, patrol maps, helmets, fire shelters and portable radios are assigned to each Brush Patrol. Members shall use the handi-talkies assigned to the Brush Patrol to maintain personnel accountability. When deployed, Station Commanders shall ensure that magnetic name strips reflect on-duty Brush Patrol personnel.

Operations Control Division will dispatch the three closest staffed Brush Patrols when there is a confirmed fire or smoke showing on Critical or Red Flag Alert days. Incident Commanders shall maintain resource accountability of a Brush Patrol by assigning it to a Company, Task Force, Strike Team or Division/Group Supervisor.

<i>Brush Patrol</i>	<i>Application</i>	<i>Closure for Staffing</i>
Brush Patrol 8	Barricade	Rescue 808
Brush Patrol 19	Barricade	Rescue 861
Brush Patrol 23	Class A Foam	Rescue 840
Brush Patrol 24	Class A Foam	Rescue 824
Brush Patrol 28	Class A Foam	Rescue 828
Brush Patrol 35	Class A Foam	Rescue 835
Brush Patrol 41	Barricade	Rescue 876
Brush Patrol 44	Class A Foam	Rescue 844
Brush Patrol 47	Class A Foam	Rescue 816
Brush Patrol 74	Barricade	Rescue 842
Brush Patrol 83	Barricade	Rescue 818
Brush Patrol 84	Barricade	Rescue 906
Brush Patrol 78	Barricade	Rescue 908
Brush Patrol 94	Class A Foam	Rescue 894
Brush Patrol 109	Class A Foam	Rescue 909

On Critical and Red Flag days, a minimum of one Brush Patrol shall be activated in Battalions 5, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, and 17. Additional Brush Patrols may be activated with the concurrence of Division 3 and/or the DDC.

Water Tenders: Two members shall staff each Water Tender on Critical or Red Flag Alert days. Staffing shall consist of at least one certified member.

<i>Water Tender</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Closure for Staffing</i>
Water Tender 77	2,500 gallons	Rescue 77
Water Tender 88	2,500 gallons	WFMU has first priority to hire

Incident Commanders shall maintain resource accountability of a Water Tender by assigning it to a Company, Task Force, Strike Team or Division/Group Supervisor. Members shall use the handheld radios, assigned to the Water Tender, to maintain personnel accountability. When deployed, Water Tender operators shall ensure that magnetic name strips are in place for accountability.

All Water Tenders shall respond non-emergency.

Two 2,000-gallon Department of Recreation and Parks Water Tenders are available through OCD. Park Rangers will respond with the tenders during normal business hours. When Park Rangers are not available, Engine 56, Light Force 50 or Engine 50, Engine 44 (in priority order) will pick up and operate the Water Tender(s). Only certified personnel shall be permitted to drive/operate water tenders. The Water Tenders are housed in the building located behind the Crystal Springs Ranger Station at 4730 Crystal Springs Drive. Battalion 2 companies and OCD have the access code to open the building that house these Water Tenders for after-hours activations. Companies picking up these Water Tenders shall notify the Griffith Park Ranger dispatch center through OCD.

Park Rangers are equipped with handheld LAFD radios. Battalion 2 Commanders have the liaison responsibility between the LAFD and the Department of Recreation and Parks. This includes establishing procedures for use, training and resolution of any issues that may arise involving the use of these Water Tenders. These Water Tenders shall be assigned to a Company, Task Force, Strike Team, or a Division/Group Supervisor. A Park Ranger Agency Representative will normally remain at the Command Post.

Camp Crews: Los Angeles County (LAC) Camp Crews can be requested for fires in the City of Los Angeles. Los Angeles County recommends that a minimum of two and normally four camp crews be requested for a brush fire. Los Angeles County will dispatch at least one Camp Superintendent for every pair of crews and may dispatch a Battalion Chief as an Agency Representative. Incident Commanders shall ensure that LFD companies are assigned to support LAC camp crew operations and provide for their safety with progressive hose lays, etc. Camp Crews operate on LAC Blue 14 (no longer Blue 5).

