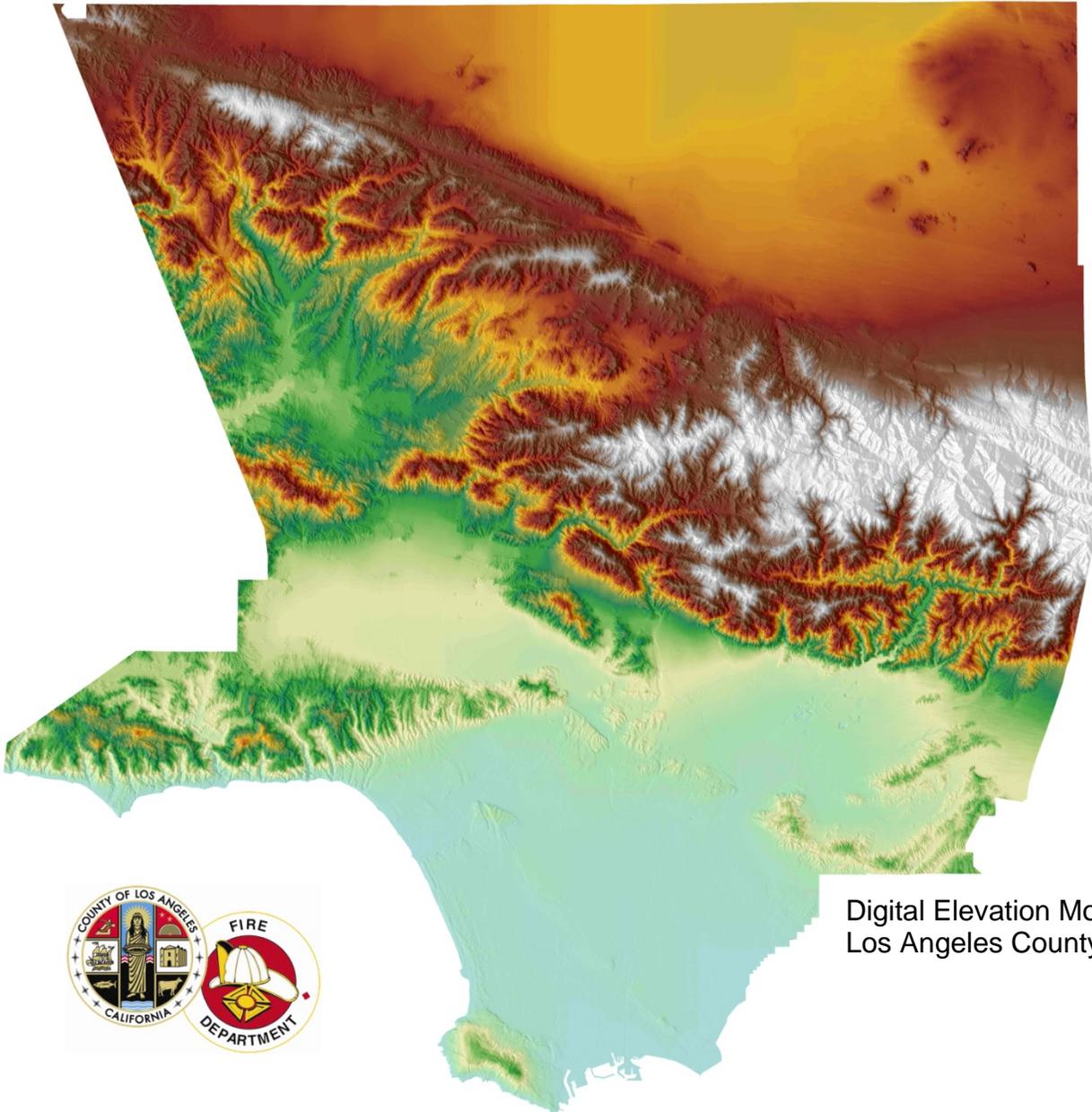


County of Los Angeles Fire Department Strategic Fire Plan



Digital Elevation Model of
Los Angeles County



Last update: June 1 2012

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SIGNATURE PAGE

Unit Strategic Fire Plan developed for the County of Los Angeles:

This Plan:

- Was collaboratively developed. Interested parties, Federal, State, City, and County agencies within the Unit have been consulted and are listed in the plan.
- Identifies and prioritizes pre fire and post fire management strategies and tactics meant to reduce the loss of values at risk within the Unit.
- Is intended for use as a planning and assessment tool only. It is the responsibility of those implementing the projects to ensure that all environmental compliance and permitting processes are met as necessary.

Unit Chief

Daryl L. Osby, Fire Chief
Forester and Fire Warden

Date

Pre-Fire Engineer

J. Lopez, Acting Assistant Chief
Forestry Division

Date

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2010 Strategic Fire Plan for California is the first statewide fire plan developed through a collaborative effort between the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE). The Plan recognizes that fire will occur in California and works to answer the question of “how do we utilize and live with that risk of wildfire?” The 2010 Plan builds upon the concept first developed in the 1996 California Fire Plan, which led to collaborative efforts in fire prevention. A copy of the 2010 Strategic Fire Plan for California can be found at <http://cdfdata.fire.ca.gov/pub/fireplan/fpupload/fpppdf668.pdf>

The vision of the 2010 Strategic Fire Plan: A natural environment that is more resilient and man-made assets which are more resistant to the occurrence and effects of wildland fire through local, state, federal, and private partnerships.

The 2010 Strategic Fire Plan outlines seven goals focused on enhancing the protection of lives, property, and natural resources from wildland fire, as well as improving environmental resilience to wildland fire.

Each of the goals is meant to build upon the previous one; the seven goals are listed below:

1. Identify and evaluate wildland fire hazards and recognize life, property and natural resource assets at risk, including watershed, habitat, social and other values of functioning ecosystems. Facilitate the sharing of all analyses and data collection across all ownerships for consistency in type and kind.
2. Articulate and promote the concept of land use planning as it relates to fire risk and individual landowner objectives and responsibilities.
3. Support and participate in the collaborative development and implementation of wildland fire protection plans and other local, county and regional plans that address fire protection and landowner objectives.
4. Increase awareness, knowledge and actions implemented by individuals and communities to reduce human loss and property damage from wildland fires, such as defensible space and other fuels reduction activities, fire prevention and fire safe building standards.
5. Develop a method to integrate fire and fuels management practices with landowner priorities and multiple jurisdictional efforts within local, state and federal responsibility areas.
6. Determine the level of fire suppression resources necessary to protect the values and assets at risk identified during planning processes.
7. Address post-fire responsibilities for natural resource recovery, including watershed protection, reforestation and ecosystem restoration.

The County of Los Angeles is one of six “contract counties” (Los Angeles, Kern, Ventura, Orange, Santa Barbara, and Marin), which has executed a contract with the State of California to provide wildland fire protection on state responsibility areas (SRA). The County of Los Angeles Fire Department has the responsibility as a contract county to implement the 2010 State Strategic Fire Plan for California in Los Angeles County. As such the County of Los Angeles County Fire Department functionally operates as a Unit of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) and is responsible for all Strategic Fire Plan activities within the County. This plan, the *County of Los Angeles Unit Fire Plan*, replaces the previous unit fire plan: *County of Los Angeles Fire Department Pre-Fire Management Plan 2004*.



SECTION I: UNIT OVERVIEW

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 4,083 square miles, an area 500 square miles larger than the combined area of the states of Delaware and Rhode Island. Of the 4,083 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.

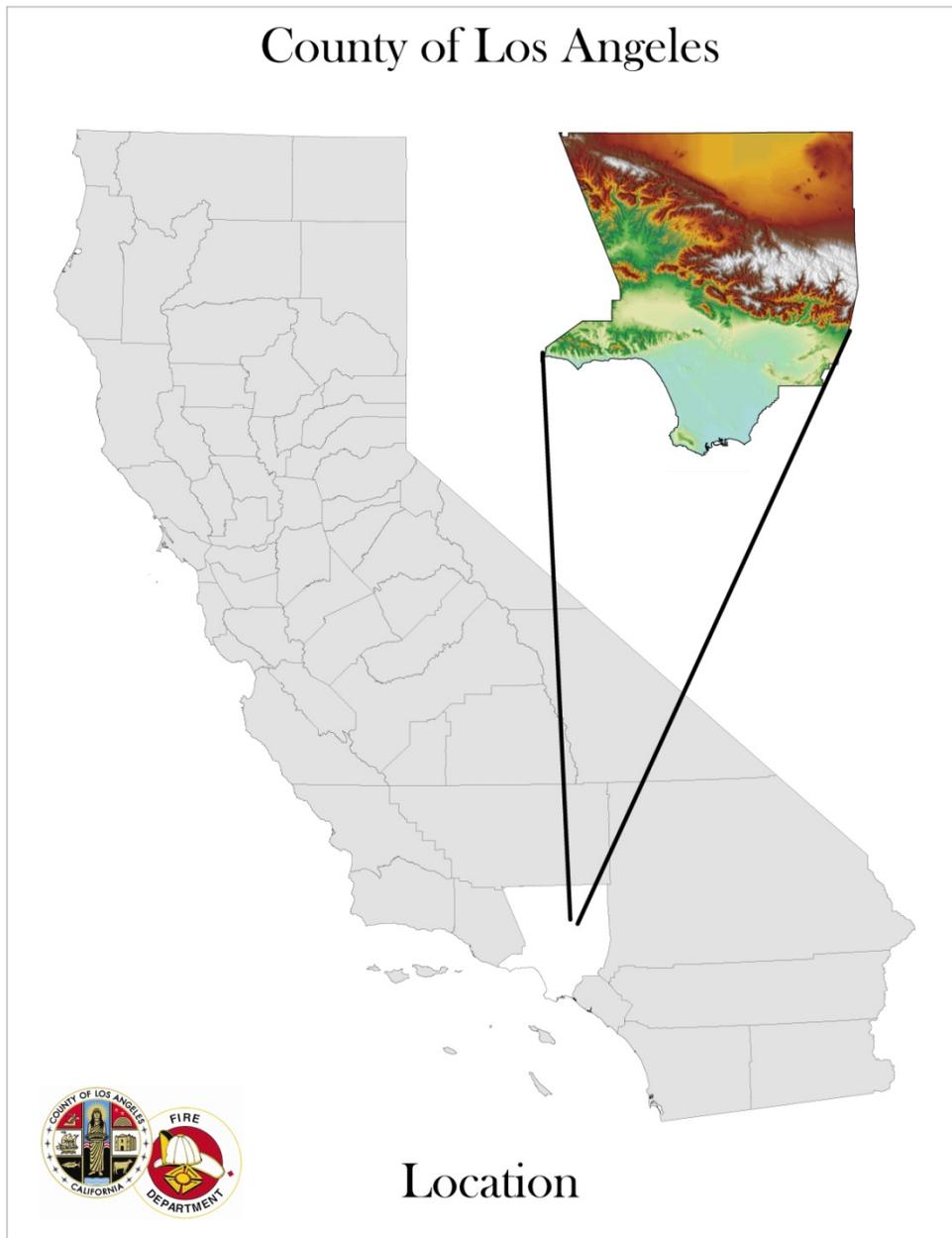
The Board of Supervisors, created by the state Legislature in 1852, is the governing body. Five supervisors are elected to four-year terms by voters within their respective districts. The Board has executive, legislative and quasi-judicial roles. It appoints all department heads other than the assessor, 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 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 9 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

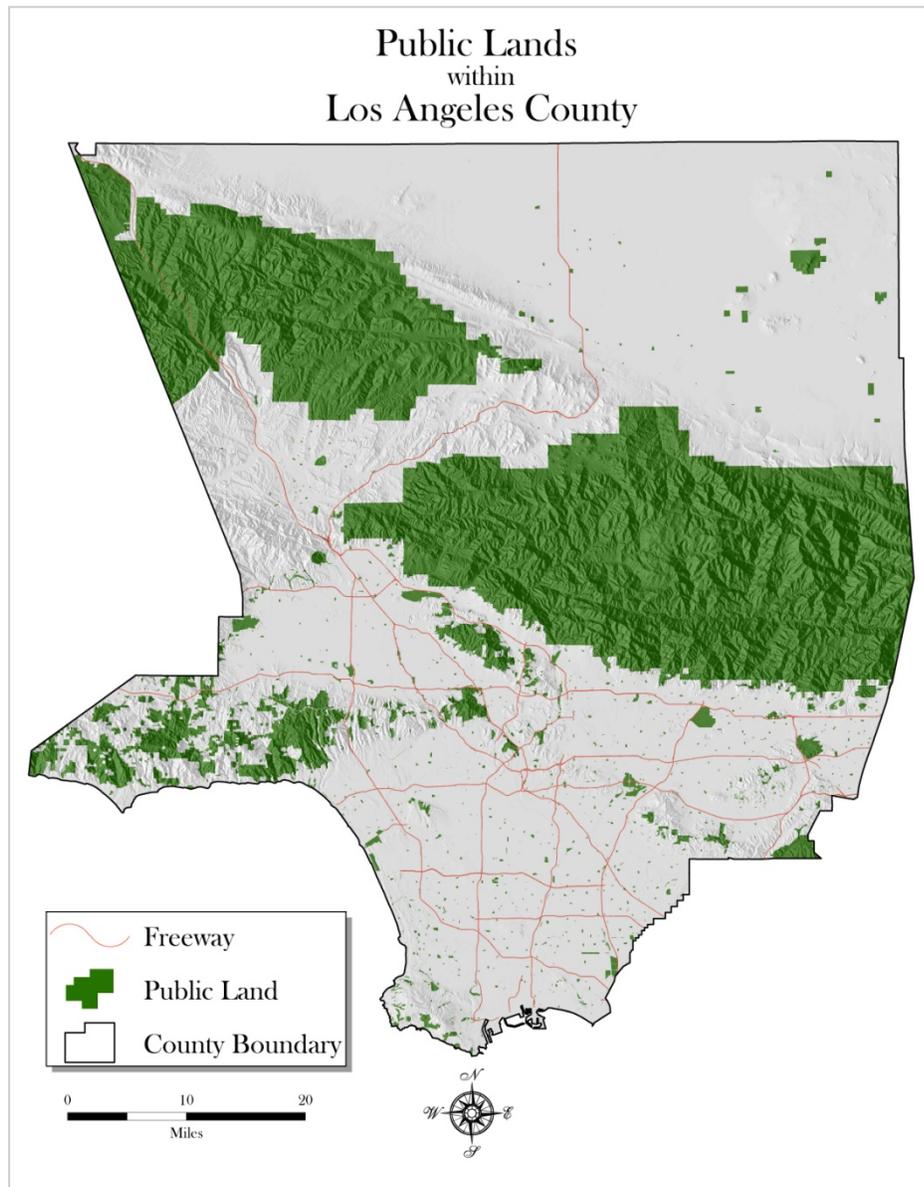
The mission of the Los Angeles County Fire Department is to protect lives, the environment, and property by providing prompt, skillful, and cost effective fire protection and life safety services.

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

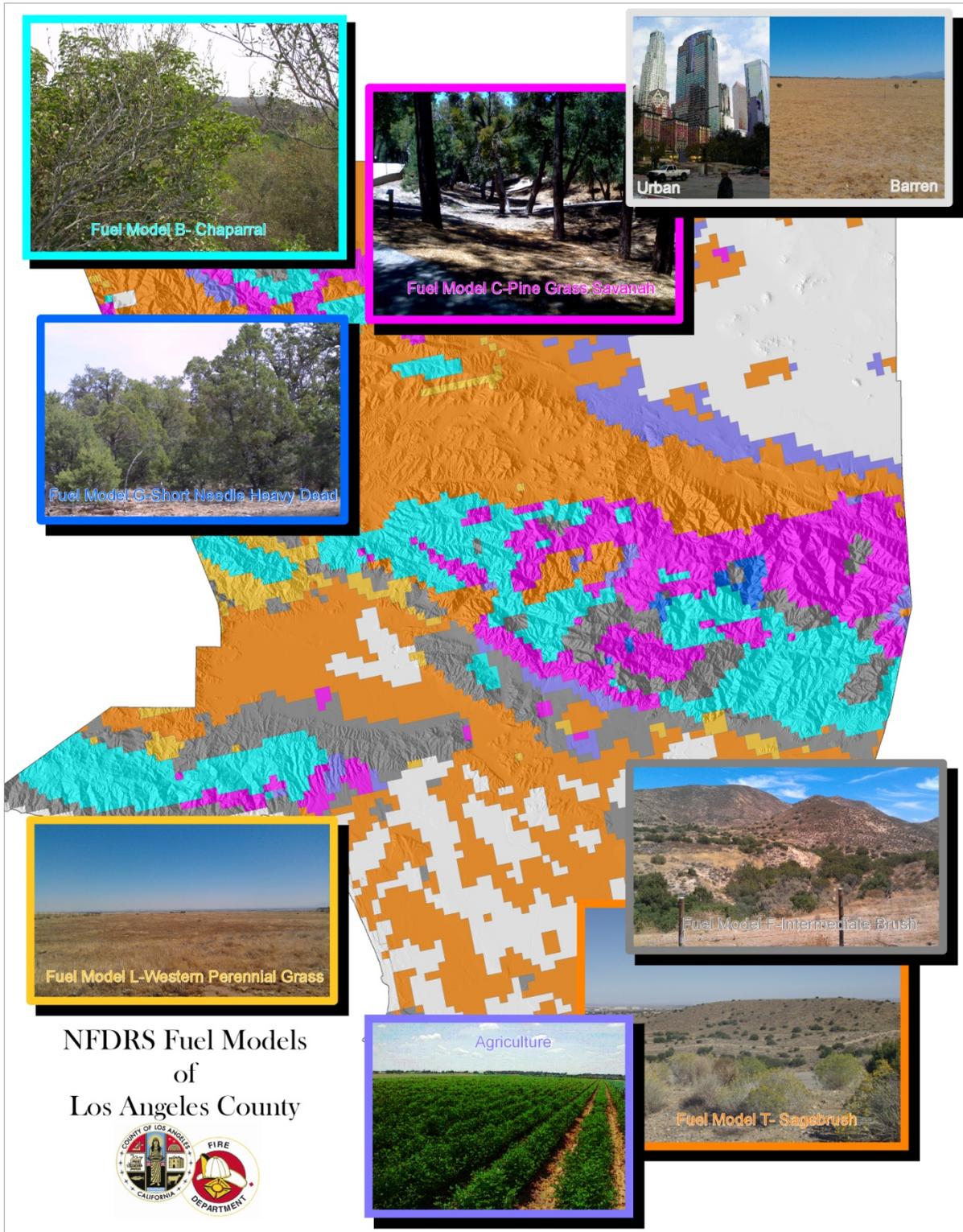


Vegetation of Los Angeles County

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

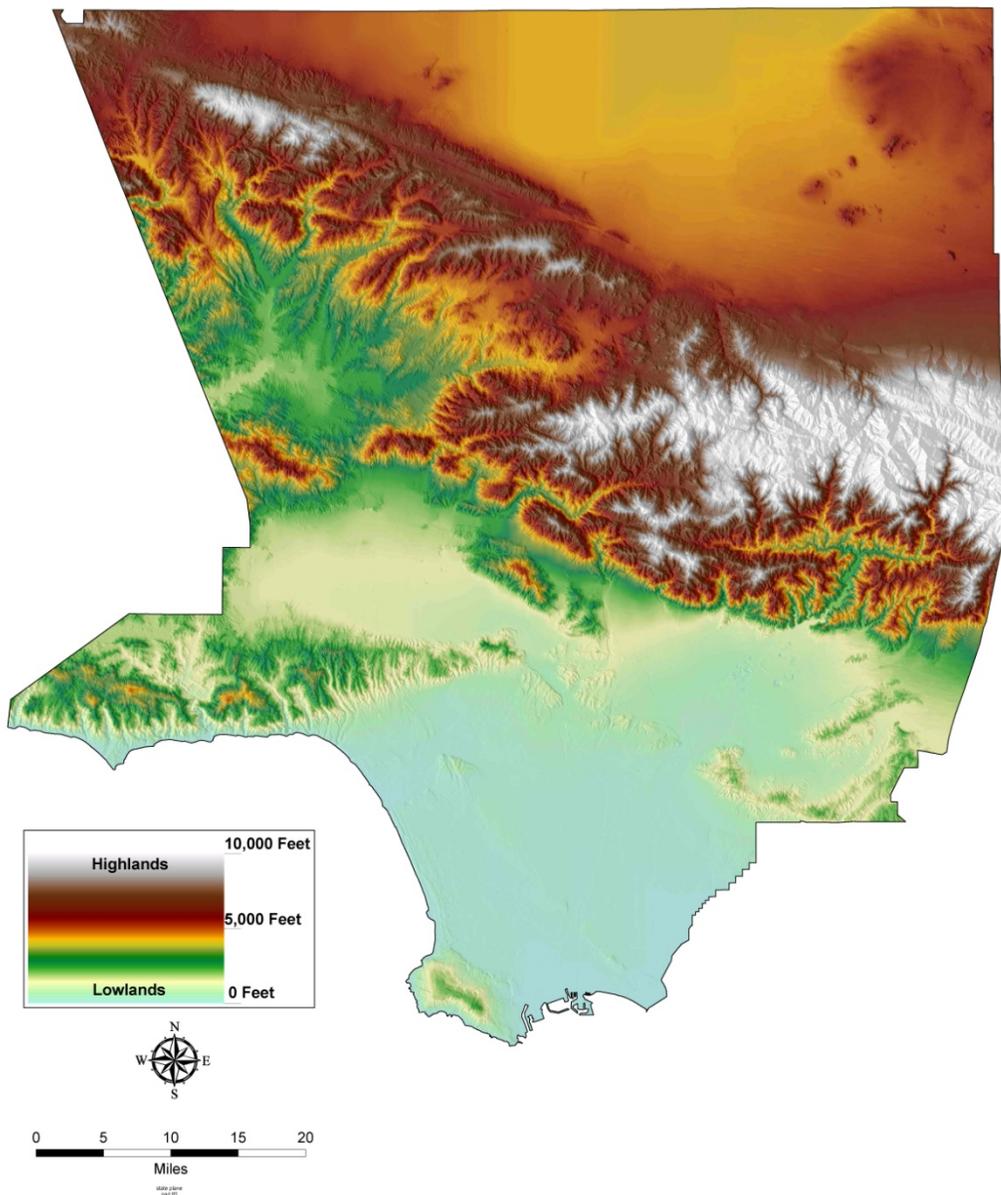
to thrive in the dry Mediterranean climate of Southern California. Chaparral plant communities are fire adapted and can integrate fire as part of their life cycle.



