

A: UNIT DESCRIPTION

Los Angeles County, one of California's original 27 counties, was established on February 18, 1850. Originally the County occupied a comparatively small area along the coast between Santa Barbara and San Diego, but within a year its boundaries were enlarged from 4,340 square miles to 34,520 square miles, an area sprawling east to the Colorado River.

In 1853, a bill was introduced to divide the eastern portion of Los Angeles County and San Bernardino County was formed. During subsequent years, Los Angeles County slowly ebbed to its present size, the last major detachment occurring in 1889 with the creation of Orange County. Los Angeles County remains one of the nation's largest counties with 4,081 square miles, an area 800 square miles larger than the combined area of the states of Delaware and Rhode Island. Of the 4,081 square miles, 1,741 square miles are flat, 1,875 square miles are mountains, 246 square miles are comprised of hills, there are 131 square miles of island (Santa Catalina and San Clemente), 59 square miles of mountain valleys, and 28 square miles of marshland.

Los Angeles County includes the islands of San Clemente and Santa Catalina. It is bordered on the east by Orange and San Bernardino Counties, on the north by Kern County, on the west by Ventura County, and on the south by the Pacific Ocean. Its coastline is 81 miles long.

Los Angeles County has the largest population (9,818,605; 2010 Census) of any county in the nation, and is exceeded by only eight states. Approximately 25 percent of California's residents live in Los Angeles County.

The Board of Supervisors, created by the state Legislature in 1852, is the governing body. Five supervisors are elected to four-year terms by voters within their respective districts. The Board has executive, legislative and quasi-judicial roles. It appoints all department heads other than the assessor, district attorney and sheriff, which are elective positions.

As a subdivision of the state, the County is charged with providing numerous services that affect the lives of all residents. Traditional mandatory services include fire protection, law enforcement, property assessment, tax collection, public health protection, public social services and relief to indigents. Among the specialized services are parks and recreation, lifeguard, flood control, water conservation, fire, forestry including brush clearance, fuel modification, vegetation management, environmental review, fire plan and many diversified cultural activities.

There are 88 cities within the County, each with its own city council. All of the cities, in varying degrees, contract with the County of Los Angeles to provide municipal services. Forty cities contract for nearly all of their municipal services. More than 65 percent of the County is unincorporated. For the one million people living in those areas, the Board of Supervisors is their "city council" and County departments provide the municipal services.

The 2011-2012 County adopted budget is approximately \$23.303 billion. Twenty-six percent of the revenue comes from the state, 30% from the federal government, 15% from property taxes, and 29% from other sources. The largest percentage of the budget, 27%, goes to pay for social services, while 20% is spent on public protection and 25% on health services.

The County, with 101,296 budgeted employees, is the largest employer in the five-county region. Of these, 31,568 of the positions are in law and justice; 28,772 are in health services; and 21,405 are in social services. The spectrum of job listings, from clerk to truck driver, sanitarian to psychiatrist, scientist to scuba diver, and attorney to helicopter pilot, encompasses nearly every trade and profession and illustrates the complexity of County government.

The County of Los Angeles Fire Department

The history of the County of Los Angeles Fire Department started in the late 1800s with the formation of two separate departments. The County Forester, in charge of protecting natural resources and responsible for planting and maintaining the landscape, and the County Fish and Game Warden, who was assigned the additional position of County Fire Warden. On May 8, 1911 the County Board of Supervisors created the County of Los Angeles Board of Forestry and later becoming the County of Los Angeles Forestry Department.

In 1919, over 135,000 acres of wildland fires blackened the County of Los Angeles prompting the merging of these two separate departments and resulting in a greater emphasis on fire suppression and creating the County Forester and Fire Warden. Between September 1923 and 1925, 31 separate fire districts were formed; the first two being in Signal Hill and Santa Monica Canyon.

In 1956, the late Fire Chief Emeritus Keith E. Klinger created the visionary Lakewood Plan, allowing incorporated cities within the County to contract with the Department for fire protection services. Today, 58 cities are served by the County of Los Angeles Fire Department which staffs a total of 163 engine companies, 31 truck companies, 79 paramedic units, and numerous other pieces of specialized apparatus.

The County of Los Angeles Fire Department is credited with the creation of the nation's second Firefighter Paramedic Program and the nation's first 911 Emergency Calling System. Throughout its history, the Department has emerged as a leader in the fire service on local, regional and national levels, growing to become the nation's second largest fire protection agency.

Operating 9 divisions, 22 battalions, 169 fire stations and 11 fire suppression camps, the County of Los Angeles Fire Department answers over 297,000 emergency calls annually averaging 815 calls a day. Additionally, the Department has Planning, Information Management, Fire Prevention, Air and Wildland, Lifeguard, Forestry and Health Hazardous Materials Divisions which provide valuable services to the more than 9 million people who reside in the 3.6 million housing units located throughout the Department's 3,248 square mile area.

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Los Angeles County Fire Department is to protect lives, the environment, and property by providing prompt, skillful, and cost effective fire protection and life safety services.

CORE VALUES

Integrity – Teamwork – Caring – Courage – Commitment – Community

Fire Department VISION

The Los Angeles County Fire Dept. will be an exemplary organization acclaimed for our national reputation, our regional strength, and our hometown attentiveness as we provide fire protection and life safety services



Vegetation of Los Angeles County

The vegetative ecosystem present on most of the watersheds in Los Angeles County is *chaparral*. The term applies to the shrubby vegetation seen on both coastal and inland hillsides. Chaparral can be separated into two types, soft chaparral (usually called coastal sage scrub and the taller hard chaparral. Chaparral is dominated by evergreen and drought deciduous shrubs 1 to 15 feet tall. Most of these plants are recognized by their tough, leathery leaves that reduce water loss in our dry climate. Many chaparral plant species contain volatile oils which produce a strong odor and increase their flammability. Common examples include various species of Ceanothus, Manzanita, Sage, Sumac, Toyon, and Chamise.

Chaparral ecosystems are very efficient at controlling erosion and protection watersheds. The deep root systems of these plants help stabilize slopes and allow them to thrive in the dry Mediterranean climate of Southern California. Chaparral plant communities are fire adapted and can integrate fire as part of their life cycle.