Crew 3 is a Type II Crew staffed by LAFD Cadets and is available on a limited basis for cold-trailing and other non-emergency operations. Request this resource through OCD or FS 88.

Community Fire Patrols: Community Fire Patrols consist of volunteers from within the administrative Battalion, from the Community Emergency Response Team and from the Auxiliary Communication System that provide the Department with backup communications throughout the City. Volunteers are equipped with vests and helmets for identification. Volunteers are not to get involved in actual firefighting operations, but shall have a planned patrol area and a map of the area. They should have the ability to read the map and report the fire location to OCD. Community Fire Patrols shall not operate in any areas that constitute an IDLH.

Battalion Commanders are to maintain routine contact with Community Fire Patrol Representatives and update Division Offices with changes in contact information.

Battalion Commanders shall activate Community Fire Patrols upon approval of the Division 3 Commander, or during a Red Flag Alert.

MUTUAL AID AND STRIKE TEAM DEPLOYMENT OUTSIDE THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES

Operations Control Division will use the following template when forming Strike Teams. Requests can be received directly from the agency needing assistance (under agreement) or through the Region I Coordinator.

OUT OF THE CITY		TYPE OF REQUEST			
		IAZ, MTZ or AA (Auto Aid)	Immediate Need (IN) LOCAL (LAC, VNC, ORC)	Immediate Need (IN) ALL OTHER COUNTIES	Planned Need
RESOURCES	INITIAL	Full Brush Assignment as per BI	2 Strike Teams -Closest Enclosed Engines (OCD may bypass Single Engines) -OCD BC approval -DDC notification	2 Strike Teams -Closest Enclosed Task Force Engines (may bypass Div. 3 Engines) -OCD BC approval -DDC notification	2 Strike Teams -Enclosed Task Force Engines in Div. 1 & 2 (Div. 3 Engines may be considered but will not normally be used) -DDC approval
	ADDITIONAL	Up to 6 Strike Teams Total. Same priority for selection of Engines as Pre-deployment. XLA S/T 1075 will be included if not already deployed, and may be augmented with LAFD resources. LAFD may also backfill Area "A" Stations until staffing can be recalled. DDC approval required.			

Immediate Need (IN) requests are considered emergency responses; all resources shall be enroute within **three minutes** and **respond emergency to the fire station or Staging Area designated by OCD to form the Strike Team**. The Strike Team Leader shall conduct a short (no more than five minutes) operational and safety briefing. The Strike Team shall then respond to the incident in appropriate PPE, prepared for immediate assignment. The Department will logistically support IN companies as soon as possible.

Operations Control Division Battalion Chief approval with DDC notification is required for IN requests for Strike Teams. Deputy Department Commander approval is required for any **additional** IN requests as well as **any** Planned Need requests.

Members assigned to companies selected for assignment outside of the City should anticipate being deployed **up to 14 days**. Officers shall survey their commands to identify and/or anticipate potential problems caused by being out of the City for an extended period of time. Officers shall move personnel between companies to alleviate potential problems.

Members are responsible for notifying their supervisors of their work/rest ratio status. Any member returning to the City (and remaining on duty) from a wildland incident who has not had an eight-hour rest period in the past 24 hours shall be offered eight hours of rest at their place of assignment before engaging in response activities.

Chief Officers selected for Strike Team deployment out of the City shall be a qualified Strike Team Leader. Immediate Need assignments will normally respond in the front-line Suburban. For Planned Need assignments, Strike Team Leaders shall use dependable vehicles, which may be reserve Suburbans.

To reduce response time and the impact on City/Valley coverage, OCD may elect to pre-form Strike Teams when a request is anticipated based on fire weather, regional activity or specific incident information. Once formed, these Strike Teams can be used to fill any IN request. Any time the Department sends two or more grouped Strike Teams out of the City, a Chief Officer will normally be dispatched as an Agency Representative.

