

# *San Bernardino Unit Strategic Fire Plan*

***Consistency, Continuity, Efficiency,  
Effectiveness, Collaboration & Cooperation.***

***Working together today for a  
healthier, safer & more resilient tomorrow!***



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**SIGNATURES**

**Unit Strategic Fire Plan developed for San Bernardino:**

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.



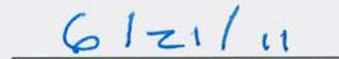
**Unit Chief**  
Tim McClelland



**Date**



**Pre-Fire Engineer**  
Paul Camarena



**Date**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the last decade San Bernardino Unit has seen unprecedented change in the dynamics of public safety within the Unit, with population growth pushing further and further into the wildland areas, prolonged drought, and poor forest health, along with a dramatic increase in bark beetle infestation that killed off approximately one third of all the pine trees in the local mountains. All public agencies including CAL FIRE were faced with an overwhelming public safety emergency that would take all agencies collaborating to handle. Thus in 2002 the Mountain Area Safety Taskforce or MAST was formed. MAST is a coalition of local, state and federal government agencies, private companies and volunteer organizations, in San Bernardino and Riverside counties working together to help prevent catastrophic wildfires, and to address the public safety concerns affiliated with the Wildland Urban Interface. The San Bernardino Unit continues to be an active participant in MAST and its efforts to coordinate projects related to public safety, fuel reduction and forest health. MAST operational meetings are held monthly where projects by the various agencies are coordinated to help insure the best use of public funds, develop more effective fuel reduction projects and educate the public. The MAST has achieved a remarkable degree of success in this interagency cooperative environment, and CAL FIRE San Bernardino Unit is proud to be a part of this effort.

As we start to experience a decline in pine tree mortality within the San Bernardino Mountains, we have also had an opportunity to step back and reevaluate the needs in the rest of the Unit. During this reevaluation we have found several community defense and watershed improvement projects within the Owens Valley Battalion, which we are currently pursuing with the local agencies. These projects also present an opportunity to share some of the programs and ideals learned during the emergency experienced in San Bernardino County. Our hope is that we can take the MAST concept of interagency cooperation and emulate it within the other counties in our Unit. The mission of the San Bernardino Unit is “Working together today for a healthier, safer and more resilient tomorrow.” With this attitude we feel we can best serve the people of California.

**A: UNIT DESCRIPTION**

San Bernardino Unit is spread thru four counties spanning the state from central California in the eastern Sierras to the counties of Los Angeles and San Bernardino bordering the Pacific Ocean. The total Unit acreage is 1,408,000 of SRA plus 18,502 acres of wildland contracts. These are San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Inyo, and Mono counties. All of the counties have multiple public lands within there response area, they include the Bureau Of Land Management, National Forest, National Park Service, US Fish and Wild Life, California State Parks, and local county parks.

Due to the size of the Unit, the predominate fuel type is grass and sage, however there are large areas within SRA that have timber and 6'-10' coastal chaparral. The fuel conditions in San Bernardino can change rapidly due to drought or Santa Ana winds which can change fuel conditions from low burning indices to extreme indices within a couple of hours.

There is no one type of general topography in the Unit, but a general description would be that the Unit has the lowest and the highest elevation in North America. The terrain varies from flat and rolling hills to the slopes of the Sierra Mountain Range.

There have been 118 fires in San Bernardino unit since 1960 that have exceeded 2000 acres, the largest fire was the OLD Fire in 2003 that exceeded 91,000 acres destroyed hundreds of homes with loss of life. There have been numerous large fires with loss of life and property in the Unit some of the worst being; 1980 Panorama Fire 23,625 acres, 1999 Turtle Fire 3,396 acres, 2006 Sawtooth fire 61,766 acres, 2008 Freeway Fire 30,305 acre. Most fires in the unit have primary factors of being wind driven and heavy fuel loadings to promote extreme rates of spread. Due to the growing wildland urban interfaces 95% of all fires within the unit have potential to destroy property, life, and high value watershed.

## **B: UNIT PREPAREDNESS AND FIREFIGHTING CAPABILITIES**

### **1. CAL Fire Facilities, and initial attack resources**

#### **1. Engine Stations**

- A. Bishop fire station 1 type three engine
- B. Chino Hills fire station 1 type three engine
- C. Devore fire station 1 type three engine
- D. Hesperia fire station 1 type three engine
- E. Highland fire station 1 type three engine
- F. Independence fire station 1 type three engine
- G. Lucerne Valley fire station 1 type three engine
- H. Phelan fire station 2 type three engines
- I. Yucaipa fire station 2 type three engines
- J. Yucca Valley fire station 2 type three engines

#### **2. Camps and Aircraft**

- A. Fenner Canyon Conservation Camp, Valyermo Ca. 6 type one handcrews
- B. Owens Valley Conservation Camp, Bishop Ca. 5 type one handcrews
- C. Pilot Rock Conservation Camp, Crestline Ca. 4 type one handcrews
- D. Prado Camp Conservation, Chino Ca. 4 type one handcrews
- E. Prado Heli-attack 1 type two helicopter
- F. Victorville Tanker Base, Victorville Ca. 1 VLAT tanker 910

### **2. Local fire departments BDU has mutual or automatic aid agreements with.**

- A. Angeles National Forest, San Dimas CA
- B. Bureau Of Land Management, Riverside CA
- C. Inyo County Volunteers, Inyo County CA
- D. Loma Linda Fire Department, Loma Linda CA
- E. Los Angeles City Fire Department, Los Angeles City CA
- F. Mono County Volunteers, Mono County CA
- G. National Park Service, Barstow and Joshua Tree CA
- H. Rancho Cucamonga Fire Department, Rancho Cucamonga CA
- I. Redlands Fire Department, Redlands CA
- J. San Bernardino County Fire Department, San Bernardino CA
- K. San Bernardino National Forest, San Bernardino CA

### **3. Dispatch Agreements.**

- A. Arrow Bear Fire Department, Big Bear CA
- B. Calico Fire Department, Calico CA
- C. Crest Forest Fire Protection District, Crestline CA
- D. Morongo Valley Fire Department, Morongo CA
- E. Newberry Fire Department, Newberry CA
- F. Yermo-Dagget Fire Department, Yermo CA

**SECTION II: COLLABORATION**

**A: COMMUNITY / AGENCIES / FIRE SAFE COUNCILS**

Representatives involved in the development of the Unit Strategic Fire Plan are included in the following table. Their organization and title are indicated below:

Elements of the Unit plan were collaborated with the people listed below. Further collaboration on specific projects are listed in the Section V: **“DIVISION / BATTALION / PROGRAM PLANS”**.

**Plan Development Team:**

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Representative (title)</b>
San Bernardino County Fire	George Corley, Division Chief
Big Bear City Fire	Jeff Willis, Chief
San Bernardino County Public Works	Grant Mann, Engineer
Running Springs Fire	Tony Grabow, Chief
Southern California Edison	Wayne Gullery, Bark Beetle Program Mgr.
Southern California Edison	Karen Golde, District Manager
Crest Forest Fire	Michael Sherman, Chief
ConFire Communications	Terrence Vigilance, GIS Analyst
San Bernardino County Sheriffs	Rick Ellis, Sergeant
San Bernardino County Sheriffs	Tony Nicassio, Captain
CDC Pilot Rock	Peter Spoto,
San Bernardino County OES	Michael Ramirez, Emergency Services Officer/CERT Administrator
CAL EMA	Brian Woodbeck, Region II South – Assistant Chief
Cal Trans	Richard Almanzan, Maintenance Superintendent
San Bernardino County Fire	Tracy Martinez, PIO
CHP	Michael Kelley, Sergeant
Cal Trans	Terri Kasinga, PIO
Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency	Justin Geolgantas
Crestline-Lake Arrowhead Water Agency	Harold Marshall
USFS San Bernardino National Forest	David Kelley, Deputy District Ranger

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Representative (title)</b>
USFS San Bernardino National Forest	Gabe Garcia, District Ranger
Los Angeles Dept of Water and Power	Dale Schmidt, Ranch Lands Manager
Bureau of Land Management	Deb Hein, Division Chief
Inyo National Forest	Frank Bauer, Division Chief Bishop Area
Inyo National Forest	Rick Napoles, Division Chief Lone Pine Area
Bishop Fire Department	Ray Seguine, Chief
Mammoth Lakes Fire Department	Brent Harper, Chief
Inyo County Sheriff	Bill Lutts, Sheriff
Mono County Sheriff	Richard Scholl, Sheriff
Bureau of Land Management	Tim Dunfee, Deputy Chief
Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	Grace Newell, Fire Management Officer
Lone Pine Fire Safe Council	Matt Kingsley, President
Twin Lakes Fire Safe Council	John Hicks, President
South Fork Bishop Creek FSC	Kenna Schoenherr, President
Inland Empire Fire Safe Alliance	Laura Dyberg, President
Wrightwood Fire Safe Council	Chuck Carroll, President
Mill Creek Fire Safe Council	Tim Lang, President
Mountain Rim FSC	Laura Dyberg, President
Arrowhead Communities FSC	Gerald Newcombe, President
Rancho Cucamonga FSC	Dianna Lee, President
Oak Glen Fire Safe Council	Randy Wilson, President
Angelus Oaks FSC	Dave Effinger, FSC Member
Carbon Canyon FSC	Jim Powderly, Chino Valley Fire (FSC Liaison)

**A: ASSETS AT RISK****Air Quality:**

- Portions of the Unit reside in the South Coast Air Basin, one of the most heavily impacted air basins in the nation. The remainder of the Unit lies in the Mojave and Great Basin districts.

**Ecosystem:**

- Multiple Rare, Threatened and Endangered species are found in the Unit. The California Natural Diversity Data Base maintains and updates the lists of species monthly.

**Fire / Flood:**

- The San Bernardino portions of the Unit contain soils, topography, climate and vegetation that make it one of the most severe fire/flood cycle locations in the state. The Owens Valley is also subject to severe fires/flooding, but to a lesser extent.

**Fish & Game:**

- Hunting and fishing is one of the biggest draws for recreation in Inyo and Mono counties. The Owens Valley and surrounding areas are known for its fishing not only for its native brown trout, but also for its rainbow and brook trout. For this reason several State and private hatcheries are located in the area. The San Bernardino Mountains also have several lakes and streams that provide good fishing opportunity.

**Historic:**

- Multiple historic and prehistoric sites exist within the Unit. The Owens Valley is particularly rich in prehistoric sites. The Information Centers in San Bernardino and Riverside maintain the archaeological record for areas covered by the Unit.

**Housing:**

- With increased population growth in Southern California we have seen more houses being built within the Wildland Urban Interface of San Bernardino County. We have also noticed that more of these residences are high dollar, large square foot structures, with poor access.

**Hydroelectric:**

- The Unit has several .1 MW or above hydroelectric facilities in all three Counties, that lie within the SRA.

**Infrastructure:**

- Within the Unit we have several major electrical transmission lines that feed into the Inland Empire and LA basins. The CAL-NEV pipe line supplies fuel oil between California and Nevada. The BNSF Transcontinental route between Chicago and Los Angeles is located within the Unit. The California Aqueduct. Interstate 15, US Highway 395, State Highways 18, 62, and 138 are major transportation corridors.

**Range:**

- There is minimal range land within the Unit. Most is located in the Owens Valley Division.

**Recreation:**

- Recreation is a large part of the Unit. With the San Bernardino Mountains and the Owens Valley providing hunting, hiking, biking, fishing, camping, skiing, hang gliding and many other out door activities. The desert battalion has numerous OHV opportunities. In peak season the population in some of these areas can double with visitors.

**Scenic:**

- The Unit boasts several scenic byways. From the Rim of the World Highway that runs along the south face of the San Bernardino Mountains, and thru the Big Bear Valley, to the majestic views along Highway 395 that runs thru the Owens Valley and up to the Nevada border.

**Soil:**

- In San Bernardino County we have noticed areas of the mountain sloughing off top soils. We believe this is caused by the continual intense burning conditions that have caused most of these areas to type convert the fuels to annual grasses.

**Timber:**

- The majority of the timber in the Unit has little commercial value. With the bulk of its value being in recreation, scenic, and ecological realm.

**Water:**

- The Unit has identified 5 major watershed areas that are in the Very High Fire Hazard area. Morongo basin, Mojave, Owens, Santa Ana River and Walker River. There are several other watersheds but most feed into the ones previously mentioned. Along with the watersheds the Unit has 2 major water transport systems; the California aqueduct and the LADWP water project in the Owens Valley. Both of these have several lakes and waterways that make up the system, with most of the water supplying the demand in the Inland Empire, and LA basins.

**B: COMMUNITIES AT RISK**

	<i>San Bernardino County</i>	<i>Inyo County</i>	<i>Mono County</i>
1	Adelanto	Aberdeen	Antelope Valley - East
2	Angeles Oaks	Aspendel	Aspen Springs
3	Apple Valley	Big Pine	Bridgeport
4	Arrowbear	Bishop	Coleville
5	Baldwin Lake	Cartago	Crestview
6	Big Bear City	Independence	Green Creek
7	Big Bear Lake (corporate name for Big Bear)	Lone Pine	June Lake
8	Big River	Mustang Mesa	Lee Vining
9	Bloomington	Olancho	Mammoth Lakes
10	Blue Jay	Sabrina	Mono City
11	Bluewater	Starlite	Paradise Camp
12	Cedar Pines Park	West Bishop	Pickle Meadows
13	Chino	Whitney Portal	Swall Meadows
14	Chino Hills		Toms Place
15	Colton		Topaz
16	Crestline (census name for Crest For Crest Forest)		Virginia Creek
17	Devore		
18	Devore Heights		
19	Fawnskin		
20	Fontana		
21	Forest Falls		
22	George Air Force Base		
23	Grand Terrace		
24	Green Valley Lake		
25	Hesperia		
26	Highland		
27	Joshua Tree		
28	Lake Arrowhead		
29	Loma Linda		
30	Los Serrano		
31	Lucerne Valley		
32	Lytle Creek		
33	Mentone		

34	Montclair		
35	Morongo Valley		
36	Mount Baldy Village		
37	Mountain Home Village		
38	Mountain View Acres		
39	Muscoy		
40	Needles		
41	Oak Glen		
42	Ontario		
43	Phelan		
44	Pinon Hills		
45	Pioneer Town		
46	Rancho Cucamonga		
47	Redlands		
48	Rialto		
49	Rim Forest		
50	Running Springs		
51	San Antonio Heights		
52	San Bernardino		
53	Sugarloaf		
54	Summit Valley		
55	Twentynine Palms		
56	Twentynine Palms Marine Corps Base		
57	Twin Peaks		
58	Upland		
59	Valley of Enchantment		
60	Victorville		
61	West Cajon Valley		
62	Wrightwood		
63	Yucaipa		
64	Yucca Valley		

## **SECTION IV: PRE FIRE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES**

### **A: FIRE PREVENTION**

- Update and Implement the Unit Burn Permit Administrative Plan.
- Continue Collaboration with Edison on Operation Santa Ana as a way to reduce vegetation fires that were caused when trees, grasses and power lines interacted with one another.
- Follow up on grant monies for Fire Prevention road side signs program.
- Educate and assist all Chief Officers in the importance of documentation and overall needs to their own battalions pertaining to Fire Prevention.
- Continue Interacting with the Fire Safe Councils within the Unit and reporting back to the Fire Prevention Bureau on the programs established with the councils.
- Continue with the MAST defensible space demonstration house program.
- Continue working with San Bernardino County on the Juvenile Fire Setters (JFS) program, and work on establishing a JFS program within Inyo and Mono counties.