Fuel Model B- Chaparral



Fuel Model C- Pine Grass Savannah

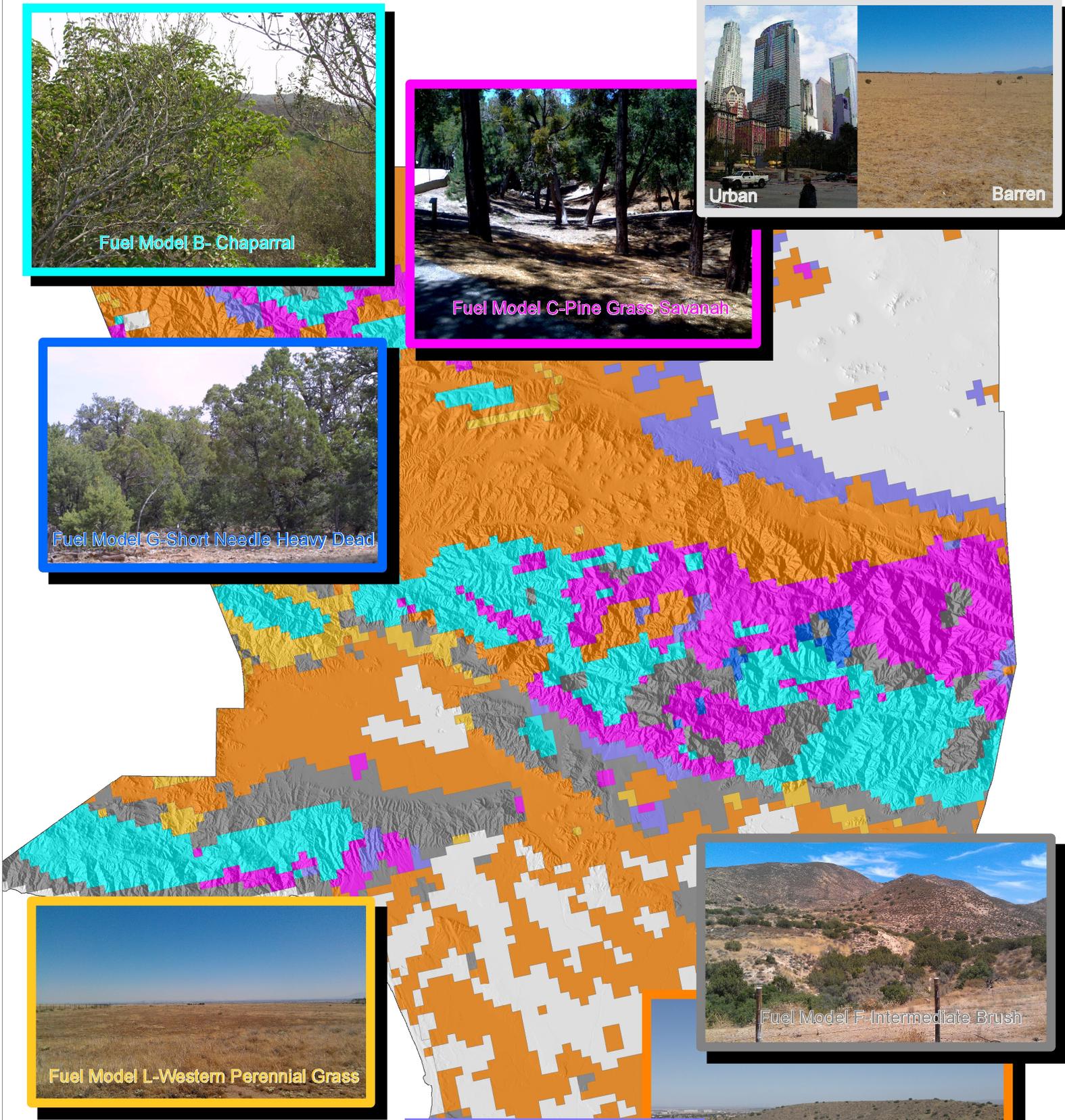


Urban

Barren



Fuel Model G- Short Needle Heavy Dead



Fuel Model L- Western Perennial Grass



Fuel Model F- Intermediate Brush



Agriculture



Fuel Model T- Sagebrush

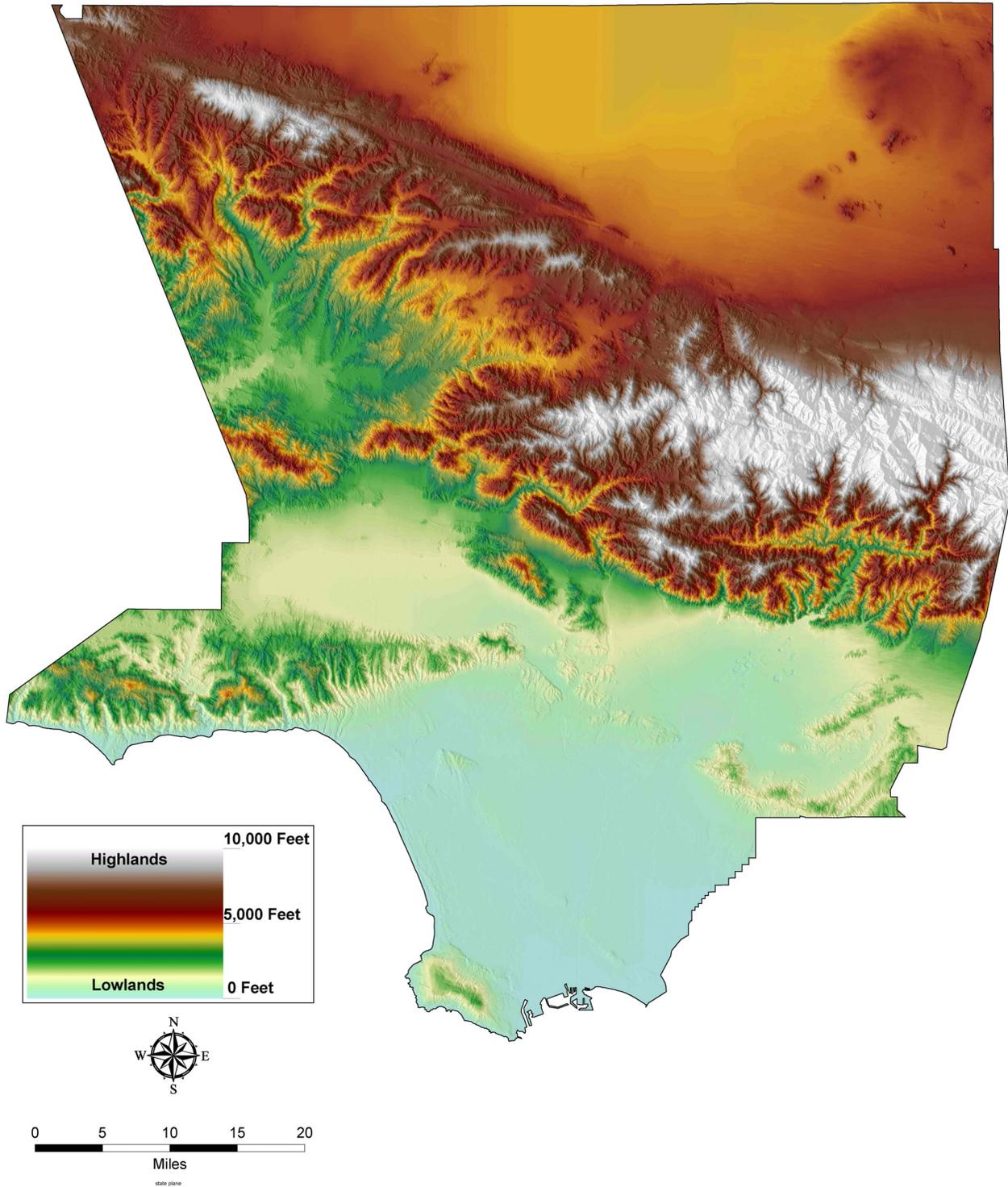
NFDRS Fuel Models of Los Angeles County



Topography of Los Angeles County

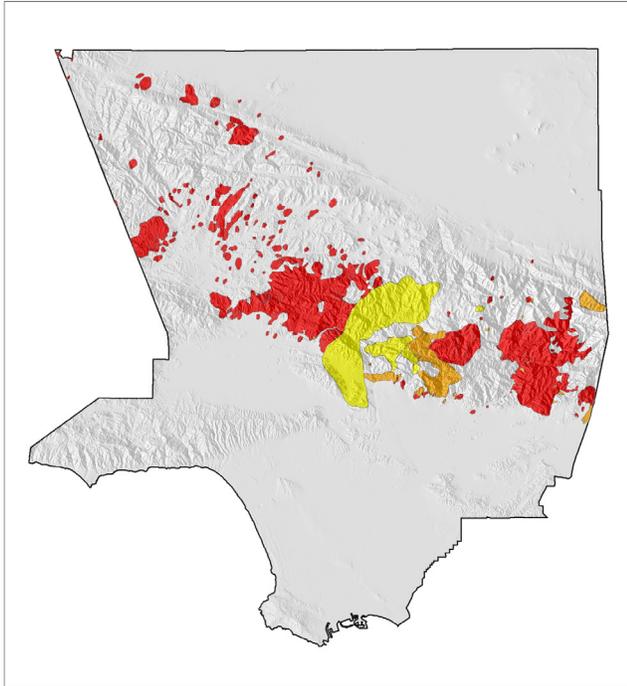
Los Angeles County encompasses a land area of 4,000 square miles. 47% of this area is mountainous, while the remainder consists of alluvial valleys, coastal plains, and high desert. The mountains ranges within the County run from east to west. The main canyon drainages flow north and south. This natural topography has created airflow patterns linking the desert area with the Pacific Ocean. During periods of high meteorological pressure zones over the deserts, hot, dry, northerly winds known as Santa Ana's follow these paths. The high frequency of fires in these areas has earned them the name fire corridors. Prominent fire corridors in Los Angeles County include Santa Monica Mountains, Santa Susana and San Gabriel Mountains.