Topography of Los Angeles County

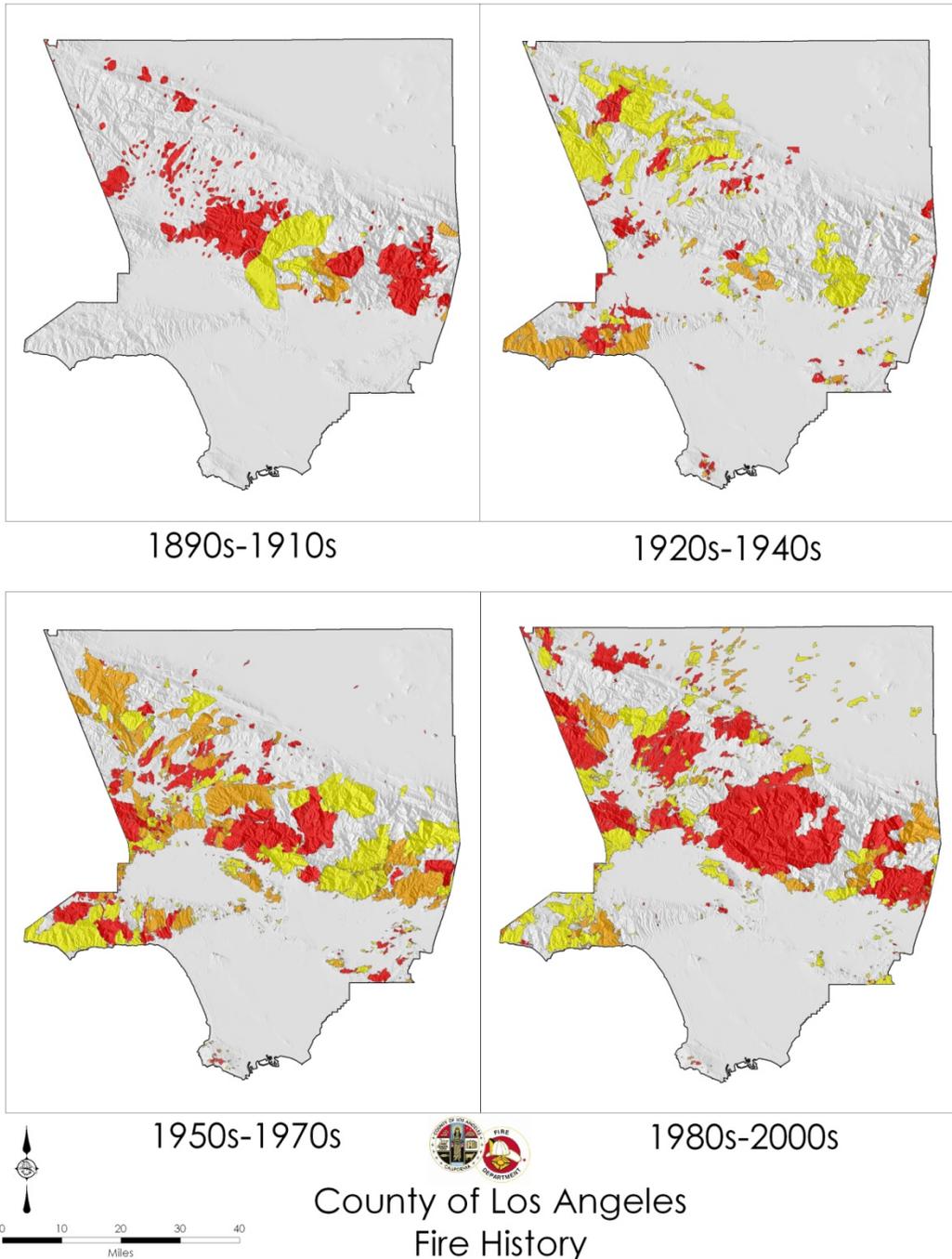
Los Angeles County encompasses a land area of 4,083 square miles. 47% of this area is mountainous, while the remainder consists of alluvial valleys, coastal plains, and high desert. The mountain ranges within the County run from east to west. The main canyon drainages flow north and south. This natural 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 recent historical look Los Angeles County demonstrates that threats to life, property and the environment are paramount; in a single wildfire incident in 2008, the "Sayre Fire" upwards of 500 structures was lost, while 2009 the "Station Fire" consumed more than 160,000 square acres. 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.



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.

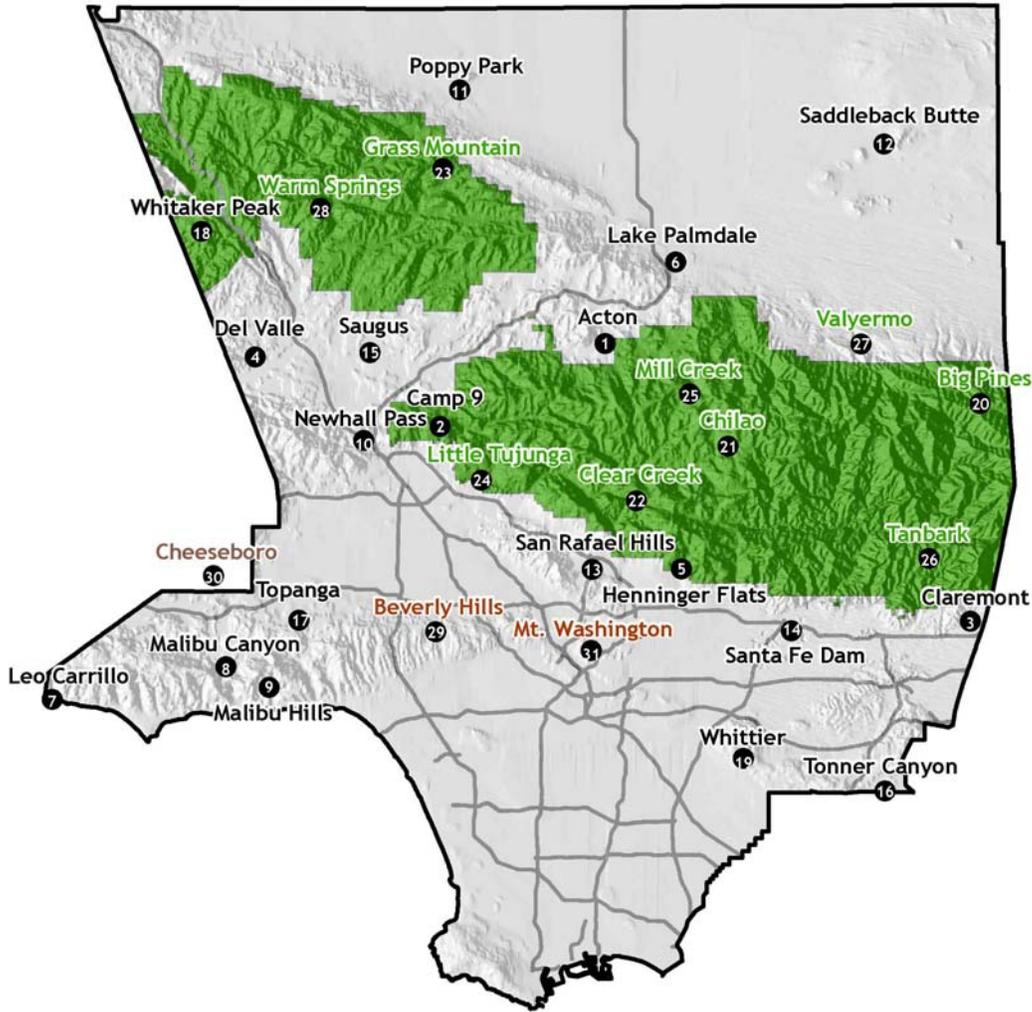
The County of Los Angeles Fire Department RAWS systems are located at strategic sites throughout the county to detect general and local weather and climate conditions. The RAWS station is solar powered and automatically detects weather conditions such as Air Temperature, Relative Humidity, Wind Speed 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.

http://fire.lacounty.gov/Forestry/PDF/internet_RAWSmap_061411.pdf





County of Los Angeles National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS) Remote Automated Weather Stations (RAWS)



RAWS Name	Agency	RAWS Name	Agency
1 Acton	LAC	17 Topanga	LAC
2 Camp 9	LAC	18 Whitaker Peak	LAC
3 Claremont	LAC	19 Whittier Wilderness Preserve	LAC
4 Del Valle	LAC	20 Big Pines	ANF
5 Henninger Flats	LAC	21 Chilao	ANF
6 Lake Palmdale	LAC	22 Clear Creek	ANF
7 Leo Carrillo	LAC	23 Grass Mountain	ANF
8 Malibu Canyon	LAC	24 Little Tujunga	ANF
9 Malibu Hills	LAC	25 Mill Creek	ANF
10 Newhall Pass	LAC	26 Tanbark	ANF
11 Poppy Park	LAC	27 Valyermo	ANF
12 Saddleback Butte	LAC	28 Warm Springs	ANF
13 San Rafael Hills	LAC	29 Beverly Hills	BHL
14 Santa Fe Dam	LAC	30 Cheeseboro	NPS
15 Saugus	LAC	31 Mount Washington	LFD
16 Tonner Canyon	LAC		

The Wildfire Environment

A cursory understanding of the wildfire environment is helpful in understanding the fire problem in Los Angeles County and what projects and programs are most effective in preventing large loss incidents. The wildfire environment can be regarded as the conditions, influences, and modifying forces that control the fire behavior. Firefighters become skilled at recognizing the status of the three components that make up the wildfire environment. The nature and or condition of fuels, weather and topography dictate the likelihood of a fire starting, the direction and rate of spread a fire takes and the intensity at which a fire burns.

FUEL

Wildland fuel is the vegetation layer that covers the topography. Fuel provides the thermal energy source upon which fire behavior relies. Fuels are also found in the home ignition zone and the built structures.

WEATHER

Weather is the most variable component of the fire environment and can change rapidly in space and time. Weather represents such elements as temperature, wind, relative humidity, cloud cover, precipitation, and atmospheric stability.

TOPOGRAPHY

Topography includes such elements as slope, aspect, elevation and configuration or lay of the land. In relation to time, topography can be considered static, for the forces that change it generally work very slowly. In horizontal space, however, topography can change quickly, particularly in mountainous country.

HAZARDOUS FUELS

Los Angeles County has 4083 square miles, the bulk of which is covered with fire adapted vegetation, ornamental vegetation and millions of homes and structures.

Chaparral provides the most widespread wildland threat in Los Angeles County. It can be found on the slopes of the Santa Monica Mountains throughout the San Gabriel Mountains. This chaparral community is characterized by woody shrubs of chamise, ceanothus, and sugar bush, which dominate dry rocky slopes and provide erosion control and watershed protection. Numerous grasslands and fields are found throughout the County, especially in the Antelope Valley, and present the potential for fast moving wildland fires that can transition into heavier fuel and tree canopies.

The first step in the hazard assessment process is development of a land/ vegetation coverage map for the County from the most recent and detailed vegetation composition and structure information. Vegetation data from a variety of sources are patched together to provide a complete, albeit heterogeneous, surface fuel coverage map for the County. The various vegetation types (fuels) found in Los Angeles County, have specific characteristics that allow them to be categorized according to how they burn.

Translating the variety of vegetation data into stylized fuel characteristics models used to predict fire behavior develops the surface fuel map. This process, known as "cross walking", translates information on plant species, crown cover and tree size into 13 standard fuel models. The crosswalk process uses other factors, such as watershed

boundaries; slope, aspect and elevation, to further refine vegetation/fuel model relationships. The system used to categorize these fuels is documented in the National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) document NFES 1574 "Aids to Determining Fuel Models for Estimating Fire Behavior" by Hal E. Anderson. These fuel models are commonly referred to as the Fire Behavior Prediction System (FBPS) fuel models.

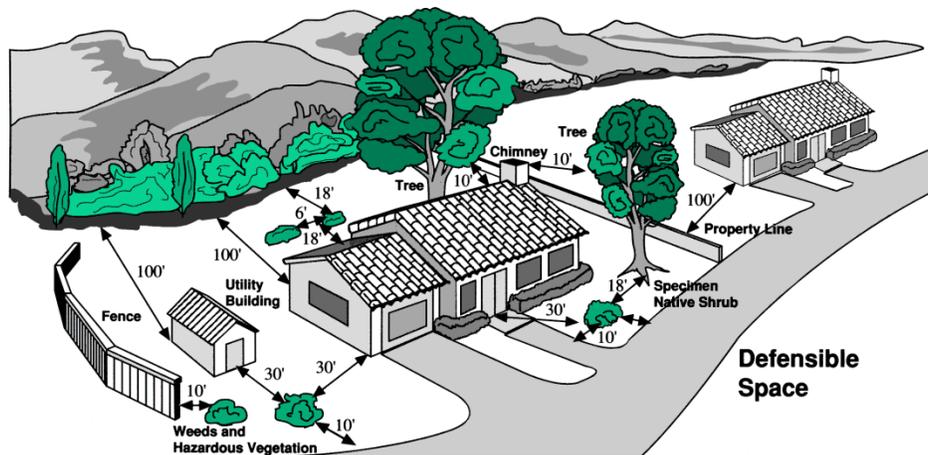
The second step of the hazard assessment process is development of a land/ structures coverage map for the County from the most recent and detailed development (improve properties) composition and structure specific information.

Before discussing what constitutes an initial attack success or failure, we must first concede that our fire prevention efforts have failed or a natural event has occurred. Once a fire starts, success is defined as the ability of the fire protection system to limit damage and costs within an acceptable level. Determining what an acceptable cost or damage amount is ultimately defining the desired protection by the stakeholders involved.

Assuming that the prescription based planning fire protection system is properly applied, an appropriate and timely response, with properly equipped and trained firefighters based on fire danger, the matrix can provide wildfire managers with a simple tool to determine where the suppression system would be expected to fail. For example: a medium size, high intensity wildfire might overwhelm a "high" level initial attack response, even if an equal level of protection were provided statewide. This might be the threshold where wildfire managers decide to focus intense pre-fire mitigation projects in order to bring initial attack efforts back into the successful range. On the other hand, a large fire of low intensity where initial attack fails may indicate an un-equal level of protection or some other weakness in the prescription based system.

The County of Los Angeles Fire Department takes a unified approach to pre-fire management practices.

1. Structural Ignitability Reduction by implementing safe building standards.
2. Fire Hazard Reduction in the Home Ignition Zone by annual inspection/fuel modification/fire safe council projects.
3. Integrated Vegetation Management by planning and implementing fire hazard reduction projects.



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: July 6, 2012

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					
	HENNINGER FLATS	66	045439B	43	79	42	10	7
	SAN RAFAEL (RAWS)	19	045451B	41	86	36	8	7
	WHITTIER W.P.(RAWS)	28	045446B	31	82	49	8	9
	CLAREMONT (RAWS)	62	045443B	38	84	44	9	8
	TONNER CYN (RAWS)	119	045453B	33	80	48	9	9
AVERAGES				37	82	44	9	8

MALIBU	CHESEBORO (RAWS)	125	045313B	39	90	32	5	6
	MALIBU (RAWS)	70	045433B	31	76	53	6	9
	BEVERLY HILLS (RAWS)	7	045442B	44	87	36	10	7
	LEO CARRILLO (RAWS)	99	045447B	28	70	65	10	11
	MALIBU CYN (RAWS)	67	045452B	47	76	53	19	9
AVERAGES				38	80	48	10	8

SANTA CLARITA VALLEY	ACTON (RAWS)	80	045438F	123	93	13	10	4
	DEL VALLE (RAWS)	76	045445F	40	87	29	11	6
	SAUGUS (RAWS)	111	045412F	47	90	27	14	5
	NEWHALL PASS (RAWS)	124	045454F	40	90	29	11	6
AVERAGES				63	90	25	12	5

HIGH COUNTRY	CAMP #9 (RAWS)	123	045441B	89	82	32	16	6
	WHITAKER I-5 (RAWS)	149	045448B	168	81	25	10	5
AVERAGES				129	82	29	13	6

ANTELOPE VALLEY	POPPY PARK (RAWS)	112	045440T	97	93	9	14	2
	LK. PALMDALE (RAWS)	131	045450T	97	94	16	15	3
	SADDLEBACK (RAWS)	114	045444T	46	97	9	4	3
AVERAGES				80	95	11	11	3

	LA	MA	SC	HI	AV	TOTAL
ADJECTIVE RATING FOR TODAY:	L	L	M	M	H	MODERATE
NUMBER OF STATIONS REPORTING:	5	5	4	2	3	19
PERCENTAGE REPORTING:	83%	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%

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

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.