## - ENGINEERING & STRUCTURE IGNITABILITY

- Continue to oversees the application of Public Resources Code Section 4290 and Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations Section 1270 on all private lands classified as SRA.
- In addition to the 4290 requirements, local schedule “A” contracts have established preplans for commercial occupancies as well as inspections of those occupancies.
- Continue to work with the Cities and Agencies within the unit to enforce the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 24, Part 2, known as the 2007 California Building Code (CBC). Along with maintenance and periodical updating of the Fire Hazard Severity Zones within State Responsibility Areas, any Local Agency Very-High Fire Hazard Severity Zone maps.
- Continue an aggressive LE100 program to advise property owners of the need for defensible space around there structures. Clearing vegetation and maintaining that clearance is required by section 4291 of the Public Resources Code. Additionally we are working with our cooperators in sensitive areas to conduct defensible space inspections and training within their jurisdiction on SRA lands.
- Continue PRC 4292 and 4293 inspections with Edison utilizing the program known as Operation Santa Ana.
- Evaluate and map all fire defense water tanks / cisterns, and truck trails in the Unit.

## **- INFORMATION AND EDUCATION**

- Increase efforts in educating the public regarding debris burning, campfires, and equipment use.
- Increase PSA's and news releases regarding the laws regarding campfires and debris burning along with proper equipment in fire prone areas.
- Continue efforts to maintain the message of child fire safety.
- Continue public outreach at San Bernardino County Fair, Tri County Fair, Mule Days, Wrightwood Wildfire and Disaster Awareness fair and other like events.
- Continue News media Fire Safety program.
- Placement and upkeep of roadside Fire Prevention Signs.
- Assist Battalions with Team Teaching Program.
- Recruit and Maintain personnel for the VIP Program. For the purpose of assisting the Unit in a variety of Fire Prevention Activities.

## **B: VEGETATION MANAGEMENT**

- Work toward completion of all grant funded HFT I & II fuel reduction projects.
- Maintain the Forest Care Program with the San Bernardino National Forest Association and the U.S. Forest Service. Work towards starting a Forest Care Program in Mono County.
- Maintain the cooperative agreement with the Mountain ReLeaf reforestation program.
- Maintain and train personnel on the Units Post Suppression rehab program.
- Continue to conduct Forest Practice inspections pursuant to the Forest Practices Act. The inspections are performed to insure fuel reduction and logging operations are conducted according to state law in a manner that protects all of the resources in a forest environment.
- Continue to work with the Mountain Area Safety Taskforce (MAST) on the best utilization of fuel projects for community defense, along with the best use of Cal Fire resources including hand crews and resource personnel for these projects.

**A: DIVISION / BATTALION / PROGRAM PLANS**

***San Bernardino Unit***  
***Battalion 1***

**1. OVERVIEW:**

Highland Battalion (Battalion 1):

The Southern border for the Highland Battalion is the Riverside County line, the Eastern border is the Yucaipa Battalion (Battalion 3), the Northern border is the San Bernardino National Forest and the Western border is the West Valley Battalion (Battalion 5). The Highland Battalion is located in the Southern and Central portion of the San Bernardino Unit.

On a daily basis the Highland Battalion works with the San Bernardino National Forest, the San Manuel Fire Department, the San Bernardino Fire Department, the Redlands Fire Department, the Loma Linda Fire Department, the Colton Fire Department, the San Bernardino County Fire Department and the CAL FIRE Riverside Unit / Riverside County Fire Department.

There are three cooperative fire agreements within the Highland Battalion. The City of Highland contracts with CAL FIRE for full service Fire Protection and Paramedic Services (Schedule A). The City of Redlands and Loma Linda have wildland fire protection agreements with CAL FIRE, both which are in the Highland Battalion.

The fuels in the Highland Battalion are primarily annual grasses mixed with brush components and timber at the higher elevations. The weather in the Highland Battalion can be extremely dynamic and can produce extreme fire behavior. The topography in the Highland Battalion ranges from approximately 4000' to 800' feet in elevation and is compromised of many ridges and drainages that can make wildland fire control extremely difficult.

Fire History in the Highland Battalion is very extensive. In the last fifty years there have been many large damaging fires in and surrounding the Highland Battalion:

- Panorama Fire of 1980
- Old Fire of 2003
- Slide Fire of 2007
- Mill Creek Fire of 1993

The 210 Freeway runs through the middle of the Highland Battalion. The inner city portion of the Highland Battalion has a population of approximately fifty thousand people. The heavy population increases the potential for accidental and arson cause fires.

The protection of the watershed areas in the Highland Battalion is essential in protecting and enhancing life, property and infrastructure. The City of Highland has had major flooding in the past years, the protection of the wildland areas is critical to reduce the flooding potential in the Highland Battalion.

During peak staffing levels, the Highland Battalion staffs a total of three fire stations. A CAL FIRE Type 3 engine is staffed at one of the fire stations and a Type I Paramedic fire engine is staffed at each of the remaining two fire stations.

The urban interface areas spanning across the battalion presents a major concern and challenge to fire personnel when defending structures from wildland fire. An active program for conducting inspections by company officers helps the home and business owners to be in compliance with the requirements set forth in section 4291 of the Public Resources Code.

Communities at Risk listed by the California Fire Alliance (\* see reference below) within the Highland Battalion include the City of Yucaipa, Running Springs, Mentone, Redlands and City of San Bernardino, City of Loma Linda and the City of Colton.

\*\* Reference [http://www.cafirealliance.org/communities\\_at\\_risk](http://www.cafirealliance.org/communities_at_risk))

## **2. PRIORITIES:**

### **A. 4291 Public Resources Code Inspections and City of Highland Municipal Code:**

1. Identify high risk areas based on fuel load, road access, and inspection compliance history to identify areas of focused inspections for each battalion.
  - a. Conduct inspections
  - b. Provide educational material to stakeholders \*
  - b. Non-compliance on 3<sup>rd</sup> inspection results in legal action (citation).

This on-going project will hold stakeholders responsible for meeting the requirements of 4291 as defines in the Public Resources Code, increase the chance of a favorable outcome in the event of wildfire, and provide a defensible space fire suppression personnel can work from while increasing their margin of safety firefighter and equipment.

### **B. Public Education –Debris Burning:**

1. Debris related fire cause was 15% of all fire causes in 2010 with 125 reported incidents. In 2009 debris related fire cause was 4.38% of the fire cause total.
  - a. Provide education material to permit holders for debris burning \*
  - b. All project areas will be pre-inspected prior to issuance of a burn permit.
  - c. Aggressive law enforcement (citation) for burning without a permit.
  - d. Aggressively seek cost recovery when fire has escape the project area requiring fire suppression action.

### **C. Public Education – Use of Equipment:**

1. Fire caused by the use of equipment was 1.6% of all fire causes in 2010 with 125 reported incidents. In 2009 equipment caused fires was 2.63 percent of fire cause total.
  - a. Provide Public Education and information

Lack of knowledge of the specific laws related to open burning and Use of Equipment is often cited by violators as the reason for debris burning violations. Fire Safety and Disaster Preparedness Public Venues for educating the public will be utilized at every opportunity

**D. Fire Prevention Signs:**

1. Increase the number of roadside fire preventions education signs from 0 to 2.

a. Location for additional signs determined and request submitted

June 6 2010.

1. Reche Canyon Road. c/o Prado Lane.
2. San Timoteo Canyon Road. c/o Beaumont Ave.
- 3.
- 4.

The roadside fire prevention message reaches many people entering State Responsibility Lands when strategically placed along major thoroughfares'.

**E. Fuels Reduction:**

There are numerous ongoing fuels reduction projects within the Highland Battalion. Fuels reductions have proven very successful in protecting and enhancing life, property and infrastructure.

Fuel reduction along the identified corridors and perimeter can help reduce the number of roadside fires started by vehicles and discarded burning materials, insures roads used for access and egress do not have fuel loads immediately adjacent to the roadway and provides defensible areas to slow or stop the rate of fire spread.

**F. Public Outreach:**

Organized Venues for Public Education within the Highland Battalion:

1. Station tours at all three Fire Stations.
2. School programs at multiple education levels throughout the city.
3. Annual Citrus Harvest Festival.
4. Annual Open House at all three Fire Stations.
5. Annual Walk for Life Event.

### **3. COLLABORATION:**

#### **A: COMMUNITY / AGENCIES / FIRE SAFE COUNCILS**

Representatives involved in the development of the Unit Strategic Fire Plan are included in the following table. Their organization and title are indicated below:

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Representative (title)</b>
CAL FIRE City of Yucaipa	Steve Shaw – Battalion Chief
CAL FIRE RRU	Silvio Lanzas – Battalion Chief
City of Redlands Fire Department	Jeff Frazier - Fire Chief
City of Loma Linda Fire Department	Jeff Bender – Fire Chief
United States Forest Service, San Bernardino	Michael Wakowski – Division Chief
Mountain Area Safety Task Force	Glenn Barley – MAST Member
City of Colton Fire Department	Tom Hendricks – Fire Chief
CAL FIRE BDU	Jesse Estrada – Battalion Chief
City of San Bernardino Fire Department	Mike Conrad – Fire Chief
Crest Forest Fire Protection District	Mike Sherman – Fire Chief
Running Springs Fire Department	Tony Grabow – Fire Chief
San Manuel Fire Department	Mike Smith – Fire Chief

# *San Bernardino Unit*

## *Battalion 2*

### **1. OVERVIEW:**

The Desert Battalion boundary starts at the southwest corner of San Bernardino County at the Riverside County line in Morongo Valley, and then runs east and then north along the east side of the mountain range separating the High Desert from the Inland Empire. The battalion includes State Responsibility Area land (SRA) in and around the communities of Morongo Valley, Yucca Valley, Joshua Tree, Pioneertown, Flamingo Heights, Landers, Johnson Valley, Lucerne Valley, Apple Valley, Victorville, Hesperia, Summit Valley, Wrightwood, Phelan, and Pinion Hills. The battalion boundary ends within the confines of Highway 18 to the north, the Los Angeles County Line along the west, and at the San Bernardino National Forest boundary on the south. The battalion covers an approximate area of 600 square miles. In addition to CAL FIRE resources other fire departments providing mutual aid include the San Bernardino County Fire Department, United States Forest Service from the San Bernardino and Angeles National Forest, California Desert District of the Bureau of Land Management, Apple Valley Fire Protection District, National Park Service, and the Morongo Valley Community Services District Fire Department. During times of major fires in the Morongo Valley mutual aid has also been received from the 29-Palms Fire Department and the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center in Twenty-nine Palms.

The elevations in the battalion range from 2700 feet to 5100 feet, and is considered the "High Desert" with the presence of Joshua trees generally defining the boundaries of the Mohave Desert. Climatic temperatures range from in the low teens to single digits in the winter with temperatures exceeding 105 during the summer months. Annual rainfall is less than 13 inches a year. Vegetation fuel types include annual grass, a variety of brush, Juniper, Joshua trees, Manzanita and other drought resistant vegetation with low fuel moisture content making these species highly susceptible to, and capable of carrying fire, especially when fanned by the high winds typical of the Santa Ana wind events generally starting in the last months of any given year.

Notable fires during the last decade include two fires in June of 2005; the Pioneer fire burning 1900 acres, and the Paradise Fire burning 6000 acres. In 2006 the Sawtooth Complex fire started July 9<sup>th</sup> and burned 61,000 acres. In March of 2007 a 1600 acre fire burned near the Los Flores Ranch near Summit Valley. In October of 2003 the Grand Prix Fire burned 59,448 acres and the Old Fire burned 91,281 acres. Both fires started on the Inland Empire side of the mountain range separating it from the high desert, and portions of both fires burned into the desert battalion.

During peak staffing levels the Desert Battalion staffs six fire engines at four fire stations spread across the battalion with locations in Yucca Valley, Lucerne Valley, and Phelan. CAL FIRE staffs one fire engine with the San Bernardino County Fire Department at Hesperia City's fire station 305. The United States Forest Service also staffs one fire engine and crew at CAL FIRE's Lucerne fire station. Between June and October the Victorville Air Tanker Base staffs two McDonald Douglas DC-10 aircraft, each referred to as a "VLAT" (very large air taker), with 12,000 gallon fire retardant disbursement capabilities for both Tanker 910 and Tanker 911. Each VLAT will respond with a lead plane on any fire mission. The air base is capable of reloading other air tankers to support air operations for local fires. The total CAL FIRE personnel varies from 70 fire suppression personnel during peak staffing to 20 personnel when typically only the Phelan and Yucca Valley fire stations remain open in the desert battalion during the low fire danger period in the winter months.

The urban interface areas spanning across the battalion presents a major concern and challenge to fire personnel when defending structures from wildland fire. An active program for conducting inspections by company officers helps the home and business owners to be in compliance with the requirements set forth in section 4291 of the Public Resources Code

Communities at Risk listed by the California Fire Alliance (\* see reference below) within the desert battalion include Morongo Valley, Pioneertown, Joshua Tree and Yucca Valley in the southern half of the battalion, and Pinion Hills, Phelan Wrightwood, Cajon (west Cajon Valley) and Summit Valley at the north end of the battalion.

\*\* Reference [http://www.cafirealliance.org/communities\\_at\\_risk](http://www.cafirealliance.org/communities_at_risk)

## **2. PRIORITIES:**

### **I. 4291 Public Resources Code Inspections**

1. Identify high risk areas based on fuel load, road access, and inspection compliance history to identify areas of focused inspections for each battalion.
  - a. Conduct inspections
  - b. Provide educational material to stakeholders \*
  - b. Non-compliance on 3<sup>rd</sup> inspection results in legal action (citation).

This on-going project will hold stakeholders responsible for meeting the requirements of 4291 as defines in the Public Resources Code, increase the chance of a favorable outcome in the event of wildfire, and provide a defensible space fire suppression personnel can work from while increasing their margin of safety firefighter and equipment.

### **II. Public Education –Debris Burning**

1. Debris related fire cause was 36% of all fire causes in 2010 with 32 reported incidents. In 2009 debris related fire cause was 8.9 percent of the fire cause total.
  - a. Provide education material to permit holders for debris burning \*
  - b. All project areas will be pre-inspected prior to issuance of a burn permit.
  - c. Aggressive law enforcement (citation) for burning without a permit.
  - d. Aggressively seek cost recovery when fire has escape the project area requiring fire suppression action.

### **III. Public Education – Use of Equipment**

1. Fire caused by the use of equipment was 5.6% of all fire causes in 2010 with 5 reported incidents. In 2009 equipment caused fire was 1. 7 percent of fire cause totals with 1 reported case.
  - a. Provide Public Education and information

Lack of knowledge of the specific laws related to open burning and Use of Equipment is often cited by violators as the reason for debris burning violations. Fire Safety and Disaster Preparedness Public Venues for educating the public will be utilized at every opportunity

#### **IV. Fire Prevention Signs**

1. Increase the number of roadside fire preventions education signs from 3 to 7.
  - a. Location for additional signs determined and request submitted

June 6 2010.

1. Hwy 138 east of Los Angles County Line
2. South side Phelan Road east of Centola Avenue
3. Hwy 138 ½ mile east of Sheep creek road
4. Pipes Canyon Road south of Hwy 247.

The roadside fire prevention message reaches many people entering State Responsibility Lands when strategically placed along major thoroughfares'.

#### **V. Fuels Reduction**

1. Hwy 2 south of Hwy 138 to Los angles County Line
2. Hwy 138 west of Interstate 15 to Los angles County Line
3. Desert Front Road west from Hwy 2 to Green Road, Green Road to Hwy 138
4. Morongo Valley Covington Park Perimeter

Fuel reduction along the identified corridors and perimeter can help reduces the number of roadside fires started by vehicles and discarded burning materials, insures roads used for access and egress do not have fuel loads immediately adjacent to the roadway and provides defensible areas to slow or stop the rate of fire spread.

