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LOS PADRES NATIONAL FOREST
2014’ FIELD PROCEDURE GUIDE

Prepared by:

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The intent of this document is to provide information, guidance, and references to Field Operational Procedures on Los Padres National Forest.

The Forest has identified a Field Procedures Committee that is comprised of various functional areas. Committee members are as follows:

Linda Lowe	Chairperson, Fire and Aviation Management
Vacant	Recreation, Lands and Engineering
Servando Alfanzo	Law Enforcement and Investigations
Kevin Cooper	Ecosystem
Joe Duran	Local Union #2023
<i>Tony Martinez</i>	<i>Forest Safety Officer</i>
<i>Tim Short</i>	<i>Line Representation</i>

This document is prone to change based on Local, Regional, and/or National guidelines and policies.

**Italic wording identifies new input into the guide.*

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CHAPTER 1 - DAILY OPERATIONS

Los Padres National Forest dispatch will be referred to as “Los Padres Communication Center” or “LPCC”.

1.1 LPCC HOURS OF OPERATION

LPCC hours of operation will be 0730 to 1800 outside of high fire season and 0730 to 1830 within declared fire season to accommodate the seasonal contract aircraft and the potential of flight following. Hours of operation are subject to change due to emergencies and unscheduled overruns. Thanksgiving and Christmas are the two days LPCC is scheduled to be closed. This can be waived if still in fire season or experience an emergency. A Dispatcher will be assigned on-call duty.

24-hour emergency service will be provided. During the hours the office is closed, a dispatcher will be assigned night call duty. ***Emergency*** contact can be made by calling the 24-hour number **(805)961-5727**.

LPCC will be in service whenever there are units on duty in the field. The exception is when units are traveling home on main traveled routes such as Highways 101, 154, 166, 33, 5, and 1 or; when it has been coordinated between LPCC and a district contact to monitor the resource and contact the on call dispatcher when the resource arrives at their destination., (This will be a case by case basis).

LPCC will make contact with the unit prior to closing to confirm no further service is needed. The unit will be requested to contact the night dispatcher once they have reached their destination. The night dispatcher can be contacted by dialing the emergency line. If the person fails to contact LPCC at the designated time, then attempts will be made by the night dispatcher to locate the individual via landline with their respective duty location, residence, or supervisor, then the duty officer. If no contact is made, LPCC will initiate an incident, contact CHP or SO and, send personnel to the route the person was traveling.

Employees remaining overnight in wilderness and backcountry locations will follow established procedures per Appendix G. Two check-ins per day are required. The check-ins will normally equate to in-service and out-of-service status with present and/or destination locations. *Even if the units overnighting have S.P.O.T. devices, LPCC will still require a verbal in-service, out-of-service communication over the radio in case there are any messages needed to be relayed to these resources.*

Functional activities have a direct effect on the dispatch staffing schedules. To remain in compliance with Management/Labor Agreement regarding schedule of work, functions should propose changes to work schedules two weeks before the projects commence.

1.2 DAILY RESOURCE STATUS REPORTING AND LINE-UP

- 1.2.1 *Each District and the Supervisor's Office will follow the LPF check-In and Check-Out Program Plan of May 2014 for checking-in and checking-out when leaving the office. LPCC will track the resources going in-service into the field in the WildCAD Program.*
- 1.2.2 *District and Supervisor Office resources planning on going into the field and remaining overnight will complete the Overnight Form in Appendix G, and follow the in-service, out-of-service process as outlined in 1.1 above. Those resources assigned an SEND device permanently will advise LPCC. **Reference: Los Padres National Forest Check-In and Check-Out Program Written Plan and Standard Operating Procedure for Satellite Emergency Notification Device (SEND) Units (Draft).***
- 1.2.3 *Those resources overnighing in the field can advise LPCC of their SEND devices identifier on the Overnight Check-in Form.*
- 1.2.4 *The resource assigned the SEND should have their supervisor/manager/work leader be the recipient of the electronic transmission information going to an electronic mail box. LPCC will have access to review the electronic mail if the resource fails to go in or out of service. (testing process is planned to take place in June 2014).*
- 1.2.5 *District Safety Representatives will post on an excel table who has what SEND devices and who their supervisor/manager/work leader are so LPCC can retrieve this information when looking for a unit that has not gone in or out of service.*
- 1.2.6 *LPCC will track all resources in the field via the WildCAD Program. The SEND device will be viewed as another option of locating a resource to ensure they are out of service and safe if the resource fails to go out of service with LPCC at the end of the day.*
- 1.2.7 *Fire resource status will be turned in to LPCC each morning yearlong. This can be performed by a radio call out initiated by LPCC, by phone or fax. All other resources will advise LPCC of their status as they go in and out of service into the field.*
- 1.2.8 *Employees assigned to a numbered piece of apparatus (Patrol 42) will identify themselves as that resource. Last names of fire patrols will be provided when another individual who is not normally assigned to that unit is covering the patrol.*
- 1.2.9 *Field units are responsible for keeping LPCC informed if their activity will extend beyond the normal scheduled opening or closing times.*
- 1.2.10 *During the fire season, LPCC will obtain the fire resources line-up via the radio on Forest Net. When this process is interrupted because of incident activity, flight following, or*

peak periods of business, an announcement will be made by LPCC to fax or landline the line-up.

- 1.2.11 Fire units traveling away from their station prior to the line-up will advise LPCC of their staffing, destination and availability.
- 1.2.12 *Santa Maria District Office* will report status for the Santa Lucia Crew, and *Casitas* will report for the Sundowners. If these crews are moved to another location, the station they are moved to will report their status.
- 1.2.13 During the morning line-up process over the radio, LPCC will attempt to contact each station twice. If a response is not received, LPCC will announce “negative contact” over the radio. Upon completion of the line-up the station or duty officer will need to contact LPCC via the phone and advise if the status of the resource is other than out of service.
- 1.2.14 During the morning line-up, the Duty Officers will provide LPCC with the Strike Team Leader (STL) and the engine on their division that is first out for a Strike Team Assignment. The Trainee will be identified based on the priority trainee list provided by the FQRC Committee. LPCC will broadcast the Strike Team Designator, STL and Trainee, and the 5 1st engines out during the Resource Status Broadcast. Failure by the field to provide this information will equate to no broadcast identifying the STL, Trainee, and Resources assigned to the pre-determined Strike Team.
- 1.2.15 Aircraft requesting flight following prior to or during the radio line-up will provide Los Padres Communication Center with location, destination, and manifest #'s if an LPF resource. LPCC will initiate a timer, document the activity, and proceed with the morning line-up. Whenever possible, LPCC will request the aircraft resource to switch over to *Administrative* Net for flight following.
- 1.2.16 All personnel not assigned a radio designator will utilize their last name. *Do not utilize door or license number of a vehicle as your radio identifier. LPCC has no reference to this information to locate a resource at the end of the day.*
- 1.2.17 Resources normally assigned to a module, which are performing duties away from their module, will utilize their last name as a radio identifier when going in service, or directing traffic to LPCC, *do not utilize the door or license number of the vehicle you are in as your radio identifier.*
- 1.2.18 The Forest ECC Manager is the approving official for radio designators and will coordinate the assignment of Forest radio designators with requesting parties. *In the absence of the ECC Manager either Assistant ECC Manager can resume this role.* Annually, the Field Procedures Guide Committee will review the forest radio identifiers to insure consistency in radio designation assignments.

- 1.2.19 In an effort to assist Los Padres Communication Center in identifying a resource unfamiliar to the dispatchers, or a resource outside of their assigned response area, units/personnel should identify the repeater and hilltop name they are communicating over.
- 1.2.20 All units reporting “out of service” while in the field should report their location, approximate time they expect to return to service, and advise if they are off the air. LPCC will confirm status if unit fails to return to “in service” status within 30 minutes of their expected return and take appropriate action.

1.3 TERMINOLOGY

TERMINOLOGY AND STATUS REPORTING	DEFINITION
“Available”	Available at station/office for response
“Available on Page”	Available via pager, cell phone, or text email.
“Available on Cell”	Available on cell phone
“Available In-quarters”	Available at station/office for response
“Duty Officer - Available”	Duty Officer for the day, available from station/office for response
“In Service”	In the units response area, in the field, available for immediate response. Prompts dispatcher at the end of the day to look for the resource if they did not return to quarters and/or go out of service.
“In Service – With SEND”	<i>Unit is in service into the field and has with them a SEND Device.</i>
“Duty Officer - In Service”	Duty Officer for the day, in the units response area, in the field, available for immediate response. Prompts dispatcher at the end of the day to look for the resource if they did not return to quarters and/or go out of service.
“Out of Service”	Off duty.
“Duty Officer - Out of Service”	Off duty but still the Duty Officer.
“Out of Service Mechanical”	A specific resource is Out of Service due to equipment/mechanical reasons.
“Delayed Response”	Resource is available for response, but has a delay that will require the dispatcher to determine upon a initial response if the resource is the closest resource at the time of the response based on the allocated time given for the delay.
“Delayed 30”	Resource is available for response, but has a delay is for 30 minutes will require the dispatcher to determine upon a initial response if the resource is the closest resource at the time of the response based on the allocated time given for the delay.
“Committed”	Unit is committed in WildCAD to an incident and unavailable for reassignment. This is the status in which a dispatcher would place a resource when initially toning them out for a initial response
“Respond”	This is the status in which a dispatcher would place a resource in WildCAD once they have verbally confirmed the resource is responding to a specific incident.
“Proceed”	An urgent request to travel to location Code 2 NO emergency Lights & Siren

“Stand-by”	Unit should stop responding, stand-by at their present location, and advise of location when confirming the direction.
“On scene”	Unit has arrived on scene of the incident.
“On scene - Available”	The Incident Commander has determined that the Unit is on scene of the incident and made the resource available for another response from the incident location.
“Returning”	Returning back to their quarters, staging area, previous location and available for response.
“Overnight”	Resource is in service but staying overnight at a location.
“Day Off”	Ability for a dispatch center to exercise a business practice of tracking resources when they are on a day off
“Cover”	Resource covering a location that is not normally theirs. Requires a dispatcher to move them in the WildCAD program to that location.

1.4. WEATHER

- 1.4.1 Remote Area Weather Stations (RAWS) data will be retrieved and archived year round by Los Padres Communication Center.
- 1.4.2 Requests for Spot Weather Forecast will be placed with LPCC. An associate RAWS station will be utilized. The National Weather Service (NWS) Internet will be utilized to document requests for spot weather forecast. If a micro RAWS is being utilized to document weather, the RAWS NESDIS and station number should be provided to the NWS and LPCC. Observations will be retrieved directly by the NWS. Resource Order and Request #'s will be provided to the NWS each time a spot weather forecast is requested to track the services.

1.5 DAILY BROADCAST SCHEDULE

The daily broadcast schedule will be as follows:

BROADCAST ACTIVITY	High Season				Low Season	
	0935	1045	1515	1630	0805	1615
Morning Line-up	X				X	
AM Weather Forecast		X				
Forest Resource Status Report		X				
Duty Officers		X			X	
Previous Days Predicted Area FDR (with Burning Index and Adjective Rating)		X				
Regional Preparedness Level		X				
Today's Burn Status		X				
Tomorrow's Burn Status				X		X
Forest Type II Team on Rotation		X				
Trainee Rotation Schedule		X				
Actual Staffing Levels			X			
Actual Area FDR (with Burning Index and Adjective Rating)			X			
Actual Project Activity Level			X			
PM Weather Forecast				X		X
Predicted Activity Levels				X		X
Predicted Area FDR (with Burning Index and Adjective Rating)				X		
Predicted Staffing Levels				X		
Predicted Project Activity Level				X		

1.5.1 Definitions:

FDRA = Fire Danger Rating Area = A geographical location/area within which the fire danger can be assumed to be uniform. It is relatively homogenous in climate, fuels, and topography.

Burning Index = A number related to the contribution of fire behavior to the effort of containing a fire. It derives from the Energy Release Component and the Spread Component. The Burning Index will trace the seasonal profile of a fire season for those fuel models with heavy dead fuel and/or live fuel components. The BI measures fire intensity (BI = 10 x flame length)

Adjective Rating = An output that consists of primarily wind speed and 10-hour fuels along with a weather stations historical records. 5 Breakpoints are provided: low, moderate, high, very high, and extreme. This system is used to communicate with the general public and impart an image of the wildfire danger to the layperson.

Preparedness Level = Designed to identify the level of wildland and prescribed fire activity, severity, and resource commitment nationally and regionally.

Staffing Levels = A code that identifies the fuel model and forms the basis for fire danger rating decisions. In this case, reference the Fire Management Plan Staffing and Action Guide chapter for the action authorized versus action required by fire managers related to extended and next day staffing direction.

PAL = Project Activity Level = PAL is derived from a matrix using the Energy Release Component (ERC) and Ignition Component (IC) outputs from the National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS) processor within the Weather Information Management System (WIMS). WIMS receives weather observations from Remote Automated Weather Stations that LPCC retrieves and archives. Once the observations have been archived, WIMS calculates the ERC and IC for all the Fire Danger Rating Areas and provides a PAL output which dictates to contractors, public, and Agency personnel the level in which specific activities can be performed or not performed.

Activity Level = A subjective estimate of the status of a human-caused fire risk source relative to what is normally experienced on that day of the week. Five activity levels can be defined as none = 1, low = 2, normal = 3, high = 4, and extreme = 5.

1.6 BURN PERMIT ADMINISTRATION

Permit holders will not be referred to LPCC for burn status information, nor to advise they are burning.

1.7 FIELD DIVISION DUTY OFFICER

Reference memorandum(s): dated September 26, 2013, File Code 5100, District Duty Officer Delegation of Authority and Expectations and August 5, 2013, File Code 5100, 2013 Incident Commander Delegation of Authority along with Enclosure: Los Padres National Forest Agency Administrators Expectations of Type 3, 4, and 5 Incident Commanders.