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

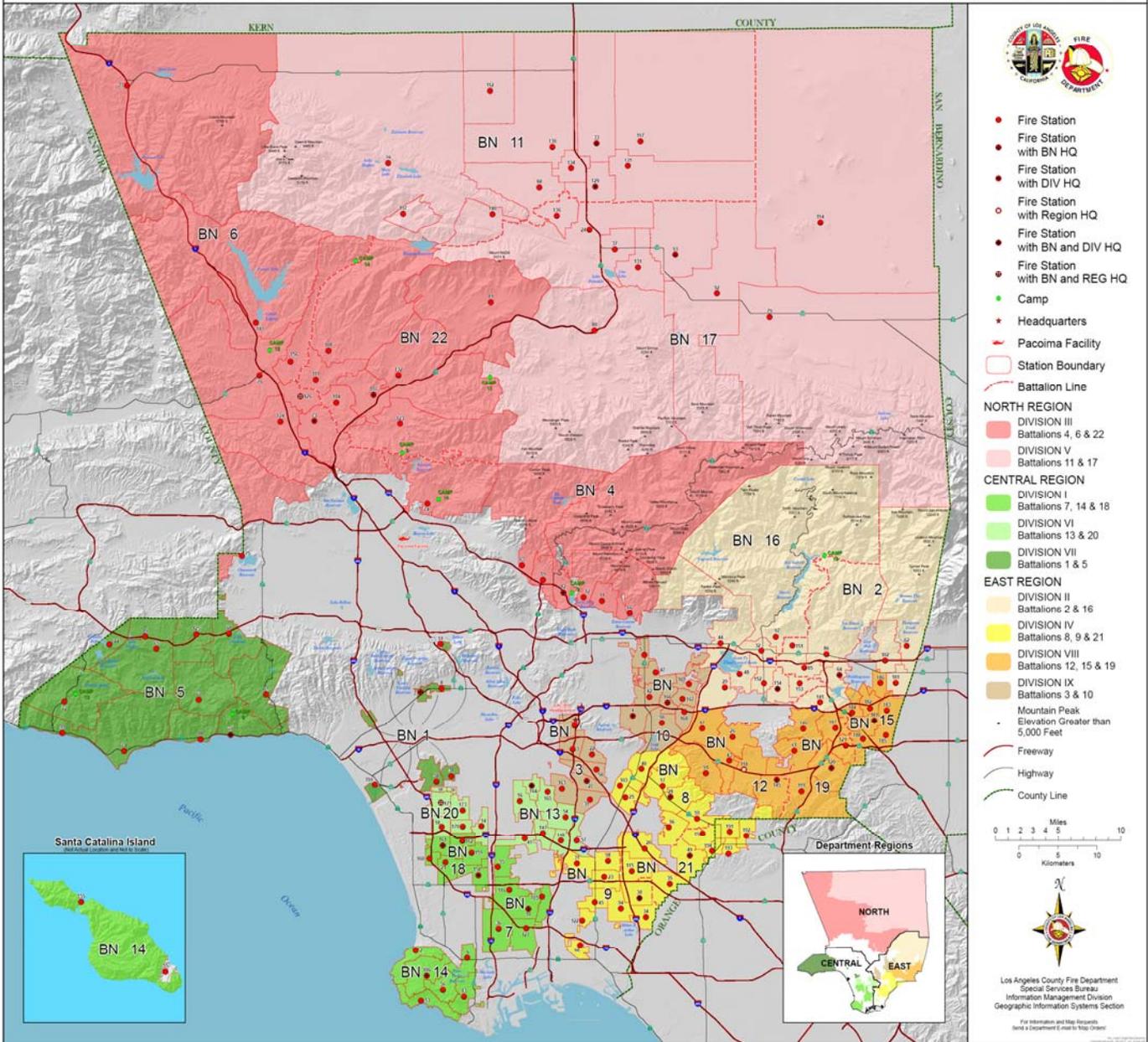
Additional Fire Agencies in Los Angeles County:

USDA Forest Service, Angeles National Forest

USDOI National Park Service, Santa Monica Mountains Recreational Area

City of Alhambra	City of La Habra Heights	City of San Marino
City of Arcadia	City of La Verne	City of Santa Fe Spring
City of Avalon	City of Long Beach	City of Santa Monica
City of Beverly Hills	City of Los Angeles	City of Sierra Madre
City of Burbank	City of Manhattan Beach	City of South Pasadena
City of Compton	City of Monrovia	City of Torrance
City of Culver City	City of Montebello	City of Vernon
City of Downey	City of Monterey Park	City of West Covina
City of Glendale	City of Pasadena	
City of Hermosa Beach	City of Redondo Beach	
City of Sierra Madre	City of San Gabriel	

LOS ANGELES COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS BUREAU MAP



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

SECTION II: COLLABORATION

COMMUNITY / AGENCIES / FIRE SAFE COUNCILS

A stakeholder can be defined as any person, agency or organization with a particular interest, a stake in fire safety, and protection of assets from wildfires. The stakeholders already identified include federal, state, local, private agencies, fire safe councils or interest groups, with assets at risk from wildfire. The County of Los Angeles Fire Department is constantly attempting to involve as many stakeholders as possible in the development of the County of Los Angeles Fire Department Fire Plan. The process of identifying stakeholders and their interests is an ongoing process and will be evaluated continuously through the evolution of future fire plans. It is the goal of the County of Los Angeles Fire Department to participate with as many stakeholders as is possible and continually update planning efforts involving stakeholder input.

Plan Development Team:

Other agencies within and which County of Los Angeles Fire Department works closely with:

Political Entity	JURISDICTION
LOS ANGELES COUNTY SUPERVISORS	LOCAL GOVERNMENT
LOS ANGELES COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT	LOCAL GOVERNMENT/LAW ENFORCEMENT
ORANGE COUNTY FIRE AUTHORITY	LRA AND SRA FIRE PROTECTION
KERN COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT	LRA AND SRA FIRE PROTECTION
VENTURA COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT	LRA AND SRA FIRE PROTECTION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	PUBLIC LAND OWNERSHIP, DPA FIRE PROTECTION
CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS	PUBLIC LAND OWNERSHIP, SRA FIRE PROTECTION
SANTA MONICA MOUNTAINS CONSERVANCY	PUBLIC LAND OWNERSHIP, RECREATIONAL USE
LOCAL WATER COMPANIES	WATER STORAGE & TREATMENT
NON-PROFIT OPEN SPACE DISTRICTS	LOCAL GOVERNMENT
PUBLIC UTILITY COMPANIES	STATE/COUNTY
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION	STATE/COUNTY
AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT	STATE/COUNTY
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME	STATE/COUNTY
USDA-SOILS CONSERVATION	FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
U.S FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
USDA- FOREST SERVICE	FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
USDI- NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
TOPANGA COALITION FOR EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	HOMEOWNER'S ASSOCIATION
FIFTY EIGHT (58) CONTRACT AND SERVE CITIES	LOCAL GOVERNMENT
THIRTY (30) CITY FIRE DEPARTMENTS	LOCAL GOVERNMENT



IS YOUR COMMUNITY PREPARED FOR WILDFIRE?

Is your neighborhood ready?

Help identify priority projects in your community to survive the next fire.




Santa Monica Mountains Community Wildfire Protection Plan

Projects will only be identified for the communities listed for each meeting. Be sure to attend the meeting where you live.

ALL LOCAL RESIDENTS INVITED — PLEASE ATTEND THE MEETING FOR YOUR PARTICULAR COMMUNITY

<p>Tuesday, Oct. 20th, 6:30 am RANDELA VISTA / STUNT ROAD / TUNA CANYON Including Rambla Vista, Upper Las Flores Canyon, Upper Flamingo, Las Flores, Stunt Road, and Tuna Canyon (Malibu side) Los Angeles County Fire Department Camp # 1900 South Rambla Paredes St.</p> <p>Thursday, Oct. 22nd, 6:30 am CITY OF MALIBU LA COSTA / PENA CANYON Including La Costa, Big Rock, Mesa, and Peña Canyon Malibu City Council Chambers 2381 S Stuart Ranch Road</p> <p>Friday, Oct. 23rd, 6:30 am TOPANGA CANYON Including all Topanga Canyon Communities including Christian Fellowship Church, 269 Old Topanga Canyon Road</p> <p>Saturday, Oct. 25th, 2:30 am CITY OF MALIBU WEST MALIBU Including Torrance Canyon, Malibu West, Malibu Park, Hidden Hill, and Santa Cay Malibu City Council Chambers 2381 S Stuart Ranch Road</p> <p>Monday, Oct. 26th, 6:30 am LAS VIRGENES CANYON CORRIDOR Including Malibu, Dry, and Los Virgenes Canyons, Cold Creek, Lower Sand Rock Road, and Malibu Falls Diamond X Ranch, 26412 Malibu and Highway</p>	<p>Tuesday, Oct. 27th, 6:30 am CITY OF MALIBU CROSS CREEK / CARBON CANYON Including Cross Creek, Serra Marina, Sweetwater Canyon, and Carbon Canyon/Carbon Canyon Malibu City Council Chambers 2381 S Stuart Ranch Road</p> <p>Monday, Nov. 2nd, 6:30 am CITY OF MALIBU CIVIC CENTER Including Malibu Knolls, Malibu Country Estates, and Civic Center Malibu City Council Chambers 2381 S Stuart Ranch Road</p> <p>Tuesday, Nov. 3rd, 6:30 am RANCHO GUADALUPE / BUENA CANYON Including Rancho Guadalupe, Deer Creek Canyon, Villa Buena Canyon, Deer Flat, and County Line Carve Home Reserve (old) Hill, 11495 Pacific Coast Highway</p> <p>DATE TBA CORNAL CANYON / PEPPERDINE UNIVERSITY Including Hill House, Malibu, and Pepperdine</p> <p>Friday, Nov. 6th, 6:30 am CITY OF MALIBU ZUMIRREZ CANYON / FIRECREEK CANYON Including Zumirre, Rancho, Escorobido, Purico, and Lower Lopez Canyon, Sacramento Park, Burner Mesa, and Windy Way Road Malibu City Council Chambers 2381 S Stuart Ranch Road</p>	<p>Sunday, Nov. 8th, 2:30 am CORNELL Including Little Canyon, Taurus Canyon, Sembole Hill Springs, Malibu Lateral, Malibu Lake Mountain Club, Wagon Road, and Malibu Junction Paramount Ranch Western Town Pavilion, 2963 Cornell Road</p> <p>Monday, Nov. 9th, 6:30 am SYCAMORE CANYON / UPPER LATIGO CANYON Including Upper Sycamore Canyon, Canyon A, and Malibu Vista Upper Sycamore Canyon Fire Station, Fire Station A, and Malibu Vista Calabazas Ranch — The Altamir 127 Latigo Canyon Road</p> <p>Tuesday, Nov. 10th, 6:30 am CITY OF MALIBU DECKER CANYON / ENCINAL CANYON Including Lower Decker, Encinal, and Steep Hill Canyons, and Encinal Hills Malibu City Council Chambers 2381 S Stuart Ranch Road</p>
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The City of Malibu has completed the following fire safe communities:
 Beach Beach, Eagle Beach, Point Dume, Red Dune Club, Paradise Cove, Surf Cove, Malibu Cove, Calero, Escorobido Beach, Little Beach, Burner Beach, Malibu Beach, Malibu College, Bayshore, Malibu Park, Canyon Beach, La Costa, Santa Monica, Santa Monica, Santa Monica, La Brea Beach, Liberty Canyon, Lost Hills, Burner Junction, Calabasas, and U.S. 101, Burner Junction, La Virgenes Road, at Malibu Valley, and the Sherman.

Fire Safe Councils of Los Angeles County



OPERATIONAL - FUNDED

1. Horizon Hills
2. Sierra Madre
3. Meadows
4. Malibu West
5. City of Duarte
6. Chaney Millard
7. Bradbury
8. Big Rock
9. Angeles Forest Valleys and Lakes
10. Mount Baldy
11. Wrightwood
12. Big Santa Anita Canyon
13. City of Monrovia
14. City of La Verne

OPERATIONAL

15. Juniper Hills
16. La Vina
17. North Topanga
18. Pickens Canyon
19. Crescenta Valley
20. Sand Canyon
21. Pasadena Glen
22. Westhills
23. Corral Canyon

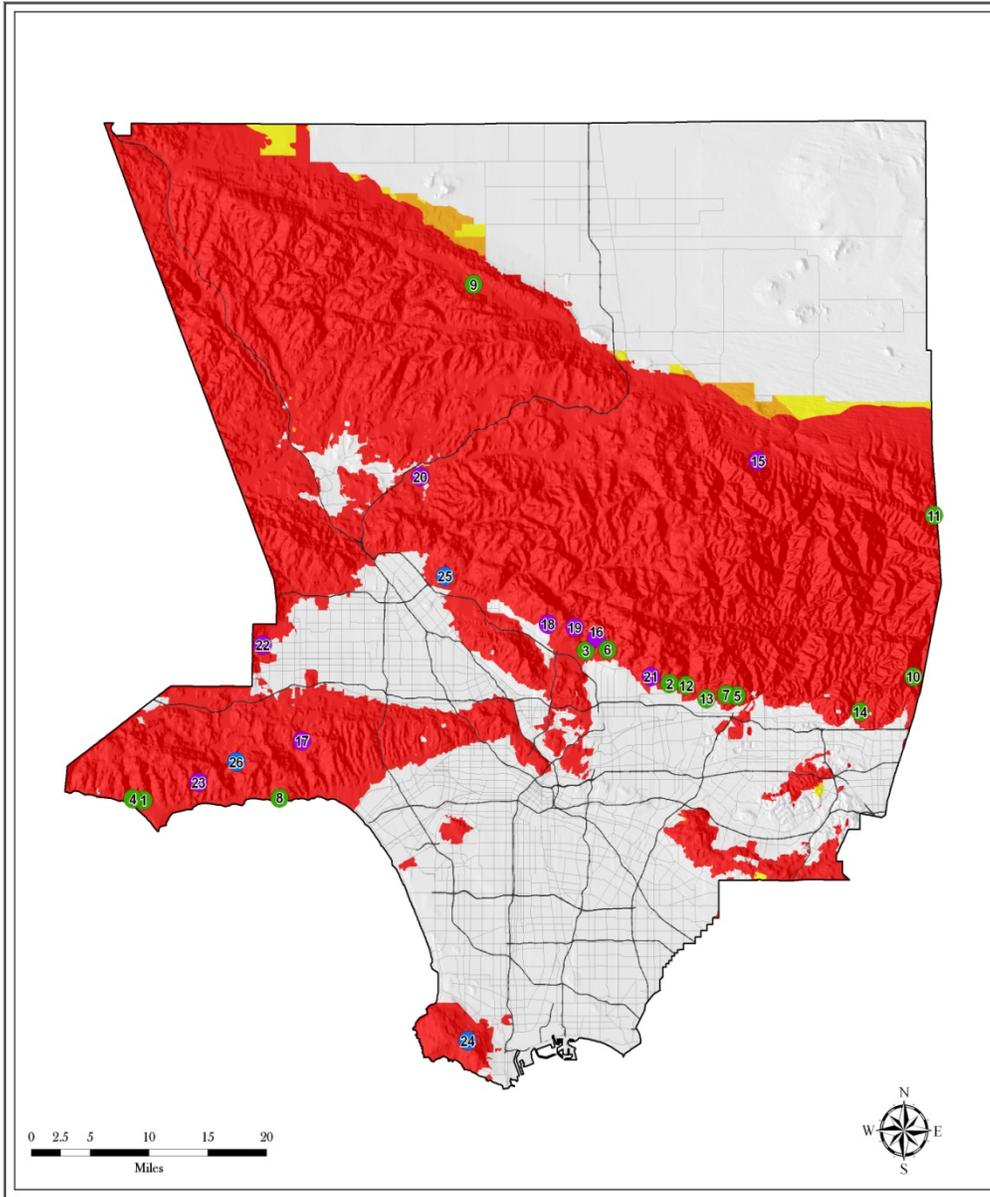
EMERGING

24. Rolling Hills
25. Kagel Canyon
26. Monte Nido

Fire Hazard Severity Zones

- Very High
- High
- Moderate
- Unzoned

NAD 83
State Plane Cal Zone V



Currently there are 26 Fire Safe Councils in Los Angeles County.

SECTION III: VALUES

A: VALUES

The assets addressed in the plan are citizen and firefighter safety, watersheds and water, timber, wildlife and habitat (including rare and endangered species), unique areas (scenic, cultural, and historic), recreation, range, structures, and air quality. As part of the overall fire plan process, assets will be addressed at two levels. First, generalized assets at risk need to be identified within the County to indicate what areas contain highly valuable assets. The areas with the highest combined asset values and fire risk are then targeted for fire plan projects, particularly where such projects will reduce damage should a fire start in the project area during high fire hazard weather.

Second, as potential projects are identified, a subjective analysis will determine the degree to which the projects will reduce potential suppression costs and damage to assets. The asset framework and validation process will be refined as stakeholders are identified and are participating in the fire plan process. Diverse agencies have played a vital role in identifying the assets within Los Angeles County. Knowledge of the types and magnitudes of assets at risk to wildland fire, as well as their locations, are critical to fire protection planning. Given the limits on fire protection resources, they should be allocated, in part, based on the magnitude of the assets being protected.

Knowledge of assets at risk is necessary to choose those pre-fire management projects that will provide the greatest benefit for a given amount of investment. At this stage of development of the Fire Plan, the County of Los Angeles Fire Department's primary concern is reducing the fire risk and potential loss of the various assets described herein to provide for the safety and protection of life, property and the environment while reducing suppression costs.

The primary purpose of wildfire protection in Los Angeles County is to protect this wide range of assets.

Los Angeles County's priority Values/Assets at Risk include:

- Public and firefighter safety
- Structures
- Vital infrastructure (power lines, gas lines, highways, roads, etc.)
- Agriculture, range
- Recreation
- Water and watershed
- Air quality
- Soil erosion
- Cultural and historic resources
- Unique scenic areas
- Wildlife and habitat (including rare and endangered species)

Public and firefighter safety is paramount. As development continues and expands into the wildland urban interface, it becomes more and more difficult to provide protection against the threat of wildfire.

ASSET AT RISK	PUBLIC ISSUE CATEGORY	LOCATION AND RANKING METHODOLOGY
FIRE FLOOD WATERSHEDS	PUBLIC SAFETY, PUBLIC WELFARE	WATERSHED WITH A HISTORY OF PROBLEMS OR PROPER CONDITIONS FOR FUTURE PROBLEMS. RANKS ARE BASED ON AFFECTED DOWNSTREAM POPULATIONS
SOIL	ENVIRONMENT	WATERSHED RANKED BASED ON EROSION POTENTIAL
WATER SUPPLY	PUBLIC HEALTH	1) WATERSHED AREA UP TO 20 MILES FROM WATER SUPPLY FACILITY (HIGH RANK); 2) GRID CELLS CONTAINING DOMESTIC WATER DIVERSIONS, RANKED BASED ON NUMBER OF CONNECTIONS; 3) CELLS CONTAINING DITCHES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS (HIGH RANK)
SCENIC VALUE	PUBLIC WELFARE	FOUR MILE VIEWSHED AROUND SCENIC HIGHWAYS, RANKED BASED ON POTENTIAL IMPACT TO VEGETATION TYPES (TREE VERSUS NON-TREE TYPES)
AIR QUALITY	PUBLIC WELFARE, PUBLIC HEALTH, ENVIRONMENT	POTENTIAL DAMAGES TO HEALTH, MATERIALS, VEGETATION AND VISIBILITY; RANK BASED ON VEGETATION TYPE AND AIR BASIN
HISTORIC BUILDING	PUBLIC WELFARE	FROM STATE OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION; RANKED BASED ON FIRE SUSCEPTABILITY
RECREATION	PUBLIC WELFARE	UNIQUE RECREATION AREAS OF AREAS WITH POTENTIAL DAMAGE TO FACILITIES, RANK BASED ON FIRE SUSCEPTABILITY
STRUCTURES	PUBLIC WELFARE, PUBLIC SAFETY	RANK BASED ON HOUSING DENSITY AND FIRE SUSCEPTABILITY
NON-GAME WILDLIFE	PUBLIC WELFARE, ENVIRONMENT	CRITICAL HABITATS AND SPECIES LOCATION BASED ON INPUT FROM CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF FISH AND GAME AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS
GAME WILDLIFE	PUBLIC WELFARE, ENVIRONMENT	CRITICAL HABITATS AND SPECIES LOCATION BASED ON INPUT FROM CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF FISH AND GAME AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS
INFRASTRUCTURE	PUBLIC WELFARE, PUBLIC SAFETY	INFRASTRUCTURE FOR DELIVERY OF EMERGENCY AND OTHER CRITICAL SERVICES (IE. REPEATER SITES, TRANSMISSION LINES)

The *California's Forests and Rangelands: 2010 Assessment* (<http://frap.cdf.ca.gov/assessment2010.html>) produced a variety of GIS data layers identifying assets, threats, and priority landscapes (combinations of assets and threats into priorities).

The data from the 2010 Assessment assists the County assess these values at risk and aid in the design of mitigation activities to address these risks.

California's Forests and Rangelands: 2010 Assessment identified a variety of "Priority Landscapes" that are applicable to all areas of California.

Based on the Priority Landscapes developed by the Assessment, eleven (11) landscapes are considered as immediate priorities for Los Angeles County. The following best identify Los Angeles County's current problems, problem areas and potential strategies:

1. Community Wildfire Planning
2. Population Growth and Development Impact
3. Preventing Wildfire Threats to Maintain Ecosystem Health
4. Restoring Wildfire Impacted Areas to Maintain Ecosystem Health
5. Preventing Wildfire Threats for Community Safety
6. Water Quality
7. Water Supply
8. Conserving Green Infrastructure
9. Managing Green Infrastructure
10. Threats to Forest Carbon from Wildfire, Insects and Disease
11. Threats to Forest Carbon from Development

These priorities are displayed in Exhibits 11-21.