County of Los Angeles Elevation

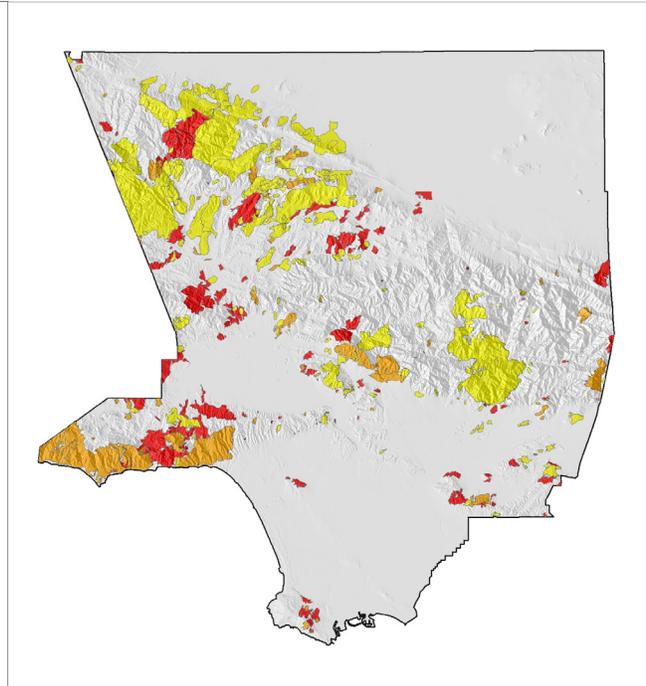


Fire History of Los Angeles County

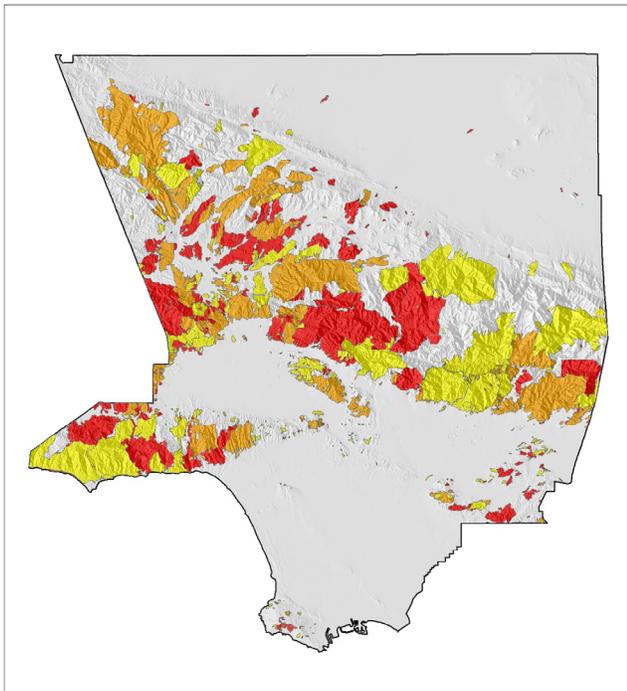
The County of Los Angeles and the State of California have experienced many large damaging and costly wildfires. A historical look at the damaging and costly wildfires indicates that all other threats to life, property and the environment pale in comparison. In one wildfire incident, the "Paint Fire" in Santa Barbara, more structures were lost at a higher cost, than individual structure fires occurring in a ten-year period (1991-2000). Considering that the County has experienced many catastrophic fires of this nature, it is evident that addressing the wildfire problem is a top priority of the County of Los Angeles Fire Department.