The following are guidelines on the minimum responsibilities, qualifications, and duties of a Field Division Duty Officer (DO):

- A. The DO will be a qualified Division Supervisor and ICT3.
- B. The DO is responsible for the day-to-day management of “all-risk” incidents on the Division.
- C. Filling of Resource Order requests for projects or emergency assignments.
- D. The DO will go "in-service" as "Duty Officer" and will stay in radio contact with LPCC. If not available by radio, the DO will advise LPCC if they are available by phone or pager.
- E. The DO will ensure the line-up is received by LPCC.
- F. LPCC will announce the Division DO with the Forest Resource Status Report.
- G. DO's will be assigned to take night calls.
- H. If there is a change in the DO status, LPCC will be notified.
- I. LPCC will contact the night DO for Division resources. The DO will be responsible for contacting their units, and notifying LPCC dispatchers ETD's and ETA's, or non-availability.
- J. The Duty Officer is responsible for making necessary notifications required within their Division that are not part of the standard notifications outlined in Chapter 6.
- K. Each day the Duty Officer will be identified to all the field units, this will be done via item F above.

1.8 EMPLOYEE SAFETY

All Forest employees who report any situation that appears suspicious, potentially dangerous or criminal in nature will remain in contact with Los Padres Communications Center until clear of the area. LPCC will dispatch the closest appropriate law enforcement unit and establish status checks at 5-minute intervals.

CHAPTER 2 - MOBILIZATION

2.1 GENERAL

- 2.1.1 All LPF Resource Order requests for the following resources will be placed through LPCC for emergencies and projects:
- A. Overhead, crews, equipment, services and supplies needed for emergency and project situations, including those signed up under Virtual Incident Procurement (VIPR) Best Value Equipment. VIPR will be utilized for emergencies only, not for projects. It is the responsibility of the unit performing the project to procure services and equipment from the private sector prior to the project.
 - B. Aircraft
 - C. Supplemental resources
 - D. Cooperating agency resources
 - E. NFES Replacement
- 2.1.2 Units dispatched to off Forest assignments and utilizing ground transportation, will maintain periodic contact with LPCC while in travel status. Contact should be made by phone every 4 hours or at each fuel stop by calling the 24 hour number (805) 961-5727 to receive any diversions, reassignments, or cancellations.
- 2.1.3 Overhead and Module Leaders shall obtain their respective Travel Authorization number.
- 2.1.4 Phone traffic into LPCC should be limited to Chief Officers, Duty Officers, Strike Team Leaders (STL), and Incident Commanders (IC's) when it is evident that some form of mobilization is underway.
- 2.1.5 All modules with an off forest assignment will provide LPCC with a crew manifest prior to departure.
- 2.1.6 The ROSS program mandates crew and helicopter modules have a current manifest completed by 1000 each day.

2.2 FIRE INCIDENT FACILITATOR

- 2.2.1 When a Type 2 team is needed for an LPF incident, LPCC will notify the Chief or Deputy Chief and a Fire Incident Facilitator (FIF) will be requested

The FIF is staff to the Forest Supervisor and reports directly to the assigned Agency Administrator. The FIF is a non work capacity test position that serves as a mediator to the DFMO/IC, District Ranger and Forest Supervisor and is mediator between the incident, Forest, LPCC and Operation Southern California (OSC). The FIF is required to have an in-depth fire suppression background and good communication skills.

The role of the FIF is normally conducted at the incident and is responsible to:

- A. Ensure the Wildland Fire Situation Analysis and the Transition Briefing have been completed and that the Land Management Plan is followed.
 - B. Resolve conflicts, if they arise, between the IC, District, LPCC and/or OSC.
 - C. If there is more than one incident on the Forest, the FIF is to recommend to the Forest Supervisor the priority of incidents and advise the Forest ECC Manager and OSC Coordinator of decisions made.
 - D. Work with the IC to ensure debriefing is conducted, and recorded prior to releasing the IC Team.
 - E. Monitor firefighter and fireline supervisor performance (South Canyon Citation 1; Item 1; Hazard B; Abatement Measure 2).
 - F. Recommend to the Forest Supervisor on the ordering of a Type I Team if the incident continues to escalate or it appears the complexity will exceed the current Team's capability.
- 2.2.2. Either the Chief or Deputy Chief will remain on the Forest to act as the FIF. If it is essential that both the Chief & Deputy Chief be absent from the Forest, a Division Chief will be the designated FIF and will be identified prior to the Chief or Deputy Chief leaving the Forest. Notification will be made to all Divisions.

2.3 OVERHEAD

- 2.3.1 LPCC will place Resource Order Requests for District Employees with the DO.
- 2.3.2 LPCC will place Resource Order Requests for S.O.FAM employees with the Deputy Chief or designee.
- 2.3.3 LPCC will place Resource Order Requests for SO Personnel directly to the employee. This includes S.O. employees with offices at Ranger Districts. It is the Supervisor's Office (SO) employees' responsibility to get supervisory documented approval prior to accepting an assignment.
- 2.3.4 Requests for overhead will be made by position job title, not by individual names, except for designated fire trainees, personnel on "Hot Sheets", team members, and SO Personnel.
- 2.3.5 The filling of fire job assignments must be acknowledged by the DO or individual within 30 minutes of the request. Acknowledgements can be in the form of acceptance (a fill), notification of needing more time, or unable to fill (UTF).
- 2.3.6 Changes to overhead availability will be provided to Los Padres Communication Center every Monday. When the Region reaches Preparedness Level III, the ECC Manager will advise the Division Chiefs and Duty Officers their is a need for daily reporting of availability.
- 2.3.7 When an employee is identified as "available," it is interpreted that they are available for any assignment offered to them and they are qualified. Consideration will be given when assignments are declined because of the "quality" or lack thereof, and the individual's qualifications. For example; Resource Unit Leader being offered a check-in-status recorder assignment.
- 2.3.8 All employees are considered not available for Resource Order Requests in the Resource Order Status System (ROSS) until their supervisor documents them as available and provides dates of availability to the District Duty Officer. Supervisor Office employees would coordinate their availability directly with LPCC.

2.4 AIRCRAFT

- 2.4.1 Reference the Forest Aviation Plan for policy on ordering, project use of aircraft and flight following procedures.
- 2.4.2 LPCC will reference the California and National Mobilization Guides when mobilizing and demobilizing aircraft resources.
- 2.4.3 LPCC will generate one Flight Plan and Incident number per year to cover training and proficiency flights per each module.
- 2.4.4 LPCC will utilize the PSW Region 5 Aircraft Accident Guide when performing notification, search and rescues, etc. for missing and/or downed aircraft.
- 2.4.5 At Preparedness Level III, the ECC or Asst. ECC Manager will consider inventorying for a CWN Module Leader and crew, if one of our Forest helicopters is committed to an off-forest assignment.
- 2.4.6 LPCC will utilize the Automated Flight Following (AFF) program as a tool of tracking aerial resources. *At the request of the Pilot or Chief of Party, LPCC will perform 15 minute checks. If the aerial resource does not have the installed AFF component in the aircraft, then LPCC will perform the 15 minute verbal checks.*
- 2.4.7 LPCC shall be notified when there has been a violation of the Aviation Base Security Plan. LPCC will notify the appropriate law enforcement agency within the county of the violation and perform notifications as outlined in Chapter 6.
- 2.4.8 Helicopter rotation is established each year at the beginning of the fire season based on the Mandatory Availability Periods (MAP). Once a helitack module has completed their mandatory training, the District FMO will notify the Forest Aviation Office (FAO) and LPCC. The first helicopter available will become the helicopter at the top of the rotation. Once all helicopters are on and available, the rotation returns to the order it was at the end of the previous year.
- 2.4.9 LPCC will utilize the Helicopter Rotation to determine the next helicopter to receive an off-Forest assignment. The rotation is based on “like” helicopter typing.
- 2.4.10 Assignments that occur outside of the MAP will be evaluated on a case by case basis by the Superintendents of each module, the ECC Manager and the FAO to determine if these assignments would be considered a rotation.
- 2.4.11 Responses to BEU, SLU, SBC, VNC, KRN, HMR, BOR, BCR, CNP, ANF and SQF will not be considered part of the rotation unless the resource remains on an incident for an

extended period of time (more than an operational period). These locations normally equate to Initial and/or Extended attack responses.

- 2.4.12 For immediate need request, closest resource concept will apply. WildCAD will be utilized to determine which helicopter will be first out based on the latitude/longitude of the incident.
- 2.4.13 If a helicopter fills an Initial Attack request that extends two additional calendar days, and is released any time after noon on that second day, the helicopter will then go to the bottom of the rotation.
- 2.4.14 Upon receipt of a resource order request for a helicopter, LPCC will contact the Duty Officer advising of a helicopter assignment. The Superintendent or Captain will confirm with LPCC that the helicopter is available and obtain all pertinent information concerning the assignment.
- 2.4.15 Helicopters that are assigned to a local incident or placed on a local-only availability will not be considered for off-forest assignments, but the assignment can be “made up” at a later date. The ECC Manager will coordinate with the Duty Officers and Superintendents when this situation happens.
- 2.4.16 All off Forest assignments may be extended to 30 days as per National Multi-Agency Coordinating Group. Approval for assignment extension must follow the documentation process outlined in Chapter 20 of the National Interagency Mobilization Guide.
- 2.4.17 Night Flying Helicopter mobilizations will not be part of an automatic response.
- 2.4.18 When an IC determines the need for a night flying helicopter operation, they will obtain a joint consensus on the need with the Forest Fire Chief or Deputy Fire Chief.
- 2.4.19 A “go, no go” analysis will be performed prior to requesting the mobilization of the helicopter.
- 2.4.20 If the IC or Chief Officer request the “night water drops”, the IC or Chief Officer will provide LPCC with the following information that will be passed on to the aircraft via the ROSS ordering system:
 - 2.4.20.1 Known or observed aerial hazards (including any other aircraft)
 - 2.4.20.2 Known ground hazards
 - 2.4.20.3 Ground contact and frequency
 - 2.4.20.4 Closest known water source
 - 2.4.20.5 Recommended Helispot
 - 2.4.20.6 Advise LPCC if a engine or water tender will need to be ordered and positioned at the helispot

- 2.4.21 Once airborne and enroute, the aircraft will utilize normal flight following procedures with 15 check-ins and dispatch monitoring AFF.
- 2.4.22 Once on scene and briefed by the IC, the night flying aircraft will advise LPCC that night operations will commence or it is a “no go”.
- 2.4.23 Upon notification that night operations will commence, the Forest Duty Officer and Forest Aviation Officer will be notified by LPCC and a 91.137 will be filed with OSC.
- 2.4.24 Reference the 2013 Forest Aviation Plan for further information on Night Flying requirements.

2.5 EQUIPMENT

- 2.5.1. The first engine strike team order after the initial dispatch to incidents within the Forest Direct Protection Area (DPA) may be filled with uncommitted LPF engines. This will be based on needed time and date, draw down and coverage considerations. This will not effect the Forest engine rotation.
- 2.5.2. Engine Strike Teams
 - A. LPF engine strike teams will form up at the incident unless expected travel time exceeds 6 hours. If travel exceeds 6 hours, then LPCC will coordinate with the STL as to the rendezvous point. If the requested report time allows, LPF engine strike teams will consist of engines from each division as identified in the engine rotation schedule. If not, the closest resource will apply. The exception to this is every 5th rotation the Santa Barbara Division will supply 2 engines to address the number of engines on this Division. This will require *the Santa Lucia* Division to give up a rotation slot because they have one less engine on their Division in comparison to the remaining Divisions.
 - B. Engines designated as next up for division strike team assignment will remain in that status until they receive an assignment. This is managed by the Divisions not dispatch.
 - C. The Strike Team Leader and Strike Team Leader Trainee that are pre-designated for the engine strike team assignment can be available on a 2-hour call back.
 - D. LPCC will utilize the annual “Priority Trainee List” developed by the Fire Qualification and Review Committee to determine who will be the priority Strike Team Leader Trainee.
 - E. If an “immediate need” ST Engine request is received by LPCC during normal duty hours, off duty engines may not be called back for strike team assignments.

- F. **PHONE CALLS INTO LOS PADRES COMMUNICATION CENTER RELATING TO STRIKE TEAM MOBILIZATION SHALL BE LIMITED TO DUTY OFFICER OR STRIKE TEAM LEADER OR STRIKE TEAM LEADER TRAINEE ONLY.** LPCC will contact the Strike Team Leader and provide all incident information prior to calling out the Strike Team over the radio.
- G. Code 3 Strike Team requests will **ONLY** be honored outside LPF direct protection area when there is a current cooperative fire protection agreement in place or when ordered by OSC for a neighboring unit.
- H. Based on the location of the response, “immediate need” requests will override the engine rotation schedule. Code 3 requests will not affect engine rotation schedule.
- I. The designated Strike Team Leader for an “immediate need” request will come from the closest Division that could supply an on duty Strike Team Leader.
- J. The ECC Manager will coordinate with each Division Duty Officer for move-up and cover needs.
- K. LPCC will maintain the annual forest equipment rotation schedule and document acceptance, turndowns, incident number, incident name, and date. Missed rotations will not be made up.
- L. Responses to BEU, SLU, SBC, VNC, KRN, HMR, BOR, BCR, CNP, ANF and SQF will not be considered part of the rotation unless the resource remains on an incident for an extended period of time (more than an operational period). These locations normally equate to Initial and/or Extended attack responses.

2.5.3 Mechanical Breakdowns while in route to strike team assignments

- A. If there is an engine breakdown, with a request by the STL that the replacement is needed, LPCC will immediately dispatch a replacement and coordinate with the STL mechanical assistance for the engine that is broke down.
- B. If the disabled engine is repaired prior to the replacement engine arrival, the replacement engine will be cancelled and returned to their home unit. The replacement engine will not lose their place in the engine rotation.
- C. If the replacement engine arrives on scene, they will remain with the strike team. Once the disabled engine is repaired, they will return to their home unit. The Division Duty Officer will identify this engine as the priority engine to go out on the next assignment.