#### **Organized Venues for Public Education within the Desert Battalion**

1. Wrightwood Wildfire and Disaster awareness Day May 7 2011
2. Victorville County Fair- May 14-22 2011
3. Grubstakes Day, Yucca Valley- May 28-29 2011
4. Fiesta Days, Morongo Valley –September 2011
5. Home Depot Yucca Valley- Monthly Education Days

### 3. COLLABORATION:

#### A: COMMUNITY / AGENCIES / FIRE SAFE COUNCILS

Representatives involved in the development of the Unit Strategic Fire Plan are included in the following table. Their organization and title are indicated below:

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Representative (title)</b>
San Bernardino County Fire Desert Division	Barry Fox – Division Chief
San Bernardino County Fire North Desert	Larry LaVogue, Battalion Chief
San Bernardino County Fire South Desert	Mike Snow, Battalion Chief
Morongo Valley CSD Fire Department	Curtis Hooper- Fire Chief
29-Palms Fire Department	Jim Thompson- Fire Chief
MCAGCC Fire Department	Randy Leezer- Fire Chief
Bureau of Land Management CDD	Tim Dumphrey- Division Chief
United States Forest Service, San Bernardino	Jody Smith- Fire Captain
Wrightwood Fire Safe Council	John Aziz- Council Member
Home Depot- Yucca Valley	April Sowler- Public Relations
CAL TRANS	Tim Murphy-Cajon Maintenance Supervisor

# *San Bernardino Unit*

## *Battalion 3*

#### 4. OVERVIEW:

The Yucaipa Battalion boundary starts at the **Southern** edge of San Bernardino County along County Line Road separating the San Bernardino and Riverside Ranger Units. The battalion includes State Responsibility Area land (SRA) in and around the communities of Yucaipa, Calimesa, Oak Glen, Cherry Valley, Mentone, Redlands, San Timoteo Canyon, Live Oak Canyon, Highland, and numerous mountain communities within the San Bernardino National Forest. The battalion boundary follows the confines of San Timoteo Canyon Road and Live Oak Canyon Road on the **Western** edge, the cities of Redlands, Highland, and Mentone on the **North** following the footprint of the Santa Ana River, and within the San Bernardino National Forest boundary along the Riverside County Line on the **East**. The battalion covers an approximate area of 296 square miles. The Yucaipa battalion also includes an ongoing fire service contract to the City of Yucaipa to include three permanent traditionally staffed Type I Paramedic engines and one Type I Volunteer Engine in Oak Glen providing all risk emergency fire and medical service incorporating 21 square miles within the city limits. In addition to CAL FIRE resources other fire departments providing mutual aid include the San Bernardino County Fire Department, United States Forest Service from the San Bernardino National Forest, City of Redlands, and Cal Fire Riverside Unit.

The elevations in the battalion range from 1346 feet to 9113 feet, and is considered the “Yucaipa Valley” with the presence of multiple mountain ranges bordering the north and eastern edges of the battalion to the San Bernardino National Forest. Climatic temperatures range from in the low twenties in the winter with temperatures exceeding 105 during the summer months. Annual rainfall averages 13.62 inches a year. Vegetation fuel types include annual grasses and a variety of brush with low fuel moisture content making these species highly susceptible to, and capable of carrying fire, especially when fanned by the high winds typical of the Santa Ana wind events generally starting in the last months of any given year.

Notable fires during the last decade include five fires in the summer of 2009; the **Oak Glen Fire** burning 1013 acres, the **Pendleton Fire** burning 860 acres, the **Crafton Fire** burning 100 acres, the **Crafton III Fire** burning 347 acres, and the **Wildwood Fire** burning 37 acres. In 2008 the **Yucaipa Ridge Fire** burned 260 acres. Crafton Hills and San Timoteo traditionally burn up to several times per year and most fires are extinguished within the initial attack period. All of these extended attack fires started within battalion 3 and involved SRA, LRA, FRA, or a combination of the three and were unified command fires involving neighboring fire departments and utilized local agreements already in place.

During peak staffing levels the Yucaipa Battalion staffs two Type III fire engines at one fire station within the City of Yucaipa contract and is shared with a Type I Paramedic Engine as well as two additional Type I Paramedic Engines each at their own station for a total of three fire stations within the battalion. The total CAL FIRE personnel varies from 38 fire suppression personnel during peak staffing to 28 personnel when Yucaipa Fire Station #1 down staffs to one Type III Engine during the low fire danger period in the winter months.

The urban interface areas spanning across the battalion present a major concern and challenge to fire personnel when defending structures from wildland fire. An active program for conducting inspections by company officers helps the home and business owners to be in compliance with the requirements set forth in section 4291 of the Public Resources Code.

Communities at Risk listed by the California Fire Alliance (\* see reference below) within the Yucaipa Battalion include the City of Yucaipa, Oak Glen, Mentone, Redlands and Highland, Mountain Home Village, Forest Falls, Angeles Oaks, Seven Oaks, Heartbar and numerous seasonal camp facilities.

\*\* Reference [http://www.cafirealliance.org/communities\\_at\\_risk](http://www.cafirealliance.org/communities_at_risk))

## **5. PRIORITIES:**

### **I. 4291 Public Resources Code Inspections**

1. Identify high risk areas based on fuel load, road access, and inspection compliance history to identify areas of focused inspections for each battalion.
  - a. Conduct inspections
  - b. Provide educational material to stakeholders \*
  - b. Non-compliance on 3<sup>rd</sup> inspection results in legal action (citation).

This on-going project will hold stakeholders responsible for meeting the requirements of 4291 as defines in the Public Resources Code, increase the chance of a favorable outcome in the event of wildfire, and provide a defensible space fire suppression personnel can work from while increasing their margin of safety firefighter and equipment.

### **II. Public Education – Debris Burning**

1. Debris related fire cause was 10.5% of all fire causes in 2010 with 3 reported incidents. In 2009 debris related fire cause was 5% of the fire cause total, with 2 reported fires.
  - a. Provide education material to permit holders for debris burning \*
  - b. All project areas will be pre-inspected prior to issuance of a burn Permit.
  - c. Aggressive law enforcement (citation) for burning without a permit.
  - d. Aggressively seek cost recovery when fire has escape the project area requiring fire suppression action.

### **III. Public Education – Use of Equipment**

1. Fire caused by the use of equipment was 17.5% of all fire causes in 2010 with 5 reported incidents. In 2009 equipment caused fire was 14% of fire cause totals, with 6 reported fires.
  - a. Provide Public Education and information.

Lack of knowledge of the specific laws related to open burning and Use of Equipment is often cited by violators as the reason for debris burning violations. Fire Safety and Disaster Preparedness Public Venues for educating the public will be utilized at every opportunity.

#### **IV. Fire Prevention Signs**

1. The Yucaipa Battalion currently has two fire preventions and education signs.
  - a. Locations of the two signs are.
    1. Oak Glen Rd. East of Pendleton Rd.
    2. Oak Glen Rd. at Wildwood Canyon Rd.

The roadside fire prevention message reaches many people entering State Responsibility Lands while strategically placed along major thoroughfares.

#### **V. Fuels Reduction**

1. Oak Glen area on the mile high fuel break, mechanical treatment and pile burning.
2. Yucaipa's North Bench area following the toe of the Yucaipa ridge slope, mechanical treatment and pile burning.
3. Water Canyon in the Wildwood State Park Reserve, mechanical treatment and pile burning.
  4. Pisgah Peak truck trail, mechanical treatment and pile burning.
5. Yucaipa Ridge through cooperation with the United States Forest Service San Bernardino National Forest, mechanical treatment and pile burning.

Fuel reduction along the identified corridors and perimeter can help reduce the number of roadside fires started by vehicles and discarded burning materials, insures roads used for access and egress do not have fuel loads immediately adjacent to the roadway, and provides defensible areas to slow or stop the rate of fire spread.

#### **Organized Venues for Public Education within the Yucaipa Battalion**

1. Station tours at all three stations.
2. School programs at multiple education levels throughout the city.
3. Annual Iris Festival at the Yucaipa Community Center.
4. Annual Emergency Disaster Preparedness Expo at the Yucaipa Community Center.
5. Annual Yucaipa Bike Rodeo at the Yucaipa Community Center.

**3. COLLABORATION:**

**A: COMMUNITY / AGENCIES / FIRE SAFE COUNCILS**

Representatives involved in the development of the Unit Strategic Fire Plan are included in the following table. Their organization and title are indicated below:

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Representative (title)</b>
<b>CAL FIRE City of Highland</b>	<b>Jeff Veik – Battalion Chief</b>
<b>CAL FIRE RRU</b>	<b>Andrew Bennett – Battalion Chief</b>
<b>City of Redlands Fire Department</b>	<b>Jeff Frazier - Fire Chief</b>
<b>United States Forest Service, San Bernardino</b>	<b>Michael Wakoski – Division Chief</b>
<b>Oak Glen Fire Safe Counsel</b>	<b>Randy Wilson- Council Member</b>

# *San Bernardino Unit*

## *Battalion 4*

### **6. OVERVIEW:**

The Owens Valley Battalion lies to the north of San Bernardino County along the Highway 395 corridor. The valley is surrounded by the White Mountain Range and the Inyo Mountain to the east with peaks as high as 14,286 feet and the Sierra Nevada's on the west with peaks as high as 14,375. The Owens Valley is well known for its outdoor recreation, and boast's world class fishing, snow skiing, hiking and camping which draws a crowd through the holiday season and the weekends that increases the local population by an estimated 30,000. The battalion encompasses the counties of Inyo and Mono, which protects 540,000 acres of SRA lands in and around the communities of Bishop, Big Pine, Starlite, Rovana, 40 Acres, Mustang Mesa, Independence, Aspendale, South Fork, Lone Pine, Keeler, Cartago and Olancha in Inyo County, and Paradise, Toms Place, Swall Meadows, Benton, Chalfant, and Lake Crowley in Mono County. The Battalion also provides basic fire and rescue protection to Manzanar National Monument, located four miles south of Independence along the Highway 395 corridor.

The Owens Valley is considered a deep valley bottom, with varied deep canyon drainages extending down the mountain slopes from the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range on the west and the White and Inyo Mountain Range on the east. With an average annual rainfall of 6 to 8 inches the Owens Valley is considered by most to be rain sheltered. The fuels within the battalion consist of timber transitioning to juniper, pine and sage bitterbrush in Mono County, to scattered sage and rabbit brush with salt grass understory and a tule base around the riparian areas in the valley floor and heavy sage with rabbit brush and bitterbrush along the western slopes in Inyo County. The local winds in the area are very susceptible to change and are influenced by terrain to such an extent that any given area can be opposite of what you might expect. Diurnal changes are extreme and strong, down slope winds can be expected, driving wildland fires rapidly downhill and across the flats. Flame lengths of 15 to 60 feet have been observed and rates of 10,000 feet an hour, in the sage are seen during periods of high winds, with spotting as far as 3/4 miles.

Notable fires in the area include the Onion Fire in August 1985 burning 10,000 acres, the Inyo Complex in July of 2007 burning 35,176 acres, the Mazourka fire in December 1998 burning 1000 acres, the Fort Fire in February 2008 burning 1000 acres, the Oak Creek Mud Slide in July of 2008 within the community of Independence, the Pole Fire in June 1995 burning 5,000 acres, the Tom Fire in September 1997 burning 3,500 acres, the Airport Fire in March 2002 burning 1,280 acres, the Bluff fire in March 2008 burning 1,000 acres, the Forks fire in July 2009 burning 1,000 acres in the Bishop area, the Inyo Complex in July 2003 burning 10,000 acres, the Goodale fire in June 2006 burning 3,750 acres, the Division Fire in March 1999 burning 1,000 acres, the Center fire burning 850 acres in and around the community of Big Pine, and the Birch Fire in July 2002 burning 2,500 acres in the community of Swall Meadows.

During peak staffing levels the Owens Valley Battalion staffs one fire engine in the Bishop area, and one engine in the community of Independence. The Battalion also has The Owens Valley Conservation Camp within the Bishop Area which has five type 1 hand crews and one dozer transport. The wildland urban interface areas spans across the battalion presents a major concern and challenge for fire personnel when defending structures from an encroaching wild land fire. An active program for conduction defensible space inspections by company officers helps the home and business owners to be in compliance with the requirements set forth in section 4291 of the Public Resource Code.

Communities at Risk listed by the California Fire Alliance within the Owens Valley Battalion include Olancha, Mustang Mesa, Independence, Lone Pine, Cartago, Big Pine, Starlite, Aberdeen, Bishop, West Bishop, Aspendale, Whitney Portal, Swall Meadows, Tom's Place, Mammoth Lakes, Paradise Camp, Mono City, Lee Vining, June Lake, Antelope Valley East, Bridgeport and Coleville.

## 7. PRIORITIES:

- a. 4291 Public Resource Code Inspections
  - 1. Identify high risk areas based on fuel load, road access, and fire history and inspection compliance history to identify areas focused inspections for each area.
    - a. Conduct Inspections
    - b. Provide educational material to property owners
    - c. Non-compliance on 3<sup>rd</sup> inspection could result in legal action.

This ongoing project will hold property owners responsible for meeting the Requirements of Public Resource Code 4291, increase the chance of a favorable Outcome in the event of a catastrophic wildland fire, and provide a defensible Space for fire suppression personnel and their equipment

- b. Fire Prevention Signs
  - 1. Increase the number of Fire Prevention Signs from 12 to 20 to include areas of Mono County.
    - i. Highway 395 in Walker/Coleville
    - ii. Crowley Lake Drive in Long Valley
    - iii. Lower Rock Creek Road Mono County
    - iv. Pine Creek Road Pine Valley
    - v. Highway 6 Mono County
    - vi. Gerkin Road South of Bishop
    - vii. Rock Creek Road
    - viii. Highway 395 Lone Pine Area
- c. Fuels Reduction
  - 1. Identify areas within the Communities at Risk to establish Shaded Fuel Reduction Zones.
    - a. South Fork Bishop Creek
    - b. Mammoth Lakes
    - c. Lone Pine
    - d. Round Valley
- d. Vegetation Management Program
  - 1. Continue to work with the local Fire Safe Councils, Resource Management and Los Angeles Department of Water and Power to identify areas of high risk, to reduce fuel loading within identified Communities at Risk, and enhance wetland habitat by select project burning.
    - i. Lone Pine
    - ii. Independence
    - iii. Big Pine

- e. Public Education – Campfires
  - 1. Campfire related fire cause was 14% in 2010. Campfire related fire cause was 38% of all fire causes in 2009 with 8 reported incidents.
    - i. Continue to patrol areas of high risk along the Owens River
    - ii. Provide public education and information
  
- f. Public Education – Debris Burning
  - 1. Debris related fire cause was 14% of all fire causes in 2010 with 1 reported incident. In 2009 Debris related incidents were 14%.
    - i. Provide education material to permit holders for debris burning.
    - ii. All project burns will be inspected prior to issuance of a burn permit.
    - iii. When appropriate, seek law enforcement for burning without a permit
    - iv. Seek cost recovery when confirmed debris burn escape requiring suppression action.

Organized Fire Prevention Activities for Public Education within the Owens Valley Battalion

- 1. Smokey Bear Team Teaching, Long Valley to Lone Pine Public Schools. Teaching Approximately 1000 children ranging from grades Pre-School thru 2<sup>nd</sup> Grade.
- 2. Fire Safe Displays at the Tri County Fair Grounds during the Home Show May 6<sup>th</sup> & 7<sup>th</sup>, Mule Days thru Memorial Weekend and the Tri County Fair on Labor Day Weekend.
- 3. Team Teaching on Earth Day at the Eastern Sierra Conservancy.
- 4. Fire Prevention Week, Round Valley School.