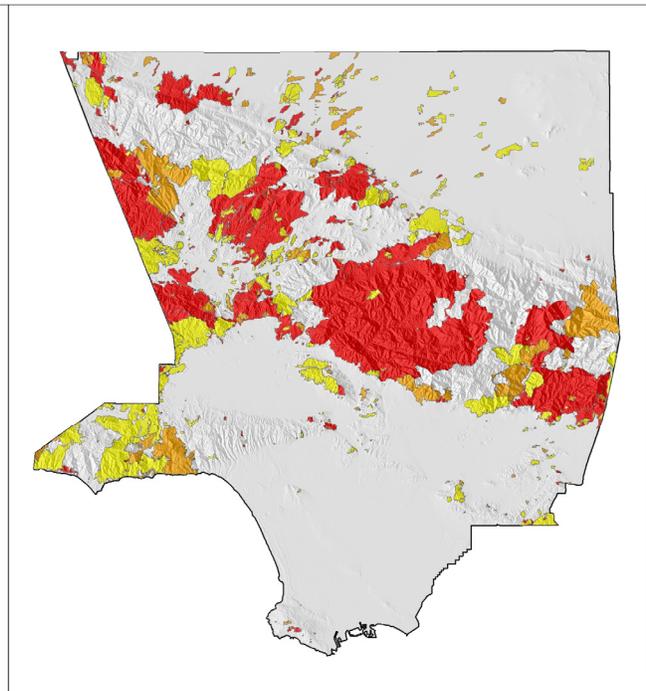
1890s-1910s



1920s-1940s



1950s-1970s



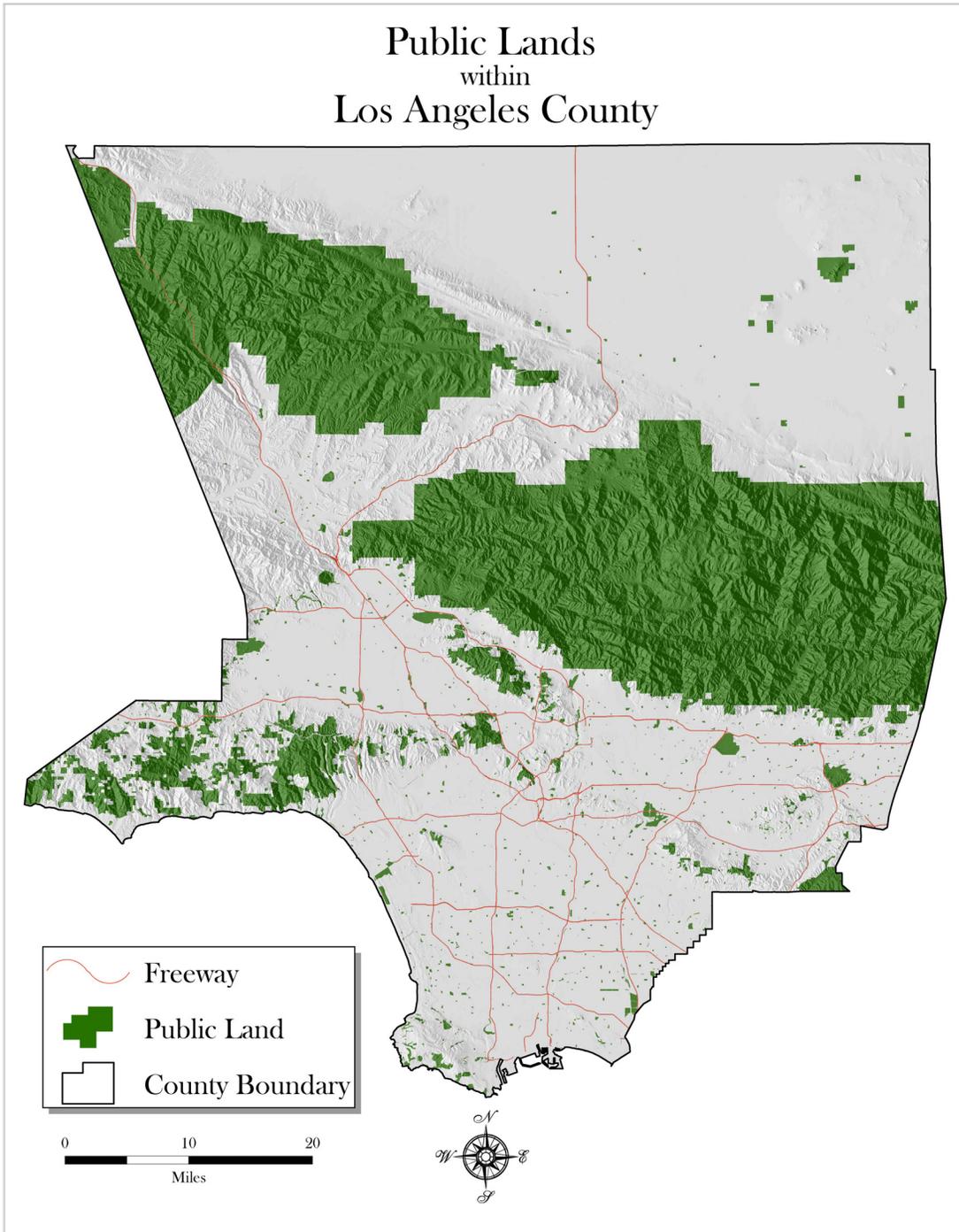
1980s-2000s



County of Los Angeles
Fire History

SIGNIFICANT FIRES IN CALIFORNIA

Fire	Year	Lost Homes
Bel Air	1961	505
Oakland/Berkeley	1991	3,403
Painted Cave	1991	600
Kinneloa	1993	157
Old Topanga	1993	388
Southern California	2003	over 3,000
Southern California	2007	over 1,500
Southern California	2008	over 1,000
Southern California	2009	over 100

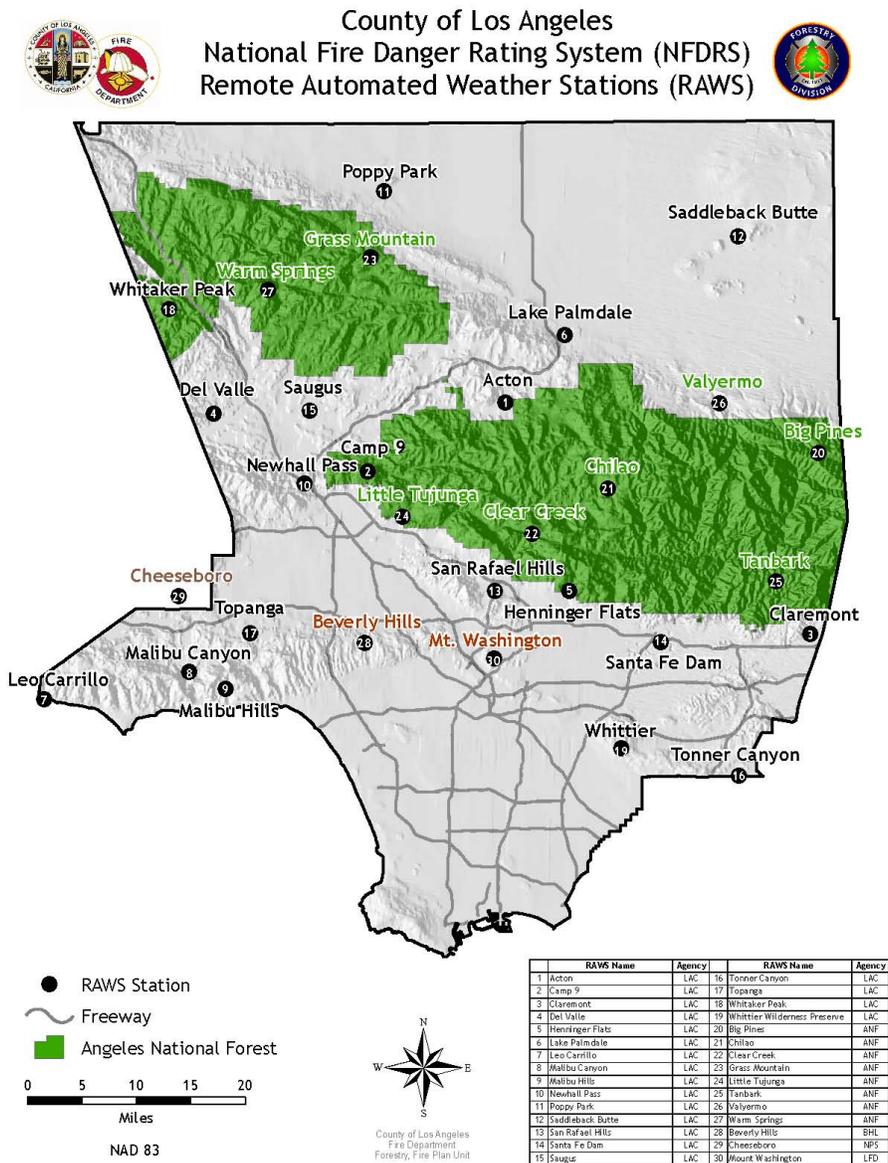


Weather of Los Angeles County

Weather is recognized as the most critical element in fire behavior. Loss of property, many injuries and fatalities are directly related to a weather factor. The County of Los Angeles Fire Department recognizes the importance of weather and climate, and the available technology allows the effective and accurate collection of weather information.

In the 1980's, CALFIRE implemented RAWs to improve and automate weather detection and reporting throughout the state. The County of Los Angeles invested in the Remote Automated Weather System RAWs technology starting in 1990. The data is displayed in tabular and graphic formats on various public websites. These sites also act as multi-agency RAWs data collection and distribution systems. RAWs data from CALFIRE, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forester Service, National Park Service and others are collected and shared by the interested participants.

The County of Los Angeles Fire Department RAWs systems are located at strategic sites throughout the county to detect general and local weather and climate conditions. The RAWs station is solar powered and automatically detects weather conditions such as Air Temperature, Relative Humidity, Wind Speed and Direction, Fuel Moisture and Temperature, Barometric Pressure and Precipitation. RAWs transmits the information via GOES satellite every hour. The host server receives, compiles, sorts and files the data for downloading into a local agency computer. The information can be displayed on maps, charts and graphs to show the weather picture throughout the state. Historical data can also be accessed to show weather patterns for specified areas and times.



Daily Fire Danger Report

The Daily Fire Weather Forecast is a tool for firefighting personnel to use in determining staffing levels, response, and control of wildland fires. The forecast and staffing levels are provided daily and transmitted to all sites and units upon receipt by the Department's Command and Control Division as an administrative message on mobile data terminals (MDT) and by e-mail. The information below explains these daily messages:

The County of Los Angeles Fire Department produces a Daily Fire Weather Forecast by processing wildland fire weather data from manual and Remote Automated Weather Stations (RAWS) that it operates, or acquires data from other agencies located in Los Angeles County. These agencies include the City of Beverly Hills, National Park Service, and Angeles National Forest. RAWS observations and historical data can be accessed daily at <http://fire.lacounty.gov/Forestry/FireWeatherDangerRawsMap.asp>.