- 2.5.4 LPCC will maintain a separate rotation schedule for single increment engine, dozer, and water tender requests. One resource (based on type of resource being requested) per division will be assigned before LPCC moves to the next division. If the Duty Officer is unable to fill the resource request, LPCC will not attempt to make up the decline of the request at a later date.
- 2.5.5 Responses to BEU, SLU, SBC, VNC, KRN, HMR, BOR, BCR, CNP, ANF and SQF will not be considered part of the rotation unless the resource remains on an incident for an extended period of time (more than an operational period). These locations normally equate to Initial and/or Extended attack responses.
- 2.5.6 The Duty Officer will manage single engine rotations within each Division.
- 2.5.7 Los Padres hosts 2 pre-positioned 250 person cache vans logistically placed by the National Coordination Center. One resides at the Monterey Ranger District, King City, and the other at the Santa Barbara Ranger District, Santa Barbara.

Mobilization of these caches can take place locally by LPCC or via a request from OSC. Upon a mobilization request, LPCC will coordinate with the Duty Officer on the mobilization of these units to ensure personnel are in place to rendez-vous with the vendor assigned to transport the cache unit.

When LPCC mobilizes the Cache Vans locally, they will advise Operations Southern California and the Logistical Support Center. The Logistic Support Center will advise Los Padres Communication Center when a replacement cache will arrive and provide a tracking number for the next mobilization. The Duty Officer will be advised information regarding the replacement cache.

- 2.5.8 Mobilization of VIPR equipment will only be performed and documented by LPCC. Annual updates to the equipment will be posted on the Regional FAM Contracting web site.
- 2.5.9 Los Padres has available in their pool of resources a Plans and Logistics Trailer. The trailers reside at the Santa Lucia Ranger Station. Based on the sensitive items in the inventory of this trailer, we will only dispatch it to fires within the LPF DPA. All request outside of LPF DPA will be negotiated.

2.6 ASSISTANCE BY HIRE REQUESTS

The following will apply to requests for LPF assistance by other agencies for incidents outside LPF DPA.

- 2.6.1 The module leader will serve as Agency Representative for all single module assignments to "assistance by hire" incidents.
- 2.6.2 LPCC will assign an Agency Representative to all multi-resource mutual aid or "assistance by hire" assignments. Chief Officer may act as the Agency Representative. If the Chief Officer is assuming the role, he/she will advise Los Padres Communication Center. In addition, if the Chief Officer was also the DO, they will designate a new DO.
- 2.6.3 Orders for additional LPF Resources will **only** be accepted from the responsible agency ordering point. If the situation is unique, the Agency Representative will need to coordinate their request into LPCC with the ECC Manager or Assistant ECC Manager. All efforts to get the ordering process in place will be made at the forefront of the incident.
- 2.6.4 If LPCC receives an "immediate need requests", the closest resource concept will apply.
- 2.6.5 Immediate need assistance by hire requests will not affect rotations.

2.7 DRAW DOWN GUIDELINES

Draw down conditions require the same high level of commitment to Safety First and other accepted fire management standards. Therefore in a draw down situation, a qualified module leader may assume supervisory responsibility that is foreign to their normal routine, as long as they meet the basic qualifications. It is imperative that the line officer have a clear understanding of supervisory responsibilities and employee/supervisor role is commensurate with duties assigned.

Except for the most critical situations, we will not draw forces below:

- A. 10 Engines on the Forest, 5 person, 7 day effective
- B. 1 FPT per division, 1 person, 5 day effective
- C. 1 Ranger or Acting per district.
- D. 1 DO per division. DO's will be free of module responsibility. Assistance from other divisions can be utilized.
- E. 1 Chief Officer per Division (they can *act* as the Duty Officer in item "D" above).
- F. 1 Helicopter 5 person, 7 day effective
- G. 1 Type I or II Handcrew, 20 person, 5 day effective
- H. Forest Incident Facilitator.

Any of the following could be a consideration for exceeding draw down to meet a critical need:

- A. Obvious demands of an on-going fire within the DPA or MRA.
- B. Covering resources can be in place within a reasonable time.
- C. Obvious reduction in local fire weather severity.

2.7.1 The ECC Manager will monitor draw down levels and be responsible for coordinating with the Deputy Chief or Chief, assigning and releasing of critical resources (i.e. helicopter, hotshot crews).

2.7.2 The ECC Manager will coordinate with the Deputy Chief or Chief for approval to exceed the minimum drawn down level. DOs will be consulted for division resource reductions below the minimum level.

2.8 TYPE 1 AND TYPE 2IA CREW ROTATION

2.8.1 LPCC will utilize the WildCAD Crew Rotation Schedules to identify the next crew up for an off Forest assignment *within Region (all of California – North and Southern Operations)*

2.8.2 LPCC will utilize the Type 2IA Crew Rotation when they receive a Type 2IA Crew Request.

2.8.3 When LPCC receives a Request for a Type I or Type 2IA crew they will utilize the Type I Crew Rotation first. The ECC Manager and/or Asst. ECC Manager will monitor assignments to ensure that the Type 2IA crew is receiving equitable assignments. When it is apparent there is a differentiation in distribution of assignments, communications will take place with the Divisions before automatically utilizing the Type I Crew Rotation.

2.8.4 When LPCC receives a Request for a Type I or Type 2IA crew, and both Type I Crews are off, the Type 2IA Crew Rotation will be used.

2.8.5 Immediate Need Request supersedes rotation only when the crew on the top of the rotation is on a day off.

- 2.8.6 *Type I Crew requests for Out-of-Region assignments will be managed by the GACC = OSC. Orders will be placed via a Name Request for the specific crew.*
- 2.8.7 If a crew request is received by LPCC, and the crew next up on the rotation is on a local incident, but available on scene, the request will go to that crew.
- 2.8.8 Responses to BEU, SLU, SBC, VNC, KRN, HMR, BOR, BCR, CNP, ANF and SQF will not be considered part of the rotation unless the resource remains on an incident for an extended period of time (more than an operational period). These locations normally equate to Initial and/or Extended attack responses.

2.9 ORGANIZED CREW ACTIVATION

The Forest's Organized Type 2 Crews will be activated as follows:

- 2.9.1 LPCC will maintain a Type 2 Crew Rotation. Forest Type 2 IA crews will be priority for any resource order for a Type 2 Crew until they are certified as a Type 1 Crew.
- 2.9.2 Requests for activation of the Forest's organized crews will be made to the Division DO. A Resource Order and Request number will be provided by LPCC.
- 2.9.3 LPCC will provide a LPF Resource Order and request number for the equipment to transport the crews. This transportation equipment will be provided via the VIPR Program.
- 2.9.4 A Crew Supervisor and Crew Boss trainee will be ordered to accompany each crew.
- 2.9.6 The Crew Supervisor will ensure that the crew size does not exceed a total of 20 members and will provide LPCC with a manifest.
- 2.9.7 The Crew Supervisor will be responsible for the completion of equipment shift tickets and performance rating for the crew transportation contractor.
- 2.9.8 LPCC will order a mechanic to perform pre and post inspection for transportation equipment. Upon release of the equipment, the vendor can sign a waiver on damage claim on the equipment. If this happens, a post inspection will not be necessary. If the vendor does not sign off on the waiver, then a post inspection will be performed by a mechanic.
- 2.9.9 Chainsaws for the crews use will be provided by the hosting Division.

2.10 LOCAL TEAMS

- 2.10.1 Local teams will be established each season with Incident Commanders (IC) designated by the Forest DC group.
- 2.10.2 Cooperator members will be selected from a qualification list submitted by each participating agency.
- 2.10.3 LPF is a participant of the Regional Team Rotation as "Team 7". Members of this team will apply for positions via the Human Resource competitive process.
- 2.10.4 LPF will consider utilizing the local Type II Team for fires on the forest.

2.10.5 Regional Fire Team members (Type I or Type II) may be utilized as regular members of a local team; however, priority will be given to their regional team obligations.

2.10.6 During periods when Forest resources are being heavily drawn on for off forest assignments, personnel assigned to the local on call team functioning in the Command and General Staff positions, can be designated as unavailable for off forest assignment in an effort to address the potential local needs.

2.10.7 The Forest Supervisor, with input from the Deputy Chief or Chief, and with input from the ECC Manager, will make the decision when to declare the local Type 2 Command and General Staff team members (short team), or the complete team (long team) unavailable.

2.10.8 The following positions can be added to the "Frozen Team" until the situation subsides:

4	Division Supervisors	1	Facilities Unit Leader
1	Situation Unit Leader	1	Communication Unit Leader
1	Supply Unit Leader	1	Resources Unit Leader

2.10.9 LPCC will contact the team IC to determine replacements, vacancies and additional needs of the team prior to them coming up on rotation. Manifesting of the team in ROSS will be performed by the teams Planning Section.

2.11 WORK REST GUIDELINES

**Ref: Interagency Incident Business Management Handbook
California and National Interagency Mobilization Guides**

2.11.1 Incidents

- A. LPCC will obtain approval from the Agency Administrator to extend an assignment for Fire Management Personnel.
- B. LPCC will request the Division Duty Officer obtain approval from an employee's supervisor for all non-fire management personnel. If the supervisor of a non-fire management personnel receives a request directly from the incident, they shall advise the Division Duty Officer of the approved extension, who in turn should notify LPCC.

2.12 INCIDENT MANAGEMENT

Ref: Forest Fire Management Plan

2.12.1 Initial Attack IC

- A. The module leader of the first unit to arrive at the scene of an incident will assume the role of IC and remain in that capacity until relieved by a Chief Officer.
- B. Immediately upon arriving at the incident scene, the IC will advise LPCC of their arrival, that they are assuming the role of IC and provide a report on condition.
- C. LPCC will make a general announcement over the assigned frequency advising responding units of the IC identity ("Capt 35 **_NAME_** is now Pine IC") and the report of conditions.
- D. Frequency management and incident priorities will be managed by LPCC. When multiple incidents exist, LPCC will advise field units of the priorities.
- E. LPCC will broadcast over the incident assigned command frequency any change in Incident Commanders. A change in Incident Commanders will be documented in the WildCAD incident.

2.12.2 Move up & Cover

In an effort to meet the requirements of current operating plans and agreements, the ECC Manager will coordinate with the Division DO's to determine engine station coverage needs for the following stations when the resident engine is committed to an extended incident during its regular scheduled tour:

1. Big Sur, 2. Pine Canyon, 3. San Marcos, 4. Temescal, 5. Ozena

2.12.3 Incident Status Report (209)

LPCC will be responsible for compiling and submitting the initial 209 for all incidents within the LPF DPA that have: 15 or more resources, *100 acres timber or 300 acres brush, extended commitment of national resources, or will have an assigned Type I or II Incident Management Team*. All subsequent 209's will be the responsibility of the incident planning section that should make the necessary arrangements to allow input of the data directly from the incident. In the event that direct input is not possible, or until the proper communication link can be established, the incident planning section should relay the necessary data to LPCC for input. 209's are required to be inputted into OSC by 0600 and 1800 daily.

2.12.4 The release of helicopters, from LPF incidents, must be cleared through LPCC. If helicopter availability is limited, then LPCC will request that a helicopter remain committed to the incident to ensure availability for IA on new LPF incidents. The ECC Manager with coordination with the Deputy Chief or Chief will determine location/placement of the helicopter.

2.12.5 For initial attack aircraft equipment use and activity in the wilderness (Reference the current Forest Fire Management Plan).

2.12.6 BAER Team mobilization and demobilization will be handled through LPCC resource ordering process. All requested equipment, supplies, overhead, crews and aircraft, while in the “Suppression Rehabilitation” period will be billable to the incident fire code. Once the Suppression Rehabilitation is complete, the operation enters into the “BAER Rehabilitation” a new resource order will be generated with a designated job code from the Washington/Regional Office. All resource ordering for agency resources will be handled by the LPCC resource ordering system; all private procurement of equipment and supplies will be managed under the Forest Service procurement system **at the District and/or Supervisor Office level and not by LPCC.**

2.13 PREPAREDNESS LEVELS

Preparedness Levels are designed to identify the level of wildland and prescribed fire activity, severity, and resource commitment nationally and regionally. From this determination it identifies actions taken Nationally, Geographically and Locally.

Reference the California and National Mobilization Guides.

2.14 SUPPLY ORDERING

2.14.1 Business Practice for Local Incident Replacement

1. Local resource would complete the Incident Replacement Form identifying ***only*** NFES Item(s), have one of the appropriate designated person(s) sign the form, and mail or fax to the ECC for processing.
2. It is the responsibility of the local resource requesting replacement to verify that the correct NFES Item Number is being utilized.
3. The ECC would process the NFES Replacement Item(s) in the ROSS program under the Resource Order of the incident the local resource was on, create a “S” Request for each of the NFES line item(s), and contact the cache to advise them of the Resource Order Request(s) in ROSS.
4. The ECC will fax, mail, or email a copy of the Resource Order Request(s) and provide to the local unit who ordered the Replacement NFES Item(s).

5. NOTE: Any line item that is not a NFES Item should not be incorporated into the Incident Replacement Form that is forwarded to the ECC. Request for “S” numbers for non-NFES replacement items can be made by phone. The requester must provide the ECC with vendor name, method of payment, and who will be purchasing the item.