### 3. COLLABORATION:

#### A: COMMUNITY / AGENCIES / FIRE SAFE COUNCILS

Representatives involved in the development of the Unit Strategic Fire Plan are included in the following table. Their organization and title are indicated below:

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Representative (title)</b>
Los Angeles Dept of Water and Power	Dale Schmidt Ranch Lands Manager
Bureau of Land Management	Deb Hein Division Chief
Inyo National Forest	Frank Bauer Division Chief Bishop Area
Inyo National Forest	Rick Napoles Division Chief Lone Pine Area
Bishop Fire Department	Ray Seguire Chief
Mammoth Lakes Fire Department	Brent Harper Chief
Lone Pine Fire Safe Council	Matt Kingsley President
Twin Lakes Fire Safe Council	John Hicks President
South Fork Bishop Creek FSC	Kenna Schoenherr President
Inyo County Sheriff	Bill Lutts Sheriff
Mono County Sheriff	Richard Scholl Sheriff
Bureau of Land Management	Tim Dunfee Deputy Chief
Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	Grace Newell Fire Management Officer

# *San Bernardino Unit*

## *Battalion 5*

### **8. OVERVIEW:**

CAL FIRE BDU Battalion 5 is the south-western most battalion in the San Bernardino Unit. The boundaries are the Los Angeles, Orange, and Riverside County lines on the West and South. The Northern Boundary is the base of the mountains above San Antonio Heights and Rancho Cucamonga where it meets the San Bernardino National Forest boundary. The boundary goes up I-15 to Highway 138 and goes through the north end of Devore Heights then east to the San Bernardino City limit. Interstate 215 is the rough eastern boundary.

The local and federal agency fire districts/departments within Battalion 5 are: Chino Valley Independent Fire District, Rancho Cucamonga Fire, Upland Fire, Montclair Fire, Ontario Fire, Rialto Fire, San Bernardino County Fire, and San Bernardino City Fire. A close working relationship is maintained with each district as well as with the USFS.

Elevations within Battalion 5 vary from 500' around the Prado Flood Control basin on into the Santa Ana Canyon up to 8859' above sea level at Cucamonga Peak in the eastern San Gabriel Mountain Range. Fuel types within the Battalion are primarily grasses consistent Fuel Model 1 or 2 and shrub consistent with Fuel Model 5 or 6 in the SRA. The fuel model numbers are derived from Hal Anderson Aids to Determining Fuel Models guidelines.

The urban interface areas spanning across the battalion presents a major concern and challenge to fire personnel when defending structures from wildland fire. An active program for conducting inspections by company officers helps the home and business owners to be in compliance with the requirements set forth in section 4291 of the Public Resources Code.

Battalion 5 consists of two CAL FIRE stations (FFS), a Conservation Camp with a Type II Helicopter, and the Chino Institute for Women (CIW) Fire Training Center. The Chino Hills FFS and Devore FFS are each one engine stations that are open during transitional and peak staffing. The Prado Conservation Camp is located on the same property as the Chino Hills FFS. There are four crews assigned to Prado Camp. Three of the crews are traditional Cal Fire Fire Crews. The fourth crew is the helitack crew for Helicopter 305. The helicopter is provided via a contract with the San Bernardino County Sheriff Department (SBSO) helicopter staffed with at least 1 Fire Captain B, an SBSO Pilot and a crew of up to 7 inmate firefighters. The CIW Training Center provides trained inmate fire fighters to CAL FIRE's Rainbow and Puerta La Cruz conservation camps. Inmate firefighters are also provided to the Los Angeles County Fire Department's Malibu conservation Camp.

Notable fires during the last decade include the Grand Prix Fire that started in October of 2003. It burned 59,448 acres and the Old Fire burned 91,281 acres. In November 2008 the Freeway Complex started on the 91 freeway in Corona and burned 30,305 acres within Riverside, Orange, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino Counties, including burning 90% of the Chino Hills State Park.

The following is a list of cooperative agreements as well as some local response agreements.

- In Battalion 5 the Chino Valley Independent Fire District (CVIFD) has a wildland fire protection agreement with CAL FIRE. This agreement is for protection on specified wildlands that fall under the protection of the CVIFD. 12,297 acres are in the City of Chino Hills and 1,323 acres are in the City of Chino for a total of 13,620 acres protected by CAL FIRE BDU.
- There have been fire responses to the south-west area of Battalion 5 that affects many of the surrounding jurisdictions. Specifically the areas within Hwy 71, Carbon Canyon, Tonner Canyon, Hwy 91, Hwy 57. This area has come to be known as the SOLAR area. The SOLAR term is derived from **S**an Bernardino, **O**range, **L**os Angeles, and **R**iverside counties. A great amount of cooperation and coordination amongst the responsible agencies has been accomplished to put together a pre-plan for fire response into the areas served by the many fire departments that protect that area. This pre-plan identifies a process and pre-designates a common communication plan that all responding agencies have agreed to utilize for all initial attack wildland fire response that has a potential to go to extended attack in the SOLAR area. This has come to be known as the SOLAR Plan by those agencies. Over the past several years the departments have worked to streamline the plan and have participated in a series of wildland fire response drills to practice the applicability of the SOLAR Plan.
- The Rancho Cucamonga Fire Department, Cal Fire-BDU, San Bernardino County Fire, and the USFS-BDF have a response agreement for fire responses in the front country along the base of the San Gabriel Mountains from San Antonio Heights to the east towards Fontana. This agreement is the West End Operating Plan. This is a plan similar to the SOLAR plan mentioned above to assist the differing agencies with common communications. Drills are held annually to keep all involved agencies familiar with the process.

The cities and communities located in Battalion 5 that are listed as communities at risk by the California Fire Alliance web site are: Chino, Chino Hills, Devore, Devore Heights, Ontario, Montclair, Upland, Rancho Cucamonga, Fontana, Lytle Creek, Mt. Baldy Village, San Antonio Heights, Rialto, Muscoy, Bloomington and San Bernardino City. The total area of the Battalion is approximately 250,000 acres. There is approximately 17,000 SRA acres in Battalion 5 (not including the acreage that is within the Chino Wildland Contract area.)

## 2. PRIORITIES:

### I. 4291 Public Resources Code Inspections

1. Identify high risk areas based on fuel load, road access, and inspection compliance history to identify areas of focused inspections for each battalion.
  - a. Conduct inspections
  - b. Provide educational material to stakeholders \*
  - b. Non-compliance on 3<sup>rd</sup> inspection results in legal action (citation).

This on-going project will hold stakeholders responsible for meeting the requirements of 4291 as defines in the Public Resources Code, increase the chance of a favorable outcome in the event of wildfire, and provide a defensible space fire suppression personnel can work from while increasing their margin of safety firefighter and equipment.

### II. Fire Causes

1. Fires that started in Battalion 5 were primarily due to the following causes:
  - a. Lightning
  - b. Arson
  - c. Debris
  - d. Electrical
  - c. Vehicle

An effort to educate the public to the causes of fires to decrease the potential for future fires will be as follows:

- a. Provide education materials for equipment use during high fire danger.
- b. Provide education materials for debris burning.
- c. All burn project areas will be pre-inspected prior to issuance of a burn permit.
- d. Aggressive law enforcement (citation) for burning without a permit.
- e. Aggressively seek cost recovery when a fire has escaped the project area requiring fire suppression action.

Lack of knowledge of the specific laws related to open burning and Use of Equipment is often cited by violators as the reason for debris burning violations. Fire Safety and Disaster Preparedness Public Venues for educating the public will be utilized at every opportunity

#### **IV. Fire Prevention Signs**

1. Establishing roadside fire preventions education signs in the battalion has been a new venture. A plan is in place to put up to 3 prevention signs at the following locations:

1. North of the I-215 & I 15 split. Just south of Kenwood.
2. NB Hwy 71 X Euclid Ave just north of the San Bernardino Co. Line
3. North Euclid in the community of San Antonio Heights.

The roadside fire prevention message reaches many people entering State Responsibility Lands when strategically placed along major thoroughfares'.

#### **V. Fuels Reduction**

The identification of future fuel reduction projects are being planned with the local Fire Safe Councils, the BDU resource management, and local cooperators. Once established, the fuel reduction along the identified corridors and perimeter can help reduce the number of roadside fires started by vehicles and discarded burning materials, insures roads used for access and egress do not have fuel loads immediately adjacent to the roadway and provides defensible areas to slow or stop the rate of fire spread.

#### **Organized Venues for Public Education within the West Valley Battalion**

1. Public Safety Academy Tour in May at BDU Headquarters
2. West Valley Search and Rescue safety fair in April at Chaffey College
3. Carbon Canyon Fire Safe Council Wildfire Awareness Fair in May

### 3. COLLABORATION:

#### A: COMMUNITY / AGENCIES / FIRE SAFE COUNCILS

Representatives involved in the development of the Unit Strategic Fire Plan are included in the following table. Their organization and title are indicated below:

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Representative (title)</b>
Chino Valley Independent Fire District	Chief Kirk Summers
Ontario Fire Department	Deputy Chief Ray Gayk
Rancho Cucamonga Fire Department	Chief Mike Bell
Upland Fire Department	Chief Michael Antonucci
Rialto Fire Department	Chief Robert Espinosa
San Bernardino County Fire Department	Chief Mark Hartwig
USFS San Bernardino National Forest	Chief Mike Wackowski
Montclair Fire Department	Chief Troy Ament
San Bernardino City Fire Department	Chief Michael Conrad
Carbon Canyon Fire Safe Council	Jim Powderly CVIFD

## ***San Bernardino Unit***

### ***Fire Prevention***

#### **9. OVERVIEW:**

The Fire Prevention Bureau is involved in a variety of efforts designed to reduce the number of fire starts and the losses and damage from fires that occur. The San Bernardino Unit is unique because of the overlay of unincorporated areas and communities within State Responsibility Areas (SRA) that are protected primarily by the San Bernardino County Fire Department or independent fire districts. Where this becomes germane is in engineering and structure ignitability areas. Within the habituated areas of SRA in the San Bernardino Unit, building codes are enforced by different agencies tasked with that authority, such as the County Fire Department except in Mono County at the northern end of the San Bernardino Unit. Never the less, CAL FIRE does endeavor to work with these agencies in an effort to see that concerns such as Title 24 and PRC 4290 are maintained and included in new and existing building and construction. Additional Fire prevention efforts include;

- a. Continue the PRC 4290 work in Mono County
  - Continued efforts regarding PRC 4291 (defensible space ) This is done through public education and property inspections by the local CAL FIRE stations and other agencies tasked with protecting SRA.
  - Maintaining fire protection planning and providing fire planning input in the cities of Highland and Yucaipa where CAL FIRE is the contracted fire agency
  - Maintaining a consistent and proactive information and education efforts; see below.

The Information and Education section of the Fire Prevention Bureau assists with providing fire safety and prevention to the public and other concerned stakeholders.

Utilizing a variety of methods, this section endeavors to provide information on fire safety, PRC regulation adherence, and general safety. This information is usually disseminated through public contacts and the news media. Public contacts can include public events and public forums. At these events, the section uses a tried and true political method of personal greeting and interaction in question asking to determine if those members of the public need information and material regarding fire safety and regulations. This section also provides the news media, print and electronic with pertinent information related to fire prevention and safety. This can come in the form of Public Service Announcements (PSA's), and news stories. A new system of safety and prevention dissemination during this late year is through the Unit's blog site. This addition to the Information and Education efforts has allowed the Unit yet another outlet to inform the public and news media about important fire and life safety information.

This section is also involved in fire and life safety education. This is accomplished through public meetings and forums just like the information dissemination. These two activities are virtually the same in some instances. However, education involves the direct form of teaching fire and life safety to the public and other effected stakeholders. Because of the makeup of the San Bernardino Unit, there is little call for school programs since the bulk of the schools within the Unit are in other jurisdictions. The firefighters in the contract cities of Highland and Yucaipa do present Smokey Bear education programs to the schools there on an annual basis. The Information and Education Section also responds to more than two dozen requests for Smokey Bear fire education programs a year. This is supported by fire engine crews and the Unit's Fire Prevention Specialist.

During the last year, there has been an increase in wildland fires caused by debris burning, equipment use and campfires. There was a dramatic decrease of wildland fires caused by children playing with fire during that same time. For structure fires, electrical causes and children playing with fire both increased during this time period.

## **2. PRIORITIES:**

- A.** For the Information and Education a major priority for the next year will be increasing our efforts in educating the public regarding debris burning, campfires, and equipment use. This will be accomplished by working in conjunction with the efforts of the Battalions within the Unit affected by these increases in providing residents and other stakeholders with the appropriate information. The section will also increase its output of PSA's and news releases regarding the laws regarding campfires and debris burning along with proper equipment in fire prone areas. Even though children playing with fire as a cause of wildfires were down, we will continue our efforts to maintain the message of child fire safety. With structure fires, there will be an increase of educational and informational efforts to reduce the electrical and children playing with fire causal statistics. As previously, this will be done in concert with the affected battalions.
- B.** Another priority will be the continuation of Operation Santa Ana. This program is done with the cooperation and participation of Southern California Edison. This major cooperative program has been responsible for reducing to nearly zero the number of fires caused by faulty power equipment, power lines, and improperly cleared areas around the base of power poles see PRC sections 4292 and 4293.
- C.** The San Bernardino County Fair is the largest single prevention and education event that the Unit participates in on an annual basis. For the last 15 years, this Unit has been the coordinator for the Public Service area. This area is provided by the Fair at no cost to CAL FIRE San Bernardino Unit and the other governmental and non-profit organizations that participate there. This year, the Fair permanently changed the name of the area to Smokey Bear Park. Over the years, CAL FIRE has had a vested interest in making this area an important place for the public to visit. A priority for next year will be to increase the visibility of the area for fair attendees along with remaking the park to better incorporate its new name.

- D.** Another major effort of the San Bernardino Unit is to provide fire safety information and education to the news media. The News media Fire Safety program has been ongoing since its creation by the Unit in 2001. The continuing goal of this program is to educate members of the print and electronic news media not only in wildland fire safety, but wildland fire behavior as well. The Section annually provides reminders to the varied news organizations in the Los Angeles and Inland Empire areas about the continued need for this important safety education training.
- E.** For the Owens Valley and northern reaches of the San Bernardino Unit, the work to provide information and education will continue. These efforts include;
- Increasing the placement of roadside Fire Prevention Signs.
  - Increase public education regarding illegal burning and campfires.
  - Maintain CAL FIRE's participation in Smokey Bear team teaching in local area schools, fire safety displays at the Tri County Fair Grounds during the annual Home Show and Mule Days, and Fire Prevention Week participation in the local communities of Inyo and Mono counties.

### 3. COLLABORATION:

#### A: COMMUNITY / AGENCIES / FIRE SAFE COUNCILS

Representatives involved in the development of the Unit Strategic Fire Plan are included in the following table. Their organization and title are indicated below:

#### Plan Development Team:

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Representative (title)</b>
<b>San Bernardino County Fire</b>	<b>Tracey Martinez</b>
<b>San Bernardino National Forest</b>	<b>John Miller</b>
<b>San Bernardino Co. Sheriff's Dept.</b>	<b>Jodi Miller</b>
<b>San Bernardino Co. Fair</b>	<b>Ken Alstott</b>
<b>Southern California Edison</b>	<b>Tony Caluchey</b>

# *San Bernardino Unit*

## *Resource Management Division*

### **10. OVERVIEW:**

Consistent with the Department's mission, the Resource Management Division of the San Bernardino Unit is committed to serve and safeguard the people and protect the property and resources of California. This is accomplished through a variety of tools including manipulation of fuels, education, enforcement and fire protection. Manipulation of fuels is accomplished by reducing the density and continuity of the fuel while increasing overall health of the vegetation community. Every contact that's made with the public is an opportunity to inform the public on the benefits of creating healthy, fire resistant vegetation communities in and around their neighborhoods. It's also an opportunity to assist them in that endeavor by showing them how to do it or offering technical or financial assistance to accomplish the work. Enforcement of the state's regulations, particularly in the forest practice arena, helps insure that the many resources in a wildland environment are protected now and into the future. As the need arises, Resource Management personnel are committed to supporting the fire protection and all risk mission of the Unit in a role commensurate to their training and experience.