These observations are reported electronically to the Weather Information Management System (WIMS) in Boise, Idaho between 1300 and 1330 hours and are processed by the National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS). A few of the stations are seasonal and do not report during the off season. Department personnel from the Henninger Flats Forestry Unit query WIMS each afternoon at 1400 hours to adjust weather data and enter manual weather station data. <http://fire.lacounty.gov/Forestry/FireWeatherDanger.asp>

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIRE DEPARTMENT



FIRE DANGER ANALYSIS



THRESHOLD=105-LA Basin
 THRESHOLD=94-Malibu
 THRESHOLD=140-Santa Clarita
 THRESHOLD=222-High Country
 THRESHOLD=116-Antelope Valley

DATE FORECASTED FOR: **August 17, 2011**

AREA (ZONE)	STATION NAME	NEARBY FS	STA. NO. MODEL	BURN. INDEX	TEMP. (F)	HUM. (%)	WIND (MPH)	FUEL STICK (%)
LA BASIN	SANTA FE DAM (RAWS)	44	045437B	43	98	24	6	5
	HENNINGER FLATS	66	045439B	67	90	32	18	6
	SAN RAFAEL (RAWS)	19	045451B	43	95	28	7	6
	WHITTIER W.P.(RAWS)	28	045446B	43	95	38	11	7
	CLAREMONT (RAWS)	62	045443B	46	96	25	7	5
	TONNER CYN (RAWS)	119	045453B	34	89	44	8	8
AVERAGES				46	94	32	10	6

MALIBU	CHESEBORO (RAWS)	125	045313B	57	93	24	11	5
	MALIBU (RAWS)	70	045433B	28	87	45	3	8
	BEVERLY HILLS (RAWS)	7	045442B	55	97	26	12	6
	LEO CARRILLO (RAWS)	99	045447B	29	76	67	12	11
	MALIBU CYN (RAWS)	67	045452B	47	86	54	22	9
AVERAGES				43	88	43	12	8

SANTA CLARITA VALLEY	ACTON (RAWS)	80	045438F	121	101	7	9	2
	DEL VALLE (RAWS)	76	045445F	45	98	17	10	4
	SAUGUS (RAWS)	111	045412F	97	98	10	11	3
	NEWHALL PASS (RAWS)	124	045454F	49	99	13	10	4
AVERAGES				78	99	12	10	3

HIGH COUNTRY	CAMP #9 (RAWS)	123	045441B	197	89	16	24	4
	WHITAKER I-5 (RAWS)	149	045448B	206	89	14	12	3
AVERAGES				202	89	15	18	4

ANTELOPE VALLEY	POPPY PARK (RAWS)	112	045440T	73	100	9	9	2
	LK. PALMDALE (RAWS)	131	045450T	102	100	4	15	2
	SADDLEBACK (RAWS)	114	045444T	41	102	3	3	2
AVERAGES				72	101	8	9	2

	LA	MA	SC	HI	AV	TOTAL
ADJECTIVE RATING FOR TODAY:	M	M	V	E	H	HIGH
NUMBER OF STATIONS REPORTING:	6	5	4	2	3	20
PERCENTAGE REPORTING:	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

FUEL MODELS: NFDRS = B - BRUSH, F - YOUNG OPEN MIXED CHAPARRAL, AND T - SAGEBRUSH-GRASS TYPES
 RAWS: LAC - REMOTE AUTOMATED WEATHER STATION
 RATING: L - LOW, M - MODERATE, H - HIGH, V - VERY HIGH, E - EXTREME

Wildland Fire Protection Strategy

Prevention

The most effective way to limit damage and loss due to wildfire is to prevent all but the most blatant ignitions due to arson or unforeseeable circumstances. The focus of the entire Department is on prevention through educational programs, support to Fire Safe Councils, development and enforcement of fire codes and building codes in the Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, Fire Planning, Vegetation Management, Brush Clearance, Environmental Review and Fuel Modification Programs. These programs are focused on awareness and mitigation of fire causes, fire spread potential, total costs and effects of fire damage associated with the protection of life, property and the environment. The Department's Fire Plan Unit coordinates the efforts and activities of these programs with the intent of creating efficient and timely Pre-Fire Management projects.

Vegetation Management

Vegetation management, as it relates to wildland fire, refers to the total or partial removal of high fire hazard grasses, shrubs, or trees. This includes thinning to reduce the amount of fuel and modification of vegetation arrangement and distribution to disrupt fire progress. In addition to fire hazard reduction, vegetation management has other benefits. These include increased water yields, improved habitat for wildlife, reduction of invasive exotic plant species, and open access for recreational purposes.

The Vegetation Management Program (VMP) is a cost-sharing program that focuses on the use of prescribed fire, mechanical, biological and chemical means, for addressing wildland fire fuel hazards and other resource management issues on State Responsibility Area (SRA) and Local Responsibility Area (LRA) lands. The use of prescribed fire mimics natural processes, restores fire to its historic role in wildland ecosystems, and provides significant fire hazard reduction benefits that enhance public and firefighter safety.

VMP allows private landowners to enter into a contract with CAL FIRE to use an integrated vegetation management plan to accomplish a combination of fire protection and resource management goals. The Forestry Division's Vegetation Management Unit and the Air and Wildland Division's Prescribed Fire Office implement the VMP projects which fit within the Department's priority areas (e.g., those identified through the fire plan) and are considered to be of most value to the County will be completed. The Vegetation Management Program typically treats about 40,000 acres each year statewide.

Brush Clearance

The Brush Clearance Program is a joint effort between the County of Los Angeles Fire Department and the County of Los Angeles Department of Agricultural Commissioner/Weights and Measures, Weed Hazard and Pest Abatement Bureau (Weed Abatement Division). This unified enforcement legally declares both improved and unimproved properties a public nuisance, and where necessary, requires the clearance of hazardous vegetation. These measures create "Defensible Space" for effective fire protection of property, life and the environment. The Department's Brush Clearance Unit enforces the Fire Codes as it relates to brush clearance on improved parcels, coordinates inspections and compliance efforts with fire station personnel, and provides annual brush clearance training to fire station personnel.

Fuel Modification

The Fuel Modification Program objective is to create the Defensible Space necessary for effective fire protection in newly constructed and/or remodeled homes within the County's Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZ). Fuel modification reduces the radiant and convective heat, and provides valuable defensible space for firefighters to make an effective stand against an approaching fire front and fire brands. Fuel modification zones are strategically placed as a buffer to open space, or areas of natural vegetation and generally would occur surrounding the perimeter of a subdivision, commercial development, or isolated development of a single-family dwelling.

The fuel modification plan identifies specific zones within a property which are subject to fuel modification. A fuel modification zone is a strip of land where combustible native or ornamental vegetation has been modified and/or partially or totally replaced with drought-tolerant, low-fuel-volume vegetation.

The Fuel Modification Unit provides guidelines and reviews the landscape and irrigation plans submitted by the property owner for approval before construction or remodeling of a structure. The fuel modification plans vary in complexity and reflect the fire history, the amount and type of vegetation, the arrangement of the fuels, topography, local weather patterns, and construction, design and placement of structures.

Environmental Review

The Environmental Review Unit works with the County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning in implementing existing environmental ordinances. The unit personnel review all County Oak Tree Permit applications submitted to the Department of Regional Planning and develop recommendations for implementation. Additionally, the unit personnel produce environmental documentation and recommendations such as non-significant impact documents, negative declarations and

mitigation measures consistent with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates for construction projects and developments. The Environmental Review Unit ensures that the statutory responsibilities of the County of Los Angeles Fire Department, Forestry Division are addressed in the project planning phase.

Passive Protection

When the inevitable wildfire does occur, the primary protection of life, property, and the environment will come from passive protection such as defensible space (fuel reduction/brush clearance), fire-resistive landscaping, fire-resistive construction and good housekeeping. Sufficient firefighting water sources must be on site for use by the property owner and/or the fire department. Moreover, residents must have the means of self-evacuating and escaping danger through safe and sufficient egress routes while maintaining appropriate ingress routes for responding fire equipment. The sum effect of passive protection is a force multiplier for active firefighting resources. A single firefighting resource may protect many more structures when passive protection is properly employed. In some cases, firefighting resources may not be necessary at all thus freeing them for other uses.