Business Practice for Replacement of supplies for resources that were off unit but not part of an organized camp with an Incident Management Team

1. Module assigned to the unit would complete the Incident Replacement Form prior to demobilization and have the Incident Commander or Duty Officer of the unit they worked on sign the form. They would then contact the Host ECC and obtain “S” Request #'s. Upon returning to their home unit, the module would fax the Incident Replacement Form to the Cache to process. (The Host ECC will advise the Cache of the “S” Request #'s generated in ROSS for the module).
2. It is the responsibility of the module requesting replacement to verify that the correct NFES Item number is being utilized.
3. NOTE: Any line item that is not a NFES Item should not be incorporated into the Incident Replacement Form that is forwarded to the Cache. Request for “S” numbers for non-NFES replacement items should be documented on the Incident Replacement Form but separate from the NFES Items. As in Step #1 above, the module would obtain “S” #'s for these line items from the Host ECC.

Business Practice for NFES and NIRSC Supply Item ordering by Incident Command Teams

1. Incident/Order must exist in ROSS for the ICBS program to be able to create an item of issue.
2. Data entry for supply request can be entered into either program (ROSS or ICBS) and data exchange between the programs can happen.
3. Incident to Cache Request for NFES items will be request # block of S-100,000 – 199,999.
4. All NIRSC and NFES Items are supply request “S”.
5. All NIRSC Items will be placed by the Ordering Manager to Expanded Dispatch who will process the request(s) in the ROSS program.
6. The Team(s) will place all NFES Line Item request(s) directly with the Cache in Ontario. Based on the camp location this can be done by fax or phone.

CHAPTER 3 - EMERGENCY AND NON-EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

3.1 GENERAL

3.1.1 All reports of incidents (i.e. vehicle accidents, smoke reports, rescues, personal injuries, etc.) will be relayed directly to LPCC. LPCC will generate an Incident number and begin documentation and notification of the incident.

3.1.2 Units receiving first party initial reports (not scanner traffic) of incidents which are:

- A. Inside the pay protection boundary
- B. In a location to which they will be the first unit to arrive

Are authorized to respond immediately, advising LPCC they are enroute. The responding units are responsible for charges that are not legitimate FFF expenditures. LPCC will generate an incident number and notify agencies with jurisdiction and/or mutual interest, and take necessary initial response action, and begin documentation of the incident activity.

3.1.3 LPF initial attack units will meet the 2-minute getaway standard for all dispatches to wildland fire incidents, while in pay status during the high fire season. Any module reporting more than 2-minute delay will be considered to be on a "delayed response." This could affect the order of arrival of the resources responding to the incident.

3.1.4 LPCC will generate an incident report for any situation that requires action by a forest officer, action voluntarily taken by a forest officer, notifications, Resource Orders, and any received report of an incident.

3.1.5 All fires will be classified per the Los Padres Fire Classification Chart. The IC is responsible to ensure the Forest Service 5100-29 is completed. The fire summary information will be documented in WildCAD and uploaded to the WFDSS Program.

3.2 WildCAD PROGRAM

3.2.1 The WildCAD program will be utilized to track all field resources that are available or in-service.

3.2.2 The WildCAD program will be utilized to document emergency, non-emergency responses/services and activities.

3.2.3 WildCAD provides 4 levels of dispatch: LOW = Low Fire Danger Rating, MODERATE = Moderate and High Fire Danger Rating, HIGH = Very High and Extreme Fire Danger Rating, and SECOND ALARM = requests by Incident Commander or responding Battalion or Division. WildCAD will be used to dispatch resources to "all-risk" incidents.

- 3.2.4 The FDR Area Predicted BI will establish dispatch levels. Once an area reaches a “high” level burning index (BI), it will be locked in at that level for the remainder of the fire season. Effective June 15, all areas will be locked in at the high level if they have not reached that level and will remain high until fire season is declared over or the Chief Officers determine a low or moderate response.
- 3.2.5 A dispatch response level may be amended by either the IC or DO.
- 3.2.6 Responsibility for the accuracy of a unit's status lies with that unit.
- 3.2.7 Move-up and cover situations are addressed in the remarks section of WildCAD. The ECC Manager will coordinate these situations based on need and as required by current plans and agreements.
- 3.2.8 Changes to a resources location and move-up and covers, can directly affect the order of the arrival of resources to responses.
- 3.2.9 Units should not assume run cards will be automatic for each response type.
- 3.2.10 WildCAD will maintain rotation schedules and track assignments for engines, crews, water tenders, dozers and helicopters and teams.
- 3.2.11 WildCAD will maintain a web page of incident and resource information. The intent is to minimize phone calls incoming to LPCC for general information. Field units can access information such as, incident numbers, fire code numbers, weather, situation reports, etc. (*Reference: www.wildcad.net*)
- 3.2.12 WildCAD will generate an annual report of incidents for the Forest Fire and Deputy Fire Management Officers.
- 3.2.13 Concerns/changes to databases and LPCC operational procedures in WildCAD will be directed to the ECC Manager via the **District FMO or Asst. FMO**.

3.3 REPORT OF SMOKE OR FIRE

3.3.1 Smoke or fire reports inside the DPA, during the LOW season (estimated November 15 – May 15) will be handled as follows:

- A. LPCC will check for permits in the area. If there is a valid permit and it is a permissive burn day, then it will be assumed that the reported smoke is legitimate, take no dispatch action, and notify the Duty Officer of the report.
- B. If it is not a permissive burn day or no permit has been issued in the area or there are simultaneous multiple reports, LPCC will initiate a response and request the closest available fire unit to check reported smoke.

3.3.2 Smoke or fire reports inside the DPA, or within a mutual response area under a cooperators DPA, during the HIGH season (estimated May 15 – November 15), will be handled as follows:

- A. LPCC will activate a high level response, unless a known prescribe burn is active. If there is a prescribed burn, then LPCC will contact the Duty Officer for directions on a response.
- B. Responses within our DPA have a standardized number of resources responding. Reference 3.3.4.
- C. Duty Officers can modify the response.
- D. Responses to areas that are not our DPA vary based on cooperative agreements, therefore they are not standardized.

3.3.3 Reports of smoke or fire, inside the DPA, or within a mutual response area under a cooperators DPA, when we are not in our High Season, but our fuel conditions and weather patterns warrant additional staffing (early spring and late fall fire seasons), will be handled as follows:

- A. LPCC will process weather observations and broadcast the actual and predicted indices (if available) and set the response levels in the WildCAD program
- B. Duty Officers can modify the response.
- C. Responses to areas outside our DPA vary based on cooperative agreements, therefore there is not a standardized number of resources responding.

3.3.4 The following is the standardized dispatch response levels within our DPA. A Low FDR = a Low Response, a Moderate or High FDR = a Moderate Response, and a Very High or Extreme FDR = a High Response. The specified number of resources are “accumulative”:

	<i>LOW RESPONSE</i>	<i>MODERATE RESPONSE</i>	<i>HIGH RESPONSE</i>	<i>2ND ALARM</i>
Air Attack		1		
Air Tanker		1	1	
Lead Plane		1		
Helicopters		1	1	
Engines	1	2	2	5
Dozers		1	1	
Water Tenders		1	1	
Crews		1	1	1
Patrols	1	1		
Overhead	1	1		1
Helitanker			1	

Note: The above chart does not apply to the 166 Corridor Responses, Channel Islands National Park, Vandenberg Air Force Base, Fort Hunter Liggett, or cooperative agencies jurisdictions.

3.4 VEHICLE ACCIDENTS, VEHICLE FIRES AND STRUCTURE FIRES

3.4.1 Response will be as follows:

HIGH FIRE SEASON (Estimated May 15th)

	Vehicle Accidents	Vehicle Fires	Structure Fires	Medical Aids
In DPA	2 LPF Engines 1 Patrol (\$ = WFSU)	“High” Vegetation Response (\$ = WFSU)	“High” Vegetation Response (\$ = WFSU)	1 LPF Engine or 1 Patrol (\$ = Project)
Outside DPA within MRA	On Request Only Assist by Hire (\$ = WFSU)	“High” Vegetation Response (\$ = WFSU)	“High” Vegetation Response (\$ = WFSU)	On Request Only ** Assist by Hire (\$ = Project)

LOW FIRE SEASON (Estimated November 15th)

	Vehicle Accidents	Vehicle Fires	Structure Fires	Medical Aids
In DPA	1 Wet Unit, 1 Duty Officer (\$ = WFSU)	1 Wet Unit, 1 Duty Officer (\$ = WFSU)	1 Wet Unit, 1 Duty Officer (\$ = WFSU)	1 Wet Unit, 1 Duty Officer (\$ = Project)
Outside DPA within MRA	On Request Only Assist by Hire (\$ = WFSU)	On Request Only Assist by Hire (\$ = WFSU)	On Request Only Assist by Hire (\$ = WFSU)	On Request Only Assist by Hire (\$ = Project)

3.4.2 During “Low Season,” when our weather and fuel conditions warrant additional staffing, LPCC will utilize the indices outputs for each FDRA and dispatch to Structure and Vehicle fires based on the response chart in 3.3.4.

3.4.3 CHP is the responsible agency for all vehicle accidents. Often, CHP will not respond to non-injury single vehicle accidents and request that the party involved file an over the counter report.

3.4.4 Structure Fires are the jurisdiction of the State, County, or City Fire Department. It varies based on the county in which an incident takes place.

3.4.5 Medical responses are the responsibility of the Sheriff’s Department or the State, County, or City Fire department depending on where the incident takes place.

- 3.4.6 When dispatched to a vehicle fire/accident or structure fire responding unit's objective is to assess the fire potential and threat to Forest lands. An LEO will be requested to respond to all vehicle accidents occurring on Forest System developed roads for investigation and liaison with CHP and/or Sheriff units.
- 3.4.7 LPCC will dispatch the closest unit for medical aids within the Forest Protection Boundary to assist responsible agencies. The primary purpose is to investigate the cause of injury or illness and in some cases will require administering first aid. If outside of forest boundary a request will need to be made from the responsible agency. Upon receiving the request, and if we are the closest resource, LPCC will dispatch resources to all areas except private or commercial dwellings. The primary intent is to obtain a report of conditions until the responsible agency arrives on scene.
- 3.4.8 For stations located outside of Forest boundary, field reports of injury may occur. In these instances you may respond if you will be the first on scene after reporting the incident to LPCC. LPCC will notify the responsible agency and generate an incident, and advise the DO.

3.5 LIGHTNING SITUATION - (Ref: 2013 LPF Lightning Operations Guide)

3.6 ACCIDENTS - GENERAL

Ref: Section 3.1.1 and Appendix D

- 3.6.1 All accidents involving Forest Service employees and equipment will be reported to LPCC immediately. The unit will provide LPCC with the door and license number of the vehicle, location of the accident, number of parties involved and any known injuries. LPCC will assign an incident number.
- 3.6.2 LPCC will be notified immediately of all incidents and accidents involving injury or death of forest users.
- 3.6.3 LPCC will make the required notifications. (Reference Chapter 6).
- 3.6.4 Upon notification, the Patrol Captain in coordination with the District Duty Officer will assign an investigator (LEO or FPO) to investigate the accident and notify LPCC who the investigator shall be.

3.7 AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS

Ref: FSM 5714.18, Forest Aviation Plan, and the PSW Region 5 Aircraft Accident Guide.

3.8 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS

**Ref: LPF Hazardous Spill Contingency Plan 2007
Regional Foresters Action Plan for Accidental Discharge Reports of Oil and Hazardous Substances
Health and Safety Code FSH6709.11 Chapter 9
Fireline Handbook**

3.8.1 First Responders - Those employees who happen upon or make initial response to possible hazardous materials incidents shall:

- A. Take appropriate action to secure the area for public and employee safety.
- B. Attempt to identify the material from a safe distance.
- C. Notify LPCC and provide the following information, if known:
 - 1. Exact location
 - 2. Identity and quantity of material involved.
 - 3. Hazard assessment.
- D. Continue to isolate the area and deny entry.
- E. Assume role of IC until relieved; keep all units advised of changes in situation, document all activities, action taken and contacts made.

3.8.2 First responders will not:

- A. Attempt to rescue victims.
- B. Attempt to identify hazardous materials from unsafe distances or by contact.
- C. Attempt cleanup and removal of hazardous materials.

3.8.3 Reference Chapter 6 for notifications.

3.9 PUBLIC ASSIST REQUESTS

All public assist requests for lost persons, tow trucks, ambulances, locksmiths, animal control, etc. will be forwarded to LPCC. LPCC will track this request with an incident number, take action and notify the unit standing by of ETA's, etc.

3.9.1 When receiving a report of a lost person/people provide:

- A. Name, phone number, present location of reporting party.
- B. Number of person/people missing
- C. Physical descriptions of person/people and clothes they are wearing.
- D. Time and date missing person/people were last seen.
- E. Time and date missing person/people were due to return.
- F. Location missing person/people to be at when reported missing.
- G. What recreational activity were they involved in.
- H. Level of experience in the recreational activity.

If the unit reporting the incident is located in the field, LPCC will request they stand by at their present location until information/direction is received from the Sheriff's Office and a determination for additional assistance is requested.

Units may conduct search and rescue missions in coordination with the local jurisdiction (County Sheriff's). Once that jurisdiction arrives on scene, the Incident Commander role should be turned over the Sheriff's Office.

3.9.2 When requesting a tow provide LPCC with the following:

- A. Name of vehicle operator, membership card number (if applicable), and expiration date or method of payment.
- B. Location of vehicle and direction of travel (i.e. westbound)
- C. Make, model, color, and license number.
- D. Nature of problem.
- E. Location for tow service to meet operator.
- F. Destination of vehicle to be towed.

If the stranded motorist is not an active member of an automobile club, LPCC will refer all tow requests to the CHP.

3.9.3 Units transporting civilian personnel will advise LPCC with the following:

- A. Starting location
- B. Odometer reading
- C. Number of passengers
- D. Juveniles and/or adults
- E. Ending location
- F. Ending mileage

LPCC will repeat the information provided by the unit and end each transmission with a time check.