### **RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

Resource Management covers all State Responsibility (SRA) lands within the Unit. While some SRA lands within the Unit are not under direct protection (DPA) for fire, Resource Management does have a responsibility to exercise its function in all SRA lands regardless of the direct protection status. Therefore Resource Management works throughout Mono, Inyo and San Bernardino Counties.

Much of the work done by Resource Management is in the San Bernardino Mountains and the eastern end of the San Gabriel Mountains. Elevations range from approximately 1200 feet at the valley floor to over 10,000 feet. Both are transverse ranges lying north of the San Bernardino and Los Angeles basins. They are characterized by a typical Mediterranean climate which can be very dry during the summer months with the bulk of precipitation coming during the winter months. The area has been dramatically affected in the last 10 years by unprecedented bark beetle outbreaks and resulting mortality as well as by large wildfires, Willow in 1999, Old in 2003 and Grass Valley & Slide in 2007.

Communities at Risk in the mountain areas include:

Angelus Oaks  
Arrowbear  
Baldwin Lake  
Big Bear City  
Big Bear Lake  
Blue Jay  
Cedar Pines Park

Crestline  
Fawnskin  
Green Valley Lake  
Lake Arrowhead  
Mount Baldy Village  
Oak Glen  
Rim Forest

Running Springs  
Sugar Loaf  
Twin Peaks  
Valley of Enchantment  
Wrightwood

## **RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS**

Forest Care is a fuels reduction program for small forest landowners which reimburses up to 75 percent of the cost of doing work on private lands in and around the San Bernardino National Forest. The program is run in partnership with the San Bernardino National Forest Association (SBNFA) with grant funding from the U.S. Forest Service. CAL FIRE foresters provide the field staff, which meet with landowners, obtain signed contracts, assist in marking trees and brush to be removed, and review completed projects to insure compliance with program standards. SBNFA is the administrative arm of the program, taking calls, setting appointments, managing the data base, marketing and reimbursing landowners. The program has funding through June 30, 2013.

Healthy Forest Treatment I and II (HFT I & II) are also grant funded programs which fund fuels reduction work on private lands in the mountain areas as well as the Owens Valley. Fuel reduction under these programs is generally implemented by CAL FIRE crews working at the direction of Resource Management staff. Some projects are accomplished by the use of private contractors and through cost share agreements such as the California Forest Improvement Program (CFIP). There are also projects where CAL FIRE partners with Fire Safe Councils or other entities providing the technical expertise to complete the planning and environmental review, while they hire contractors and complete other work necessary to accomplish the work on the ground. Projects active under HFT I & II funding include:

Mammoth Bluffs  
Rovana  
Lone Pine North  
Lone Pine Airport  
South Lake  
Oak Glen/Yucaipa  
Highway 18  
Highway 138

Camp Osito  
Helendade Scout Reservation  
Forest Lawn Scout Reservation  
Laurel Pines Camp  
Running Springs Water District  
Sawmill 2010  
Lake Arrowhead Community Services District

Unit Resource staff have worked cooperatively with Mountain Wilfire ReLeaf for 8 years reforesting burn areas or areas denuded by bark beetle infestation. Resource staff provides the technical expertise to the working group for reforestation and direct crews on the ground at the time of planting. This effort is ongoing and additional work is anticipated in 2012.

In the event of a wildland fire on DPA land within the Unit, Resource Management staff is mobilized to evaluate potential damage that may result from suppression activity. Work is then performed to mitigate any long or short term harm to the environment or to man made features. Items of concern that the Department does not have authority to address are passed on to the most appropriate local, state or federal agency to evaluate further. Items of concern on private land that can not be addressed during suppression repair efforts and are not the jurisdiction of another governmental agency are referred back to the landowner.

Resource Management staff also conduct Forest Practice inspections pursuant to the Forest Practices Act. The inspections are perform to insure fuel reduction and logging operations are conducted according to state law in a manner that protects all of the resources in a forest environment.

## 2. PRIORITIES:

Resource Management priorities in fuels reduction/fire prevention are as follows:

- Work toward completion of all HFT I & II projects
- Meet target deliverables for the Forest Care grants
- Continue to perform Forest Practice inspections
- Maintain good relations with cooperators and develop new partnerships

## 3. COLLABORATION:

### A: COMMUNITY / AGENCIES / FIRE SAFE COUNCILS

Representatives involved in the development of the Unit Strategic Fire Plan are included in the following table. Their organization and title are indicated below:

Organization	Representative (title)
San Bernardino National Forest Association	Sarah Miggins, Executive Director
Lone Pine Fire Safe Council	Matt Kingsley, President
Mammoth Lakes Fire Protection District	Brent Harper, Fire Chief
Eastern Sierra Front FSC	In Transition
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power	Dale Schmidt
San Bernardino County Fire	George Corley, Division Chief
U.S. Forest Service	Jody Noiron, Forest Supervisor
Cal Trans	Richard Almanzan, Area Superintendent
Mojave Desert Resource Conservation District	Jackie Lindgren, Conservationist
Natural Resource Conservation Service	Adam Lerner, Area Forester
San Bernardino County Flood Control District	Melisa Walker,
Southern California Edison	Wayne Gully, Bark Beetle Program Director
San Bernardino County Code Enforcement	Julie Hernandez
Angelus Oaks Fire Safe Council	Dave and Joyce Effinger, Members
Wrightwood Fire Safe Council	John Aziz, Member
Inland Empire Fire Safe Alliance	Laura Dyberg, President

# *San Bernardino Unit*

## *Training*

### **1. OVERVIEW:**

The Training Program in the San Bernardino Unit is responsible for meeting and maintaining all of the industry standard mandates for all personnel assigned to the Unit.

It is the San Bernardino Unit's goal to maintain highly trained personnel and reduce the frequency and severity of all workplace illnesses and injuries.

The Unit Training Program supports all of the personnel that are responsible for staffing and protecting the below:

- The State Responsibility Areas in the counties of San Bernardino, Inyo and Mono that include 903,000 acres of direct protection area.
- The State Responsibility Areas in the Contract County of Los Angeles that include 505,000 acres of direct protection area.
- Full Service Fire Protection and Paramedic Services in the Cities of Yucaipa and Highland.
- Wildland Fire Protection Agreements with the Cities of Redlands, Loma Linda, Chino and Chino Hills that include 18,502 acres of protection area.
- Dispatching Contracts for six agencies.
- The Victorville Air Tanker Base and the Prado Helitack Base.
- Four Conservation Camps and One Inmate Training Center.
- Nine State Fire Stations.
- Approximately three hundred Safety and Non-Safety Personnel.

## **2. PRIORITIES:**

- A. Maintain currency of all mandatory certifications for Fire Control Personnel.
- B. Ensure all Fire Control Personnel successfully complete the Basic Fire Protection Skill Certification Process (Policy 4036).
- C. Ensure all Fire Control Personnel successfully complete the Unit's Fire Preparedness exercise.
- D. Utilize the Online Target Safety Program to increase the quality of training and reduce cost.
- E. All Fire Control Personnel completed the Continued Professional Training Course.
- F. Participate in the County Wide Fire Preparedness exercise.
- G. Participate in the SOLAR Exercise for the Counties of San Bernardino, Orange, Los Angeles, and Riverside.
- H. Ensure all industry standards and policies for the aviation program are maintained.
- I. Maintain compliance with the CAL FIRE Respiratory Protection Program.

### **3. COLLABORATION:**

#### **A: COMMUNITY / AGENCIES / FIRE SAFE COUNCILS**

Representatives involved in the development of the Unit Strategic Fire Plan are included in the following table. Their organization and title are indicated below:

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Representative (title)</b>
CAL FIRE City of Yucaipa	Steve Shaw – Battalion Chief
CAL FIRE RRU	Silvio Lanzas – Battalion Chief
City of Redlands Fire Department	Jeff Frazier - Fire Chief
City of Loma Linda Fire Department	Jeff Bender – Fire Chief
United States Forest Service, San Bernardino	Michael Wakowski – Division Chief
Mountain Area Safety Task Force	Glenn Barley – MAST Member
City of Colton Fire Department	Tom Hendricks – Fire Chief
CAL FIRE BDU	Jesse Estrada – Battalion Chief
City of San Bernardino Fire Department	Mike Conrad – Fire Chief
Crest Forest Fire Protection District	Mike Sherman – Fire Chief
Running Springs Fire Department	Tony Grabow – Fire Chief
San Manuel Fire Department	Mike Smith – Fire Chief

# *San Bernardino Unit*

## *CIW Inmate Training Center*

### **11. OVERVIEW:**

#### **California Institution for Women**

During the summer of 1983, a pilot program was developed at CIW to determine the viability of using female inmates for fire suppression, and fire prevention. Once the pilot program was considered achievable, the go ahead was issued and the program was relocated to Rainbow Fire Camp in October 1983. This was the first all female inmate firefighting camp in the state. Both CDCR and CDF saw a need to expand the program to allow more females to participate in fire suppression, while addressing overcrowding issues at CIW.

The female Camp program expanded by two additional camps; Puerta La Cruz, (located near Warner Springs in San Diego County), and Malibu (located in Los Angeles County). June 1985 CIW training center was established at 16756 Chino-Corona Rd, in the city of Chino. This is the only training, and development center for female inmate firefighters in the state of California.

The operation of the Forestry Training Program (FTP) is a joint effort between CDCR, and Cal Fire. CDCR screens and classifies inmates assigned to CIW. Inmates, who meet the requirements for the Forestry program, are placed into the Pre Forestry Training program (PFT). The PFT is 12 weeks of rigorous physical conditioning intended to transition inmates, into physically fit inmate Firefighters. CDCR sets the standards and monitors the progress of inmates, until their able to pass the physical requirements.

After completion of PFT, the inmate is assigned to the 32-hour classroom course training. This course was developed by the Cal Fire Academy, and is presented to the inmates by Cal Fire Captains. The course material covers, wildland fire safety awareness, S-190, teaching skills with enhancing the survivability and prevention of injuries in the hostile work environment found with fighting wildland fires. Inmates also receive training with the proper use of firefighting hand-tools, and equipment used to suppress wildland fires.

Once an inmate completes the classroom their assigned to 40 hours field training, this training is taught by Cal Fire Captains. Hiking techniques, proper and safe use of fire tools, fire shelter training, and the principles of teamwork to construct fireline construction. During the field training Inmates are expected to complete all required hikes within the allotted timeframes given. Upon completion of the field training, inmates are relocated to the various fire camps within the state.

The three camps supported by CIW training center have a total of 330 beds available. In order to keep the camps near capacity, CIW needs to graduate 25-30 fully trained firefighters each month. The assignment and movement of inmates through the Training Center are dependent upon individual needs per fire camp.

## **2.PRIORITIES:**

### Cal Fire

- Provide sufficient Fire Crew Captains to instruct, train and supervise camp endorsed inmates in order to maintain camp populations.
- Provide all training materials, tools, aids and curriculum developed or approved by the Cal Fire Academy.
- Provide training sites for the field crew.
- Provide all personal protective equipment, and other equipment, tools and supplies routinely associated with training for the inmates and staff assigned to Forestry Training Program.

**3. COLLABORATION:**

CIW supports both Los Angeles County Fire Department and Cal Fire with qualified female inmate firefighter personnel.

**A: COMMUNITY / AGENCIES / FIRE SAFE COUNCILS**

Representatives involved in the development of the Unit Strategic Fire Plan are included in the following table. Their organization and title are indicated below:

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Representative (title)</b>
BDU	Battalion Chief Jesse Estrada (909) 659-5739
CDC	Captain Don Glucksman (909) 597-1771 ext 7450
MVU	Assistant Chief Ned Nickerson (760) 782-3559
LAC	Captain Smith (310) 457-2253

# *San Bernardino Unit*

## *Fenner Canyon Conservation Camp*

### **1. OVERVIEW:**

The San Bernardino Unit's Conservation Camp Program consists of the Chino Institute for Women Fire Training Center, as well as four conservation camps: Prado, Pilot Rock, Owens Valley, and Fenner Canyon. The conservation camps are located within San Bernardino, Los Angeles and Inyo counties; providing a combined resource total of 19 fire crews, a mobile kitchen unit (MKU), mobile food dispensing unit, two insect control crews, and various in camp products.

The conservation camps within the San Bernardino Unit work with federal, state, and local government agencies on fuels modification projects, broadcast burning, pile burning, and reforestation. These agencies include: Cleveland National Forest (CNF), San Bernardino National Forest (BDF), Angeles National Forest (ANF), Inyo National Forest (INF), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), California State Parks, and Kern County.

### **Fenner Canyon Conservation Camp**

Fenner Canyon Conservation Camp (CC) is located at 29500 Big Rock Creek Road in the community of Valyermo, within the Angeles National Forest in Los Angeles County.

Under a Cooperative Agreement with the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), there are 128 inmates housed at Fenner Canyon CC, which make up six fire crews and the support staff for the crews and camp. Staffing consists of 1 Division Chief, 12 Fire Captain B's, 1 Office Tech, 1 Heavy Equipment Mechanic, and 1 CDF Maintenance Mechanic.

CAL FIRE operates the camp under a special use permit issued by the United States Forest Service (USFS). Under the conditions of the special use permit, CAL FIRE funds a USFS Recreation Officer and provides a minimum of two crews per day for project work on the Forest. Camp facilities include: dormitories, hobby shop, gym, kitchen, automotive shop, chain saw shop, and sewing shop.

In 2009, the Station Fire burned Los Angeles County Fire Department's Mount Gleason Camp. As a result, Los Angeles County Fire has been given the authority to dispatch Fenner Canyon Crews to initial attack responses within the state responsibility area (SRA). All emergency crew transports (ECT) assigned to Fenner Canyon CC have been issued Los Angeles County Fire radios and communicate directly with their dispatch center.

From 2006 to 2010, the fire crews have logged a combined total of 40,994 emergency response hours.

## Response Area

Fenner Canyon CC's emergency response area includes the following:

- *San Bernardino Unit:*  
The area east of Interstate 5, west of Interstate 15, south of Highway 18, and north of the Angeles National Forest/San Bernardino National Forest boundary lines.
- *Los Angeles County:*  
The area east of 90<sup>th</sup> Street E, west of the San Bernardino County line, south of the Kern County line, and north of the Angeles National Forest boundary line.
- *Angeles National Forest:*  
The area east of the Angeles Forest Highway, west of the San Bernardino National Forest boundary line, south of the Angeles National Forest boundary line, and north of the Angeles Crest Highway.
- *San Bernardino National Forest:*  
The area east of the Angeles National Forest boundary line, west of Interstate 15, south of the San Bernardino National Forest boundary line, and north of Lytle Creek Canyon Road.
- *Bureau of Land Management (BLM)/California Desert District (CDD):*  
The area east of the Bakersfield BLM District (BBD), west of the Colorado River, south of Death Valley, and north of Highway 18.
- *Kern County:*  
The area east of the Caliente, west of the BBD boundary near the Tehachapi's, south of Kernville, and north of the Los Angeles County line.

## **2. PROJECTS:**

### *12. CAL FIRE San Bernardino Unit Facilities:*

San Bernardino Unit Facilities consist of a variety of project responsibilities, which include: facility and ground maintenance, light construction, carpentry, station maintenance, painting, hazard reduction of weeds, landscaping, and litter control. Crews are also assigned the task of assisting Training Staff with wildland firefighting classes that teach shelter deployment, hose lays, line construction and tool outs.