From the Priority Landscapes the following Assets at Risk are identified as the highest concerns and should be addressed first:

- Structures, Major Roads and Transmission Lines – as threatened from wildfire. The value of housing, as measured by density, with susceptibility to loss (exposure). Power delivery and communications sites susceptible to extended loss of service due to fire or the simple interruption of these services is a public safety as well as a public welfare issue.
- Ecosystems – as threatened by localized development and landscape level development. Based on potential ecological damage from a severe fire event, areas can diverge significantly due both and localized development the historic fire return interval and localized development resulting in fuel conditions that could promote ecological damage (e.g. mortality within larger tree sizes, soil impacts).

- Water Supply, Water Quality – as threatened by wildfire and the effects of wildfire on soil surfaces, threats to and from localized development, watersheds and climate changes. Watersheds can burn in the dry season and then discharge torrents of debris into downstream-populated plains during severe storms in following wet seasons. Historically, California’s South Coastal Plain has suffered the worst effects of the flood-fire sequence; because it has the greatest concentration of fire prone, high debris producing watersheds that discharge into populated areas. Impacts include damage to downstream values such as homes, roads, debris basins, and other infrastructure.

Public and firefighter safety is paramount. As development continues and expands into the wildland urban interface, it becomes more and more difficult to provide protection against the threat of wildfire.



B: COMMUNITIES

	<u>Place Name</u>	<u>County Name</u>	<u>Federal Threat</u>	<u>Federally Regulated</u>	<u>Year</u>
1	Acton	Los Angeles	✓	✓	2001
2	Agoura	Los Angeles	✓		2001
3	Agoura Hills	Los Angeles	✓	✓	2001
4	Agua Dulce	Los Angeles	✓	✓	2001
5	Altadena	Los Angeles	✓	✓	2001
6	Arcadia	Los Angeles		✓	2001
7	Azusa	Los Angeles		✓	2001
8	Beverly Hills	Los Angeles		✓	2001
9	Big Rock Springs	Los Angeles	✓	✓	2001
10	Bradbury	Los Angeles		✓	2001
11	Burbank	Los Angeles			2001
12	Calabasas	Los Angeles	✓		2001
13	Castaic	Los Angeles			2001
14	Claremont	Los Angeles		✓	2001
15	Cornell	Los Angeles	✓		2001
16	Covina	Los Angeles			2001
17	Del Sur	Los Angeles			2001
18	Del Valle	Los Angeles			2001
19	Desert View Highlands	Los Angeles			2001
20	Diamond Bar	Los Angeles		✓	2001
21	Duarte	Los Angeles		✓	2001
22	El Nido	Los Angeles	✓		2001
23	Elizabeth Lake	Los Angeles	✓	✓	2001
24	Fernwood	Los Angeles	✓		2001
25	Glendale	Los Angeles		✓	2001
26	Glendora	Los Angeles		✓	2001
27	Glenview	Los Angeles	✓		2001
28	Gorman	Los Angeles	✓		2001
29	Green Valley	Los Angeles	✓	✓	2001
30	Hacienda Heights	Los Angeles			2001

31	Hidden Hills	Los Angeles			2001
32	Juniper Hills	Los Angeles	✓	✓	2001
33	Kagel Canyon	Los Angeles	✓	✓	2001
34	La Canada Flintridge	Los Angeles		✓	2001
35	La Crescenta-Montrose	Los Angeles	✓	✓	2001
36	La Habra Heights	Los Angeles		✓	2001
37	La Verne	Los Angeles		✓	2001
38	Lake Hughes	Los Angeles	✓	✓	2001
39	Lake Los Angeles	Los Angeles			2001
40	Lancaster	Los Angeles		✓	2001
41	Lang	Los Angeles	✓	✓	2001
42	Leona Valley	Los Angeles	✓	✓	2001
43	Littlerock	Los Angeles		✓	2001
44	Llano	Los Angeles			2001
45	Longview	Los Angeles	✓	✓	2001
46	Los Angeles	Los Angeles		✓	2001
47	Malibu	Los Angeles	✓		2001
48	Malibu Bowl	Los Angeles	✓		2001
49	Malibu Vista	Los Angeles	✓		2001
50	Mint Canyon	Los Angeles	✓	✓	2001
51	Monrovia	Los Angeles		✓	2001
52	Monte Nido	Los Angeles	✓		2001
53	Neenach	Los Angeles			2001
54	Oban	Los Angeles	✓	✓	2001
55	Olive View	Los Angeles	✓	✓	2001
56	Palmdale	Los Angeles	✓	✓	2001
57	Palmdale East	Los Angeles	✓		2001
58	Palos Verdes Estates	Los Angeles	✓		2001
59	Pasadena	Los Angeles		✓	2001
60	Pearblossom	Los Angeles			2001
61	Pico	Los Angeles	✓		2001
62	Point Dume	Los Angeles	✓	✓	2001
63	Pomona	Los Angeles	✓	✓	2001

64	Quartz Hill	Los Angeles			2001
65	Rancho Palos Verdes	Los Angeles	✓		2001
66	Ravenna	Los Angeles	✓	✓	2001
67	Rolling Hills	Los Angeles			2001
68	Rolling Hills Estates	Los Angeles			2001
69	Rowland Heights	Los Angeles	✓	✓	2001
70	San Dimas	Los Angeles		✓	2001
71	San Fernando	Los Angeles		✓	2001
72	Santa Clarita	Los Angeles		✓	2001
73	Saugus-Bouquet Canyon	Los Angeles	✓	✓	2001
74	Seminole Hot Springs	Los Angeles	✓		2001
75	Sierra Madre	Los Angeles	✓	✓	2001
76	Sleepy Valley	Los Angeles	✓	✓	2001
77	South Pasadena	Los Angeles			2001
78	Stevenson Ranch	Los Angeles	✓		2001
79	Sun Village	Los Angeles		✓	2001
80	Sylvia Park	Los Angeles	✓		2001
81	Three Points	Los Angeles	✓		2001
82	Topanga	Los Angeles	✓		2001
83	Topanga Park	Los Angeles	✓		2001
84	Val Verde	Los Angeles	✓	✓	2001
85	Valyermo	Los Angeles	✓	✓	2001
86	View Park-Windsor Hills	Los Angeles			2001
87	Vincent	Los Angeles			2001
88	Walnut	Los Angeles			2001
89	West Covina	Los Angeles			2001
90	Westlake Village	Los Angeles	✓	✓	2001
91	Whittier	Los Angeles			2001
92	Wilsona Gardens	Los Angeles	✓	✓	2001

Data source: California Fire Alliance

http://www.cafirealliance.org/communities_at_risk/communities_at_risk_list

SECTION IV: PRE-FIRE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

A: FIRE PREVENTION

- ENGINEERING & STRUCTURE IGNITABILITY

The Department's Prevention Services Bureau consists of three (3) Divisions: Health Hazardous Material, Fire Prevention and Forestry Divisions.

The **Health Hazardous Materials Division** mission is to protect the public health and the environment throughout Los Angeles County from accidental releases and improper handling, storage, transportation, and disposal of hazardous materials and wastes through coordinated efforts of inspections, emergency response, enforcement, and site mitigation oversight. In 1981, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors established the Hazardous Materials Control Program in the Department of Health Services for the inspection of businesses generating hazardous waste. In 1991, the program merged into the Fire Department and it became the Health Hazardous Materials Division (HHMD). All Hazardous Material Specialists are sworn Los Angeles County Deputy Health Officers.

The **Fire Prevention Division** is under the supervision of the County's Fire Marshal and the Deputy Fire Marshal. The Fire Prevention Division focuses on educating the community about the benefits of proper safety practices and identifying and eliminating all types of hazardous conditions, which pose a threat to life, the environment and property. The Fire Department covers a diverse and unique area of responsibilities as related to Fire Prevention. Widespread and diverse activities of commercial, industrial and residential development and operations are processed and inspected. New processes and products must be analyzed and codes and inspections kept current. Numerous and widespread fires must be investigated and the information reentered into the system to update and improve the safety of the community and our personnel. The Fire Prevention Division is responsible for conducting plan checks for building, processes and fire extinguishing systems. The Division coordinates with Building and Safety officials, Federal, State, City and County officials the implementation of the building (Wildland Urban Interface and Chapter 7A) and the County Fire code, Title 32.

The **Fire Prevention Special Units Section** is comprised of seven separate specialized units:

Petroleum/Chemical Unit conducts fire safety inspections and issue permits for major plants manufacturing, using and storing hazardous materials and explosives.

Schools and Institutions Unit conducts annual fire/life safety inspections in all public, private, and parochial schools, private and community colleges, child day care centers, acute and convalescent care hospitals, surgery centers, outpatient dialysis clinics, residential care facilities, assisted living centers, adult day facilities, local detention facilities and jails, county detention camps, and organized church and school camps.

Fire Investigation Unit conducts investigations of major alarm fires and other fires to determine the cause or investigate suspected arson. They interview witnesses, collect evidence, write reports, and conduct training programs for Departmental personnel.

Codes & Ordinances Unit conducts research, answers requests for information and maintains the Department's legal and historic library. They propose code changes to the

Uniform Fire Code and Uniform Building Code and meet with architects and other government officials.

County Facilities Unit is responsible for plan check and field inspection activity for new construction projects for many of the 36 Los Angeles County Departments. They act as the Department's liaison and/or represent county facilities outside of our jurisdiction, such as the Disney Concert Hall and the LAC-USC Medical Center reconstruction and addition.

The **Fire Prevention Engineering Section** consists of the following:

Building Plan Check Unit has the responsibilities of performing nonstructural fire safety plan review and approving architectural plans for various complex occupancies.

Fire Sprinkler Plan Check Unit is responsible for providing plan review service for all structures requiring an automatic fire sprinkler system, fire pump and on-site hydrants. They also review and approve all types of fire protection systems.

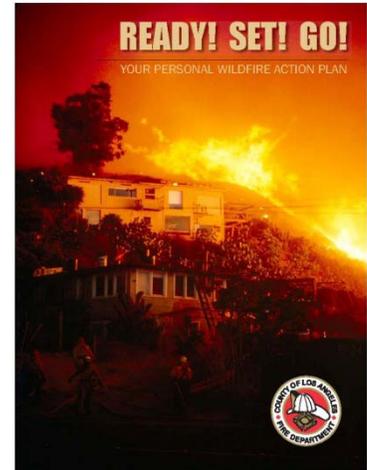
Fire Alarm Unit performs plan review services on all structures requiring a fire alarm or smoke management systems. They review and approve all types of fire alarm systems and assist with on-site inspections and testing of complex alarm and smoke management systems.

State Law requires the use of ignition resistant building methods and materials as a measure to reduce structure ignitability for new buildings located in any Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) within SRA, any local agency VHFHSZ (very high fire hazard severity zone), or any Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area designated by the enforcing agency. The County of Los Angeles Fire Department staff refers to the most current and adopted County of Los Angeles Fire Hazard Severity Zone maps to identify the Fire Hazard Severity Zones and Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Areas for the unincorporated County.



-INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

The Public Information Officer develops specific programs, educational materials, and public statements. Ultimately public education is the responsibility of all members of the Fire Department. Each section interacts with the public and is responsible for increasing the public's awareness of wildfire safety and preparedness. Through public involvement and collaboration, positive relationships are fostered throughout the County. The Department uses several publications to provide safety information to the citizens of the County of Los Angeles. Among them are:



Ready! Set! Go!:

<http://fire.lacounty.gov/SafetyPreparedness/ReadySetGo/pdf/Ready%20Set%20Go%2009.pdf>

Arson Watch And Resident Education (A.W.A.R.E.):
<http://fire.lacounty.gov/ProgramsEvents/PDFs/A.W.A.R.E.pdf>

Exit Drills In The Home (E.D.I.T.H.):
<http://fire.lacounty.gov/FirePrevention/PDFs/EDITH.pdf>

Water Awareness Training for Children in the Home (W.A.T.C.H.):
<http://fire.lacounty.gov/ProgramsEvents/PDFs/W.A.T.C.H%20in%20English.pdf>

4th of July Safety Tips:
http://fire.lacounty.gov/PressRoom/PDFs/fw_english.pdf

Be Flood Aware:
<http://fire.lacounty.gov/ProgramsEvents/PDFs/storm.pdf>

Brush Clearance:
<http://fire.lacounty.gov/PressRoom/PDFs/Brush%20Clearance%20Tips.pdf>

Community Emergency Response Team (CERT):
<http://fire.lacounty.gov/ProgramsEvents/PECERT.asp>

County of Los Angeles Fuel Modification Guidelines:
<http://fire.lacounty.gov/Forestry/PDF/Fuel%20Modification%20Plan%20Guidelines%208-10-11.pdf>

For a complete list of the Department's public education materials; please visit:
<http://fire.lacounty.gov/ProgramsEvents/PEPublicEducation.asp>

For a complete list of wildland urban interface fire prevention education materials; please visit:

<http://fire.lacounty.gov/Forestry/Forestry.asp>

Additional Wildland Urban Interface information and brochures are available through the Forestry Division's Interpretive Unit at (818) 890-5723

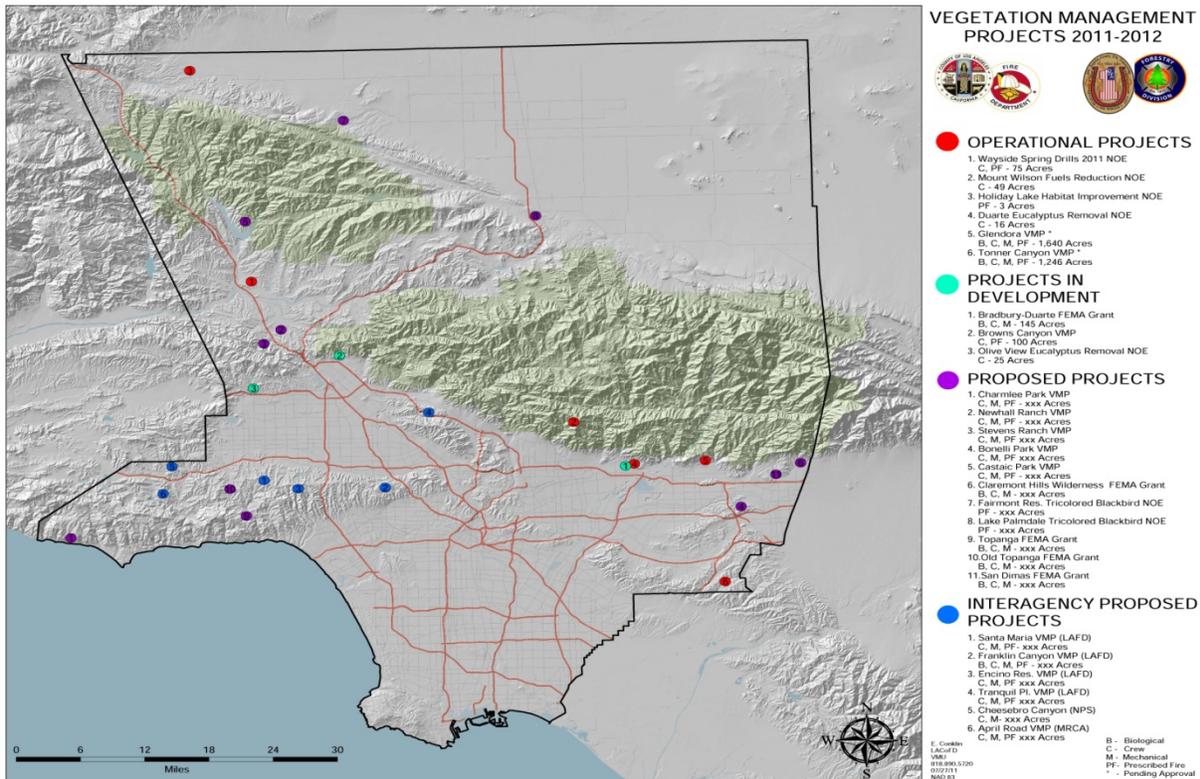
B. VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

As the population of Los Angeles County increases, further expansion of residential areas into the Wildland-Urban interface is inevitable. Panoramic views, wildlife, fresh air, and solitude are just a few of the reasons that tempt people to locate in the brush areas of Los Angeles County. The rewards may be numerous, but the increased risk of wildland fires, flooding, and erosion poses a serious threat to life and property.

The County of Los Angeles Fire Department created the Vegetation Management Program in 1979 to develop strategies for responding to the growing fire hazard problem. These include:

- An ongoing effort to analyze the history and effects of wildland fires in Los Angeles County
- Development of Fuel management projects with stakeholders, including cities, community groups, and other agencies; Experimentation with different methods of reducing or removing fuels in fire prone areas as well as the evaluation of the environmental impacts and effects of these practices.
- Vegetation management, as it relates to wildland fire, refers to the total or partial removal of high fire hazard grasses, shrubs, or trees. 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. Vegetation Management in the Wildland-Urban Interface of Los Angeles County.
- The vegetation management fire hazard reduction projects in Los Angeles County are implemented countywide.





The **Forestry Division** Since it inception in 1911, the Forestry Division of the County of Los Angeles Fire Department has been involved in the conservation and protection of natural resources through its forestry programs. The Forestry Division is comprised of three sections: Operations, Natural Resources, and Brush Clearance. The employees of the Forestry Division serve the citizens by using their knowledge to preserve and enhance the environment for the benefit of all residents of Los Angeles County. The Forestry Division is responsible for the review of environmental documents related to development and protection of oak tree resources, development of vegetation management projects, coordination of wildland fire planning, enforcement of the Department’s brush clearance program, review of fuel modification plans, support to Fire Safe Councils and implementation of the California Strategic Fire Plan.

The Forestry Division’s 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.

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.

The **Fuel Modification Unit** objective is to create the Defensible Space necessary for effective fire protection in newly constructed and/or remodeled homes within the Department’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. 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 plants. The County of Los Angeles Fuel Modification Guidelines can be found at <http://fire.lacounty.gov/Forestry/PDF/Fuel%20Modification%20Plan%20Guidelines%208-10-11.pdf>

The Forestry Division’s 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.

The Forestry Division’s **Fire Plan Unit** is in charge of implementing the California Strategic Fire Plan in Los Angeles County. The State Board of Forestry and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) have drafted a comprehensive document for wildland fire protection in California. The planning process defines a level of service measurement, considers assets at risk, incorporates the cooperative inter-dependent relationships of wildland fire protection providers, provides for public stakeholder involvement, and creates a fiscal framework for policy analysis.