3.10 PRESCRIBE BURNING

- 3.10.1 When LPCC receives notification that a prescribe burn is activated, they will generate a LPF incident number. This assigned number will be attached to the given burn for the remainder of the calendar year.
- 3.10.2 LPCC will document request for spot weather forecast, ARB 48/72 CB2 decisions, and additional resource needs outside of the Division hosting the burn on a Resource Order assigning a request number for each item requested. Demobilization of these resources will be performed via the dispatch function.
- 3.10.3 Holding forces and contingency resources will be considered committed to the assigned burn if it is a moderate or high complexity burn.
- 3.10.4 Original copies of the Prescribe Burn Plans will be maintained at the Division level. Copies of signed plans will be provided to S.O. FAM and LPCC.
- 3.10.5 Mobile RAWS data information must be obtainable by LPCC.
- 3.10.6 LPCC will perform notification requirements as outlined in each burn plan unless advised by the local unit that they are performing the notification. If the burn is an Interagency project, and LPCC is not the lead agency for notifications, LPCC will ensure that the responsible agency performs the appropriate notifications.

CHAPTER 4 - INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT

Upon finalization of the Region 5 Law Enforcement / Dispatch Procedures Guide, which will reside in Chapter 23 of the California Mobilization Guide – Law Enforcement Protocol - Regional, This chapter will be replaced with this guide.

For this section Forest Protection Officer (FPO) is defined as an employee who has successfully completed the basic 36 hour Forest Protection Officer Training as required by FSM 5371.4 and have been given the authorization by the Regional Special Agent to exercise their responsibilities in issuing Violation Notice (Form 5300-4) and other Forest Protection Officer responsibilities. Annual Forest Protection Officer Refresher Training will take place. During this training, recertification of CLETS Practitioner will be conducted.

Forest Protection Officers will not make enforcement contacts of any kind with visitors in possession of firearms. This does not prohibit FPOs from making information or assistance contacts, i.e. validate a deer tag, advise visitors of rules and regulations, or give directions.

Forest Protection Officers will not make enforcement contacts with visitors where drugs or alcohol are a contributing factor to the violation or the behavior of the violator. This does not prohibit FPOs from giving information or assistance when approached by the visitor and the officer has no perception of being threatened.

Law Enforcement Officer (LEO) is defined as an employee having successfully completed the Pacific Southwest Region Law Enforcement Officer certification procedures, in accordance with specific procedures and authorization contained in the Regional Law Enforcement Plan.

4.1 CLETS SECURITY/POLICY

4.1.1 No dispatcher/officer will utilize the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (C.L.E.T.S.) for personal reasons, and/or for employment purposes with the exception of the following:

- A. Non-certified employees, i.e. janitors, teachers aides, gardeners who have potential access to records. Only conviction information can be provided, no arrest information. (Education Code 45125.5, 35021.1)
- B. Authority for agencies to run tenants and/or employees of public housing. (Penal Code 11105.3)
- C. Any person who will be a "ride-a-long" with a Law Enforcement Officer. (Vehicle Code 2431)

4.1.2 Criminal History information is provided to criminal justice agencies on a "right to know, need to know" basis for their official duties, (Penal Code 11077 sub.b, Penal Code 11105 sub.b.9, California Code of Regulations 703b). Release of California Criminal History is governed by Penal Code 13300, Federal Criminal History is governed by the FBI.

4.1.3 LPCC will ensure all records printed, have an incident number written onto the document and filed in a secure area with access only to those authorized. If needed, field units can request these printouts at a later date. LPCC will shred all C.L.E.T.S. printouts at the end of each calendar year.

4.1.3 LPCC will ensure security of the C.L.E.T.S.

4.2 LPCC OPERATION

4.2.1 LPCC will provide wants/warrants, and criminal history information to Law Enforcement Officers only.

4.2.2 A WildCAD Incident Report will be generated by LPCC each time a 10-27, 10-28, and/or 10-29 by an LEO or FPO. One WildCAD Incident Report will be generated per incident, not per request. Information provided to LPCC will consist of reason for request. If no reason is provided, the officer will assume responsibility for probable cause.

4.2.3 A WildCAD Incident Report will be generated by LPCC each time an officer(s) request a Criminal History (RAP Sheet). Department of Justice (DOJ) requires an audit trail be maintained by the LPCC of all Criminal History request. It will consist of need to know information for each Criminal History inquiry, and any subsequent information, i.e. reason for request, officer identification, dispatcher initials, incident number etc. LPCC will not provide Criminal History information without the above criteria.

4.2.4 LPCC will not broadcast Criminal History information over the radio unless the following criteria can be met:

- A. There is reasonable cause to believe the safety of the officer and/or the public is at significant risk.
- B. There is an immediate need for summary criminal history information.
- C. Information from other data bases, such as 10-29 requests, would not be adequate.

When an officer requests a radio broadcast of Criminal History Information, LPCC will assume the above criteria has been met and the officer will assume responsibility for the broadcast.

4.2.5 10-27, 10-28, 10-29 and Criminal History hard copy requests will be inserted into a blue envelope, and will be mailed to their destination. If the requesting officer requests a fax transmittal, the fax line must be a dedicated/secured line. If the fax line is not dedicated then no fax transmittal will take place unless all of the following is met:

- A. There is reasonable cause to believe the safety of the officer and/or the public is at significant risk, and/or
- B. There is an immediate need for the summary of information.

When an officer requests a fax, LPCC will assume the above criteria has been met and the officer will assume responsibility for the faxed documents.

4.2.6 Priorities for 10-27, 10-28, 10-29, and Criminal History requests will be processed in the sequence they were received, unless an officer requests the information be expedited. If LPCC is unable to get a return within three - five minutes the dispatcher shall advise the officer.

4.2.7 Only Practitioners and Law Enforcement Officers can receive 10/27 and 10/28 information.

4.3 COMMAND CENTER/OFFICER ACTION

4.3.1 TRAFFIC/SUBJECT STOPS:

- A. LPCC will note the officers location, obtain description of the vehicle (license number and state), and the number of occupants/subjects. The dispatcher will automatically equate to 4 minute checks. LPCC will run the vehicle license check for registration information and for officer safety purposes. The dispatcher will immediately notify the officer if the vehicle is wanted.
- B. LPCC will continue monitoring until the officer ends the contact. No response to a time check for 2 minutes, after the 5 minute check, will be considered an officer needs assistance call, and the LPCC will notify the Law Enforcement Patrol Captain and respond the nearest Law Enforcement Officer.

4.3.2 10-28 REQUEST FOR REGISTRATION INFORMATION

- A) A certified Forest Protection Officer or Law Enforcement Officer can obtain registration owner information (10-28) for a vehicle, firearm, boat, airplane etc. Information provided by the officer will be: their location, plate number and/or VIN number, for firearms: make, model, caliber, and serial number. LPCC will contact an LEO prior to filling a Forest Protection Officer request for 10-28 on a firearm.

For the purpose of officer safety, LPCC will run a 10-28 and 10-29 although only a 10-28 was requested. Upon receipt of information, the dispatcher will make contact with the officer and provide the registration number, status of registration, year, type and make, registered owner, and residential city. If the officer needs additional information, then they will request it. If there is a hit on the 29, then LPCC will follow the 10-29 procedures.

LPCC will advise officers of any record pending, or the most current release of liability if it is in the content of a file.

If a FPO has requested the 10-28 check and the 29 comes back with a hit, LPCC will dispatch the closest Law Enforcement Officer to the FPO's location, and advise the FPO to clear the scene. Once the FPO has cleared the FPO will advise LPCC. .

If the 10-28 request came from a Law Enforcement Officer, the procedures in 10-29 requests will be followed.

4.3.3 10-27 REQUEST FOR DRIVER LICENSE INFORMATION

A) In order for LPCC to run 10-27 checks, the location of officer along with one of the following needs to be provided:

1. Name and Date of Birth, and
2. Drivers License or Identification number, or
3. Name, estimated age, and possible residential city

For the purpose of officer safety, LPCC will run a 10-27 and 10-29 although only a 10-27 was requested. Upon receipt of information that is clear, the dispatcher will contact the officer and provide DL or ID number, name, status and residential city. If additional information is needed, then the officer will specifically request it, ie. address, physical, etc.

If a FPO has requested the 27 check and the 29 comes back with a hit, LPCC will dispatch the closest Law Enforcement Officer to the FPO's location, and advise the FPO to clear the scene by dispatching them to a Medical Aid at a different location.

If the 10-27 request came from a Law Enforcement Officer, the procedures in 10-29 request will be followed.

B) Probationary terms will be broadcast only to Law Enforcement Officers. Officers will advise LPCC of circumstances leading to the inquiry of the subject so that LPCC can input administrative messages into the State probation data base file in Sacramento.

C) Any outstanding "service required" information will be relayed to Law Enforcement Officers. Only sworn peace officers will advise subject of outstanding service required and document notification on form DMV310, provide a copy to the subject, mail a copy to DMV, and keep a copy for his/her records. FPO's will be advised of the same information, but will only be required to verbally advise the individual with the "Service Required" information.

4.3.4 10-29 REQUEST FOR WANTS AND WARRANTS

- A) An officer can request from LPCC wants and warrant information on vehicle(s), subjects(s) and/or property. Upon such request(s), location of officer will be provided.
- B) In the interest of officer safety, information revealed by a Wants and Warrants check will be relayed over the radio only as follows:
 - 1. If wants and warrants check is negative (no hits), LPCC will contact the requesting officer and advise "Ready to Copy 29", or "29's clear."
 - 2. If wants and warrants check is not clear, LPCC will contact the unit to advise as follows:

"Unit XX, 29" (Clear to Copy or 10-35 A-Armed and Dangerous, F-Felony, M-Misdemeanor).
 - 3. If the requesting unit does not want the information over the radio they will respond as follows:

"Officer XX, standby, or negative."
 - 4. If the requesting unit is ready for the receipt of information, they will respond as follows:

"Officer XX, clear to copy or 10-35."
 - 5. After receipt of warrant information from the LPCC, the officer will advise whether he/she wants the warrant confirmed. At this point the dispatcher will confirm warrant with the jurisdictional agency.

4.3.5 OFFICER PURSUITS

- A. An officer in pursuit of a fleeing suspect will advise LPCC that they are "In pursuit," providing locations and descriptive information.
- B. LPCC will generate a WildCAD Incident Report and restrict radio traffic. Dispatching of additional resources will be done by LPCC at the request of the responding officer.
- C. LPCC will immediately notify the LE Patrol Captain of the pursuit and the known circumstances. If the Patrol Captain is not available contact Patrol Commander (Rita Wears) on cell phone.

4.3.6 PRISONER TRANSPORT

A. The officer will advise LPCC when they will be transporting subject(s) *or 10-15*, and provide the following:

1. Beginning and ending mileage
2. Destination (County Jail)
3. Number of subject(s), and sex
4. Is the subject a juvenile or adult
5. Are the subject(s) and cooperative
6. Advise of any use of force

B. LPCC will repeat all information, document on the WildCAD Incident Report and end all transmissions with a time check.

C. LPCC will contact the Acting/Patrol Captain of the arrest and circumstances if known by LPCC.

4.3.7 911 HANG-UPS

A. LPCC will only respond a Law Enforcement Officer to a request received by a primary 911 agency who has received a 911 hang-up. 911 hang-ups are considered a high risk situation. If no Law Enforcement Officers are available, the dispatcher will advise the responsible agency.

4.3.8 INCIDENT DOCUMENTATION

- a. Document all pertinent information on an Incident Report (FS-5300-1).
- b. Document additional information on a Supplemental Incident Report (FS-5300-22).
- c. Request a LPF Incident number from LPCC.
- d. Provide LPCC with your Incident Report (FS-5300-1) Case Number and forward a copy of the Incident Report to Law Enforcement and Investigations.

4.3.9 ABANDONED VEHICLES

The following process will be followed when an employee encounters an abandoned vehicle:

1. Document the information on an Incident Report.
2. Call the vehicle information into LPCC. LPCC will assign a LPF Incident number.
3. LPCC will make notification to the agency with jurisdiction and the District LEO if available, if not notify the Acting/Patrol Captain of the circumstances.

4. If after 72-hours of notification the vehicle has not been removed, then repeat step B above, and dispatch will make notification to the agency with jurisdiction to determine the status of removal. They will also advise Law Enforcement and Investigations of the follow-up to the incident.

4.3.10 *REQUEST FOR COVER*

LEO's may request back up for any incident they are involved in and will provide location, nature of incident, vehicle license plates or other description, whether weapons are involved. LEO will request back up utilizing one of the following codes:

CODE 1 – Non-Emergency response

CODE 2 – Expedited response

CODE 3 – Emergency response

4.3.11 *BOLO's, APB's, Officer Safety Information*

When LPCC receives BOLO, Bulletin, or Officer Safety information, it will be given to the LEO's immediately (by phone, radio, or fax depending on sensitivity)

Before broadcasting, the dispatcher will first ask the LEO if they have received information on (provide a brief description) – if LEO responds “Affirmative” – no further action is necessary. If LEO responds “negative” – LEO then specifies whether to give information by radio or phone. If the information is of widespread importance, and is not of a sensitive nature, LPCC will broadcast with a standard announcement.

CHAPTER 5 - COMMUNICATIONS

5.1 RADIO USE

Field personnel generally receive their varied background emergency communications skills by listening to radio, because of this the results are understandably varying in degree of skill.

The public, media, and other agencies are monitoring our frequencies, which obligates us to maintain a professional approach to our radio use.

5.2 CLEAR TEXT

Clear text only (no jargon or acronyms) will be used on the Forest frequencies. Use of codes will not be permitted except for Special Law Enforcement codes (Field Procedure Guide Ch 4).

Message content should be short, direct, and concise. No names should be utilized unless the person communicating is utilizing their last name as a radio designator.

5.3 DO'S AND DON'TS OF RADIO USE

The following guidelines will be followed in utilizing the Forest Radio Network. The purpose of this section is to present a brief list of the more important "Do's and Don'ts" of radio use.