### *13. California State Parks/Tehachapi District:*

The Tehachapi District consists of four state parks: California State Park Fort Tejon (Lebec, Kern County), California State Park Poppy Reserve (Lancaster, Los Angeles County), California State Park Red Rock (north of Mojave, Kern County), and California State Park Saddle Back (Lake Los Angeles, Los Angeles County). Work performed at these sites include: brush and weed hazard reduction around structures and fence lines, fuel breaks, repair and maintenance of facilities and campsites, fence work, trail maintenance, and construction of a sanctuary for tortoise habitation.

### *14. CALTRANS/ Victorville – Cajon Pass Station:*

CALTRANS projects run along Interstate 15 from Devore to Barstow, Hwy 18 from the Los Angeles County line to Lucerne Valley, Hwy 395 from Hesperia to Kramer's Junction, Hwy 138 from the Los Angeles County line to Interstate 15, and Hwy 2 in Wrightwood. Fenner Canyon Crews commonly clear State right-of-ways of brush, tumbleweeds, trash and debris and routinely provide hazard mitigation maintenance by the use of fuel breaks along fence lines located in these areas. Fenner Canyon Crews are also responsible for the repair and cleaning of drainages, as well as maintenance for the CALTRANS Victorville and Cajon Pass Yards.

### *15. California Department of Fish and Game:*

Fenner Canyon Crews maintain and enhance facilities at the California Department of Fish and Game Fish Hatchery located at 12550 Jacaranda Avenue in Victorville. Projects include maintaining the residence and grounds, mowing lawns, fertilizing, seeding, hazard reduction of weeds and other vegetation, litter control, garage and workshop clean-up, light construction, carpentry, concrete work, and painting.

### *16. Bureau of Land Management California Desert District (CDD):*

Projects with the CDD include fuels management projects at the Mojave Preserve (i.e. cutting brush and preparing piles for burning). Details for broadcast burning on the Mojave Preserve are being worked out to include Fenner Canyon Crews, which would require the crews to spike out at the Mojave Preserve.

### *17. San Bernardino National Forest (BDF):*

Projects for the BDF are located at the BDF Supervisors Office (602 Tippecanoe, San Bernardino) and San Bernardino Air Tanker Base / Helitanker Base (2065 East Perimeter Road in San Bernardino). Fenner Canyon Crews also work with the BDF on broadcast burning and pile burning by constructing fire line, performing fire attack and control, holding operations, mopping-up and burning piles. Work conducted at the San Bernardino Air Tanker Base / Helitanker Base and the BDF Supervisor's Office include facility and grounds maintenance, tree trimming, clearing litter, mowing lawns, carpentry, painting, light construction, and garage and workshop clean-up.

*18. Angeles National Forest (ANF):*

Under the special use permit, Fenner Canyon CC provides the ANF with two crews per day. Depending on the work project and timeframe, the camp will provide additional crews as need. Fenner Canyon Crews are dedicated to reforestation efforts in the areas that were impacted by the Station Fire, which burned over 100,000 acres. Tree Release and Wrightwood Fuels Management Projects require crews to complete tasks that consist of: felling hazardous trees, campground maintenance, trail maintenance, fuels reduction projects, hazard reduction projects, snow removal, trash removal, tree plantation projects and facility maintenance at the Big Pines and Grassy Hollow Visitor Centers. Crews also work on the Santa Clara Mojave River Ranger District campgrounds and hiking trails; performing minor construction, plumbing, painting, trash pick-up, snow removal, fire hazard abatement, general clean-up of ground storage areas and restrooms, repair and replacement of roads and boundary markers, parking bumpers, water lines, picnic tables, barbecue pits, and maintenance of the Pacific Crest Trail.

*19. Wrightwood Fire Safe Council:*

Fenner Canyon Crews commonly perform duties within the community of Wrightwood. Various hazard mitigation methods are utilized; increasing safety for the community. The Wrightwood Fire Safe Council currently has two projects in which Fenner Canyon Crews are assigned: the Highway 2 Hazard Mitigation Project and the Adopt-A-Hydrant Program. Fenner Canyon Crews assigned to the Highway 2 Mitigation Project mitigate potential hazards by removing grass and brush within the CALTRANS right-of-way along Highway 2, between Highway 138 and the Los Angeles County line in Wrightwood. The Wrightwood Adopt-A-Hydrant Project utilizes Fenner Canyon Crews for clearing vegetation around fire hydrants. The crews also perform winter snow removal around the hydrants in order to provide San Bernardino County Fire Department personnel adequate working space around hydrants during emergency situations.

*20. Lions Camp Wrightwood:*

In addition to the services provided for the community of Wrightwood, Fenner Canyon Crews also perform hazard mitigation techniques to Lions Camp Wrightwood. This project includes minor construction, plumbing, painting, trash pick-up, snow removal, sewage repair and installation, fire abatement, fuel reduction, general clean-up of grounds and buildings to include storage areas and restrooms, replace and repair road and boundary markers, parking bumpers, water lines, picnic tables, and other duties as requested.

*21. San Bernardino County Flood Control District:*

Fenner Canyon Crews provide services to the San Bernardino County Flood Control District. The Crews are assigned tasks that provide economic benefits to San Bernardino County by: reducing maintenance cost, suppression cost, flood damage, and the elimination of hazards. These goals are accomplished by reducing fuel loads and creating fire breaks, creating improved watersheds, and improving vegetation configurations, fire density, and the restoration of wildlife habitat.

*22. City of Highland:*

The City of Highland Project provides services to General City Facilities to help reduce costly maintenance for the City of Highland. Fenner Canyon Crews perform various tasks, which include: facility, grounds and maintenance, mowing lawns, fertilizing, seeding, hazard reduction of weeds, litter control, landscaping, clean-up, carpentry and painting to maintain and enhance city facilities.

23. *Patton State Hospital:*

Patton State Hospital located at 3102 E. Highland Avenue, in Highland, California. Crews provide hazard mitigation by removing debris and dirt from flood control channels, grounds maintenance, landscaping, hazard tree removal, carpentry, and painting; enhancing the appearance of the State facility.

**3. COLLABORATION:**

Fenner Canyon CC supports the community of Wrightwood with fuels projects, community programs, fire hydrant maintenance, and winter snow removal.

**A: COMMUNITY / AGENCIES / FIRE SAFE COUNCILS**

Representatives involved in the development of the Unit Strategic Fire Plan are included in the following table. Their organization and title are indicated below:

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Representative (title)</b>
<b><i>CAL FIRE, BDU</i></b>	<b><i>Darren Feldman, A.O. (909) 881-6900</i></b>
<b><i>U.S.F.S/ANF Los Angeles River Ranger district</i></b>	<b><i>Marty Hamel, Recreation officer (661) 944-5086</i></b>
<b><i>U.S.F.S/BDF Air tanker Base, Supervisors Office</i></b>	<b><i>Leslie Casavan, Base Manager (909) 382-4974</i></b>
<b><i>CALIF, STATE PARKS Tehachapi District</i></b>	<b><i>Larry Vietti, District maintenance chief (661) 726-1668</i></b>
<b><i>CAL TRANS Cajon Pass Station (Victorville District)</i></b>	<b><i>Gary Ratliff, Superintendent (760) 265-0203</i></b>
<b><i>CALIF, DEPT of FISH and GAME Mojave River Fish Hatchery</i></b>	<b><i>Robert Diaz, (760) 780-7448</i></b>
<b><i>SAN BERNARDINO CO, FLOOD CONTROL</i></b>	<b><i>Naresh P. Varma, (909) 387-8109</i></b>
<b><i>CITY of HIGHLAND</i></b>	<b><i>Dennis Barton, Public Works Director 909) 864-6861</i></b>
<b><i>PATTON STATE HOSPITAL</i></b>	<b><i>Ed Halsell, Chief Plant Op's 3 (909) 425-7578</i></b>

# ***San Bernardino Unit***

## ***Pilot Rock Conservation Camp***

### **1. OVERVIEW:**

The San Bernardino Unit's Conservation Camp Program consists of the Chino Institute for Women Fire Training Center, as well as four conservation camps: Prado, Pilot Rock, Owens Valley, and Fenner Canyon. The conservation camps are located within San Bernardino, Los Angeles and Inyo counties; providing a combined resource total of 19 fire crews, a mobile kitchen unit (MKU), mobile food dispensing unit, two insect control crews, and various in camp products.

The conservation camps within the San Bernardino Unit work with federal, state, and local government agencies on fuels modification projects, broadcast burning, pile burning, and reforestation. These agencies include: Cleveland National Forest (CNF), San Bernardino National Forest (BDF), Angeles National Forest (ANF), Inyo National Forest (INF), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), California State Parks, and Kern County.

### **Pilot Rock Conservation Camp**

Pilot Rock Conservation Camp (CC 15 ) is located in Miller cyn off Hwy 138 6 miles north of Crestline in the community of Crestline near lake silverwood, within the San Bernardino National Forest in San Bernardino County.

Under a Cooperative Agreement with the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), there are 85 inmates housed at Pilot Rock CC, which make up three fire crews, two insect control crews that make up a fourth fire crew and the support staff for the crews and camp. Staffing consists of 1 Division Chief, 1 Battalion Chief, 10 Fire Captain's B, 1 Heavy Equipment Mechanic, 1 Water and Sewer Plant Operator

CAL FIRE operates the camp under a special use permit issued by the United States Forest Service (USFS).Camp facilities include: dormitories, hobby shop, kitchen, automotive shop, saw shop, canvas shop, waste treatment plant and lab

From 2006 to 2010, the fire crews have logged over 26,000 emergency response hours.

## Response Area

Pilot Rock Co's emergency response area includes the following:

- *San Bernardino Unit:*  
The area east of Interstate 15, west of twenty nine palms, North of Interstate 10 *south of Apple Valley and Inyo Mono Counties*
- *Bureau of Land Management (BLM)/California Desert District (CDD):*  
The area east of the Bakersfield BLM District (BBD), west of the Colorado River, south of Death Valley, and north of Highway 18.
- *San Bernardino National Forest:*  
*Federal responsible areas within San Bernardino County*

## 2. PROJECTS:

- *CAL FIRE San Bernardino Unit Facilities:*
  - San Bernardino Unit Facilities consist of a variety of project responsibilities, which include: facility and ground maintenance, light construction, carpentry, station maintenance, painting, hazard reduction of weeds, landscaping, and litter control. Crews are also assigned the task of assisting Training Staff with wildland firefighting classes that teach shelter deployment, hose lays, line construction and tool outs.
- *California State Parks Lake Silverwood*
  - Work performed at these sites include: brush and weed hazard reduction around structures and fence lines, fuel breaks, repair and maintenance of facilities and campsites, fence work, trail maintenance, and hazard tree removal.
- *San Bernardino National Forest (BDF):*
  - Projects for the BDF are located throughout San Bernardino N.F. Pilot Rock Crews work with the BDF on broadcast burning and pile burning by constructing fire line, performing fire attack and control, holding operations, mopping-up and burning piles. Work conducted in the San Bernardino forest also includes hazard mitigation projects such as fuel reduction and fuel breaks to protect various mountain communities located in San Bernardino National Forest and roadside brush removal for sight distance and equipment access along rural roads and identified escape routes identified in Mountain Area Safety Task Force.
- *CALTRANS*
  - CALTRANS projects run along mountain state highways 330, 138, and Hwy 18 Pilot Rock Crews commonly clear State right-of-ways of brush, tumbleweeds, trash and debris and routinely provide hazard mitigation maintenance by the use of fuel breaks along fence lines located in these areas. Pilot Rock Crews are also responsible for the repair and cleaning of drainages and removal of non native plants and hazard tree removal.
  - Adopt Highway
  - Pilot Rock crews are responsible for vegetation control and litter removal along Hwy 138 around Lake Silverwood. To provide aesthetic benefits of cleaner and more beautiful roadsides and prevent potential pollutants from entering our waterways
- *San Bernardino County Flood Control District:*
  - Pilot Rock Crews provide services to the San Bernardino County Flood Control District. The Crews are assigned tasks that provide economic benefits to San Bernardino County by: reducing maintenance cost, suppression, cost, flood damage, and the elimination of hazards. These goals are accomplished by reducing fuel loads and creating fire breaks, creating improved watersheds, and improving vegetation configurations, fire density, and the restoration of wildlife habitat.
- *San Bernardino County Regional Parks*
  - *Lake Gregory, Mojave Forks, Glen Helen*
  - Work performed at these sites include: brush and weed hazard reduction around structures and fence lines, fuel breaks, repair and maintenance of facilities and campsites, fence work, trail maintenance, and hazard tree removal.

- *Hesperia Parks and Recreation*
  - Pilot Rock crew provide economic benefits to city of Hesperia by: reducing maintenance cost and the elimination of hazards by providing general park and road side upkeep and maintenance including irrigation repairs, trimming, weed abatement and general maintenance.
- *Helendale CSD*
  - *Pilot Rock crews provide maintenance of public facilities in and around the community of Helendale. Including weed abatement, minor building repairs, and vegetation reduction and irrigation system maintenance.*
  - Current Grant Projects
  - Pilot Rocks Insect control program under contract of the San Bernardino County Flood Control Department, Performs insect control on private lands in the mountain areas of San Bernardino County. The Intent has been to provide protection from impacts of the destructive effects of bark beetle attacks on the mountain watersheds and the flood control basins below them.
- Pilot Rock Crews provided over 15,649 crew hours in 2010-2011.

**3. COLLABORATION:**

Pilot Rock CC supports the Mountain communities with fuels projects, community programs, fire hydrant maintenance, and winter snow removal.

**A: COMMUNITY / AGENCIES / FIRE SAFE COUNCILS**

Representatives involved in the development of the Unit Strategic Fire Plan are included in the following table. Their organization and title are indicated below:

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Representative (title)</b>
<i>CAL FIRE, BDU</i>	<i>Darren Feldman, A.O. (909) 881-6900</i>
<i>C.A. State Parks Lake Silverwood</i>	<i>Mark Dupont (760)389-2075</i>
<i>U.S.F.S/BDF</i>	<i>Joshua Direen (909) 382-2609</i>
<i>CAL TRANS</i>	<i>Richard Almanzan (909)867-2102</i>
<i>SAN BERNARDINO CO. FLOOD CONTROL District</i>	<i>Brandy Wood (909)855-8641</i>
<i>SAN BERNARDINO CO. Regional Parks</i>	<i>Joe Negrete (909) 338-2237</i>
<i>Hesperia Parks and Recreation</i>	<i>Lindsay Woods, (760) 244-5488</i>
<i>Helendale CSD</i>	<i>Kristi Rossman (760)951-0006</i>

# ***San Bernardino Unit***

## ***Prado Conservation Camp***

### **1. OVERVIEW:**

The San Bernardino Unit's Conservation Camp Program consists of the Chino Institute for Women Fire Training Center, as well as four conservation camps: Prado, Pilot Rock, Owens Valley, and Fenner Canyon. The conservation camps are located within San Bernardino, Los Angeles and Inyo counties; providing a combined resource total of 19 fire crews, a mobile kitchen unit (MKU), mobile food dispensing unit, two insect control crews, and various in camp products.

The conservation camps within the San Bernardino Unit work with federal, state, and local government agencies on fuels modification projects. These agencies include: Cleveland National Forest (CNF), San Bernardino National Forest (BDF), Angeles National Forest (ANF), Inyo National Forest (INF), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), California State Parks, and Kern County.

#### **Prado Conservation Camp**

Prado Conservation Camp (CC) is located at 14467 Central Avenue in the City of Chino in San Bernardino County.

Under a Cooperative Agreement with the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), there are 92 inmates housed at Prado CC, which make up three fire crews, 1 Type II helicopter with flight crew, an MKU, and Regional Staging Area with the support staff for the crews and camp, consisting of 1 Division Chief, 8 Fire Captain B's and 1 Heavy Equipment Mechanic.

CAL FIRE operates the camp. Camp facilities include: Cal Fire office and BOQ, CDCR office and BOQ, helitack office, dormitories, hobby shop, apparatus bay, kitchen, automotive shop, and chain saw shop.