Pre-Fire Management

Fire Plan Unit Pre-Fire Engineer; The County Pre-Fire Engineer coordinates the creation of the Unit Fire Plan and then assist with its implementation. Under the direction and authority of the Forester and Fire Warden/Fire Chief, the County Pre-Fire Engineer works with unit chief officers (Battalion, Division and Deputy Chiefs) and stakeholders to develop the Unit Fire Plans which are designed to achieve the goals and objectives of the 2010 Strategic Fire Plan for California. The County Pre-Fire Engineer and unit staff work with many stakeholders/cooperators (federal, state and local government entities, Fire Safe Councils, individual citizens and many other organizations) to assist with the development and implementation of their Fire Plan. Each CAL FIRE Unit and Contract County has a funded position for a Pre-Fire Engineer. The Pre-Fire Engineers in all CAL FIRE Units and most Contract Counties are Deputy Foresters/Fire Captains. The program in which the Pre-Fire Engineer works varies from unit to unit and includes the following: Prevention; VMP; Resource Management; Administration; and in some cases directly for the Unit Chief.

Fire Suppression

The most effective time to control a wildfire is in the incipient stages when intensities are lower and the perimeter is small. The combined resource attack is a coordinated suppression effort including ground assets (engines, crews & dozers), aviation assets (fixed and rotary wing), passive fire protection measures, and command elements. Using in-place passive fire protection systems, incident commanders weave the varied active fire suppression assets into an aggressive and coordinated fire fighting effort.

Community Participation

Fire Safe Councils (FSC)

Fire safe councils are grassroots community-based organizations which share the objective of making California's communities less vulnerable to catastrophic wildfire. Fire safe councils accomplish this objective through education programs and fire hazard reduction projects such as shaded fuel breaks or home structure hardening to protect area residents against an oncoming wildfire and to provide fire fighters with a place to fight the oncoming fire. The first fire safe councils started in the early 1990s, and there are now over 200 statewide. Through the Fire Plan Unit the Department supports these community-based organization and efforts. In early 2000's, the Los Angeles County Fire Department set in motion the support mechanism to the FSC. Currently, there are more than 25 active Fire Safe Councils in Los Angeles County.



Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT)

The Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program educates people about disaster preparedness for hazards that may impact their area and trains them in basic disaster response skills, such as fire safety, light search and rescue, team organization, and disaster medical operations. Using the training learned in the classroom and during exercises, CERT members can assist others in their neighborhood or workplace following an event when professional responders are not immediately available to help. CERT members also are encouraged to support emergency response agencies by taking a more active role in emergency preparedness projects in their community. In June 2003, the Los Angeles County Fire Department began offering the FEMA-approved 20 hour CERT training curriculum to the cities and communities we serve. The program operates from the Public Affairs Section under the direction of a fire captain who serves as the Department CERT coordinator.



Priority Landscapes of Los Angeles County

The recent *California's Forests and Rangelands: 2010 Assessment* prepared by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Fire and Resource Assessment Program (FRAP) presents an analysis of trends, conditions, and the development of priority landscapes in California. The assessment showed that in addition to communities in the wildland urban interface being a high priority from the threat of wildfire, rangelands and protected habitats in the Los Angeles County are high priority areas as well.

California law requires periodic assessments and strategic plans be developed to inform policy decisions on the state's forest and rangeland resources. In addition, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Forest Service State and Private Forestry Redesign Program has provided states with funding and direction to take a focused and systematic approach to evaluate opportunities for state-federal agency partnering for stronger forest management. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection's (CAL FIRE) Fire and Resource Assessment Program (FRAP) is addressing both requirements with this document. This assessment highlights key issues, resource status and trends and priority landscapes for the subsequent strategy document, which will provide a framework for state and federal programs to support good forest and rangeland stewardship in California.

The State Mandate

By state law (Public Resource Code 4789) CAL FIRE must periodically assess California's forest and rangeland resources. The last assessment was completed in 2003 (<http://frap.fire.ca.gov/assessment2003/>) by the Fire and Resource Assessment Program (FRAP), a unit within CAL FIRE whose mission is to produce these periodic forest assessments. Results are used by the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection (BOF) to develop and update a forest policy statement for California. The last BOF statement was finished in 2007 and reflects various strategies designed to address key issues defined by the 2003 assessment

(http://www.bof.fire.ca.gov/board_joint_policies/board_policies/policy_statement_and_program_of_the_board/policyprogram_050107.pdf).

The Federal Mandate

The 2008 federal Farm Bill amended the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act to provide for development of state forest resource assessments and related resource strategies. Among other things, the intent of the amendments is to facilitate identification of priority forest landscape areas, to underscore work needed to address issues on these landscapes, and to frame and focus related strategies and actions.

The U.S. Forest Service State and Private Forestry Program (S&PF) in 2008 "redesigned" its approach to reflect these plans and funding strategies, and Program Redesign has strongly shaped the approach CAL FIRE has taken with the California 2010 Assessment.

The 2010 effort covers two components of the Redesign approach:

- Statewide Assessment of Forest Resources – provides an analysis of forest conditions and trends in the state and delineates priority rural and urban forest landscape areas.
- Statewide Forest Resource Strategy – provides long-term strategies for investing resources to address priority landscapes identified in this assessment, focusing where federal investment can most effectively stimulate or leverage desired action and engage multiple partners.

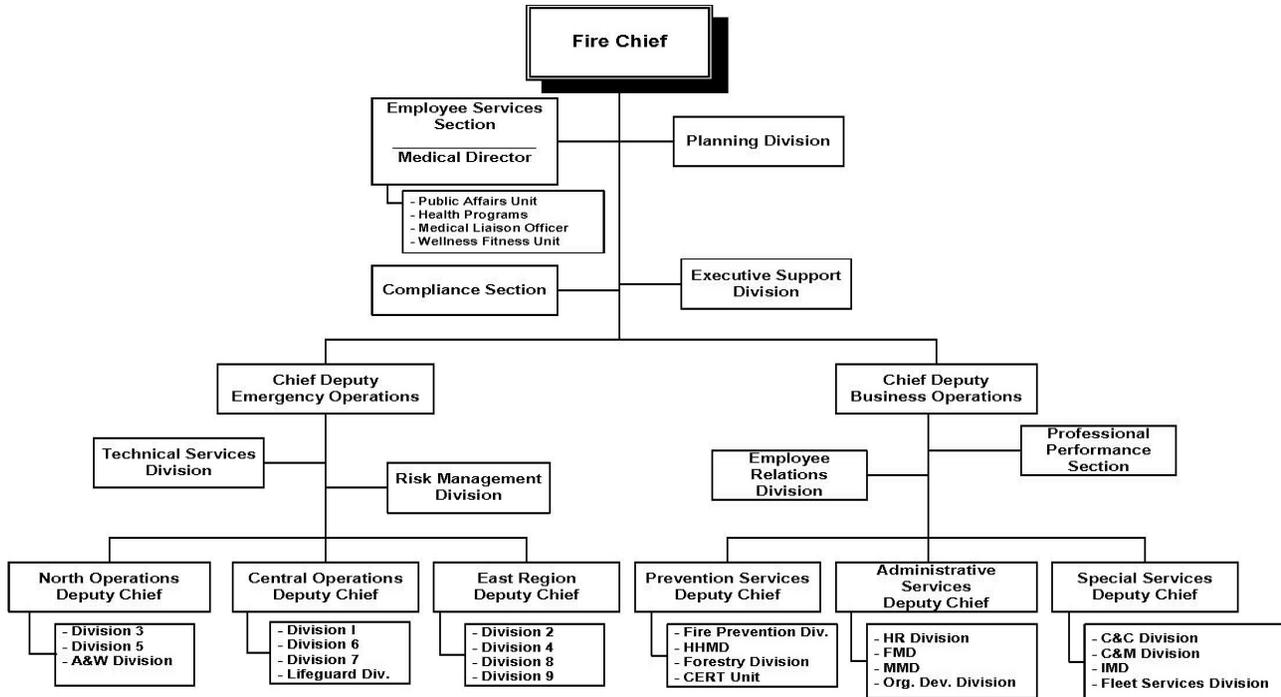
The Redesign approach emphasizes, where possible, use of available data and of a spatial framework for analysis and to delineate priority landscapes. The focus is on incorporating existing plans and information within states. Some categories of plans are specified, such as the state wildlife plan and community wildfire protection plans. Outreach to stakeholders is encouraged, though the outreach process and extent is left to the states. However, a requirement exists to seek input from specified stakeholder categories or entities such as federal management agencies, the state wildlife agency, the urban forest council and others.