The County of Los Angeles Fire Department is one of six Contract Counties that maintain a contractual relationship with CAL FIRE and utilizes the California Strategic Fire Plan within Los Angeles County as the primary wildland fire protection plan. This is the first statewide fire plan developed in concert between the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection and CAL FIRE. The 2010 Strategic Fire Plan builds upon the concept first developed in the 1996 California Fire Plan. The 2010 Strategic Fire Plan is written so that each goal builds upon the previous one. Over time, each supporting

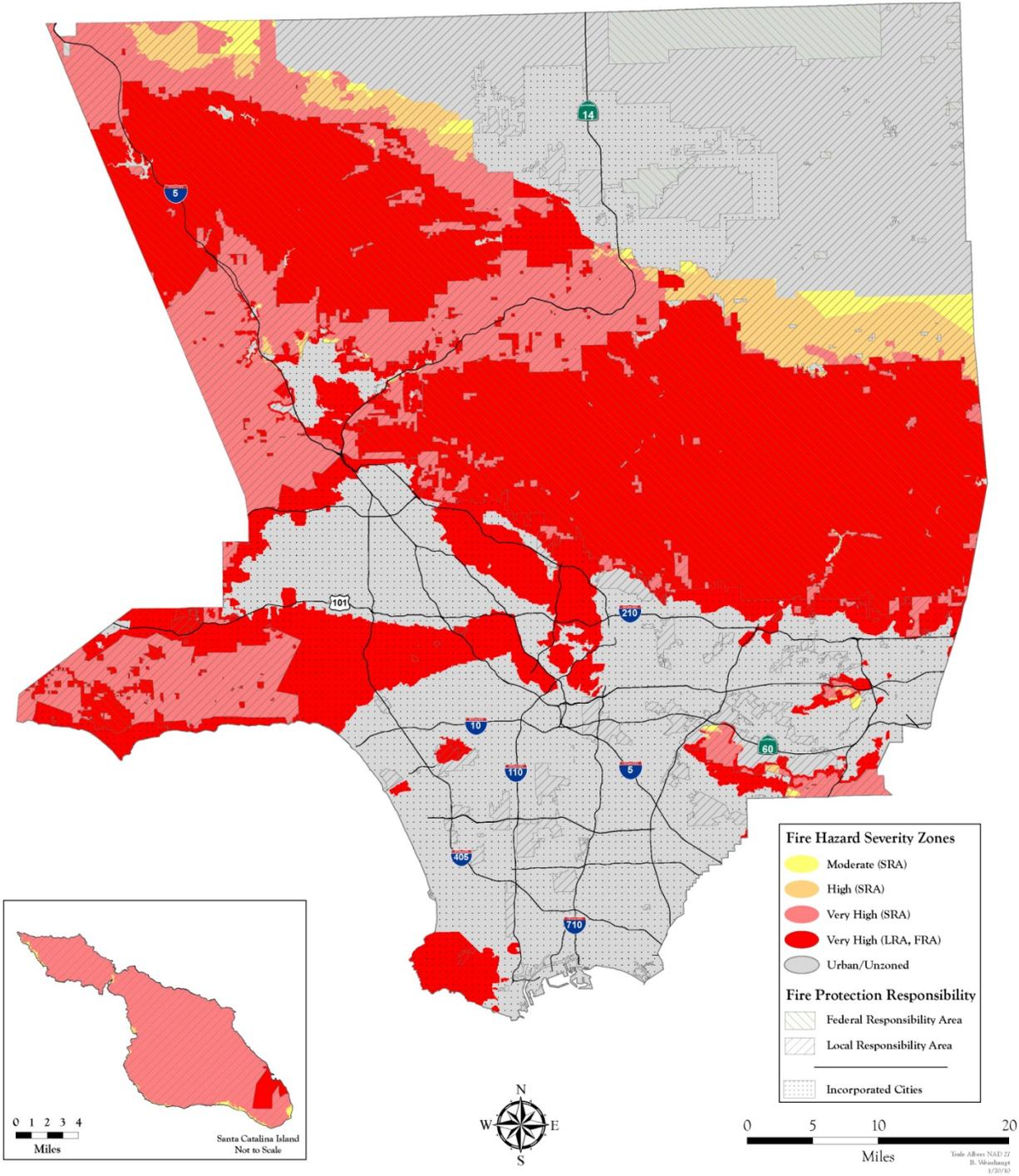
objective will have measurement criteria to evaluate accomplishments and related effectiveness. Public Resources Code §4114 and §4130 authorize the Board to establish a fire plan which, among other things, establishes the levels of statewide fire protection services for State Responsibility Area (SRA) lands. These levels of service recognize other fire protection resources at the federal and local level that collectively provide a regional and statewide emergency response capability. In addition, California's integrated mutual aid fire protection system provides fire protection services through automatic and mutual aid agreements for fire incidents across all ownerships.

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, development and enforcement of fire codes and building codes in the Fire Hazard Severity Zones, Pre-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.





Los Angeles County Fire Hazard Severity Zones



SECTION V: PRE- FIRE MANAGEMENT TACTICS

DIVISION / BATTALION / PROGRAM PLANS

Determining the wildfire problem in Los Angeles County involves assessing the interrelated results of chaparral covered, fire adapted ecosystems, the resulting weather of a Mediterranean climate, the values at risk, and the fire protection system's ability to deal with the occurrence of wildfire. A major element of the California Strategic Fire Plan is an extensive assessment process that graphically depicts fuels, weather and assets at risk data, in a computer based Geographic Information System (GIS). The GIS thematic layers are then continually field-validated and used to identify the wildland urban-interface/intermix fire problem.

It is a commonly accepted concept, that fire is part of the natural life cycle of the chaparral ecosystem in Los Angeles County. Without fire, the chaparral-covered terrain of Los Angeles County reaches a mature state where the ratio of dead material to live plant structure becomes unbalanced. As the chaparral ages, more and more decadent growth adds to the fuel load (expressed in tons per acre), which contributes to the high intensity, costly, large loss wildfires. Historically, fires occurred naturally as a result of lightning and were introduced by native inhabitants. Native Americans, during the late 18th century, were said to have purposefully burned the native vegetation to promote the growth of certain plant resources.

The occurrence of fire whether natural or introduced tended to promote ecosystem health and reduced the number of large acreage, high intensity fires. As the County continues to grow in population, values at risk are encroaching on and intermixing with the wildlands. Consequently, wildfires threaten the values at risk and are seen as bad and should be extinguished promptly. Suppression efforts are quite successful, but result in the eventual, build-up of fuel for fire in the wildland or in and around the structures, making wildfires more intense and more destructive. Although the fire protection system has become more efficient, those fires that do escape initial attack efforts can quickly overwhelm the available suppression resources. Wildfires under certain severe fire weather conditions, such as a Santa Ana wind event, can prevent initial attack resources from suppressing the fire, while still small, and can spread so quickly and threaten so many values at risk that suppression resources cannot arrive quickly enough to prevent a majority of the damage.

FIRE SUPPRESSION PHILOSOPHY

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, prescribed or controlled burns must 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 FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM

Although fire is a necessary component of the local ecosystem, in most cases, unchecked wildfire is no longer a viable fire/fuel management option in Los Angeles County. Mostly because of population growth, assets at risk have interfaced and intermixed with the wildlands to such an extent that uncontrolled fires must be quickly extinguished. Therefore, at the heart of the wildfire protection system in Los Angeles County is an aggressive initial attack firefighting strategy.

The County of Los Angeles Fire Department actually has a dual fire protection role. The County of Los Angeles Fire Department provides structural fire protection and rescue services to the Los Angeles County unincorporated areas and contract cities.

PRIORITY AREAS

The fire plan assessment process utilizes weather, assets at risk, fuels and input from the various Regions, Bureaus, Divisions and Battalions to help target critical areas and prioritize projects. Fire plan assessments aside, it is extremely difficult if not impossible to achieve fuel reduction on the ground without community involvement and stakeholders, whether that be in the form of a community fire safe councils, homeowners association or other organized forum. The Fire Plan Assessment with its science-based approach is evaluated in conjunction with other intangibles to arrive at a "reasonable" assessment of the needs and likelihood of accomplishing a project. The current assessment indicates that there is a significant need throughout the foothills, especially in the urban interface areas of Los Angeles County for hazardous fuel reduction.

Each of Department's battalions were consulted for pre-fire projects they consider

important to achieving their goals of reducing the potential and impact of catastrophic fire. Projects are assigned a relative ranking by the Department's Vegetation Management Task Force. Theoretically, the project with the highest hazard would have the first priority for funding of any given project or other pre-fire program. However, there are a number of circumstances where other than the highest priority would be given preference to a project. Circumstances when this might occur include the following: the Department's current commitment to an existing pre-fire project, community participation necessary to complete a project, preparatory work and ease of instituting the project, project type and match for grant funding and simply sharing the wealth and commitment toward pre-fire projects between the Department and communities. The Fire Plan Unit function is to coordinate countywide projects, and projects occurring between battalions, and provides direction in the planning of pre-fire projects.

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 firefighting 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. <http://www.firesafecouncil.org/>

Firewise Communities Program

Brush, grass or forest fires don't have to be disasters. The National Fire Protection Association's (NFPA) Firewise Communities program encourages local solutions for wildfire safety by involving homeowners, community leaders, planners, developers, firefighters, and others in the effort to protect people and property from wildfire risks. <http://www.firewise.org/Communities.aspx>

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.

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.