DO

- ◆ Speak in a normal, firm voice and speak clearly.
- ◆ Take a deep breath and think your message through before transmitting.
- ◆ Keep messages brief and to the point.
- ◆ Keep the microphone to the side of your mouth.
- ◆ Hold the "Press to Talk" button down for two seconds before transmitting.
- ◆ State what Base Transmitter or Repeater you are utilizing if you're not in your normal area.
- ◆ Protect the "Press to Talk" button from coming in contact with anything that could depress it.

DON'T

- ◆ Repeatedly state a routine message when emergency traffic is occurring.
- ◆ Use personal names on the radio unless the unit you are contacting is utilizing their last name as a call sign.
- ◆ Transmit too closely to another mobile unit or hand held portable. (This causes feedback.)
- ◆ Transmit if you are using the siren or air horn.
- ◆ Use your unit's assigned Radio Call Number when transmitting from a station radio or not with your unit.
- ◆ Use the radio when someone is transmitting - listen before talking.

5.4 FREQUENCY MANAGEMENT

- 5.4.1 Frequency Management of the Forest Nets will be performed by LPCC. LPCC will evaluate each ongoing incident and instruct field units which net to utilize for their incident and advise of higher priority traffic on the same net. Normally, Forest Net will be the primary emergency net and Administrative Net will be the secondary. Incident Commands can request one net over the other if it is known which would better service an incident location. This will require discussion with the ECC Manager.
- 5.4.2 LPCC will announce to all stations the status and restrictions set forth on Forest and/or Service Net.
- 5.4.3 Field units on-scene of an incident should immediately identify the Incident Commander. IC's should encourage on scene units to switch to a tactical frequency in an effort to minimize traffic on the Forest Net and allow LPCC to conduct frequency management responsibilities with other incidents.
- 5.4.4 Units arriving on scene should advise LPCC of their on scene status, make contact with the IC and switch to tactical net.
- 5.4.5 Whenever possible, Air to Ground communications should take place on 167.4750.
- 5.4.6 Whenever one helicopter is dispatched to an incident, then LPCC will advise Operation Southern California (OSC) of the need to utilize the designated VHF frequency for the Los Padres to ensure no other agency within the jurisdictional boundaries of the Forest is actively utilizing the same frequency. If it is determined that the frequency is already in use, and it will be in conflict with the safety of our operation, then LPCC will request

another VHF frequency and advise the inbound helicopter, and the Air Attack of the new assigned frequency and document on the resource order the change.

- 5.4.7 Units should reference the USDA FS Pacific Southwest Frequency Guide for frequency information.
- 5.4.8 LPCC will give high priority to law enforcement and flight following on either net.
- 5.4.9 Whenever possible, all LPF units responding to an incident within the National Forest but not our jurisdiction should switch to the cooperating agency frequency with jurisdiction and keep LPCC abreast of the operational status of the incident.

5.5 COOPERATIVE RADIO FREQUENCY SHARING

Use of other agency radio frequencies programmed in mobile radios should be limited to car to car communication only. The exception would be an emergency where the resource is unable to contact LPCC directly. In this situation, the resource should request the cooperator dispatcher to notify LPCC by phone.

5.6 ALERT TONES

Alert tones will be used by LPCC prior to broadcasting important messages. The methods used will be either one or two burst, or a laser siren to indicate the relative nature or importance of the traffic to follow. Meaning of the tones are defined as follows.

One Burst = **Indicates that radio use** (on all LPF frequencies) **is restricted** and all units should prepare to copy the message that follows.

Two Bursts = Indicates stand-by or cancellation of a dispatch.

Three Burst = Indicates traffic of an emergency nature follows. The laser siren will be used for dispatching to a new emergency incident or Law Enforcement incidents or for information that is of extreme urgency.

NOTE

Once the Alert Tones have been broadcast, all units should restrict use of the radio to emergency and Law Enforcement traffic until LPCC advises to "Resume Normal Radio Traffic".

5.7 LPCC RESPONSE FORMAT

- 5.7.1 LPCC ECC Manager will establish the Response Format for all Emergency Radio announcements on the Forest radio system.

5.8 INCIDENT COMMUNICATIONS

5.8.1 After an incident dispatch has been announced, **responding units shall refrain from using the radio.** LPCC will perform the check-back at which time each unit will be called to confirm their response. When their resource identifier is called, units shall reply with "Engine XX responding." The exception to this is a unit who has advised they are on scene.

If responding units should arrive on-scene prior to the call back request, they shall report "on-scene." LPCC will advise they copied with a time check.

5.8.2 Responding units shall report their arrival to LPCC, **switch to FREQ 3 (170.475)** and contact the IC for assignment.

5.8.3 All units are required to advise LPCC when they:

- A. Have "arrived at scene"
- B. Become "available" for dispatch to a new incident.
- C. Are "released and returning"
- D. Arrive "in quarters".
- E. Copy standby, move-up, or cancellation.

5.8.4 The first unit to arrive on scene is required to give a report of condition to LPCC as soon as possible and assume the role of IC until relieved. Reference NWCG and CWCG Field Operation Guide, Field Pocket Guide, and Redbook.

5.8.5 The IC and Air Attack will utilize the incident name as their radio call sign (i.e. "Webb IC" or "Webb Air Attack") as soon as they arrive on scene. The incident name will continue to be used as the incident organization builds.

APPENDIX A

CLASSIFICATION OF FIRES

FIRE LOCATION	STATISTICAL**	NON-STATISTICAL*
<p>Inside the LPF direct protection boundary or lands for which the Forest Service has protection responsibility.</p>	<p>1. Burns uncontrolled in vegetation</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <p>2. Requires suppression actions</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <p>3. Destructive to natural resources.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>4. Lightning fires.</p>	<p>1. Railroad fires confined to right-of-way that do not endanger Forest Service protected lands and are suppressed entirely by railroad employees.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>2. Burning buildings, equipment, sawdust piles, and other non-vegetative fuels that, under prevailing conditions, present no significant threat of ignition Forest Service protected lands.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>3. Wildfires that have gone out naturally prior to discovery, unless they are of sufficient size and intensity to cause reportable natural resource damage.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>4. Abandoned campfires that, because of fuel and weather conditions, cannot spread or are confined to improved fireplaces or camp stoves.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>5. Wildfires from any cause that are confined to private or other public lands and that do not endanger Forest Service protected lands.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>6. False alarms and suspected wildfires that result in a field check without suppression action.</p>

<p>On lands outside FS protection boundary, and threatens to spread to lands under Forest Service protection.</p>	<p>1. Burns uncontrolled in vegetation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <p>2. Requires suppression wholly or in part by FS.</p>	<p>No such classification.</p>
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NON-REPORTABLE – NO SUCH CLASSIFICATION USED AS OF 1987.

*** NO FIRE REPORT REQUIRED**

**** USE YOUR INDIVIDUAL FIRE REPORT HANDBOOK (FSH 5109.14) FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.**

APPENDIX B

Earthquake Or Major Incident Response

1. Assess crews for any injuries.
2. Move apparatus out of station if possible.
3. Assess the station for damage.
4. Determine if phones are working.
5. Check for power – normal or auxiliary?
6. Monitor phone and radio for dispatch information.
7. Report by radio to dispatch or IC if established.
8. Initiate a “windshield survey” of first response area.
9. Do not fully commit to any incident.
10. Prioritize incidents with respect to life, hazard, and property etc.
11. Note any damage to infrastructure (roads, bridges, etc).
12. Check for hazardous utility situations (gas, electric, and water).
13. Note structural instability / collapse of any buildings.
14. Expect malfunctioning automatic alarms.
15. Use “negative reporting”. Only report things out of the ordinary.
16. Follow local disaster plans.

APPENDIX C

Media Do's and Don'ts – Interviews

1. Prepare! Have command of the facts.
2. Think about the best way to structure your response to convey the facts clearly.
3. Talk to the reporter beforehand to get an idea of subjects, direction and the general nature of the interview.
4. Never talk “off the record.” Avoid off-hand remarks. Remember that anything you say can be used and attributed to you even if you believe you are speaking “off the record.”
5. Get comfortable.
6. Maintain eye contact with the reporter, not the camera. Don't wear sunglasses.
7. Let your appearance, countenance and speech reflect the seriousness of the situation.
8. Be brief and direct, avoid long responses. Speak in short sound bytes (10 seconds for radio and TV).
9. Don't fall for the waiting game. “Dead air” is the reporter's problem.
10. Expect a reporter to ask the question several times phrased in different ways.
11. Avoid direct disagreement or confrontation. Tactful, but immediate, clarification is the best approach. Correct the information, not the reporter.
12. Never say “No Comment.”
13. Detaining or excluding the media is illegal in California unless they are interfering with an emergency respons, or unless the area is a crime scene (CPC 409.5).
14. Employees have the right to decline a media interview.

APPENDIX D

Region 5 Wildland Fire Investigator Procedures

Introduction:

All fires must be thoroughly investigated to determine cause. Initiation of cause determination must be started with notification of an incident. If probable cause indicates human involvement, an individual trained in fire cause determination should be dispatched to the fire.
(FSM 5130 and FSM 5300)

A Wildland Fire Investigator Type 3 (WFI3) is competent in Origin and Cause Determination. However, due to the expected complexity of litigation, certain fires may require a higher level of certified Wildland Fire Investigator and/or Law Enforcement and Investigations direct involvement.

Initial Procedures

The initial attack incident commander and initial attack forces are responsible for initiating fire cause determination and documenting observations starting with their travel to the fire.

1. Report of a potential/suspected human caused fire
2. Initial Dispatch will include at least one qualified WFI
3. Dispatch will notify the Law Enforcement Investigation (LEI) Patrol Captain
4. Initial Attack Incident Commander (IC) will assess and report to dispatch for notifications/updates
5. If Initial Attack IC cancels the WFI or the WFI is unavailable, the IC becomes responsible for completing the first page of the origin and cause report and notifying the appropriate WFI within 24-hours
6. WFIs are expected to assess the investigative complexity

WFIs are expected to:

- Conduct the investigation
- Document the origin/cause
- Brief LEI Patrol Captain as soon as possible (but within 24-hours)
- Brief IC, excluding sensitive LEI information

WFI Requests Assistance:

- Request through IC needed assistance – higher level of WFI and/or Law Enforcement Officer (LEO)
- IC will place request through dispatch (who will update the Patrol Captain/Supervisory LEO (SLEO))
- Continue investigation until assistance arrives
- If LEI (agency and cooperators) order additional resources, then brief IC
- Lead Investigator will keep IC informed of all investigative resources ordered
- Brief incoming investigator face to face
- Determine roles and responsibilities

Wildland Fire Investigations:

SCOPE OF INVESTIGATION: The Special Agent over Investigations may assign an LEI investigator to complete the fire investigation due to possible criminal, civil and or claims actions. This may limit the scope of the investigation completed by the WFI3.

A WFI3 often investigate non-complex, small fires of a complexity level 4-5 and consistent with:

- Camp fire
- Barbeque fire
- Vehicle fire
- Roadside fire caused by a vehicle
- Cigarette (non-device) fire
- Matches (non-device) fire
- Shooting
- Debris burning
- Unknown cause: No suspects and no witnesses

A higher level of investigator is usually required for fires with a complexity level 1-3 and/or consistent with:

- **Arson: must be referred to LEI for assignment or oversight**
- **Equipment caused fires**
- **Power Line caused fires**
- **Locomotive caused fires**
- **Contractor caused fires**
- **Fires involving extensive loss of acreage or private property**
- **Government (Federal, State and local) personnel starting fires**
- **Fire Service personnel starting fires**
- **Politically sensitive fires**
- **Fires causing bodily injury**
- **Potential claims for or against the Government**
- **Juvenile Firesetters**

WFI DOCUMENTATION:

1. Origin and Cause Report.
2. Incident Report (5300 – 1)
3. Copy of Fire Report (5100 – 29)
4. Additional documentation based on LEI/Fire agreements

Both the Origin and Cause Report and the Incident Report shall be submitted to the LEI Patrol Captain within two weeks of the fire incident.

Law Enforcement and Investigations Responsibility

After receiving the Incident Report and Origin/Cause Report the Patrol Captain will do the following:

1. Will ensure the Incident Report is input into LEIMARS.
2. Will review the Origin and Cause Report for completeness.
3. If necessary, will return the report to the writer for any corrections or additions.
4. If the case is civil and complete, the report will be sent to the Albuquerque Service Center Claims Department for billing. If the Claim is over \$500,000, the appropriate Claims Officer/Province Specialist or both will formally forward the report promptly to Incident Financial Services, Regional Trespass Unit for action.
5. If the case requires further investigation or arson is suspected, immediately notify the local Agent or the Assistant Regional Special Agent in Charge, Investigations
6. Ensure the appropriate Line Officer is briefed.

The following direction is followed on the Los Padres along with the above Regional direction.
FSH 5109.31 Wildfire Cause Determination Handbook
FSH 5109.14 Individual Fire Report Handbook
FSH 5109.18 – 50 – Wildland Fire and Prevention Enforcement and Fire Investigation

As per FSM 5300, FSH 5309.11 and R5 Fire Investigations SOP's

NOTE: THIS APPENDIX IS BEING UPDATED DUE TO CHANGES IN NATIONAL AND REGIONAL POLICY AND DIRECTION. AMENDMENT TO THE FIELD PROCEDURES GUIDE ADDRESSING THIS SECTION WILL FOLLOW.