FINANCE/DOCUMENTATION

Due to the potential for reimbursement to the City associated with major wildland incidents, responsible members shall submit the appropriate paperwork by the next working shift to the Commander, Special Operations Division, Emergency Services Bureau. This paperwork could include:

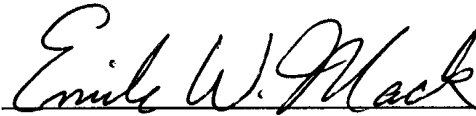
F-101, Emergency Time Report
ICS-214, Unit Activity Log

ICS-221, Demobilization Checkout
ICS-225, Incident Personnel Performance Rating
OES F-42, Emergency Activity Record

Incident Commanders should be cognizant of the need to apply for a Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) if a wildland fire threatens vital infrastructure and/or structures within the City. This time-critical FMAG application must be filed before the fire is controlled. The OCD Battalion Chief will normally file this application.



LEONARD C. THOMPSON, Chief Deputy
Commander, Emergency Operations



EMILE W. MACK, Chief Deputy
Commander, Administrative Operations

ATTACHMENT A

BARRICADE CACHE LOCATIONS

One pallet of barricade is stored at each of the following fire stations for structure protection assignments during brush fires in the City. These garricade caches are not for routine re-supply or for Strike Teams dispatched outside the City.

Fire Station 19	Fire Station 23	Fire Station 41	Fire Station 74
Fire Station 86	Fire Station 88	Fire Station 106	

STRIKE TEAM FORM-UP/STAGING LOCATIONS

(all have diesel fuel, (g) for gasoline):

Fire Station 1	Fire Station 3(g)	Fire Station 18	Fire Station 26
Fire Station 28 (g)	Fire Station 74 (g)	Fire Station 77	Fire Station 88 (g)
Fire Station 112			

FUEL POD LOCATIONS

Diesel fuel pods are deployed at each of the following locations. The 350-gallon pods are not to be used for everyday fueling activities; however, they should be tested weekly, and therefore could be used for fueling at that time.

S&M	Fire Station 21	Fire Station 23	Fire Station 106
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ATTACHMENT B

CONSIDERATIONS FOR PRE-DEPLOYED COMPANIES

- Task Force/Strike Team (TF/ST) Leader check-in with the OCD Floor Captain to verify TF/ST identification and status.
- Arrive on time.
- Refuel on arrival at assembly point.
- Members don long-sleeved T-shirts before leaving for pre-deployment location.
- Check in with Station Commander to facilitate positive interaction and minimize impact of additional personnel on station. **Pre-deployed resources shall not rely on supplies stored at their pre-deployment location.**

PRE-DEPLOYMENT OPERATIONAL & SAFETY BRIEFING

- VERIFY all members have required PPEs.
- Verify all members have Incident Response Pocket Guides (IRPG's).
- **Task Forces/Strike Teams shall stay together at all times while pre-deployed.**
- Establish response order of Task Force/Strike Team.
- Brief weather and pre-deployment teletype, anticipated fire behavior and tactics.
- Discuss Wildland Operational Plan books and have them readily available.
- Identify closest brush patrols, and location of barricade caches
- Identify who has Class "A" Foam
- Identify members with brush experience.
- Identify who has lightweight hose packs.
- Inspect barricade sprayers, shake containers, review use.
- Task Force/Strike Team Leaders shall be responsible for the feeding arrangements of their assigned TF/ST members.
- Review LCES, 10 Standard Orders & 18 Watch Outs.
- Establish cell phone list from each engine.
- Establish travel frequency when applicable.
- Ensure each company has Frequency Guide Book to assist with White and Blue radios.

ATTACHMENT C
LA REGION - COMMON VHF CHANNELS

<u>RADIO GUIDE (VHF - WHITE)</u>	<u>DISPLAY</u>	<u>USE/DESCRIPTION</u>
LAC TAC 17	LAC T-17	TACTICAL (LAC Fire Ground)
LAC TAC 18	LAC T-18	TACTICAL (LAC Fire Ground)
LAC TAC 19 (primary Air-to-Ground)	LAC T-19	AIR-TO-GROUND (LAC A/G)
LAC TAC 20	LAC T-20	TACTICAL (LAC Fire Ground)
LAC TAC 21	LAC T-21	TACTICAL (LAC Fire Ground)
STATE WHITE 1	WHITE 1	STATE MUTUAL AID CHANNEL
VNC 1 DISP	VNC 1 DISP	DISPATCH (VNC Dispatch)
VNC CMD 2	VNC CMD 2	TACTICAL (VNC Fire Ground)
ANF F1 (Direct) & F2 (Repeat)	ANF 1-2	TAC (F1) & DISP (F2) (ANF)
ANF AIR-TO-GROUND	ANF A/G	AIR-TO-GROUND (ANF)
NIFC TAC 2 (ANF Tactical)	NIFC T-2	TACTICAL (ANF)