Last update: 1 June 2012

APPENDIX A: PRE- FIRE PROJECTS

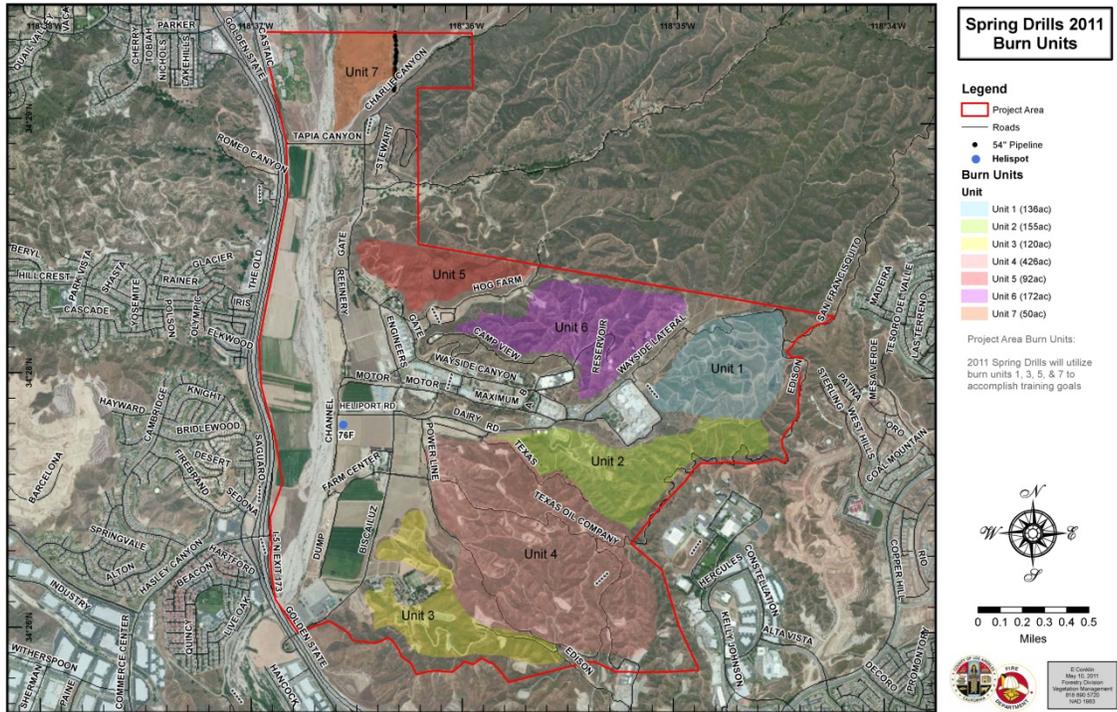
OPERATIONAL PROJECTS

1. Wayside Detention Center-Spring Drills and Rehab 2011 NOE

Treatment Area - 75 Acres

Treatment Methodology: Hand Crews, Prescribed Fire

Treatment Goal(s): Fire Hazard Reduction, Training

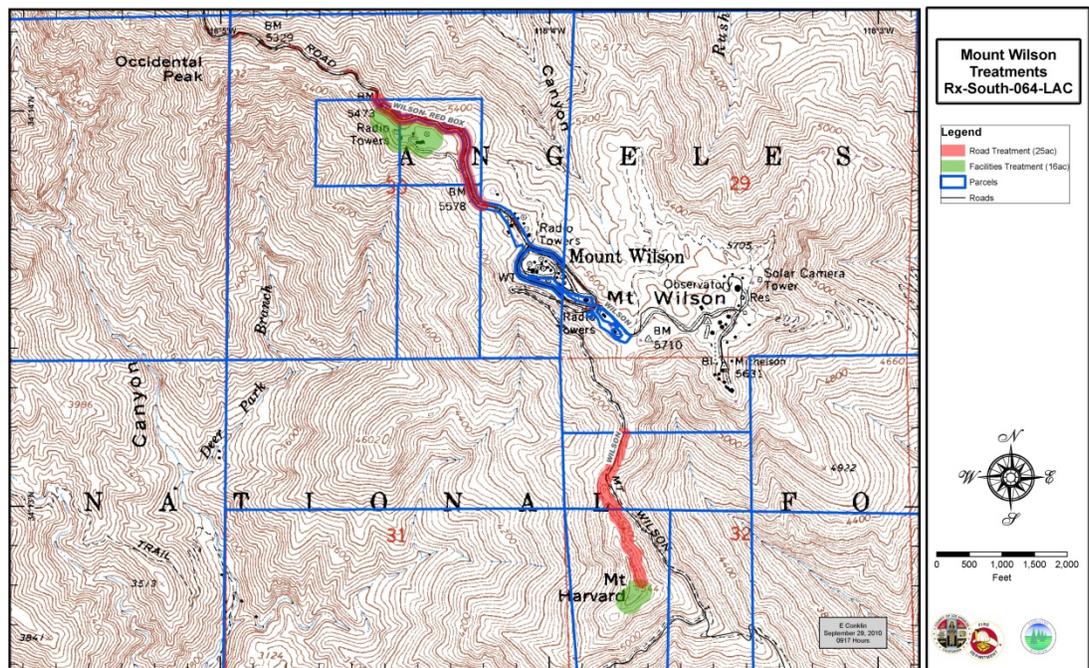


2. Mount Wilson Fuels Reduction - NOE

Treatment Area - 49 Acres

Treatment Methodology: Hand Crews

Treatment Goal(s): Fire Hazard Reduction

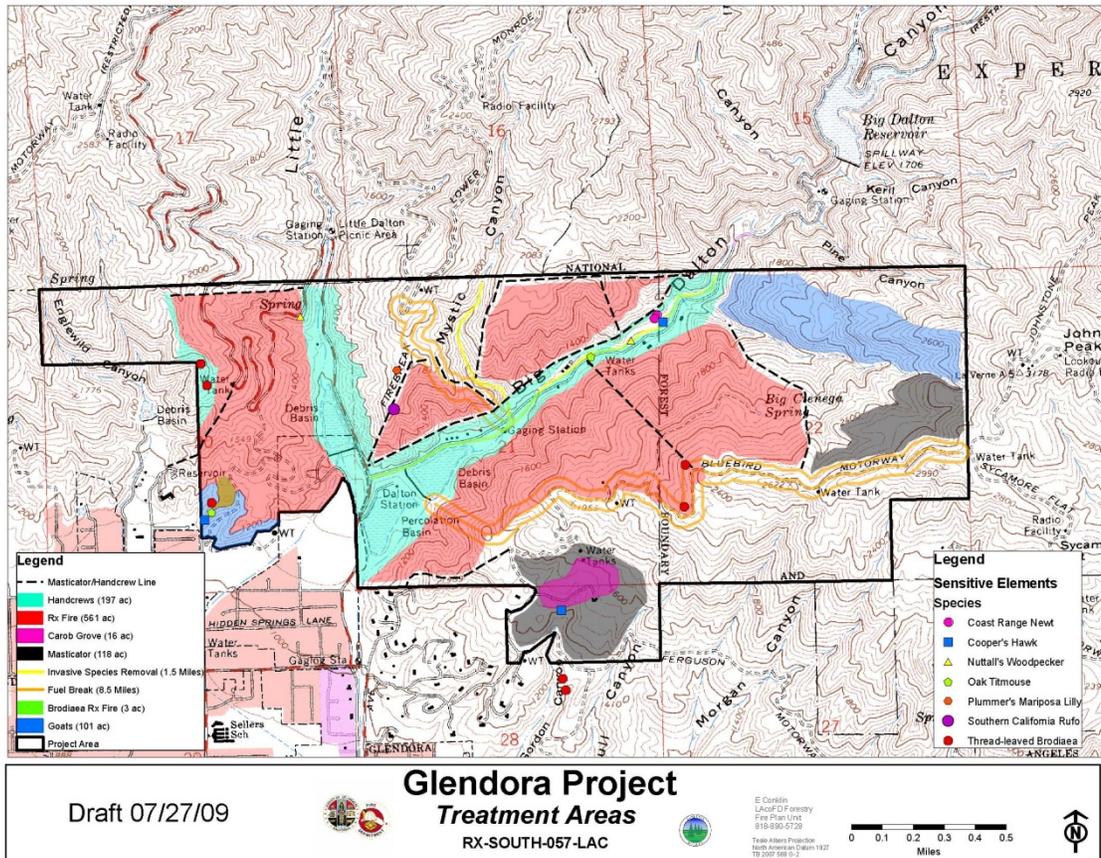


5. Glendora Vegetation - Management Program

Treatment Area – 1,640 Acres

Treatment Methodology: Biological, Hand Crews, Mechanical, Prescribed Fire

Treatment Goal(s): Fire Hazard Reduction, Habitat Restoration

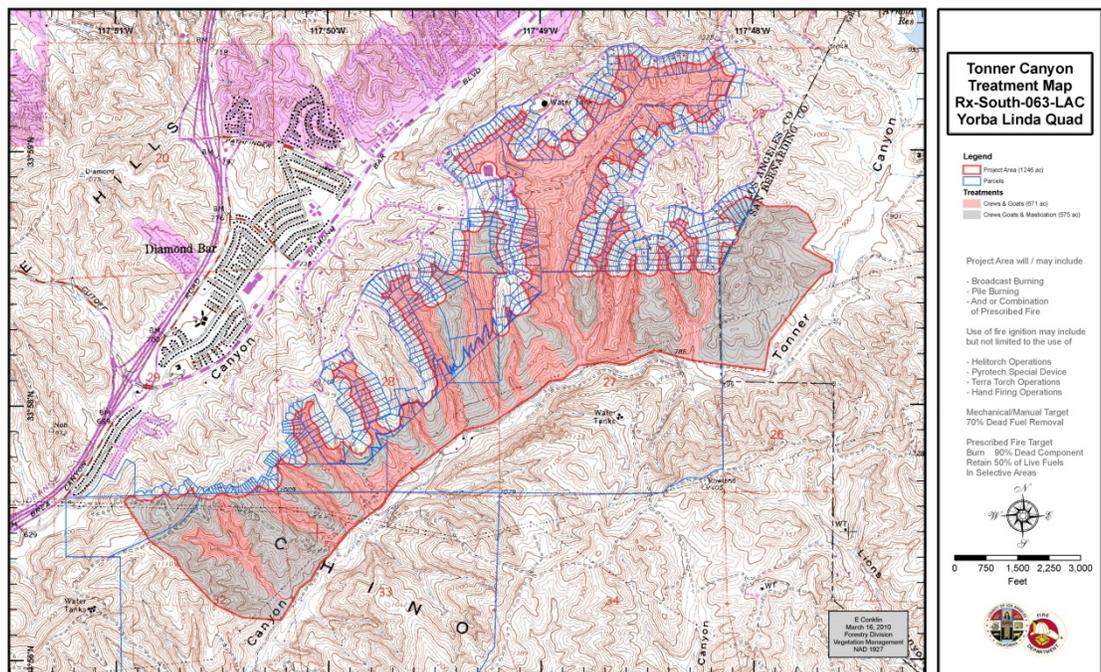


6. Tonner Canyon - Vegetation Management Program

Treatment Area – 1,246 Acres

Treatment Methodology: Biological, Hand Crews, Mechanical, Prescribed Fire

Treatment Goal(s): Fire Hazard Reduction, Habitat Restoration



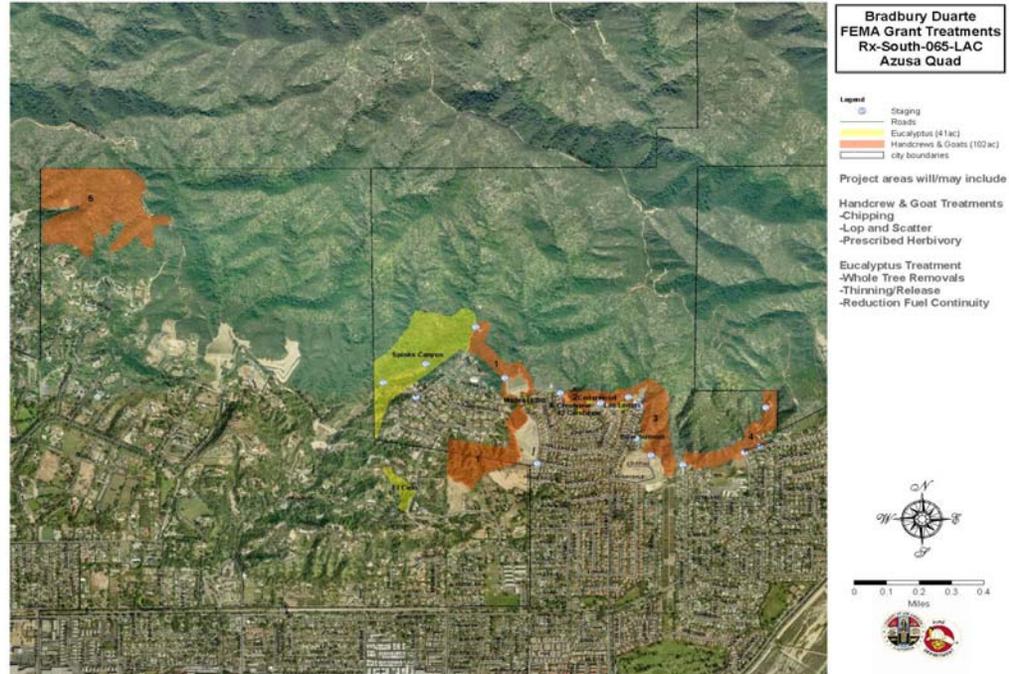
PROJECTS IN DEVELOPMENT

1. Bradbury-Duarte - FEMA Grant

Treatment Area – 145 Acres

Treatment Methodology: Biological, Hand Crews, Mechanical

Treatment Goal(s): Fire Hazard Reduction, Defensible Space, Habitat Restoration

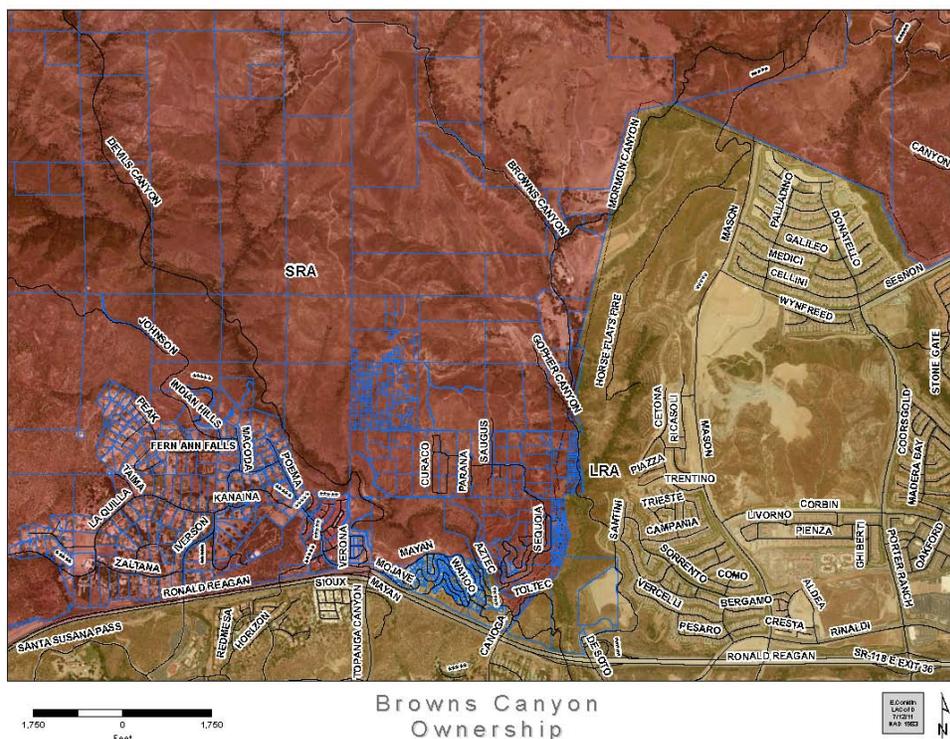


2. Browns Canyon - Vegetation Management Program

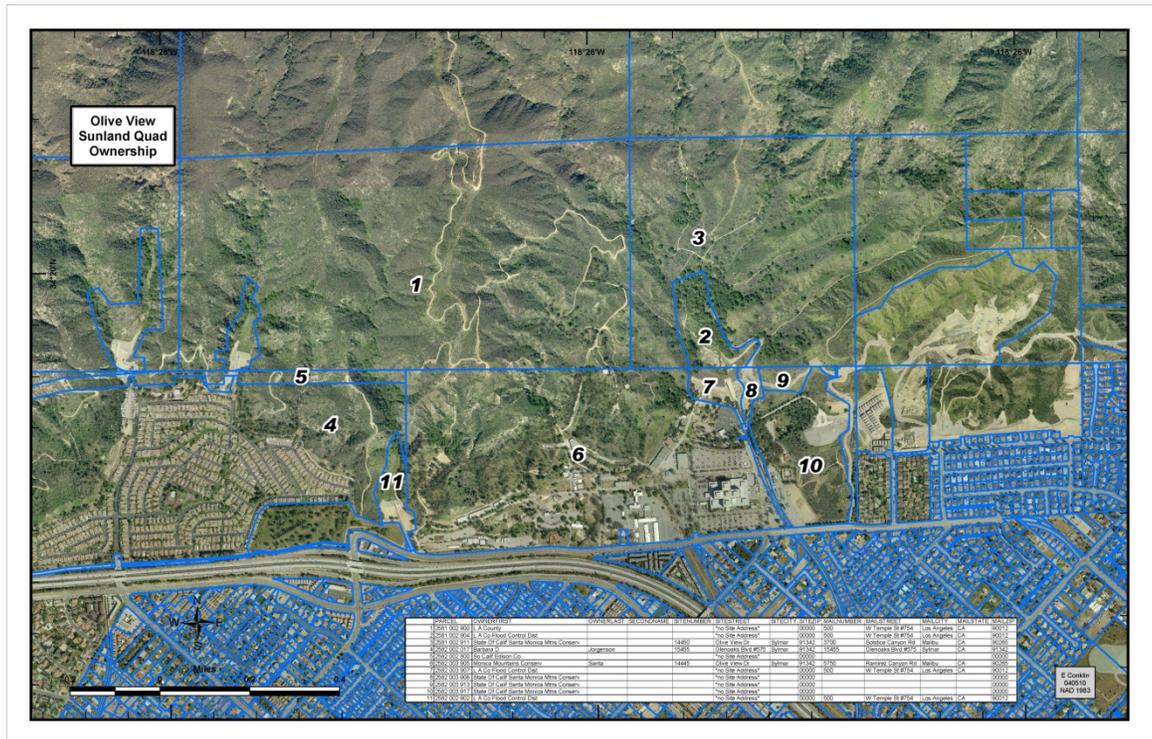
Treatment Area – 100 Acres

Treatment Methodology: Hand Crews, Prescribed Fire

Treatment Goal(s): Fire Hazard Reduction, Training



3. Olive View Eucalyptus Removal - NOE
 Treatment Area – 25 Acres
 Treatment Methodology: Hand Crews
 Treatment Goal(s): Fire Hazard Reduction, Training, Post Fire Recovery



PROPOSED PROJECTS

1. Charmlee Park - Vegetation Management Program
 Treatment Area – TBD Acres
 Treatment Methodology: Hand Crews, Mechanical, Prescribed Fire
 Treatment Goal(s): Fire Hazard Reduction, Training, Habitat Restoration
2. Newhall Ranch - Vegetation Management Program
 Treatment Area – TBD Acres
 Treatment Methodology: Hand Crews, Mechanical, Prescribed Fire
 Treatment Goal(s): Fire Hazard Reduction, Training, Habitat Restoration
3. Stevens Ranch - Vegetation Management Program
 Treatment Area – TBD Acres
 Treatment Methodology: Hand Crews, Mechanical, Prescribed Fire
 Treatment Goal(s): Fire Hazard Reduction, Training, Habitat Restoration
4. Bonelli Park - Vegetation Management Program
 Treatment Area – TBD Acres
 Treatment Methodology: Hand Crews, Mechanical, Prescribed Fire
 Treatment Goal(s): Fire Hazard Reduction, Training, Habitat Restoration

5. Castaic Park - Vegetation Management Program
 Treatment Area – TBD Acres
 Treatment Methodology: Hand Crews, Mechanical, Prescribed Fire
 Treatment Goal(s): Fire Hazard Reduction, Training, Habitat Restoration

6. Claremont Hills Wilderness FEMA Grant
 Treatment Area – TBD Acres
 Treatment Methodology: Biological, Hand Crews, Mechanical
 Treatment Goal(s): Fire Hazard Reduction, Training, Habitat Restoration, Watershed Protection

7. Tricolored Blackbird Habitat Improvement Fairmont Reservoir - NOE
 Treatment Area – TBD Acres
 Treatment Methodology: Prescribed Fire
 Treatment Goal(s): Fire Hazard Reduction, Training, Habitat Restoration, Watershed Protection

8. Tricolored Blackbird Habitat Improvement Lake Palmdale - NOE
 Treatment Area – TBD Acres
 Treatment Methodology: Prescribed Fire
 Treatment Goal(s): Fire Hazard Reduction, Training, Habitat Restoration, Watershed Protection

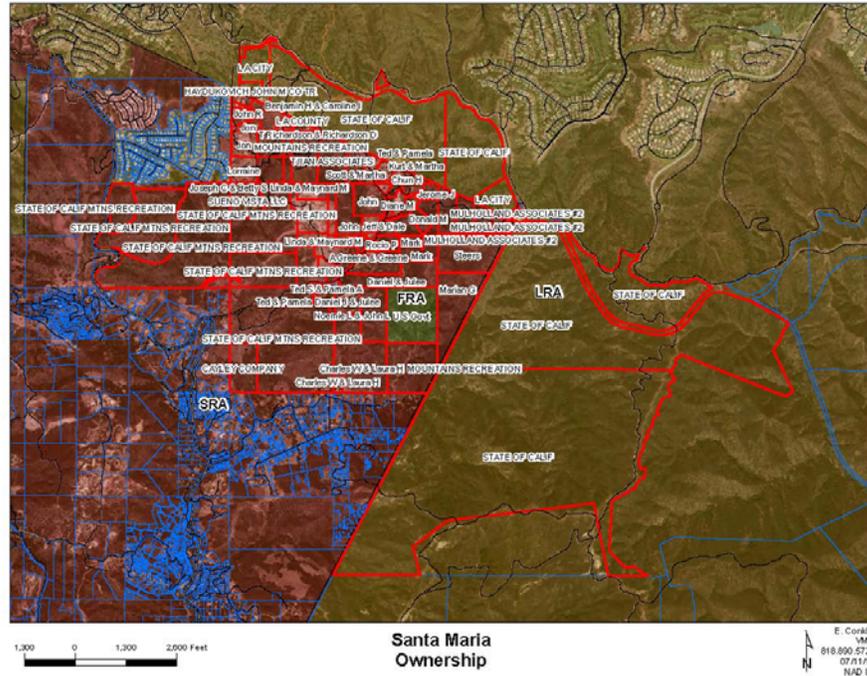
9. Topanga - FEMA Grant
 Treatment Area – TBD Acres
 Treatment Methodology: Biological, Hand Crews, Mechanical
 Treatment Goal(s): Fire Hazard Reduction, Training, Habitat Restoration

10. Old Topanga Wilderness - FEMA Grant
 Treatment Area – TBD Acres
 Treatment Methodology: Biological, Hand Crews, Mechanical
 Treatment Goal(s): Fire Hazard Reduction, Training, Habitat Restoration, Watershed Protection

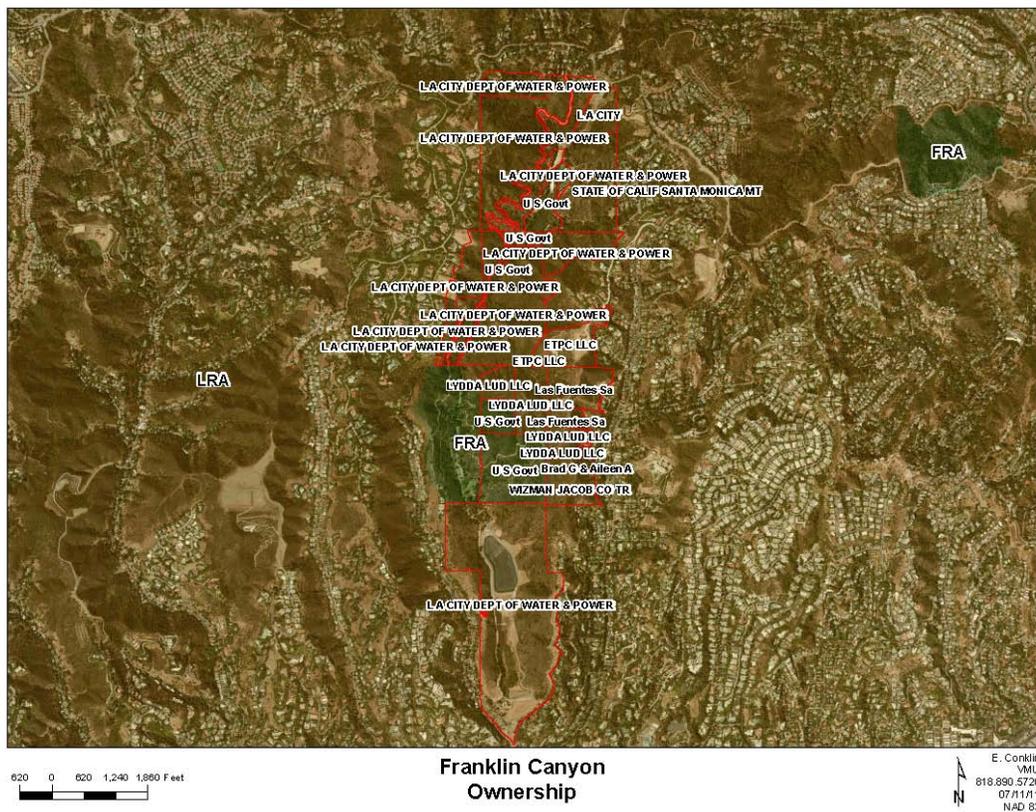
11. San Dimas - FEMA Grant
 Treatment Area – TBD Acres
 Treatment Methodology: Biological, Hand Crews, Mechanical
 Treatment Goal(s): Fire Hazard Reduction, Training, Habitat Restoration

INTERAGENCY PROPOSED PROJECTS

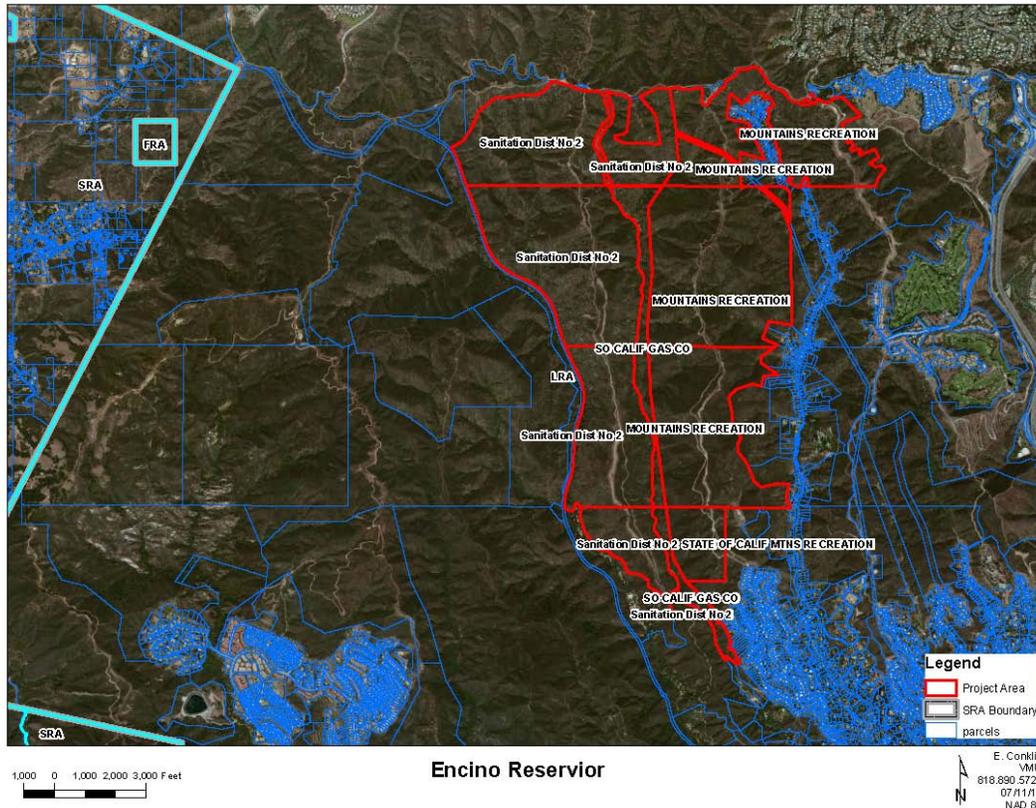
1. Santa Maria VMP (Los Angeles City Fire)
 Treatment Area – TBD Acres
 Treatment Methodology: Hand Crews, Mechanical, Prescribed Fire
 Treatment Goal(s): Fire Hazard Reduction, Training, Habitat Restoration



- 2. Franklin Canyon - Vegetation Management Program (Los Angeles City Fire) Treatment Area – TBD Acres
 Treatment Methodology: Hand Crews, Mechanical, Prescribed Fire
 Treatment Goal(s): Fire Hazard Reduction, Training, Habitat Restoration, Watershed Protection

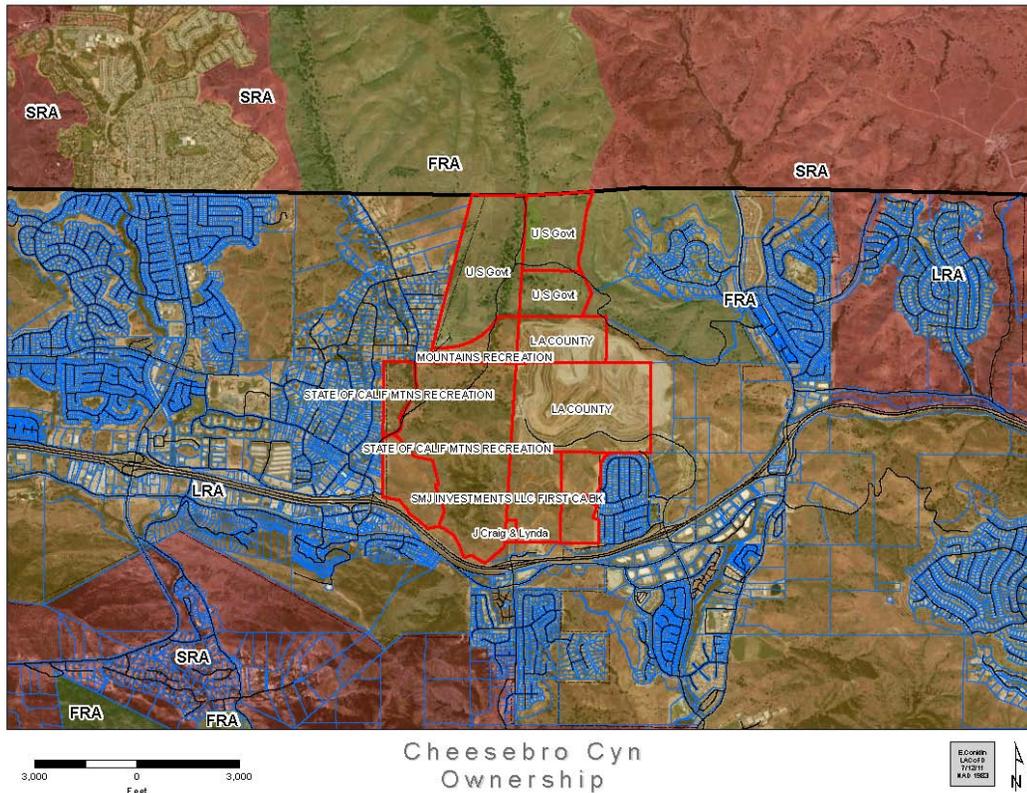


3. Encino Reservoir - Vegetation Management Program (Los Angeles City Fire)
 Treatment Area – TBD Acres
 Treatment Methodology: Hand Crews, Mechanical, Prescribed Fire
 Treatment Goal(s): Fire Hazard Reduction, Training, Habitat Restoration, Watershed Protection



4. Tranquil Pl. - Vegetation Management Program (Los Angeles City Fire)
 Treatment Area – TBD Acres
 Treatment Methodology: Hand Crews, Mechanical, Prescribed Fire
 Treatment Goal(s): Fire Hazard Reduction, Training, Habitat Restoration, Watershed Protection

5. Cheesebro Canyon (National Park Service Santa Monica Mountains Recreational Area)
 Treatment Area – TBD Acres
 Treatment Methodology: Hand Crews, Mechanical, Prescribed Fire
 Treatment Goal(s): Fire Hazard Reduction, Training, Habitat Restoration, Watershed Protection

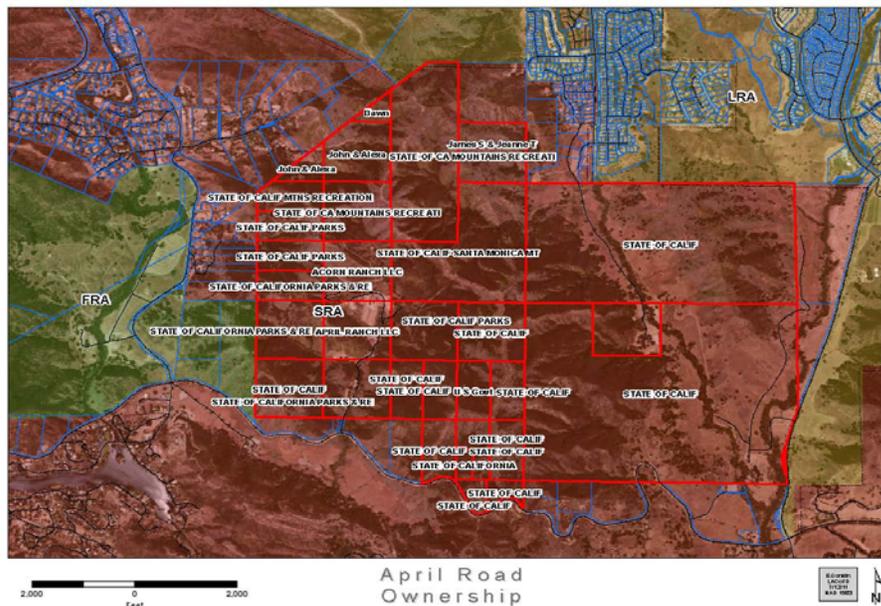


6. April Road -Vegetation Management Program (Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority)

Treatment Area – TBD Acres

Treatment Methodology: Hand Crews, Mechanical, Prescribed Fire

Treatment Goal(s): Fire Hazard Reduction, Training, Habitat Restoration, Watershed Protection



APPENDIX B: UNIT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

CAL FIRE Units were asked to identify two or more priority objectives under each goal in the 2010 Strategic Fire Plan for California. The Units' priorities are identified in bold and a measurement criteria are provided for each of the identified objectives. Throughout the next year, the Units will implement the identified priorities and report on the measurement criteria by June 2012. The priority objectives are displayed under three headings:

A. SACRAMENTO PROGRAMS OR COMMITTEE ONLY

B. SACRAMENTO PROGRAMS AND STAFF OR COMMITTEE, REGIONS AND UNITS

C. UNITS ONLY

These categories are not intended to exclude Units from addressing priority objectives in any of the three categories, they are only recommendations.