B: UNIT PREPAREDNESS AND FIREFIGHTING CAPABILITIES

The County of Los Angeles Fire Department currently has 169 fire stations (including FS55 and FS155 on Catalina Island), 220 fire engines (including 500 series), 13 ladder trucks, 26 quints, 94 paramedic squads, 35 patrols, 11 wildland fire suppression camps, 8 bulldozers, 7 helicopters, 3 USAR teams, 1 USAR Task Force, 97 Lifeguards vehicles and rescue boats, 23 Prevention Offices, 12 Forestry Units and numerous other response vehicles and facilities. The Department serves the unincorporated areas of the County as well as 58 incorporated cities.

The County of Los Angeles Fire Department has a contractual agreement with CAL FIRE to provide wildland fire protection on state responsibility areas (SRA). The Gray Book is an Exhibit of the "Contract County Agreement" which identifies resource allocations, which CAL FIRE considers necessary for the protection of SRA and provides funding accordingly. In the Los Angeles County the Gray Book provides for twenty three (23) stations and fire prevention staffing.

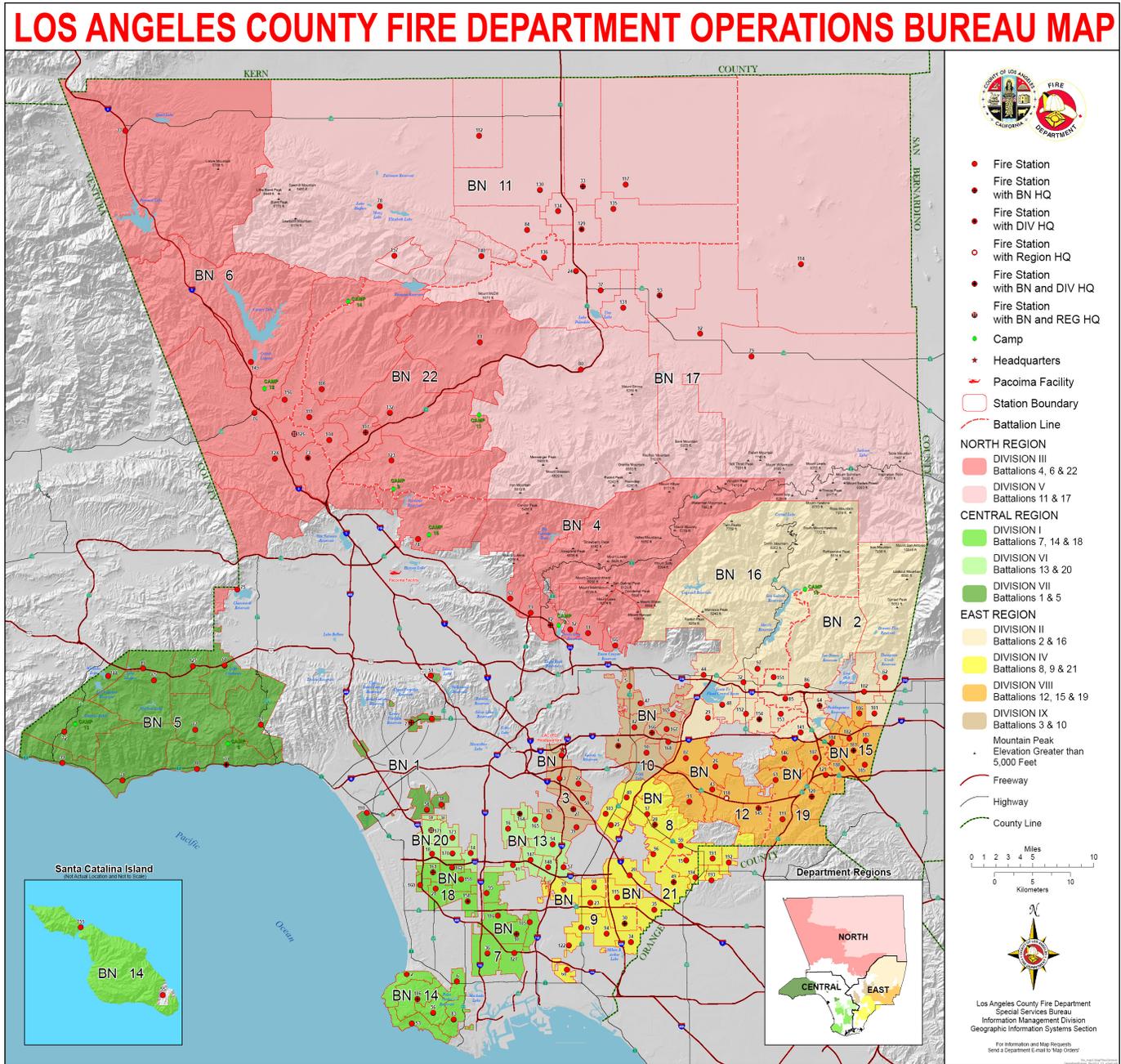


As mentioned in other areas of this document, "initial attack" is the focus of all wildfire suppression activities for the County of Los Angeles Fire Department. With so much emphasis placed on quickly extinguishing all wildfires, it might seem that all fire in the wildland is a bad thing. Quite to the contrary, fire is absolutely a necessary element in the County's ecosystem. Since too many assets are at risk to allow the natural occurrence of wildfire, integrated vegetation management including controlled burns are recommended to take the place of naturally occurring wildfire.

The human element is always the number one priority for all fire suppression efforts. Many rules and guidelines have been developed to stress firefighter and public safety during wildfires. These rules and guidelines can be helpful for the layperson to understand why firefighters may say or do certain things related to wildfire. Some of these rules and guidelines are: "The Ten Standard Firefighting Orders," "The Eighteen Watch out Situations," "Common Denominators of Fire Behavior on Tragedy and Near-miss Forest Fires," "LCES - Lookouts, Communications, Escape Routes, Safety Zones," "Look Up, Look Down, Look Around." With all wildfires, certain strategic and tactical actions must take place. From the time of alarm to the abandonment or closure of a wildfire, one single unified entity must be in command of the incident. To accomplish this, all fire agencies in the County and in the State, for that matter, use the Incident Command System (ICS). Tactically all wildfires must be anchored, which means that a secure starting point is established from which all other strategic and tactical decision-making can build upon.

Once a wildfire grows beyond the initial attack stage where there are assets at risk, particularly in the wildland/urban interface/intermix, two additional dimensions are added to the already complex nature of wildland firefighting. In addition to anchoring and flanking the fire, to narrow the flame front, firefighting resources must also be committed to protecting assets out in front of the fire and resources must be left to protect assets from residual embers and fire after the fire passes through.

The County of Los Angeles Fire Department operational area is divided in three (3) Regions, Nine (9) Divisions, and Twenty two (22) Battalions.