COMMUNICATIONS CHANNEL PLAN FOR LAC-LFD-VNC IAZ (VHF - WHITE)

<u>RADIO GUIDE (VHF - WHITE)</u>	<u>DISPLAY</u>	<u>USE/DESCRIPTION</u>
LA REGIONAL CMD/TACTICAL	RTC 5V	LAC-LFD-VNC (IAZ Command)
STATE WHITE 1	WHITE 1	STATE MUTUAL AID CHANNEL
STATE WHITE 2	WHITE 2	TACTICAL (Fire Ground)
STATE WHITE 3	WHITE 3	TACTICAL (Fire Ground)
NAT'L VHF INTEROP CALLING	V-CALL	HAILING CHANNEL
NAT'L VHF INTEROP TACTICAL	V-TAC 1	TACTICAL (Fire Ground)
NAT'L VHF INTEROP TACTICAL	V-TAC 2	TACTICAL (Fire Ground)
NAT'L VHF INTEROP TACTICAL	V-TAC 3	TACTICAL (Fire Ground)
NAT'L VHF INTEROP TACTICAL	V-TAC 4	TACTICAL (Fire Ground)
CDF COMMAND 1	CDF C1	COMMAND/TACTICAL (Cal Fire)
LA REGIONAL TACTICAL	RTC 3V	TACTICAL (Fire Ground)
LA REGIONAL TACTICAL	RTC 4V	TACTICAL (Fire Ground)
LAC TAC 19 (Air-to-Ground)	LAC T-19	AIR-TO-GROUND (LAC A/G)

LA REGION - COMMON UHF CHANNELS

<u>RADIO GUIDE (UHF - BLUE)</u>	<u>DISPLAY</u>	<u>USE/DESCRIPTION</u>
LAC BLUE 3	503 BLUE 3	LAC Dispatch (Malibu/Hollywood)
LAC BLUE 6	506 BLUE 6	LAC Dispatch (Big Tujunga Cyn)
LAC BLUE 12	512 BLUE 12	LAC Dispatch (Newhall Pass)
LAC BLUE 14	BLUE 14	LAC Crew Net (Crews/Dozers)
BEVERLY HILLS DISPATCH	519 BHL 1	BHL 1 (Beverly Hills Dispatch)
BEVERLY HILLS	520 BHL T2	BHL T2 (BHFD Fire Ground)
Fire Dept. <u>UHF</u> Mutual <u>Aid</u>	FDUMA	FD UHF Mutual Aid (Travel Net)

STRIKE TEAMS GOING OUT OF THE CITY

For communications rig to rig during travel use handheld radios in DIRECT.

800MHz Radio—Zone 6 “INTL FIREMARS” in DIRECT

Hit “ZONE” button, then “6” button, then “HOME” button, then selector knob to channel “6”

VHF Radio—Zone 8 channel 15 “CESRS” in DIRECT

Hit “ZONE” button, then “8” button, then “HOME” button, then selector knob to channel “15”.

ATTACHMENT D

PRIORITY GUIDELINES FOR USE OF AIR RESOURCES

Priority Number 1: Request all **LFD** water-dropping helicopters. If smoke showing, consider adding LFD Erickson Sky Crane.

Priority Number 2: Confirm **LAC** is dispatching an Automatic Aid helicopter. Request additional LAC helicopters as needed through OCD.

- LAC may dispatch a FireHawk (1,000-gallon capacity).
- All LAC helicopters have foam.
- LAC helicopters monitor/operate air-to-ground on LAC TAC 19 (VHF, 154.400).