From 2006 to 2010, the fire crews have logged a combined total of 27,425 emergency response hours.

#### Response Area

Prado CC's emergency response area includes the following:

- *San Bernardino Unit (BDU):*  
The area east of the San Bernardino County line, west of Interstate 15, south of the Angeles National Forest boundary line, and north of the Cleveland National Forest boundary line.

- *Los Angeles County (LAC):*  
The area east of Interstate 605, west of the Los Angeles County / San Bernardino County line, south of the Angeles National Forest boundary line, and north of the Orange County line.
- *Orange County (ORC):*  
The area east of Highway 57, west of the Cleveland National Forest boundary line, south of the Orange County / San Bernardino County line, and north of the Pacific Ocean.
- *Angeles National Forest (ANF):*  
The area east of the Angeles Crest Highway, west of Interstate 215, south of Kenwood and Interstate 15, and north of interstate 210.
- *San Bernardino National Forest (BDF):*  
The area east of the San Bernardino National Forest boundary line, west of the San Bernardino County / Riverside County line, south of the San Bernardino National Forest boundary line, and north of interstate 10.
- *Cleveland National Forest (CNF):*  
The area east of Highway 241, west of Interstate 15, south of Highway 91, and north of Highway 74.

## 2. PROJECTS:

- *CAL FIRE San Bernardino Unit Facilities:*

San Bernardino Unit Facilities consist of state fire stations and the Unit Headquarters in the San Bernardino Unit. A variety of project responsibilities are performed which include: facility and ground maintenance, light construction, carpentry, painting, hazard reduction of weeds, and landscaping.

- *California Department of Forestry / Region Office – Special Projects/Car Wash*

Region Office Facility in Riverside consists of a variety of project responsibilities, which include: facility and ground maintenance, light construction, carpentry, painting, hazard reduction of weeds, landscaping, and litter control. Crews are also assigned the task of helping clean the shop area as well as wash all vehicles at the Regional Office.

- *California State Parks / Chino Hills – Special Projects*

Chino Hills State Park consists of 14,000 acres ranging from the Santa Ana Mountains to the Whittier Hills and has over 65 miles of trails. The crews work throughout the park performing fuel break maintenance, vegetation management, trail maintenance, tree felling and trimming, and road/drainage repair at creek crossings.

- *California Department of Developmental Services / Lanterman State Hospital*

Projects with the State Hospital include fire hazard fuel removal and abatement, tree felling and trimming, cleaning warehouses, moving equipment and furniture, and minor construction maintenance.

- *Yucaipa City Fire (Cal Fire)*

Crews work at fire stations doing general yard maintenance, hazard fuel removal, and general maintenance.

- *California State Beaches / Orange County Coast District*

The Orange County Coast District consists of six State Beaches: California State Beach San Onofre, California State Beach San Mateo, California State Beach San Clemente, California State Beach Doheny, California State Beach Crystal Cove, and California State Beach Bolsa Chica. Work performed at these sites include: Fire hazard reduction and fuel breaks, brush and weed reduction around structures and campsites, restoration of wildlife habitat, removal of invasive species, building and maintaining trails, tree felling and chipping, landscaping, light construction, and maintenance of facilities and infrastructure.

- *City of Corona / Corona Airport*

Removal of sapling trees and vegetation in the runway protection zone. As well as fuels reduction for flood control in the south and north areas of the airport.

- *City of Corona / Corona Fire Department / Corona Fuel Break*

Work with prevention personnel with the Corona Fire Department to reduce fuel loading and provide fuel breaks between homes in Corona and the Prado Flood Basin.

- *City of Corona / Parks and Recreation*

Provide hazard fuel reduction and litter removal around various city parks throughout the City of Corona.

- *City of Corona / Public Works Department*

This project is in the Prado Flood Basin and is limited to ponds 9 and 10 in the area of Greenbriar Street. Crews remove trash and debris from both ponds and surrounding area. They also remove non-native species like Tamarisk and Castor Bean from the ponds.

- *United States Forest Service / Cleveland National Forest*

Working with United States Forest Service resources, crews assist with prescribed and pile burning by constructing fire line, performing fire attack and control, holding operations and mopping-up.

- *United States Forest Service / San Dimas*

Work in conjunction with the Angeles National Forest and the San Dimas Experimental Forest in fire hazard reduction, trail maintenance, debris and silt removal and minor facility maintenance at Tanbark, Rain Gauge Hill, Monroe Stream Gauge Station, Volfe Stream Gauge Station, Lysimeter, Bell canyon, West Fork Trails, Fern Rain Gauge Trail, and Wolfskill Rain Gauge Trail.

- *San Bernardino Sherriff's Department (Aviation)*

Work is performed at the San Bernardino Sheriff facility at the Rialto Airport. Work consists of hazard fuel reduction and clean up, weed abatement, and landscaping.

- *United States Forest Service / Fire Cache*

Work is at the South Zone Fire Cache in Ontario and consists of landscape maintenance, wildland fire tool maintenance, vehicle washing, and warehouse work.

- *California Department of Corrections / CIM – Gun Range*

Work is performed at the California Institute for Men in the City of Chino. The firing range is utilized by California Department of Corrections and other law enforcement agencies throughout the state. Work performed is grounds maintenance, fire hazard reduction and tumbleweed pile burning, landscaping, and facility maintenance to the classroom.

- *California Department of Corrections / CIM – Special Projects*

Work is performed at the California Institute for Men in the City of Chino. Ground maintenance and trash pickup in various parts of the facility are performed.

- *Chino Valley Fire Department / Carbon Canyon Rd*

In cooperation with Cal Trans and Chino Valley Fire Department crews perform removal and reduction of hazardous fuels along Highway 142.

- *Chino Valley Fire Department / Carbon Canyon*

Through a Federal Grant, Chino Valley Fire Department is using crews to creating a shaded fuel break throughout the populated areas in the Orange, San Bernardino, and Los Angeles Counties north of Highway 142 in the Carbon Canyon area. Work consists of building a fuel break by removing the dead and downed fuels as well as breaking up the continuity of fuel loading in the project area.

- *Inland Empire Utilities Agency / Chino Creek Park*

The Chino Creek Park Wetlands and Ecosystem Restoration project is located at the south east corner of Kimball Avenue and El Prado Road. Within the 22 acre site crews plant small trees and shrubs, install irrigation lines, remove non native species, and pick up litter.

- *California Department of Fish and Game*

The Fish and Game facility is located in the City of Chino Hills and is primarily used as a storage area. Work performed is fuels reduction and hazard abatement clearance of facilities, limbing and pruning of trees, and light construction on buildings.

- *Orange County Coastkeeper / Coastkeeper Garden*

The Orange County Coastkeeper Garden is an area where residential property owners and renters in Orange County can see examples of drought tolerant and water friendly backyards. The area set a side is part of the Santiago Canyon College and crews help construct pathways, plant trees and shrubs, remove weeds and mulch, spread decomposed granite, and place boulders.

### 3. COLLABORATION:

Prado CC supports the counties of Los Angeles, Orange, and San Bernardino. As well as the communities of Chino, Chino Hills, Corona, Diamond Bar, and City of Industry with fuels projects and community enhancement.

#### A: COMMUNITY / AGENCIES / FIRE SAFE COUNCILS

Representatives involved in the development of the Unit Strategic Fire Plan are included in the following table. Their organization and title are indicated below:

Organization	Representative (title)
<i>California Dept. of Forestry Southern Region Operations</i>	<i>(951) 782-4169</i>
<i>Dept. of Parks &amp; Recreation Chino Hills Sector</i>	<i>Joe Lechuga cell #: (951) 830-7529 Alissa Ing cell #: (619) 548-5441</i>
<i>California Dept. of Corrections CIW – Special Projects</i>	<i>(909) 597-1771</i>
<i>State of California Dept. of Developmental Services, Lanterman</i>	<i>(909) 444-7519</i>
<i>California Dept. of Forestry Yucaipa City Fire</i>	<i>(909) 797-2313</i>
<i>California Dept. of Forestry San Bernardino Ranger Unit</i>	<i>(909) 881-6900</i>
<i>State of California Dept. of Parks &amp; Recreation (Beaches)</i>	<i>Charlie Porter: (949) 366-8515</i>
<i>City of Corona Corona Airport</i>	<i>(951) 736-2289 (951) 279-3593</i>
<i>United States Forest Service San Dimas Experimental Forest</i>	<i>(626) 335-1251</i>
<i>United States Forest Service Logistics Support Center (Fire Cache)</i>	<i>Mike Gardaido: (909) 930-3264</i>
<i>Glen Avon Heritage Park Glen Avon – Special Projects</i>	<i>Penny J. Newman: (909) 360-8451</i>
<i>San Bernardino County Water Lytle Creek</i>	<i>Mark Pattison: (909) 338-1751</i>



# ***San Bernardino Unit***

## ***Owens Valley Conservation Camp***

### **1. OVERVIEW:**

The San Bernardino Unit's Conservation Camp Program consists of the Chino Institute for Women Fire Training Center, as well as four conservation camps: Prado, Pilot Rock, Owens Valley, and Fenner Canyon. The conservation camps are located within San Bernardino, Los Angeles and Inyo counties; providing a combined resource total of 19 fire crews, a mobile kitchen unit (MKU), mobile food dispensing unit, two insect control crews, and various in camp products.

The conservation camps within the San Bernardino Unit work with federal, state, and local government agencies on fuels modification projects, broadcast burning, pile burning, and reforestation. These agencies include: Cleveland National Forest (CNF), San Bernardino National Forest (BDF), Angeles National Forest (ANF), Inyo National Forest (INF), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), California State Parks, and Kern County.

### **Owens Valley Conservation Camp**

Owens Valley Conservation Camp (CC) is located at 2781 S. Round Valley Road in the community of Bishop, in Inyo County.

Under a Cooperative Agreement with the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR), there are 128 inmates housed at Owens Valley CC, which make up five fire crews and the support staff for the crews and camp. Staffing consists of 1 Division Chief, 1 Battalion Chief, 10 Fire Captain B's, 1 Office Tech, 2 Heavy Equipment Operator/Mechanic, and 1 CDF Maintenance Mechanic/ Waspo.

Camp facilities include: dormitories, hobby shop, exercise yard, kitchen, automotive shop, chain saw shop, wood Shop, welding shop and sewing shop.

From 2006 to 2010, the fire crews have logged a combined total of 26,105 emergency response hours.

## **Response Area**

Owens Valley CC's emergency response area includes the following:

- **Inyo, Mono, San Bernardino Unit:**

The area west of the Nevada state line (Inyo & Mono Counties), north on Highway 395 to the Lake Topaz and north on Highway 6 to Montgomery Pass to the Nevada state line (Mono County) and Toiyabe National Forest, South on Highway 395 to Inyokern (Kern County), and East of the Eastern Sierra Mountain Range/ Inyo National Forest (INF).

- **Inyo National Forest:**

The area between the White Mountains and Eastern Sierra Mountain Range.

- **Toiyabe National Forest:**

The area approx. 5 miles north west of Bridgeport to the Toiyabe National Forest Boundary line.

- **Bureau of Land Management (BLM): Owens Valley District (OVD) & California Desert District (CDD):**

The area north of Coso Junction (CDD)

The area south of Topaz Lake on Highway 395 & south of the Nevada state line at Montgomery Pass on Highway 6. (OVD)

- **National Parks:**

The area north west of Death Valley National Park boundary line

The area east of the Yosemite National Park at Tioga Pass boundary line.

## 2. PROJECTS:

- **Cal Fire Inyo, Mono, San Bernardino Facilities:**

San Bernardino Unit Facilities consist of a variety of project responsibilities, which include: facility and ground maintenance, light construction, carpentry, station maintenance, painting, hazard reduction of weeds, landscaping, and litter control. Crews are also assigned the task of assisting Training Staff with wild land firefighting classes that teach shelter deployment, hose lays, line construction and tool outs.

- **Cal Trans/ Bishop:**

CALTRANS projects run along Highway 395 Lone Pine to Mammoth, Highway 6 from the Nevada state line to Bishop, Highway 168 from the Nevada state line to Lake Sabrina. Owens Valley Crews commonly clear State right-of-ways of brush, tumbleweeds, trash and debris (Adopt a Highway) and routinely provide hazard mitigation maintenance by the use of fuel breaks along fence lines located in these areas. Owens Valley Crews are also responsible for the repair and cleaning of drainages.

- **Department of FISH and GAME: Fish Springs, Black Rock, Mt. Whitney, Hot Creek.**

Fish and Game Facilities consist of a variety of projects, which included general maintenance and clean up, including brush removal tree trimming, fire and flood hazard reduction, general maintenance and repair of facilities and grounds.

### LOS ANGELES CITY/ LADWP:

- **Control Gorge:**

Crews will be clearing brush and trimming trees around houses and Power Plant area to provide a defensible fire break.

- **Locust:**

Crews will be clearing locust trees so they can be treated by the sponsor with herbicide. Trees shall be cut to firewood lengths or to 8ft. post length. Some areas the slash will be hauled to another site to be disposed of and some sites will be piled on site for later burning.

- **Russian olive:**

Crews will be clearing and Cutting the Russian olive and Salt Cedar Trees in the Georges Creek area an important wildlife area.

- **Independence Woodlot:**

Crews will need to trim out all weedy tree species, and cut saplings for replanting in the spring. Crews will harvest all dead trees and possibly harvest a couple rows of trees per the harvest plan. Crews will cut trees into firewood for dispersal to the disadvantaged communities.

- **Lone Pine VMP:** The project treatment method is a prescribed burn. Prior to the burning operations crews will put in a control line around the perimeter of the burn units. There are three separate burn units (Upper Owens, Middle Owens, and Lower Owens) for a total acreage of 258 acres. See attached maps for a more precise location.

- **Division Creek Power Plant:**

Clear brush, debris, and tree limbs from around Power Plant and Intake structures to provide defensible fire break areas. Work needs to be completed to provide fire protection and to comply with Cal-Fire Defensible Area Requirements. Clear brush and debris in ditch and along ditch banks of water conveyance ditch between Scotty's Spring and Division Creek Power Plant Intake.

- **Cottonwood Power Plant:**

Clear brush, debris, and tree limbs from around Power Plant and Intake structures to provide defensible fire break areas. Work needs to be completed to provide fire protection and to comply with Cal-Fire Defensible Area Requirements.

- **Big Pine Power Plant:**

Clear brush, debris, and tree limbs from around Power Plant and Intake structures to provide defensible fire break areas. Work needs to be completed to provide fire protection and to comply with Cal-Fire Defensible Area Requirements.

## **INYO COUNTY:**

- **Waste Management: Big Pine Transfer, Independence, Lone Pine, Bishop Sunland.**

General Maintenance and clean up. Removal of wind blown litter inside and outside fence line and at specific target areas.

- **Park and Recreation: Baker Creek Camp Ground, Diaz Lake, Izaak Walton Park, Mendenhall Park, Millpond Park, Pleasant Valley Camp Ground,**

General Maintenance and clean up. Including brush removal, tree trimming, and hazard reduction in the various parks and camp grounds.

- **Road Department:**

Crews will clean tree limbs and tumble weeds out of the Bishop By-pass channel to allow for uninterrupted spring run off flows, this is needed in order to keep the waterways clear that go under the roadways, if waterways clog up with debris the water will create damage to the road.

- **Mosquito Abatement:**

Crews will cut willows that impede access to and treatment of developing Mosquito population.

- **Airports: Bishop, Independence, Lone Pine:**

General Maintenance and clean up of Inyo County Facilities, grounds and runways. Including brush removal and hazard reduction.

## **MONO COUNTY:**

- **Waste Management:**

General Maintenance and clean up. Removal of wind blown litter inside and outside fence line and at specific target areas.