Cooperative Fire Services

Mutual Aid

In emergency services, mutual aid is an agreement among emergency responders to lend assistance across jurisdictional boundaries. This may occur due to an emergency response that exceeds local resources, such as a disaster or a multiple-alarm fire. Mutual aid may be ad hoc, requested only when such an emergency occurs. It may also be a formal standing agreement for cooperative emergency management on a continuing basis, such as ensuring that resources are dispatched from the nearest fire station, regardless of which side of the jurisdictional boundary the incident is on. Agreements that send closest resources are regularly referred to as "automatic aid agreements". Current agreements are:

- Los Angeles County Operational Area Mutual Aid Plan
- California Fire Master Mutual Aid Agreement
- California Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management (CFMA) and Stafford Act Response Agreement

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES HELISPOTS

HELISPOT	BN	Thomas Guide	HELISPOT	BN	Thomas Guide
1 C	3	635 F 4	73 C	6	4550 J 7
2 A	14	792 E 7	74 B	4	482 G 6
7 A	1	592 F 1	75 A	6	H / 498 H 7 (Ventura Co)
12 A	4	535 H 2	75 B	6	480 D 6
17 A	8	677 D 4	75 D	6	532 G 1
19 A	4	535 A 6	76 C	6	4549 B 1
19 C	4	534 J 5	76 D	6	H
19 D	4	565 A 3	76 F	6	4459 J 4
24 D	17	4196 E 2	77 A	6	H
24 E	17	4285 D 3	77 D	6	H
44 A	16	537 E 5	77 E	6	H
44 B	16	567 H 2	77 H	6	H
44 C	16	568 E 4	77 K	6	H
51 A	1	563 G 6	78 A	11	4193 B 7
53 A	14	822 G 4	78 C	11	4102 G 4
53 B	14	823 D 5	78 D	11	H
53 C	14	822 F 5	78 E	11	H
55 A	14	5923	78 F	11	H
55 B	14	Catalina Island	79 A	17	4378 F 1
55 C	14	Catalina Island	79 B	17	4470 grid 4559 D 2
56 A	14	823 B 3	79 C	17	4469 G 1
58 C	1	673 B 3	79 D	17	I
62 A	2	571 H 2	80 B	17	4465 B 2
63 B	4	4643 grid 4724 H 6	80 C	17	4463 J 7
63 D	4	4645 grid 4725 C 5	81 A	22	4373 E 2
63 E	4	503 E 4	81 B	22	4373 F 5
65 A	5	588 B 2	82 A	4	535 E 3
66 A	4	566 G 1	83 A	14	823 G 6
67 A	5	588 F 5	86 A	2	569 J 3
68 A	5	589 D 2	86 C	2	570 B 4
69 A	5	560 A 6	88 A	5	628 H 7
69 B	5	629 H 1	88 B	5	628 H 7
70 B	5	630 E 2	90 A	10	636 J 4
70 C	5	629 H 5	97 A	16	509 grid 539 E 2
71 A	5	628 C 3	99 B	5	626 J 6
72 B	5	586 H 6	102 A	2	570 J 3

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PORTABLE TANKS

HELISPOT	BN	Thomas Guide	PTS	BN	Thomas Guide
107 C	22	4551 H 2	P 12 Z	4	535 G 4
108 A	22	4461 C 4	P 62 Z	2	571 E 6
111 B	22	4550 J 2	P 66 Z	4	566 F 1
112 C	11	3924 A 3	P 69 Y	5	629 H 1
112 D	11	3834 A 7	P 69 Z	5	590 C 5
114 A	17	4199 H 3	P 70 Z	5	629 E 3
117 C	11	4017 J 6	P 71 Z	5	667 D 1
118 B	12	678 G 5	P 80 W	17	4464 A 6
120 A	19	680 E 1	P 80 Y	17	4465 B 5
123 A	22	4642 F 4	P 81 Z	22	4373 F 5
123 B	22	4641 F 1	P 99 Y	5	626 D 6
124 A	6	4640 D 2	P 99 Z	5	626 B 6
124 B	6	4549 J 6	P 106 Z	14	793 D 4
125 A	5	558 E 5	P 107 Z	22	4552 A 3
130 A	11	4015 A 6	P 108 Z	22	4460 H 1
131 A	17	4287 A 7	P 121 Z	19	680 E 1
132 A	22	4552 J 1	P 132 Z	22	4462 H 6
140 A	11	4193 G 1	P 151 Z	2	569 E 5
140 B	11	4193 J 3	P 156 Y	6	4281 F 3
140 C	11	4193 J 6	P 192 Z	21	709 A 2
141 A	2	600 C 7			
144 A	5	527 C 5 (Ventura Co)			
144 B	5	586 F 1 (Ventura Co)			
145 B	12	709 C 1			
149 A	6	4369 H 5			
149 D	6	H			
156 A	6	4281 F 3			
182 A	15	600 F 4			

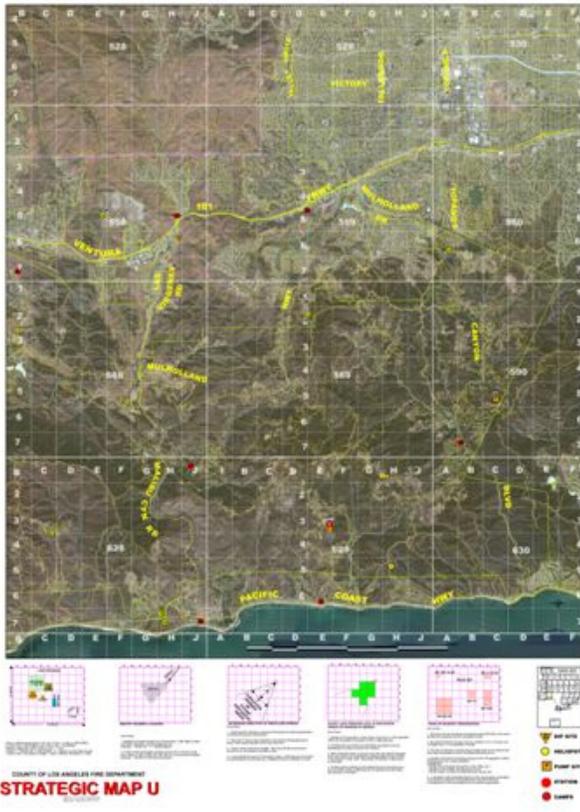
DIP SITES

DIP SITES

DIP SITE	BN	Thomas Guide	DIP SITE	BN	Thomas Guide
D 6 Z	14	794 B 6	D 88 Z	5	628 H 7
D 24 Z	17	4194 C 5	D 90 Z	10	637 A 6
D 37 Z	17	4286 A 4	D 92 Z	17	4377 D 7
D 48 Z	16	598 D 2	D 97 W	16	507 grid 508 A 5
D 53 Z	14	823 E 6	D 97 X	16	568 H 3
D 59 Z	8	707 H 2	D 97 Y	16	509 grid 539 C 6
D 63 Z	4	4645 grid 4725 D 5	D 97 Z	16	509 grid 539 F 1
D 65 Y	5	588 D 5	D 99 Z	5	626 B 3
D 65 Z	5	588 B 4	D 102 Z	2	570 J 5
D 68 Y	5	559 D 6	D 108 Z	22	4281 grid 4282 G 1
D 68 Z	5	559 F 5	D 119 Z	19	679 E 4
D 70 Y	5	631 B 3	D 120 Y	19	680 A 2
D 72 Z	5	586 H 6	D 120 Z	19	680 E 4
D 74 X	4	4642 G 7	D 123 Y	22	4641 F 2
D 74 Y	4	503 E 2	D 123 Z	22	4641 F 2
D 74 Z	4	502 H 2	D 124 Y	6	4550 C 5
D 76 Z	6	H	D 124 Z	6	4550 E 7
D 77 Y	6	H	D 125 Z	5	558 H 7
D 77 Z	6	H	D 126 Z	6	4550 E 3
D 78 X	11	4102 F 3	D 141 Z	2	600 C 5
D 78 Y	11	4101 J 2	D 144 X	5	557 D 5
D 78 Z	11	H	D 144 Y	5	Ventura Co 556 G 7
D 79 Z	17	4471 grid 4561 B 5	D 149 Z	6	4369 J 2
D 86 Z	2	570 E 5	D 169 Z	10	597 H 3

Additional Incident Management Resources

Example of Strategic Maps



Example of Logistics Maps



Example of Tactical Topographic Maps