Priority Number 3: Request **LFD** and/or **LAC** Type I Helitanker(s) and/or **LAC** fixed-wing CL-415 Super Scooper Planes. No cost.

Available starting August 1 through January 17. Erickson is on a 170-day continuous contract.

LFD	Make/Model	Capacity	Base
Tanker (tbd)	Erickson Sky Crane	2,600 gal	VNY

Available starting August 16 through mid-December.

LAC	Make/Model	Capacity	Base
Tanker (tbd)	Erickson Sky Crane	2,600 gal	VNY

Available normally from September 1 through November 30. Request through OCD.

LAC	Make/Model	Capacity	Base
Quebec 1	Bombardier CL-415	1,620 gal	VNY
Quebec 2	Bombardier CL-415	1,620 gal	VNY

Priority Number 4: Request **ANF** Type I Helitanker. May be free if requested through ANF for use in the Mutual Threat Zone (Sunland-Tujunga, Sylmar, Porter Ranch). Approximate cost of \$9,000 per hour. Request through OCD (Bureau Commander/DDC for Authorization).

ATTACHMENT E

STAFFING/PRE-DEPLOYMENT

	BI 0-161	EXTREME BI 162 – 211 1300 hrs	CRITICAL BI 212 + 1000 hrs	RED FLAG ALERT 1000 hrs
Engines pre-deployed	No	8 (1 each @ FS 28, 71, 77, 84, 91, 97, 99,106)	3 (1 each @ FS 71, 84, 91)	3 (1 each @ FS 71, 84, 91)
3-Engine Task Forces pre-deployed	No	1 @ FS 83	5 (1 each @ FS 28, 77, 97, 99, 106)	5 (1 each @ FS 28, 77, 97, 99, 106)
Strike Team pre-deployed	No	No	FS 88	FS 27, 88
Hire back for Strike Team Leader	No	No	YES	YES
Selected 200-series engines staffed	No	No	CONSIDER	CONSIDER
Dozer staffing	No	1 Dozer	1 Dozer	Dozer S/T 1000
Air Ops hires back BC	No	CONSIDER	YES	YES
Brush Patrols Staffed	No	CONSIDER	CONSIDER	YES
Water Tenders staffed	No	CONSIDER	YES	YES
Priority Parking Enforcement	No	No	No	YES
Community Fire Patrols activated	No	No	No	YES
MCP Cancelled	NO	CONSIDER	YES	YES

ATTACHMENT F BRUSH DISPATCH MATRIX

	NORMAL		EXTREME		CRITICAL		RED FLAG	
	INITIAL	SMOKE SHOWING	INITIAL	SMOKE SHOWING	INITIAL	SMOKE SHOWING	INITIAL	SMOKE SHOWING
Division Chief				1		1	1	
Battalion Chiefs	2		2		2	+1	3	+1
Light Forces	1		1		1		1	
Engines	6		6		6		6	
Pre-deployed Engines			Closest 2 ENGs or Closest TF	+Closest TF (if avi) or +Closest 2 ENGs	Closest 2 ENGs or Closest TF			
Pre-deployed Task Forces						+Closest 2 TFs	Closest 2 TFs	+Closest 2 TFs
Pre-deployed Strike Team						+ST		+ST
TOTAL COMPANIES	7	7	9-10	12	9-10	20-21	13	24
Dozers			1 Dozer		1 Dozer		S/T 1000K	
Water-dropping Helicopters	1 LFD	+2 LFD	2 LFD	+1 LFD	2 LFD	+1 LFD	2 LFD	+1 LFD
	1 LAC	+1 LAC BY REQUEST	1 LAC	+1 LAC BY REQUEST	1 LAC	+1 LAC BY REQUEST	1 LAC	+1 LAC BY REQUEST
Command Ship	1		1		1		1	
Brush Patrols						3 Closest		3 Closest
Water Tenders				Closest Into Batts 9,10,12,15	Closest into Batts 9,10,12,15	+1	Closest Into Batts 9,10,12,15	+1
LAC Hand Crews	BY REQUEST, MINIMUM 2-4 CREWS							