A. SACRAMENTO PROGRAMS OR COMMITTEE ONLY

Goal 1: Identify and evaluate wildland fire hazards and recognize life, property and natural resource assets at risk, including watershed, habitat, social and other values of functioning ecosystems. Facilitate the sharing of all analyses and data collection across all ownerships for consistency in type and kind.

Objectives:

- a) **Identify and provide appropriate automated tools to facilitate the collection, analysis and consistent presentation of datasets.**

Measurement Criteria: *CAL FIRE shall establish policy that specifies spatial databases covering all forest and rangeland to not be older than 10 years. Include minimum requirements for spatial databases. Follow the coordinated work schedule with the USDA Forest Service to maintain cost effective collection and processing of data.*

Goal 2: Articulate and promote the concept of land use planning as it relates to fire risk and individual landowner objectives and responsibilities.

Objectives:

- a) **Identify the minimum key elements necessary to achieve a fire safe community, and incorporate these elements into land use planning, CWPPs and regional, county and Unit fire plans.**

Measurement Criteria: *CAL FIRE to create a working committee with CAL Chiefs, USDA Forest Service and other key organizations to develop, monitor and refine elements of fire safe community, including evacuation plans. The Committee shall review existing templates for FIREWISE Assessments, CWPPs, fire plans and land use plans; identify the common elements and approaches for better integration. Utilize fire protection, planning and engineering expertise to identify the key elements (from existing templates) necessary for fire safe communities. Once agreed upon, these key*

elements will then be used as a checklist to guide consistency in fire safe planning efforts across jurisdictions. At a minimum, annually report to the Board on results.

Goal 3: Support and participate in the collaborative development and implementation of wildland fire protection plans and other local, county and regional plans that address fire protection and landowner objectives.

Objectives:

- a) **Establish a working group, consisting of Board members and Departmental staff, to develop minimum standard elements for inclusion in Unit fire plans.**
- b) **Emphasize coordination of Unit fire plans with community wildfire protection plans to encourage and support one consistent approach. Develop county or regional fire plans by bringing together community-based groups, such as fire safe councils and affected fire and land management agencies.**

Measurement Criteria: *These measurement criteria meets objectives a and b. CAL FIRE to revise the template for the Unit fire plans to incorporate the goals and objectives of the 2010 Strategic Fire Plan. During the revision, the template for a CWPP will be jointly reviewed in order to reduce duplication of fire planning efforts. The key elements identified through the process identified in Goal 2, Objective b will also be incorporated into the Unit fire plan/CWPP.*

- c) **Create and support venues in which individual community members can be actively involved in local fire safe councils, community emergency response teams, FIREWISE and other community-based efforts to develop readiness plans and educate landowners to mitigate the risks and effects of wildland fire.**

Measurement Criteria: *The California Fire Alliance to work with the California and local FSCs to develop venues (e.g., workshops) that assist landowners with readiness planning and education. CAL FIRE, California Fire Alliance Liaison to report to the Board annually on Alliance activities.*

Goal 4: Increase awareness, knowledge and actions implemented by individuals and communities to reduce human loss and property damage from wildland fires, such as defensible space and other fuels reduction activities, fire prevention and fire safe building standards.

Objectives:

- a) **Educate landowners, residents and business owners about the risks and their incumbent responsibilities of living in the wildlands, including applicable regulations, prevention measures and preplanning activities.**

Measurement Criteria: *In coordination with the CAL FIRE Communications Program, the USDA Forest Service and local fire agencies, University of California and county cooperative extension offices, CAL FIRE to collect information on methods and effectiveness of existing outreach. Complete the information collection within year one of adoption of the 2010 Strategic Fire Plan. Develop a common set of measures to assess CAL FIRE efforts, build those into Unit fire plans and report to the Board. Report the progress of implementation at the end of year two.*

Goal 5: Develop a method to integrate fire and fuels management practices with landowner priorities and multiple jurisdictional efforts within local, state and federal responsibility areas.

Objectives:

- b) Work to remove regulatory barriers that limit hazardous fuels reduction activities.**

Measurement Criteria: *In conjunction with the Resource Protection Committee, CAL FIRE will develop an approach to identifying and recommending ways to address regulatory and other barriers that limit hazardous fuels reduction activities. This approach should include consultation with the Board's Interagency Forestry Working Group and with other agencies, such as the USDA Forest Service, the US Fish and Wildlife Service, the California Energy Commission, the Department of Fish and Game, regional water quality control boards, local government and the public. Finish this compilation within the first year of adoption of the 2010 Strategic Fire Plan. Based on barriers identified and recommendations for change, report to the Board starting in the second year.*

Goal 6: Determine the level of fire suppression resources necessary to protect the values and assets at risk identified during planning processes.

Objectives:

- e) Initiate and maintain cooperative fire protection agreements with local, state and federal partners that value the importance of an integrated, cooperative, regional fire protection system and deliver efficient and cost effective emergency response capabilities beneficial to all stakeholders.**

Measurement Criteria: *CAL FIRE to identify the number and effectiveness of agreements and partnerships. In conjunction with the Board's Resource Protection Committee, CAL FIRE will develop suggested measures of effectiveness of cooperative agreements. This should be in collaboration with its partners, completed within 18 months of adoption of the 2010 Strategic Fire Plan and reported to the Board.*

- i) Provide for succession planning and employee development at all levels within CAL FIRE to maintain emergency response leadership capabilities, administrative management skills and pre-fire planning expertise.**

Measurement Criteria: CAL FIRE to revise and update the information developed in the 2005 Succession Planning meetings. This work should be completed within two years of the adoption of the 2010 Strategic Fire Plan, with annual reporting to the Board based on issues raised, including identification of key training needs, funding available and expenditures on the training program, content of Academy curricula, number of students requesting and/or able to take classes at the Academy, local community college or other educational outlets.

B. SACRAMENTO PROGRAMS AND STAFF OR COMMITTEE, REGIONS AND UNITS

Goal 1: Identify and evaluate wildland fire hazards and recognize life, property and natural resource assets at risk, including watershed, habitat, social and other values of functioning ecosystems. Facilitate the sharing of all analyses and data collection across all ownerships for consistency in type and kind.

Objectives:

- b) Engage and participate with local stakeholder groups (i.e., fire safe councils and others) to validate and prioritize the assets at risk.**

Measurement Criteria: CAL FIRE shall designate personnel as advisors/liaisons to the California Fire Safe Council (CFSC) and to each county or regional FSC. The advisors will be responsible for reporting activities to the Unit and Region. The advisor to the CFSC will report to the Board. Annual reporting of time-spent working will be displayed in hours at the Unit, Region and Headquarters level. Reporting will include activities with local FSCs, communities, watershed groups or others defining hazards and risk of wildfire and documenting these in a CWPP or Unit fire plan. Emphasize the products developed in Goal 3, Objective b. Advisors will emphasize using standard guidelines and templates for consistency throughout the state.

Goal 2: Articulate and promote the concept of land use planning as it relates to fire risk and individual landowner objectives and responsibilities.

Objectives:

- b) Assist the appropriate governmental bodies in the development of a comprehensive set of wildland and wildland urban interface (WUI) protection policies for inclusion in each county general plan or other appropriate local land use planning documents.**

Measurement Criteria: CAL FIRE to appoint a committee including Unit, Region, Headquarters and Contract County representatives. Develop a work plan that identifies key elements of improving WUI strategies, including planning. Reporting should be based on elements identified and priorities for addressing them.

Under the Board's Resource Protection Committee, review existing Board policies as they relate to wildland fire and the relevance (ease of use, applicability) to incorporation in local general plans. Identify areas of possible improvement and update policies.

Track and report hours at the Unit, Region and Headquarters level spent in reviewing plans and projects; number of local Board/Council, Planning Commission meetings and/or meetings with other cooperators.

Goal 4: Increase awareness, knowledge and actions implemented by individuals and communities to reduce human loss and property damage from wildland fires, such as defensible space and other fuels reduction activities, fire prevention and fire safe building standards.

Objectives:

- c) Increase the number and effectiveness of defensible space inspections and promote an increasing level of compliance with defensible space laws and regulations through the use of CAL FIRE staffing as available, public and private organizations, and alternative inspection methods.**

Measurement Criteria: *CAL FIRE to form an advisory committee to review PRC §4291 regulations and make recommendations to the Board that will provide for consistency, streamlining and clarification of existing regulations. The Committee shall develop criteria to increase the number and effectiveness of defensible space inspections. The Committee will develop an implementation plan for the recommendations and report on progress to the Board*

Goal 7: Address post-fire responsibilities for natural resource recovery, including watershed protection reforestation, and ecosystem restoration.

Objectives:

- a) Encourage rapid post-fire assessment, as appropriate, and project implementation to minimize flooding, protect water quality, limit sediment flows and reduce other risks on all land ownerships impacted by wildland fire.**

Measurement Criteria: *Provide training for CAL FIRE personnel on suppression repair and damage assessment procedures. Develop standard formats and documentation templates for these assessments. Identify and use the findings to reduce the impacts of fire suppression on the landscape and improve resiliency of assets at risk from wildfire.*

C. UNITS ONLY

Goal 5: Develop a method to integrate fire and fuels management practices with landowner priorities and multiple jurisdictional efforts within local, state and federal responsibility areas.

Objectives:

- h) **Support the availability and utilization of CAL FIRE hand crews and other CAL FIRE resources, as well as public and private sector resources, for fuels management activities, including ongoing maintenance.**

Measurement Criteria: *CAL FIRE will report to the Board on the number of crews available each year with a description of projects, including acres treated, completed by each Unit. Report the number of agreements and/or amount of funding and acres treated that involve grants or partnerships with federal agencies, resource conservation districts, local FSCs, fire districts, watershed groups or other non-profit or community groups that support the ability to carry out fuels reduction projects.*

Goal 7: Address post-fire responsibilities for natural resource recovery, including watershed protection reforestation, and ecosystem restoration.

Objectives:

- e) **Assist landowners and local government in the evaluation of the need to retain and utilize features (e.g., roads, firelines, water sources) developed during a fire suppression effort, taking into consideration those identified in previous planning efforts.**

Measurement Criteria: *CAL FIRE (utilizing Incident Command Teams) to schedule a post-fire review of the planning documents that cover the area affected by the fire. Review the goals, objectives and projects (implemented and planned) to identify successes and failures. Review the features developed during the fire and incorporate them into the existing Unit fire plan documents. This objective will only be reported when a fire occurs in an area with an existing Unit fire plan document. Incident command teams may conduct this post fire assessment under the direction of the Unit Chief.*



ADDITIONAL UNIT SPECIFIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

APPENDIX C

HeliSpot Directory

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

SHADED HELISPOT = NIGHT HELISPOT

Page 1 of 3

05/17/2011
WATER SOURCE # ORDER

EXHIBITS: MAPS

Figure A: Strategic Map

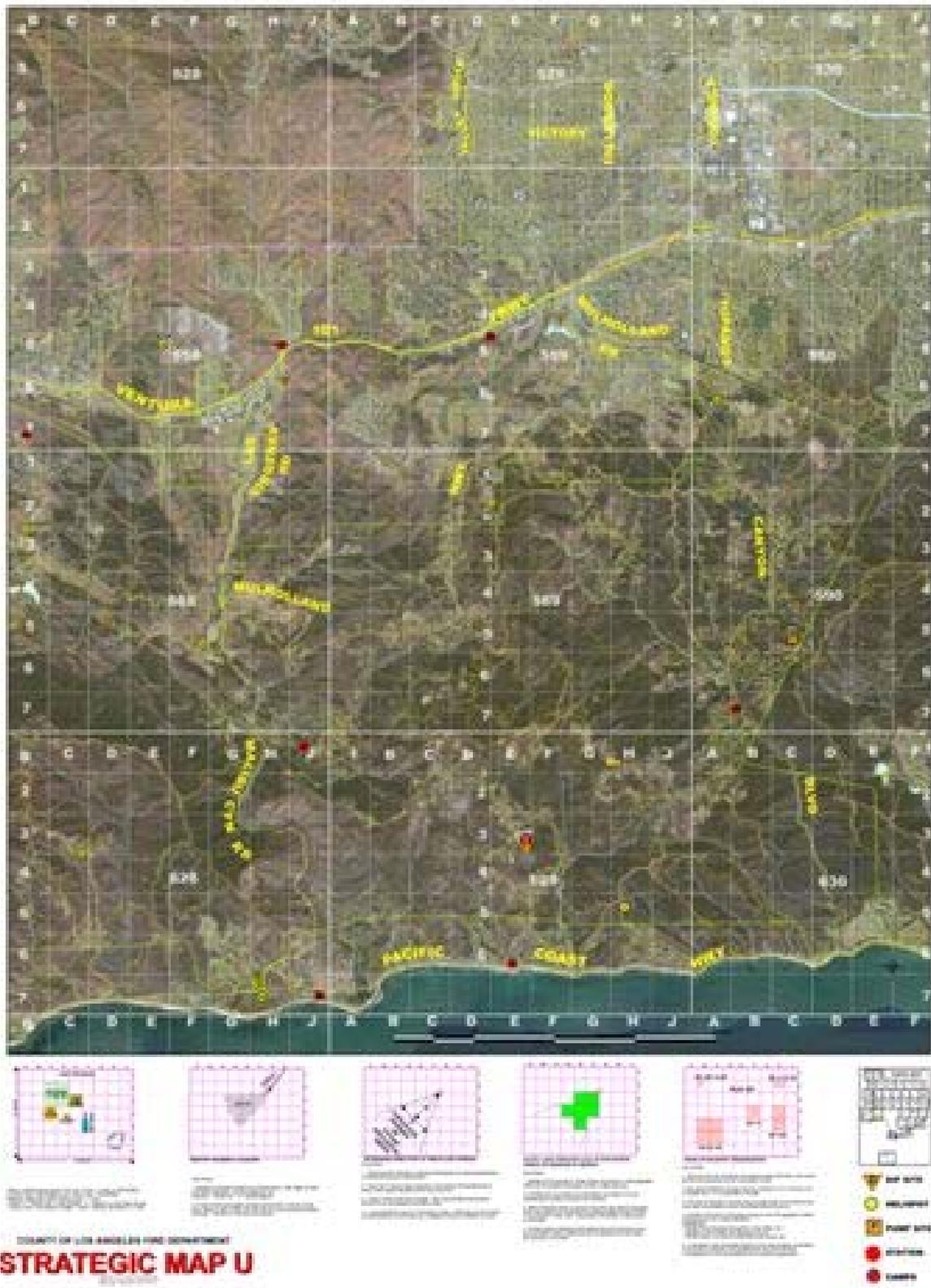
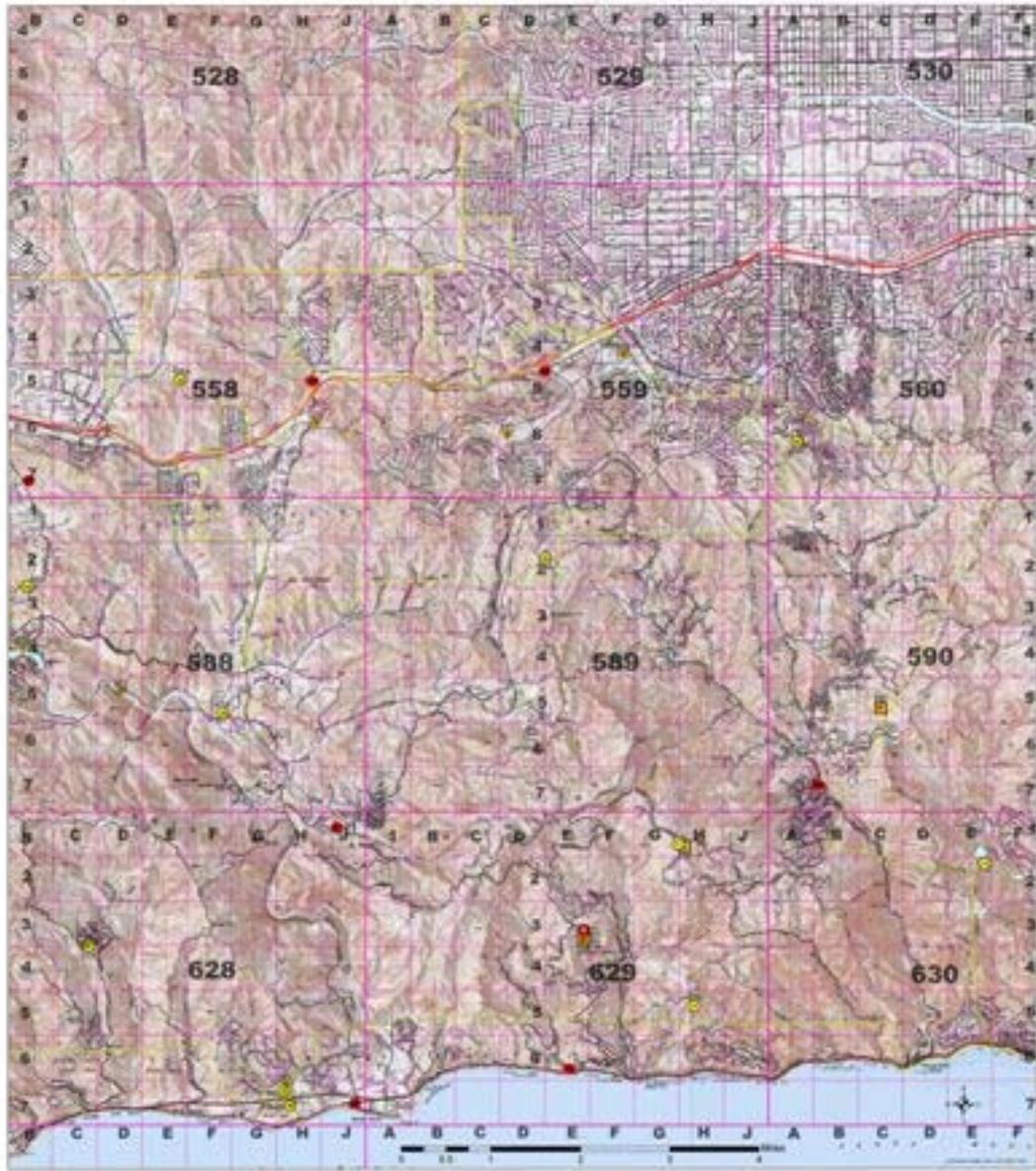