TYPE OF → INCIDENT	NO CITATION NO SUSPECT NO CAUSE FOUND	NO CITATION BILL FOR COLLECTION FOR SUPPRESSION COST ONLY	CITATION ISSUED MAY ALSO BE A BILL FOR COLLECTION FOR SUPPRESSION COST	ANY OF THE FOLLOWING: - THERE IS CRIMINAL INTENT - SUPPRESSION COST PLUS RESOURCE DAMAGE EXCEED \$60,000 - THERE ARE RELATED SERIOUS INJURIES OR FATALITIES. - WHEN A TORT CLAIM AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT IS PROBABLE. - SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES: - MAJOR HAZMAT SPILL - AIRCRAFT CRASH - CIVIL CASE BETWEEN PRIVATE CITIZENS
QUALIFICATION OF INVESTIGATOR →	LEVEL II	LEVEL II	LEVEL II	LEVEL I
REQUIRED REPORTS →	- ANY STATEMENTS TAKEN - INCIDENT REPORT - MAP - LPF ORIGIN INVEST REPORT - PRELIMINARY INVEST RPT W/NARRATIVE	← SAME	← SAME	FULL CASE REPORT
REVIEW PROCEDURES →	1. PREV. CAPT 2. BC 3. DR (copy) 4. SLEO (orig.)	1. PREV. CAPT. 2. BC 3. DR (copy) 4. SLEO (orig. & 2 copies) 5. CLAIMS DUE IN 30 WORKING DAYS	1. PREV. CAPT. 2. BC 3. DR (copy) 4. SLEO (orig. & 2 copies) 5. CLAIMS DUE IN 30 WORKING DAYS	1. PREV. CAPT./LEAD INV. 2. BC 3. DR 4. SLEO (orig. & 2 copies) 5. FS 6. COLLECTIONS OR CLAIMS
FILING →	DC (DR copy)	DC (DR copy)	SLEO	SLEO

APPENDIX E

The following are the standard operating procedures for Africanized Honeybee (AHB) incidents.

A. DEFINITIONS

1. **AFRICANIZED HONEY BEE (AHBA):** Not visibly distinguishable from the common European Honey Bee (EHB). Only differences are very aggressive behavior and a higher rate of reproduction.
2. **EUROPEAN HONEY BEE (EHB):** The only other kind of honey bee in the continental USA. Only protects immediate area around nest.
3. **ACTIVE SWARM:** Numerous bees flying wildly around, occupying a wide area does not mean "Attacking".
4. **SAFE REFUGE AREA:** Inside structures, vehicles or an area clear of the exclusion zone.
5. **EXCLUSION ZONE:** Area established, minimum 300 feet, away from bee nest or origin of attack.

B. AFRICANIZED HONEY BEE FACTS

1. Africanized honey bees, will attack the head, face, eyes and neck more intensely than other parts of the body.
2. AHB may respond aggressively to disturbances farther than 50-feet away and to vibrating noisy machines (chainsaws and weed whips) farther than 100-feet away.
3. AHB's may deliver hundreds of stings in 1-2 minutes and may pursue a victim up to 1/2-mile or more.
4. Since 1990 only 5 victims have died from AHB stings. All have been the elderly and children because they are especially vulnerable to mass doses of venom and simply could not run away fast enough.
5. Honey bees pollinate more than 90% of cultivated crops. Their pollination affects about every third bite of food that we eat.
6. AHB/EHB venom have same composition. All honey bees die after 1 sting.
7. **HOW MANY STINGS CAN A HUMAN SURVIVE**

- child 22 lbs = 190
- child 26 lbs = 570
- adult 132 lbs = 1,140
- adult 198 lbs =1,960

C. WHAT TO DO IF ATTACKED ON THE FIRE LINE

In a wildland fire situation, extensive surveying for the bee colonies is impractical, and the best one can do is prepare to respond to stinging if it should occur. In most situations the best response is to get away from the site of the nest as fast as possible; in other words RUN! Run away from the nest if you know the location, but if you don't, it's probably best to retreat the way you came. Bees are more likely to pursue you if they can see you clearly, so retreating through brush can be useful, but not if it slows your retreat. Covering your head especially your hair, with your helmet/shroud will reduce the number of stings you receive and may reduce disorientation as long as you can still see well enough to escape quickly. Swatting at the bees will only cause them to be more upset. Although AHB are reported to pursue intruders for up to 1/4-mile, few new bees join the attack once the intruder leaves the vicinity of the nest. The number of attacking bees drops off sharply with distance. When running away never stop or slow down to put on bee hood. Stop when there are few to no bees. Bee hoods are intended for rescue situations, not as a form of refuge.

In serious cases, where retreat is not possible, deploying your fire shelter may be the best alternative. Bees caught under the shelter will go for light at the edge.

If a casualty or life threatening situation occurs within the area, only personnel who are not allergic to bee stings should attempt a rescue. Full PPE (turnouts, gloves, helmet and bee net) must be worn before attempting a rescue. Take a jacket or blanket or some other form of protection to put over the victim's head to prevent further stinging. REMEMBER time and speed is of the essence. Look under section 8 - MEDICAL TREATMENT of the "FIRST RESPONDERS CHECK LIST" for your next step in aiding the victim.

Air drops with foam or retardant may be effective in killing or disorienting the AHB. DO NOT HESITATE TO ORDER AIR DROPS TO PROTECT RESCUER AND VICTIM.

AFRICANIZED HONEY BEE - "FIRST RESPONDERS CHECK LIST"

1. When you are notified to respond to an incident involving AHB try to acquire as much information as possible prior to responding, i.e. exact location of victim(s).
2. When arriving at the incident keep windows up and doors closed while you are sizing up the situation from inside your vehicle. Try to drive as close to the incident for better size up before exiting the vehicle. Be prepared to don full PPE, including protective bee net for your head.
3. Risk analysis - Is the victim down? Is there a swarm in sight? Is swarm large or small? Are several people being attacked?

4. Call for HELP and EVACUATE the area of potential victims.
 5. Isolate Area - Determine where the exclusion or unsafe zone should be (300-foot radius) and also where the safe zone should be established.
 6. Command Post - Set up a command post in a safe area several hundred feet away.
 7. Rescue Procedures:
 - a. Wear full PPE, which should include neck/head bee net and full turnouts. Secure bottom of turnouts with tape or flagging for further protection against stings.
 - b. Lay hose lines. A fog pattern and/or foam will quickly stop attack by changing the "attack odor" in the area and by smothering the bees.
- IMPORTANT NOTE: It is against the law to use soap and water to kill bees for exterminating purposes. However in an "EMERGENCY" situation, with a casualty or when a life is in danger, it is acceptable. Otherwise, a pest control or bee removal company will be notified.
- c. Extract victim. Cover the head of victim with a garment or blanket and quickly remove to exclusion zone.

8. MEDICAL TREATMENT:

- a. Remove stingers using a credit card or something similar using a scraping motion.
- b. Treat for shock.
- c. Keep medical people out of exclusion zone.

APPENDIX F

Phonetic Alphabet

Law Enforcement

A	Adam	N	Nora
B	Boy	O	Ocean
C	Charles	P	Paul
D	David	Q	Queen
E	Edward	R	Robert
F	Frank	S	Sam
G	George	T	Tom
H	Henry	U	Union
I	Ida	V	Victor
J	John	W	William
K	King	X	X-ray
L	Lincoln	Y	Young
M	Mary	Z	Zebra

International

A	Alpha	N	November
B	Bravo	O	Oscar
C	Charlie	P	Papa
D	Delta	Q	Quebec
E	Echo	R	Romeo
F	Foxtrot	S	Sierra
G	Golf	T	Tango
H	Hotel	U	Uniform
I	India	V	Victor
J	Juliatt	W	Whiskey
K	Kilo	X	X-ray
L	Lima	Y	Yankee
M	Mike	Z	Zulu

APPENDIX G

OVERNIGHT CHECK-IN

LOS PADRES COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

General Operating Hours: 0730 – 1800 (Winter)
Fire Season: 0730 – 1830 (Summer)

PH: 805-938-9142 Ext. (0) Business
PH: 805-961-5727 Emergency
FAX: 805-961-5797

[FAX this form to LPCC prior to your overnight trip.]

District Employed:			
Method of Check-In: (IE: radio, cellular phone, satellite phone - provide phone number.) <i>(Unit must be able to check-in at designated times – NO EXCEPTIONS, Reference Health & Safety Code Handbook Section 3-2.)</i>			
Radio Call Sign/Identifier:			
Project Leader Name:			
Number in Group:		USFS SPOT Tracker: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> SPOT ID:	
SPOT Contact: <i>(Recommended to be Supervisor/Work Leader)</i>			
Supervisor/Work Leader Name: <i>(Mandatory Entry)</i>		Office Phone:	
		Home Phone:	
Date In:	Time:	Date Out:	Time:
Entry Location:			
Exit Location:			
Does your project require work prior to or later than normal operating hours? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, advise Dispatch if unable to utilize the phone for check-in or check-out so arrangements can be made to receive your radio call. If using a phone, call the LPCC On-Call Dispatcher at 805-961-5727.			
REMARKS: <i>(Indicate check-in times for after hours.)</i>			

*Check-in is **required** twice a day between 0730-0830 and between 1600 to one hour prior to LPCC going out-of-service. If a unit fails to check-in at required or designated times, the LPCC On-Call Dispatcher will be notified

[This portion of form for LPCC use.]

DAY	AM <i>(Time)</i>	PM <i>(Time)</i>	DISPATCHER	LOCATION OF UNIT
Sunday			/	/
Monday			/	/

Tuesday			/	/
Wednesday			/	/
Thursday			/	/
Friday			/	/
Saturday			/	/

Closed Out By: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____

(This form is to be kept in the "Next Day Slot" for unit daily check-in.) Revised: 04/2/2014

APPENDIX H

Supervisor's Office Radio Identifiers		(06/05/2014)
Supervisor 1	Forest Supervisor	Robert Baird
Supervisor 2	Deputy Forest Supervisor	Ken Hefner
Comm 21	IRM Manager	Dave Johnson
Comm 25	Telecom	Patrick Marty
Construction 6	Forest Road Manager	Debbie Evans
Construction 63	Equipment Operator	Vacant
Construction 64	Laborer	Vacant
Engineering 6	Forest Engineer	Mia Schiattone
Engineering 61	North Zone Area Engineer	Brian Cole
Engineering 63	Central Zone Area Engineer	Richard Nielsen
Engineering 64	South Zone Area Engineer	David Kennedy
Ecosystem 6	Ecosystems Planning Staff Officer	Susan Shaw
Ecosystem 61	Forest Veg/Fuels Manager	VACANT
Ecosystem 611	Forest Silviculturist	Greg Thompson
Ecosystem 612	Asst. Veg/Fuels/NEPA	Vacant
Ecosystem 613	Forestry Tech. Fuels	Vacant
Ecosystem 614	Forestry Tech. Fuels	Vacant
Ecosystem 615	Inspector	Vacant
Ecosystem 616	Inspector	Vacant
Ecosystem 617	Inspector	Vacant
Ecosystem 618		Ken Hensur
Ecosystem 621	Forest Planner & NEPA Team Leader	Kyle Kinports
Ecosystem 622	Information Specialist	Vacant
Ecosystem 623	GIS	Vacant
Ecosystem 63	Forest Biologist	Kevin Cooper
Ecosystem 631	Forest Hydrologist	Kelsha Anderson
Ecosystem 632	Forest Range Admin.	Vacant
Ecosystem 633	Forest Botanist	Lloyd Simpson
Ecosystem 634	Wildlife Biologist	Annette Howell
Ecosystem 635	Range Technician	Patrick Lieske
Ecosystem 636		Vacant
Ecosystem 637		Vacant
Ecology 6	Province Ecologist	Check with ANF or SBNF
Lands 61	Asst. Forest Lands/Minerals Staff	Vicki Collins
Lands 62	Forest Minerals Program Manager	Jonathan Schwartz
Lands 63	Lands Officer	Vacant
Lands 64	Lands Officer	Veronica Garza

Lands 67	Documents Examiner	Jan Benton
Range 6	Range	Gary Montgomery-FPO
Geology 6	Province Geologist	Vacant
Heritage 6	Heritage Program	Loreen Lomax
Heritage 61	Tribal Liaison	Pete Zavalla
Heritage 65	Archeologist	As Assigned
Heritage 66	Archeologist	As Assigned
Heritage 67	Archeologist	As Assigned
Information 6	PAO	Andrew Madsen
Information 63	Visitor Info./Front Desk	Jennifer Gray
Recreation 6	Recreation, Lands and Engineering Staff Officer	Vacant
Recreation 61	Assistant Recreation Officer	Jeff Bensen
Recreation 63	Forest Surveyor	Vacant

Repair 6	Fleet Manager	Diana Cole (Detail)
Repair 3	Zone Inspector-MRD, SLRD, & SBRD	Paul Hornberger
Repair 5	Zone Inspector-ORD & MPRD	Buddy Parrish
Repair 4	Inspector	Vacant
Safety 6	Forest Safety Officer	Tony Martinez
Wildlife 6	Forest Wildlife Biologist	Kevin Cooper
Wildlife 61	Province Biologist	Vacant
Wildlife 62	Resource Information Specialist	Vacant

D453	Special Agent	Grand Ely
D450	Special Agent	Alex Lomvarious
7 Charles 1	Law Enforcement Officer - Patrol Captain	Servando Alfonso
7 Edward 1	Law Enforcement Officer	Roberta Wright
7 Edward 2	Law Enforcement Officer	Kelly Brown
7 King 3 (K9 Unit)	Law Enforcement Officer	Darrell Scott
7 Edward 4	Law Enforcement Officer	Yvette Orellana
7 Edward 5	Law Enforcement Officer	Russ Tuttle
7 Edward 7	Law Enforcement Officer	Brian St. Clair
Chief 1	Chief	Carolyn Landon
Chief 2	Deputy Chief	James Harris
Division 2	SMRB Division	Mark Nunez
Battalion 21	SMRB Battalion	Andrea Helming
Captain 21	SMRB Captain	Mike Rivera
Captain 22	SMRB Captain	David Sewell
Battalion 22	Training Battalion	Sheryl Woods
Battalion 23	Fire Planner	David Dukart
Division 6	ECC Manager	Linda Lowe
Battalion 61	Assistant ECC Manager	John Meyers
Battalion 62	Assistant ECC Manager	Kate Rodriguez
Captain 61	Dispatch Captain	Chad Holladay
Captain 62	Dispatch Captain	Ben Spahr
Captain 63	Dispatch Captain	Vacant
Captain 64	Dispatch Captain	Jeffery Jasberg
	Dispatcher	Monica Herrera
	Dispatcher	Joe Buongiorno
	Dispatcher	Vacant

Monterey Ranger District Radio Identifiers

(06/05/2014)

Ranger 1	District Ranger	Tim Short
Admin 1	Admin Support Assistant	Joni Van Pelt
Admin 11	Admin Support Clerk	Lynn Shaughnessy-Olson
Admin 12	Information Assistant	Larry Razzano
Construction 61	Zone Engineer-MRD/SLRD	Vacant
Heritage 1	Zone Archaeologist-MRD/SLRD	Robert Strickland
Recreation 1	Recreation/Lands Officer	Vacant
Recreation 11	Recreation Assistant	Tom Murphey
Recreation 12	Recreation Tech.	Larry Weaver –FPO
Recreation 13	Recreation Tech	Vacant
Recreation 14	Recreation Tech	Vacant
Recreation 15	Recreation Tech.	Vacant
Resource 11	Resource Officer	Jeff Kwasny
Resource 12	Resource Assistant	Vacant
Wilderness 1	Wilderness/Trail Manager-Recreation	Pat Bailey
Wilderness 11	Wilderness Patrol	Michael Sullivan
Wilderness 12	Wilderness Patrol	Steve Benoit (volunteer)
Wilderness 13	Wilderness Patrol	Michael Herd (volunteer)
Wilderness 14	Wilderness Patrol	Betsy MacGowen (volunteer)
Wilderness 15	Wilderness Patrol	Gary Newsome (volunteer)
Wilderness 16	Wilderness Patrol	Vacant
Wilderness 17	Wilderness Patrol	Joe Anzini (volunteer)
Wilderness 18	Wilderness Patrol	Lynn Moncher (volunteer)
Wilderness 19	Wilderness Patrol	Maria Ferdin (volunteer)
Wilderness Crew 1-1	Trail Crew	Vacant
Wilderness Crew 1-2	Trail Crew	Vacant
Division 1	Monterey Division Chief	Pete Harris
Battalion 11	Inland Battalion Chief	Tony Zavalla
Battalion 12	Coastal Battalion Chief	Conrad (Curt) Schwarm
Battalion 13	Acting Battalion Chief	As Assigned
Engine 15	Mission Creek	Captain Nick Valentin
Engine 16	Nacimiento Engine	Captain David Goldstein
Engine 17	Pacific Valley Engine	Captain Casey Allen
Engine 18	Big Sur Engine	Captain Charlie Glendenning
Engine 19	Arroyo Seco Engine	Captain Keith Hughes
Patrol 17	Pacific Valley FPT	Capt. James “Duke” Krenkel-FPO

Patrol 18	Big Sur FPT	Captain Steve Dean-FPO
Patrol 19	Arroyo Seco FPT	Captain Derrick Smith
Prevention 11	Big Sur Prevention Unit	As assigned
Superintendent 1	Monterey Crew 1	Supt. Kevin Poyner
Captain 1A	Monterey Crew 1	Vacant
Captain 1B	Monterey Crew 1	Captain Harold Cook

All fire resources with pickup trucks or vans will identify themselves as “Utility ##”.

Santa Lucia Ranger District Radio Identifiers

(06/05/2014)

Ranger 3	District Ranger	Nathan Rezeau
Admin 3	Customer Service Assistant	Theresa Krelle
Admin 31	Information Assistant	Jose Hernandez
Admin 32	Customer Service Clerk	Adelina Maier
Recreation 3	Asst. Recreation Officer	Alicia Sanchez
Recreation 31	Recreation Technician	Vacant
Recreation 32	Recreation Technician	Rick Smith
Recreation 33	Recreation Technician	Vacant
Recreation 34	Recreation Technician	Helen Tarbet-FPO
Recreation 35	Recreation Technician	Bill Decker
OHV 3	Recreation Tech – OHV	Lloyd McWilliams-FPO
OHV 31	Recreation Tech – OHV	Bruce Whitcher
OHV 32	Recreation Tech – OHV	Rich MacPhee
OHV 33	Recreation Tech – OHV	Rudy Uribe
OHV 34	Recreation Tech – OHV	Vacant
OHV 35	Recreation Tech – OHV	Vacant
Wilderness 3	Wilderness/Trail Manager	Joe Duran-FPO
Wilderness 31	Wilderness Patrol	Vacant
Wilderness 32	Wilderness Patrol	Vacant
Resource 3	Resource Officer	Melody Fountain
Resource 31	Resource Assistant	Vacant
Range 31	Range Technician	Vacant
Division 3	Division Chief	Tom Plymale
Battalion 31	Battalion Chief	Gary Helming
Battalion 32	Battalion Chief	Nic Elmquist
Battalion 33	Acting Battalion Chief	As Assigned
Engine 31	Pozo Engine	Captain Jerrod Krenkel
Engine 335	Pine Canyon Engine	Captain Jason Mitchell
Engine 37	Cuyama Engine	Captain Louis DeLaRosa
Engine 338	Figueroa Engine	Captain Pete Stephenson
Patrol 34	Arroyo Grande-Pozo FPT	Capt. Chip Laugharn-FPO
Patrol 37	Colson FPT	Capt. David Dahlberg
Patrol 38	Figueroa FPT	Captain Matt Guzman
Helicopter 527	Arroyo Grande Flight Crew	Superint. Kevin Murray
Crew 527	Arroyo Grande Flight Crew	Captain John Kaisersatt
Crew 3	Arroyo Grande Crew 3	Superintendent Mike Hickey
Crew 3	Arroyo Grande Crew 3	Captain 3A Phil Hernandez
Crew 3	Arroyo Grande Crew 3	Captain 3B Craig Melia
Crew 7	Santa Lucia - Type II Casual Crew	As needed

Dozer 3	Pine Canyon Dozer	Brian Baxter /Robert Taylor
Water Tender 3	Pine Canyon Water Tender	Owen Clift

All fire resources with pickup trucks or vans will identify themselves as “Utility ##”.

Santa Barbara Ranger District Radio Identifiers

(06/05/2014)

Ranger 4	District Ranger	John Smith
Admin 4	Customer Service Assistant	Vacant
Admin 41	Customer Service Clerk	Reece McElligot
Admin 42	Receptionist	James Lopez
Heritage 4	Zone Archeologist-SBRD & ORD	Steve Galbraith
Engineer 63	Engineering Officer	Richard Nielsen
Recreation 4	Recreation Officer	Vacant
Recreation 41	Asst. Recreation Officer	Vacant
Recreation 42	Recreation Tech.	Kyah Laporta
Recreation 43	Recreation Tech.	Vacant
Recreation 44	Recreation Tech.	Christie Tarman
Recreation 45	Recreation Tech.	Vacant
Recreation 46	Recreation Tech.	Larry Griffith
Recreation 47	Recreation Patrol	Warren Gibbs
Recreation 49	Los Prietos Boys Camp Crew	Vacant
Wilderness 41	Wilderness Patrol	As Assigned
Wilderness 42	Wilderness Patrol	As Assigned
Wilderness 43	Wilderness Patrol	As Assigned
Wilderness 44	Wilderness Patrol	As Assigned
Wilderness Crew 4	Trail Crew	Vacant
Resource 4	Resource Officer	Vacant
Resource 41	Resource Assistant	Valerie Hubbart
Wildlife 4	Zone Biologist-SBRD, ORD, & MPRD	Vacant
Division 4	Central Division Chief	Mark Von Tillow
Battalion 41	Battalion Chief	Vacant
Battalion 42	Battalion Chief	Jay Enns
Battalion 43	Acting Battalion Chief	As Assigned
Engine 41	San Marcos Engine	Captain Brad Christensen
Engine 342	Los Prietos Engine	Captain Dave Valencia
Engine 343	Foothill Engine	Captain Rob Thibault

Santa Barbara Ranger District Radio Identifiers – (continued)		
Engine 44	Rincon Engine	Captain Mike Scott
Engine 46	Gibraltar Engine	Capt. Nicolas Kostechko
Engine 47	Santa Ynez Engine	Captain Brian Berry
Patrol 41	San Marcos FPT	Captain Eric Verdries
Patrol 42	Los Prietos FPT	Captain Eric Garcia
Patrol 43	Relief FPT	As needed
Patrol 44	Front Country FPT	Captain Mark Gerwe
Helicopter 528	Santa Ynez Helicopter	Superintendent –Brian Sexton
Crew 528	Santa Ynez Helitac	Captain Jerick Domingues
Crew 4	Los Padres Hotshots	Superintendent Steve Molacek
Crew 4A	Los Padres Hotshots	Captain 4A Chris Woods
Crew 4B	Los Padres Hotshots	Captain 4B Mat Aoki
Dozer 4	Los Prietos Dozer	Aaron Penton / John Blake
Water Tender 4	Los Prietos Water Tender	Staffed by Module 41

All fire resources with pickup trucks or vans will identify themselves as “Utility ##”.

Ojai Ranger District Radio Identifiers		
		(06/05/2014)
Ranger 5	District Ranger	Sue Exline
Admin 5	Customer Service Assistant	Cindy Burkhart
Admin 51	Customer Service Clerk	Vacant
Admin 52	Information Asst.	Julie Bryan
7 Edward 5	Law Enforcement	Russel Tuttle
Recreation 5	Recreation/Lands Officer	Charlie Robinson-FPO
Recreation 51	Assistant Recreation Officer	Diane Cross-FPO
Recreation 52	Wilderness/Trails Manager	Heidi Anderson-FPO
Recreation 53	Rec Tech	Mike Porter
Wilderness 51	Trail Volunteer	Peter Wilder
Wilderness 52	Trail Volunteer	Mickey McTigue
Wilderness 53	Trail Volunteer	Carol Day
Wilderness 54	Trail Volunteer	Kim Coakley
Wilderness 55	Trail Volunteer	Jerry Miller
Wilderness 56	Trail Volunteer	Matt Spencer
Wilderness 57	Trail Volunteer	Don Loomer
Wilderness 58	Trail Volunteer	Bryan Conant
Wilderness 59	Trail Volunteer	Craig Carey
Resource 5	Resource Officer	Irvin Fernandez
Botany 6	Forest Botanist	Lloyd Simpson
Engineer 64	Engineer Ojai/Mt. Pinos	David Kennedy
Division 5	Division Chief	Kevin Grant
Battalion 51	Battalion Chief	Mike Strawhun
Battalion 52	Battalion Chief	Tony Ayala
Battalion 53	Acting Battalion Chief	As Assigned
Engine 51	Casitas Engine	Captain Isaac Baeza
Engine 352	Ojai Engine	Captain Jeff Stevens
Engine 53	Temescal Engine	Captain Tom Starvish
Engine 54	Sespe Engine	Captain Mark Alvarado
Engine 55	Wheeler Gorge Engine	Captain Andres Juarez
Water Tender 5	Casitas Water Tender	Staffed by Module 51
Patrol 51	Ojai Front FPT	Captain Maeve Juarez
Patrol 53	Temescal FPT	Captain Sarah Stillwell
Helicopter 699	Casitas Type 1	Captain Tracy Dott
Crew 8	Sundowner - Type II Casual Crew	As Assigned

All fire resources with pickup trucks or vans will identify themselves as “Utility ###”.

Mt. Pinos Ranger District Radio Identifiers

(06/05/2014)

Ranger 7	District Ranger	Roy James Morris
Admin 7	Admin Assistant	Vacant
Admin 71	Admin Support	Vacant
Admin 72	Information Assistant	Richard Howell
Heritage 7	Archaeologist	Vacant
Recreation 7	Recreation/Lands Officer	Vacant
Recreation 71	Recreation Assistant	Loreigh Brannan
Recreation 72	Recreation Tech.	Ian Lauchlan-FPO
Recreation 73	Recreation Tech.	Vacant
Recreation 74	Recreation Tech.	Vacant
Recreation 75	Recreation Tech.	Vacant
Recreation 76	Recreation Tech.	Vacant
Recreation 77	Recreation Tech.	Vacant
Recreation 78	Recreation Tech.	Vacant
Recreation 79	Recreation Tech.	Vacant
OHV 71	OHV Manager	Susan Bailey-FPO
OHV 72	OHV Tech.	Vacant
OHV 73	OHV Tech	Vacant
OHV 74	OHV Tech	Vacant
Resource 7	Resource Officer/Timber Program Support	Ivana Noel
Resource 72	Resource Technician	Vacant
Resource 73	Resource Technician	Vacant
Resource 74	Resource Volunteers	As Assigned
Resource 75	Resource Volunteers	As Assigned
Nordic 7	Nordic Ski Unit	As Assigned
Nordic 71	Nordic Ski Unit	As Assigned
Nordic 72	Nordic Ski Unit	As Assigned
Nordic 73	Nordic Ski Unit	As Assigned
Division 7	Division Chief	John Abell
Battalion 71	Battalion Chief	Derek Steidley
Battalion 72	Battalion Chief	Vacant
Battalion 73	Acting Battalion Chief	As Assigned
Engine 371	Chuchupate Engine	Captain Roberto Moreno
Engine 72	Ozena Engine	Captain Ryan Bridgen
Engine 73	Apache Saddle Engine	Captain Chris Wright
Engine 74	Los Alamos Engine	Captain Jamie Cope
Engine 75	Lockwood Engine	Captain Charles Price
Patrol 73	Chuchupate FPT	Captain Sean Wolf
Patrol 75	Ozena FPT	Captain Justin Haley
Helicopter 530	Chuchupate Helicopter	Superintendant Dean Hall

Crew 530	Chuchupate Helitack	Brad Corbin

All fire resources with pickup trucks or vans will identify themselves as “Utility ##”.