Figure B: Topo Map



County of Los Angeles Fire Department
USGS TOPO MAP U

Figure C: Logistics Map

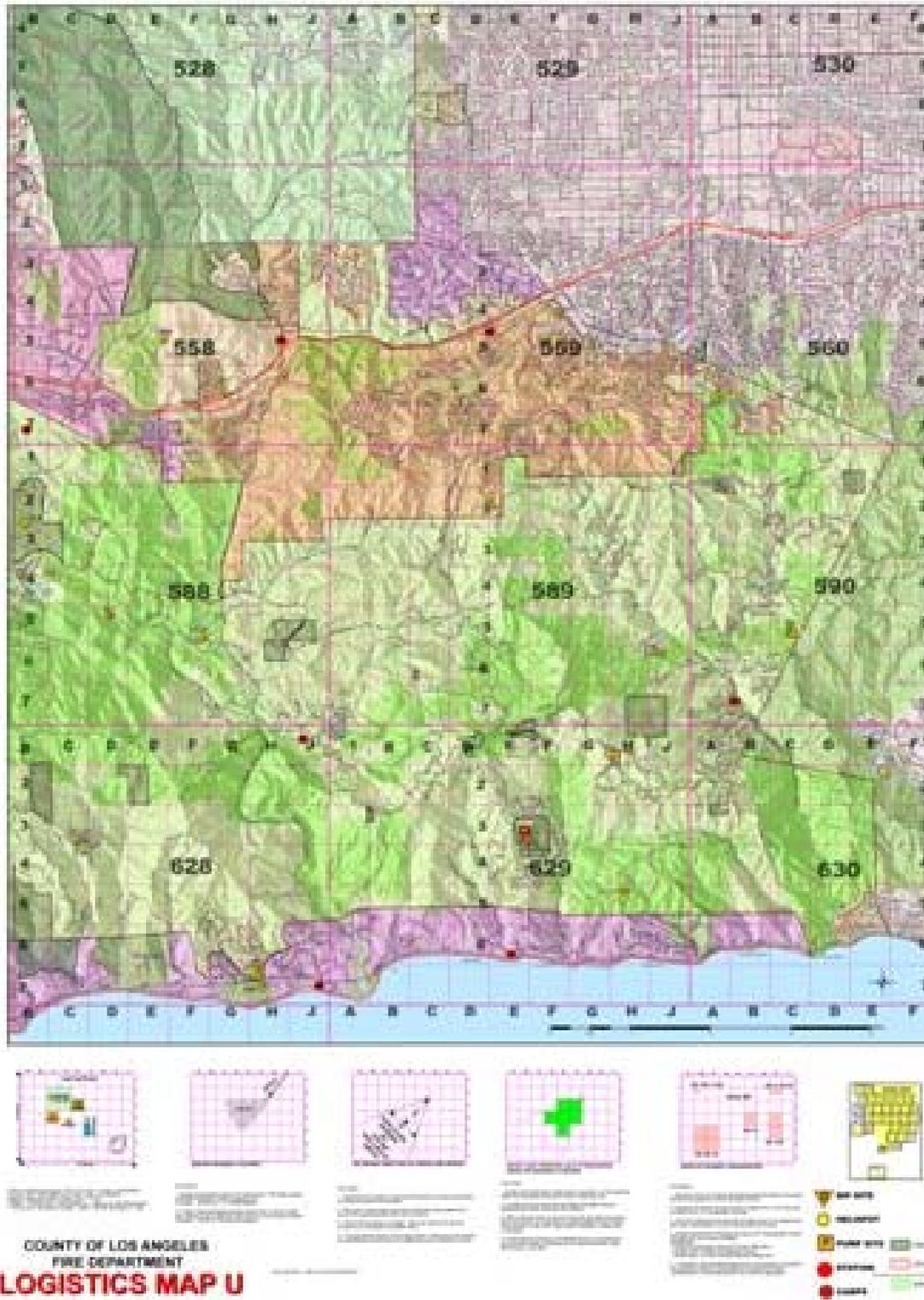
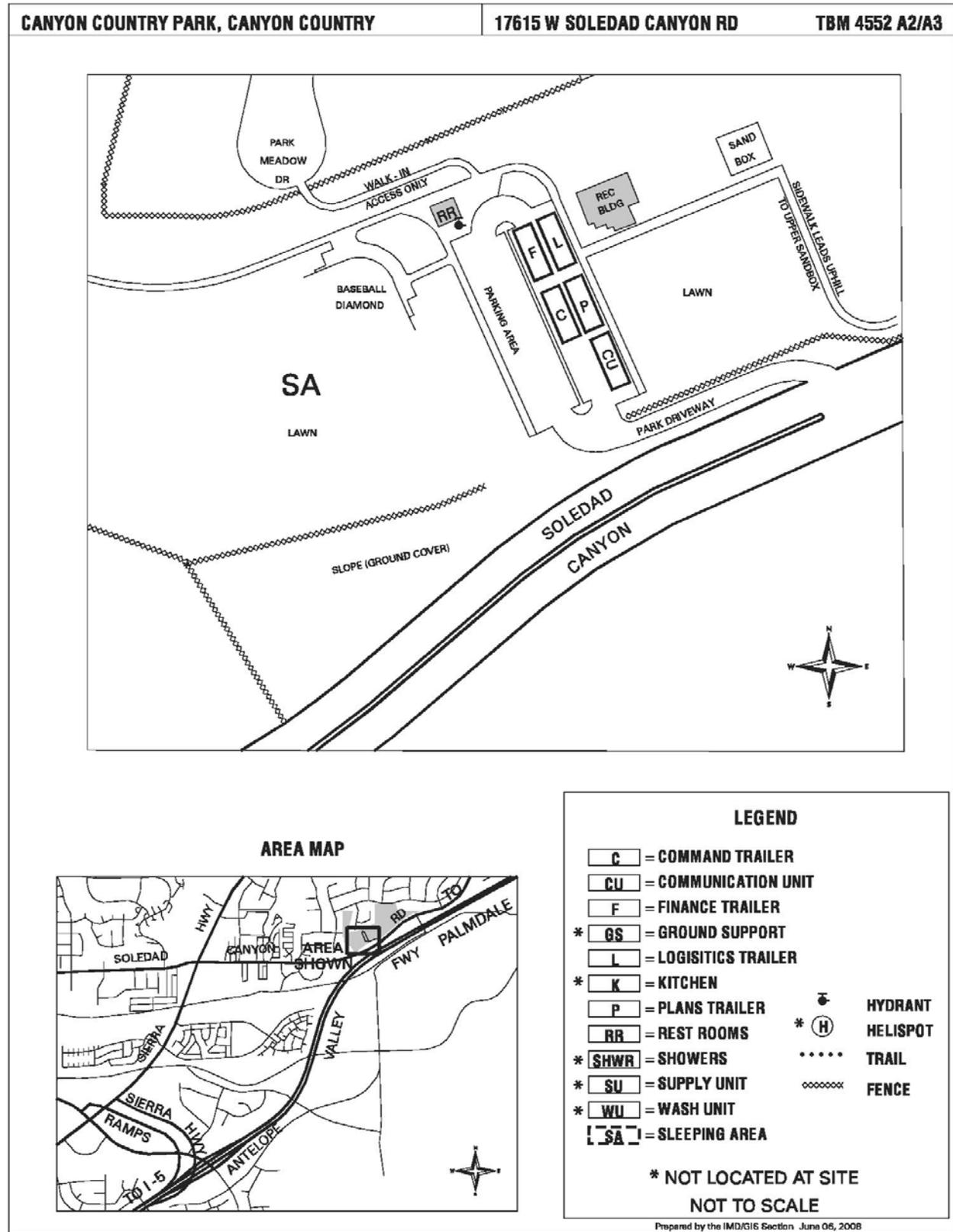


Figure E: Planned Incident Command Facility Map

**COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES FIRE DEPARTMENT
 PLANNED INCIDENT COMMAND FACILITIES #B22-2**



SUPPLEMENT: 2012

Annual Report of Unit Accomplishments

Although fire is a necessary component of the local ecosystem, in most cases, unchecked wildfire is no longer a viable fire/fuel management option in Los Angeles County. Mostly because of population growth, assets at risk have interfaced and intermixed with the wildlands to such an extent that uncontrolled fires must be quickly extinguished. Therefore, at the heart of the wildfire protection system in Los Angeles County is an aggressive initial attack firefighting strategy. In 2011, the County of Los Angeles Fire Department has sought, initiated and cultivated new and existing collaborations with Federal, State, Local agencies and with public and provide organizations meeting the goals and objectives directed by the Strategic Fire Plan for California.

In 2011, the County of Los Angeles Fire Department completed 49,000 Fire Hazard Reduction Inspections and conducted 2,456 prevention hours with 33,654 Fire Prevention public contacts. The Department conducted training drills burning 52 acres and providing Live-Fire wildfire training for 2,400 County and Mutual Aid agencies firefighters. 305 miles of motorways and fire roads were brushed and the road maintained in 2011.

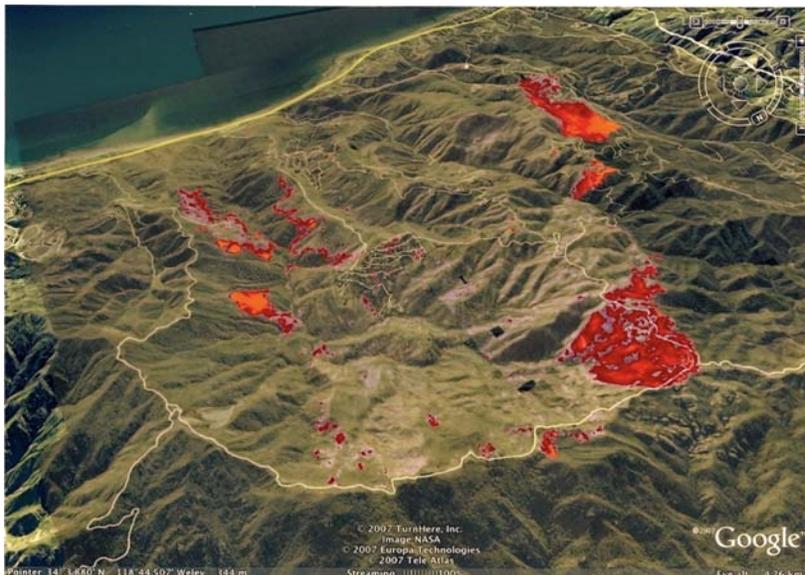
The Department's Fire Plan Unit supported the fire prevention efforts of the local Fire Safe Councils assisting with project planning and implementation. Due to the geographical location and urbanization of Los Angeles County, the Fire Safe Councils concentrate their efforts on the Home-Ignition Zone and the immediate areas. Through the California Fire Safe Council Grants; 571 hazardous trees and large plants were removed or trimmed, Chaparral shaded fuel break treatment was applied to 158 acres in five (5) Fire Safe Council projects.

Cal Mapper, a new system introduced by CAL FIRE, engineered to collect, manage and distribute information systematically across its forest improvement and wildland fuels reduction programs; has been an excellent tool in collecting data, tracking, fiscal reporting, emergency response, planning, and assessment, for fuel reduction projects in Los Angeles County. A total of 11 projects, 23 treatments areas, 69 activities, 3 funding sources, 789 ownership records, and 10 stakeholder records were entered in the Cal Mapper database.



County of Los Angeles Wildland Fire Activity 2011

NAME	INC #	JURIS	DATE	SRA	AREA
BANNING	099277	FS 155	05/02/11	118	118
INDIA FIRE	100116	FS 130	05/03/11	0	57
EAST FIRE	116101	FS 117	05/23/11	0	27
RANGE FIRE	120055	FS 78	05/28/11	0	241
RIVERBED	140046	FS 114	06/22/11	0	108
HUGHES FIRE	140690	FS 80	06/23/11	51	51
CHARLIE	148165	FS 78	07/02/11	0	80
EMMA FIRE	154862	FS 81	07/09/11	29	29
NORTH FIRE	169456	FS 114	07/27/11	0	24
PEAR FIRE	179259	FS 80	08/08/11	23	23
PERKINS	190520	FS 117	08/22/11	0	27
LANCASTER	191875	FS 112	08/24/11	0	17
SIERRA FIRE	193674	FS 80	08/26/11	6	12
OASIS FIRE	194624	FS 79	08/27/11	320	349
EAST FIRE	194722	FS 117	08/27/11	0	114
LANCASTER	199843	FS 78	09/02/11	37	37
WAGON FIRE	202081	FS 132	09/05/11	217	299
NEENACH	204866	FS 78	09/08/11	0	42
LIGHTNING	217140	FS 78	09/23/11	0	132
PARK FIRE	217184	FS 78	09/23/11	0	82
Totals				795	1,869



Glossary:

Climate Change – Any long-term significant change in the “average weather” that a given region experiences. Average weather may include average temperature, precipitation and wind patterns.

(<http://frap.cdf.ca.gov/assessment2010/definitions.html>)

Communities at Risk – Defined by the Healthy Forest Restoration Act of 2003 as - “Wildland Urban Interface Communities within the vicinity of federal lands that are at high risk from wildfire.” CAL FIRE expanded on this definition for California including all communities (regardless of distance from federal lands) for which a significant threat to human life or property exists as a result of a wildland fire event. California uses the following three factors to determine at risk communities: 1) high fuel hazard, 2) probability of a fire, and 3) proximity of intermingled wildland fuels and urban environments that are near fire threats.

Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) – A community based collaborative plan developed by local stakeholders that identifies and prioritizes areas for hazardous fuel reduction treatments to protect communities and infrastructure from wildfire.

Stakeholders, applicable local government, local fire departments, state forestry, and federal land management agencies agree to the plans.

Cooperative Fire Protection Agreements – Agreements established between federal, state, tribal and local government entities to provide long term fire and emergency service protection.

Defensible Space – The area within the perimeter of a parcel, development, neighborhood or community where basic wildland fire protection practices and measures are implemented, providing the key point of defense from an approaching wildfire or defense against encroaching wildfires or escaping structure fires.

(http://cdfdata.fire.ca.gov/fire_er/fpp_engineering_view?guide_id=8)

Fire Hazard – A fuel complex, defined by volume, type condition, arrangement, and location, that determines the degree of ease of ignition and of resistance to control.

(<http://www.nwcg.gov/pms/pubs/glossary>)

Fire Prevention – Activities such as public education, community outreach, building code enforcement, engineering (construction standards), and reduction of fuel hazards that is intended to reduce the incidence of unwanted human-caused wildfires and the risks they pose to life, property or resources. (<http://www.nwcg.gov/pms/pubs/glossary>)

Fire Resilient – The ability of a vegetation type, ecosystem, or community to respond positively to or recover quickly from the effects of a wildfire burning within, across or adjacent to them.

Fire Resistant – The condition of an asset that resists ignition and damage from wildfire. Structures are built using ignition resistant materials such as stucco, tile roofs, and boxed eaves with the likelihood that they will withstand most wildland fires or at least reduce damage caused by them.

Fire Risk –The chance of fire starting, as determined by the presence and activity of causative agents; a causative agent or a number related to the potential number of firebrands (embers) to which a given area will be exposed during the day.
(<http://www.nwccg.gov/pms/pubs/glossary>)

Fire Safe Building Standards – Various laws and codes that apply accepted fire safety practices (as determined by scientific research panels and associations, with replicated results) into construction of assets. Examples of laws and codes include; California Fire Code Chapter 49, California Building Code Chapter 7A, Public Resource Code, §4290 and Fire Safe Regulations, §1270.

Fire Safe Councils (FSC) – A group of concerned citizens organized to educate groups on fire safe programs, projects and planning. The Councils work closely with the local fire agencies to develop and implement priorities. (<http://www.firesafecouncil.org>)

Fireshed – A contiguous area displaying similar fire history and problem fire characteristics (i.e., intensity, resistance to control) and requiring similar suppression response strategies.

Fire Suppression Resources – State, federal, tribal, local and private, equipment and resources, gathered to extinguish and mitigate wildland fires.

FIREWISE – A national program designed to reach beyond the fire service by involving homeowners, community leaders, planners, developers, and others in the effort to protect people, property, and natural resources from the risk of wildland fire before a fire starts. The Firewise program is community driven.

Fire Hazard Severity Zones – Areas of significant fire hazards based on fuels, terrain, weather, and other relevant factors. These zones, then define the application of various mitigation strategies to reduce risk associated with wildland fires.

Forest and Rangeland Health – An expression of the prevalent ecological conditions on a landscape as compared to benchmark conditions yielding maximum benefit to multiple resource values - ecological, economic, and social/political.

Fuels Treatment – The manipulation or removal of fuels to reduce the likelihood of igniting and to reduce fire intensity (e.g., lopping, chipping, crushing, piling and burning).

Fuels Reduction Projects – The modification of vegetation in order to reduce potential fire threat. These projects often result in improved wildlife habitat capability, timber growth, and/or forage production.

GIS – Geographic Information Systems is a configuration of computer hardware and software that stores, displays, and analyzes geographic data spatially or through attribute features.

Hand Crews – A number of individuals organized, trained and supervised principally for fire suppression or fuel reduction projects.

Ignition Density – The number of fire ignitions that occur in a specific unit of area, over a specified period of time; often used as a measure of initial attack workload.

Initial Attack – A planned response to a wildfire given the wildfire's potential fire behavior. The objective of initial attack is to stop the fire and put it out in a manner consistent with firefighter and public safety and values to be protected. (<http://www.nwccg.gov/pms/pubs/glossary>)

Land Use Planning – A comprehensive assessment leading to a set of decisions that guide use of land within an identified area.

Mutual Aid – An agreement in which two or more parties agree to furnish resources and facilities and to render services to each and every other party of the agreement to prevent and combat any type of disaster or emergency.

Native Species Seed Bank – A storage area for seed that is collected from a species which is a part of the original vegetation of the area in question.

Prescribed Fire – A planned wildland fire designed to meet specific management objectives.

Reforestation – The establishment of forests on land that had recent (less than 10 years) tree cover. (<http://frap.cdf.ca.gov/assessment2010/definitions.html>)

Salvage – The harvesting of dead, dying and damaged trees to recover their economic values that would otherwise be lost to deterioration.

Situational Awareness – The application of the human senses to current and predicted weather, fire or other emergency conditions to plan and execute actions that provide for the safety of all personnel and equipment engaged in an emergency; includes development of alternative strategies of fire suppression and the net effect of each.

Total Force – Bringing to bear the application of the totality of the CAL FIRE employee team who provide all functional service aspects of the Department that enables it to effectively mitigate emergencies and protect resources in areas protected by CAL FIRE.

Type Conversion – The replacement of native vegetation (e.g., from native chaparral to non-native grassland) with non-native vegetation or the maintenance of an ecosystem in a pioneer state which prohibits the maturing of the native vegetation.

Unit Fire Plan – Plans developed by individual CAL FIRE Units to address wildfire protection areas, initial attack success, assets and infrastructure at risk, pre-fire management strategies, and accountability within their geographical boundaries.

Values and Assets at Risk – Accepted principals or standards, and any constructed or landscape attribute that has value and contributes to community or individual wellbeing and quality of life. Examples include property, structures, physical improvements, natural and cultural resources, community infrastructure, commercial standing timber, ecosystem health and production of water.

Wildland –Those unincorporated areas covered wholly or in part by trees, brush, grass, or other flammable vegetation.

Wildfire – An unplanned ignition; unwanted wildland fire including unauthorized human-caused fires, escaped wildland fire use events, escaped prescribed fire projects, and all other wildland fires where the objective is to put the fire out.

Wildland Fire – Fire that occurs in the wildland as the result of an unplanned ignition.

Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) –The line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. (<http://www.nwcg.gov/pms/pubs/glossary>)





***County of Los Angeles
Fire Department
Strategic Fire Plan***