- **City of Bishop:**

Projects with the city of Bishop included working with the Chamber of Commerce assisting them with setting up and disassembling equipment for special events being held at the city park. Also taking crews out to the Pleasant Valley Reservoir and cleaning the area of litter and debris before and after and setting up tents, tables and displays for the Fishing tournament, Brush clearance and cleanup along creek within the vicinity of the Bishop Senior Recreation Center.

- **Bishop Paiute Indian Reservation:**

Owens Valley crews will assist with removing hazardous Fuels reduction for the Bishop Paiute Tribe and create a defensible space for tribal structures.

- **State Fair/ Tri County Fair Grounds:**

General maintenance and repair of facilities and fairground, set up for events and teardown after events. Tri County holds numerous events (Eastern Sierra Fair, Mule Days, California high School Rodeo Association Finals, Choo Choo swap meet, Fall Colors car show).

- **Lone Pine Fire Safe Council:**

Owens Valley Crews commonly perform duties within the community of Lone Pine. Various hazard mitigation methods are utilized; increasing safety for the community. The Lone Pine Fire Safe Council currently has the Airport VMP Burn project in which Owens Valley Crews are assigned to.

- **Mammoth Lakes Fire Department:**

The crews perform winter snow removal around the hydrants in order to provide Mammoth Lakes Fire Department personnel adequate working space around hydrants during emergency situations. Also the crews help with Fuels Management Projects: require crews to complete tasks that consist of: felling hazardous trees, trail maintenance, fuels reduction projects, hazard reduction, Litter removal in the Shady Rest area in town.

- **June Lake FD:**

Snow removal from fire hydrants and community buildings. General hazard removal and clean up around fire stations.

- **Big Pine School Dist.:**

General Maintenance, clean up and repair of buildings and grounds.

- **Bernasconi Center:**

The crews will create brush clearances for defensible space for buildings on the school grounds. Improve and restore water flows for firefighting by cleaning out the ditches and ponds.

- **Round Valley School Dist.:**

General Maintenance, clean up and repair of buildings and grounds.

- **Jill Kinmont School:**

General Maintenance, clean up and repair of buildings and grounds.

- **Edna Beaman School:**

General Maintenance, clean up and repair of buildings and grounds.

- **Owens Valley School Dist.:**

General Maintenance, clean up and repair of buildings and grounds.

- **Chalfant VFD:**

General hazard removal and clean up around fire stations.

- **Lee Vining VFD:**

General hazard removal and clean up around fire stations.

- **Long Valley VFD:**

General hazard removal and clean up around fire stations.

- **Paradise VFD:**

General hazard removal and clean up around fire stations.

- **Wheel Crest VFD:**

Weeding and grounds maintenance, washing equipment, building maintenance. Prep and paint exterior of building.

- **Bodie State Park:**

The crews will perform general maintenance of fence lines, water systems building and grounds within and around the park boundaries.

- **Hammil Valley:**

Cut and clear willows from flood channel in Hammil Valley.

- **Hilton Creek:**

Clear sewer district property of weeds and sage brush for fire defensible space, and for inspection of equipment from sewer plant personal.

- **Owens Valley Radio Observatory:**

The crews will create brush clearances for defensible space for buildings on the OVRO facility, as well as Along east-west Road corridor between site building.

- **University of California Santa Barbara:**

- **Snarl:** Owens Valley crews will cut, remove, and pile brush for hazard reduction, control of invasive species, and access to experimental stream system. While this is City of Los Angeles lands, as lessee, with have the authority to conduct this project. This project was done once before (2002) with Conservation Camp crews and was very successful.

- **Valentine Reserve:** The crews will fall, limb, and remove marked standing and down timber and slash. Haul timber for disposal by sponsor. Haul slash to central location and chip in sponsor's chipper or pile for burning. All trees marked by sponsor; all work supervised by sponsor.

- **Friends of Eastern Sierra California Museum:**

General Maintenance of facilities, grounds, and exhibits to promote public safety and preserve the history of the Owens Valley.

- **Friends of Mt. Whitney Fish Hatchery:**

Owens Valley Crews will assist with ground maintenance, tree trimming. Removal of residual brush piles, clean ponds, and raceways that was filled with debris from the 2007 flood.

- **Eastern Sierra Dog Rescue:**

Owens Valley Crews will assist with Ground Maintenance, Fencing, Landscaping within the Inyo Animal Shelter.

- **Laws Railroad Museum:**

The crews will perform general maintenance of fence lines, building and grounds within and around the Historical Museum

- **Eastern Sierra Regional Fire Safe Council:**

Owens Valley Crews commonly perform duties within the community of South Fork Bishop Creek. Owens Valley crews will cut a fire defensible space around the building in the community for public, reduction of hazards, and establish a shaded fuel break and fuel reduction.

- **Woodman Cemetery:**

The crews assist with the removal of weeds from woodman cemetery "inside and outside of fence line."

### 3. COLLABORATION:

#### A: COMMUNITY / AGENCIES / FIRE SAFE COUNCILS

Representatives involved in the development of the Unit Strategic Fire Plan are included in the following table. Their organization and title are indicated below:

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Representative (title)</b>
Los Angeles Dept of Water and Power	Dale Schmidt Ranch Lands Manager
Bureau of Land Management	Deb Hein Division Chief
Inyo National Forest	Frank Bauer Division Chief Bishop Area
Inyo National Forest	Rick Napoles Division Chief Lone Pine Area
Bishop Fire Department	Ray Seguire Chief
Mammoth Lakes Fire Department	Brent Harper Chief
Lone Pine Fire Safe Council	Matt Kingsley President
Twin Lakes Fire Safe Council	John Hicks President
South Fork Bishop Creek FSC	Kenna Schoenherr President
Inyo County Sheriff	Bill Lutts Sheriff
Mono County Sheriff	Richard Scholl Sheriff
Bureau of Land Management	Tim Dunfee Deputy Chief
Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	Grace Newell Fire Management Officer





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:

- b) 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:

- h) 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:

- a) 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:

- e) **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.*



## ***FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU***

**CAL FIRE  
SAN BERNARDINO-INYO-MONO UNIT (BDU)  
2011 IGNITION MANAGEMENT PLAN**

***Battalion Chief Bart Chambers  
Fire Captain Specialist Brian Tominaga  
Fire Captain Specialist Jack Markle***

### **2010 Fire Season Ignition Statistics**

Wildland fire ignition statistics were tracked for the entire year of 2010. The Unit experienced 130 fires within its Direct Protection Area (DPA) for the year. This number represents an 8% decrease from 2009 (138 fires).

The five largest fires in the Unit for 2010 were:

- 1) Scott Fire at 95 acres, Unknown monetary damage, and cost to suppress estimated at \$145,242, and the cause off road vehicle.
- 2) Miller Fire at 66 acres, Unknown monetary damage, and cost to suppress estimated at \$218,417.43, and the cause arson.
- 3) High Fire at 3 acres, Unknown monetary damage, cost to suppress estimated at \$36,406, and the cause Lightning.
- 4) Coyote Fire at 1 acre, Unknown monetary damage, cost to suppress estimated at \$4,447.46, and the cause arson.

5) Foley Fire at 1 acre, \$ Unknown monetary damage, cost to suppress estimated at \$5,636.04, and caused by equipment.

<u>2010 Five Largest Fires</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>Cause</u>
Scott Fire	95	\$145,242.00	Vehicle
Miller Fire	66	\$218,417.43	Arson
High Fire	3	\$36,406.00	Lightning
Coyote Fire	1	\$ 4,447.46	Arson
Foley Fire	1	\$ 5,636.04	Equipment

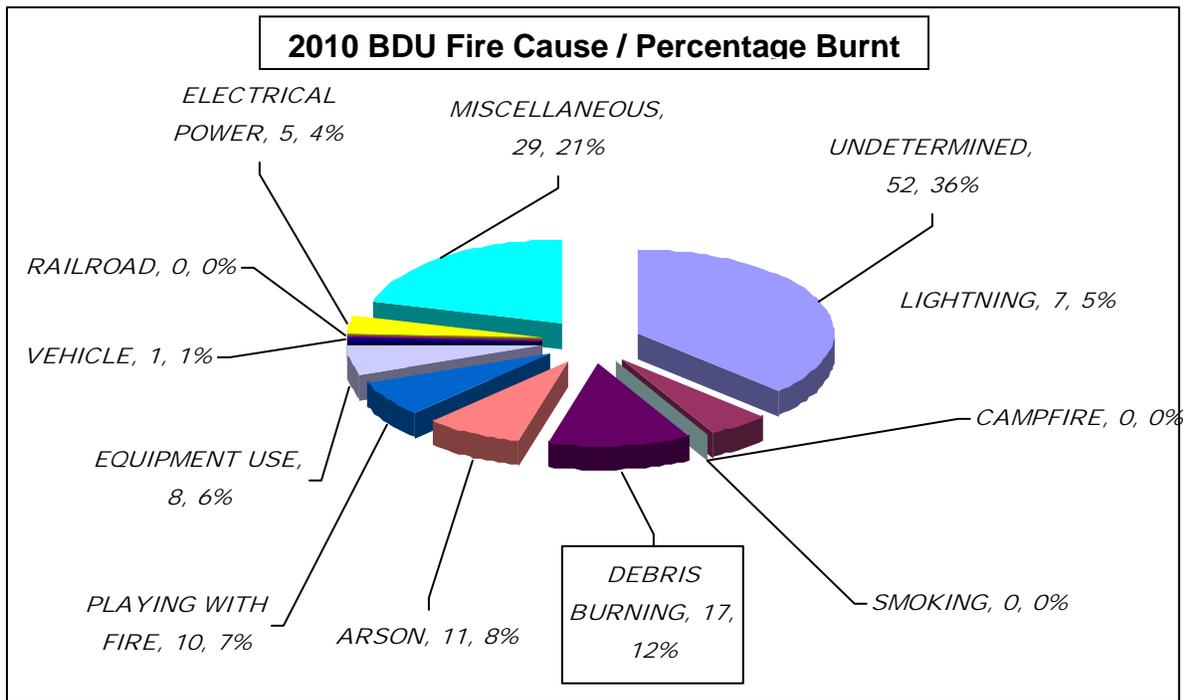
Approximately 193 acres burned in 2010. Damage caused by these fires in 2010 was estimated at approximately \$410,148.93.

In reviewing fire causes during the 2010 season, it was found that the five leading causes of vegetation fires in the Unit were:

- 1) Undetermined (52 fires – 40%)**
- 2) Miscellaneous (29 fires – 22%)**
- 3) Debris (17 fires – 13%)**
- 4) Arson (11 fires – 8%)**
- 5) Equipment (8 fires – 6%)**

These accounted for 117 fires or 90% of all fires that occurred. These were followed in order by: Lightening (7 fires – 5%), Power lines (5 fires – 3%), Vehicle (1 fire – .7%), smoking (0 fires – 0%), campfire (0 fires – 0%), and railroad (0 fires).

In 2010, the four categories that increased over the 5 year average were playing with Fire, Undetermined, Arson and Debris caused fires. All other categories decreased from the 5-year average of fire activity. Ignitions causing the most acreage loss were arson, miscellaneous, and unidentified fires. When analyzing data for the whole year, undetermined fires caused the most fires (52). Playing with Fire caused 10 fires, debris fires caused 17 fires, Arson fires totaled 11 fires for the year with 66 plus acres burnt. One Arson fire accounted for 66 acres.



Fire activity for 2010 was down in the Unit as well as throughout the state. In order to better address ignition management for the Unit, a more detailed analysis of the fires in each major cause classification was conducted.

**1) Control Burning (debris burning)** accounted for 17 fires or 8% of the total fires in the Unit. Escaped control burns resulted in increase of acres being burned and a low percentage of the Unit's total. This cause saw a 65% increase from the 5-year average of 11. The increase can be explained by the Unit's lack of educational programs along with the lack of inspections and follow up in burn permits for the Unit. This lack of effort has substantially increased the number and severity of these fires over the last five years. The number one cause of escaped control burns was lack of inspection of burn permits issued, instructions on the permits, clearance followed by wind, and old control burns re-igniting (coming back to life). Unattended control burns also contributed to the totals. All fire departments in San Bernardino, Inyo and Mono Counties would benefit in assisting the Unit in handing out legal notices (LE-100's) on all control burn caused fires. These legal notices would serve to educate the public and put them on notice that their next escape will result in a citation as well as civil cost recovery. This cooperation would prove to continually keep number and acres lost below the 5 year average.

**2) Vehicles** accounted for 1 fire or .7% of the total ignitions in the Unit. Vehicle caused fires resulted in 1 acre being burned or .5% of the Unit's total. This represents a 20% decrease from the 5-year average 5. This category has been one of the minimal causes of fires in the Unit for the past several years. The majority of these fires occurred along the major traffic corridors of Hwy 215, 15, 395, 18, and 138. Catalytic Converter failure and other maintenance issues remain to be the leading cause of fires caused by vehicles. With the current economic conditions there appears to be less maintenance done on vehicles.

**3) Electrical power** accounted for 5 fires or 4% of the total ignitions in the Unit. Electrically caused fires resulted in 11 acres burned or 6% of the Unit's total. Electrically caused fires stayed at the average from the 5 year average of 5. Most of these fires resulted from trees, branches or birds into the power lines.

**4) Equipment** accounted for 8 fires or 6% of the total ignitions in the Unit. Equipment caused fires resulted in 95 plus acres being burned or 49% of the Unit's total. This represents a 33% decrease from the 5-year average of 24. Historically, this classification has been one of the top causes of wildfire starts in the Unit. Through continuing displays and education programs (handouts and the 4291 Program), we hope to continue a downward trend. The main cause of equipment fires continues to be mower fires. These fires were due to mower blades striking rocks and friction belts igniting chaff collected around the belt. Ironically, most of the mower caused fires occurred as a result of residents trying to clear their property for fire safety but they were clearing during the hottest part of the day, usually between the hours of 10:00 AM and 6:00 PM.

**5) Miscellaneous causes** accounted for 29 fires or 22% of the total ignitions in the Unit. Miscellaneous caused fires resulted in 3 acres burned or 2% of the Unit's total. This cause class saw a 56% decrease from the 5 year average of 52. This classification includes causes such as spontaneous combustion, fireplace ashes deposited in the wildland, barbequing, cooking fires, and fireworks.

**6) Playing with Fire** accounted for 10 fires or 7% of the total ignitions in the Unit. Playing with Fire resulted in 2 acres burned or 1% of the Unit's total. This was a 100% increase from the 5 year average of 5. Several juveniles were caught and were referred through either a Juvenile Fire Setter Class and others were sent to the Juvenile Justice System and sentenced to probation. Due to the lack of education and the Juvenile Fire Setter (JFS) program, this increase may have been reduced.

**7) Undetermined** accounted for 52 fires or 40% of the total ignitions in the Unit. Undetermined caused fires resulted in 44 acres being burned or 23% of the Unit's total. This category saw a 75% increase of the 5 year average of 39. Continued hard work and dedication of the Unit's Fire Prevention Staff and the company officers who conduct thorough origin and cause investigations aid in the declining number in this cause class if they had the proper training and education. Thorough origin and cause investigations such as FI 110 and FI 210 for the company officers this would assist in determining fire patterns which may be reduced by public education and or enforcement.

**8) Arson** accounted for 11 fires or 8% of the total ignitions in the Unit. Arson caused fires resulted in 66 plus acres burned or 34% of the Unit's total. Arson caused fires increased by 10% from the 5-year average of 10. The two large arson fires were the Miller Fire that burnt 66 acres and the Coyote Fire that burnt 1 acre. It appears the past years arrests of serial arsonists and a proactive approach in seeking out and prosecuting arsonists have caused the decrease in some areas. However, the Units major arson problem is currently in the contract cities of Yucaipa and Highland. This increase could be a result of the economic downturn and lack of public awareness and education. The continued working relationships between all fire and law enforcement agencies is definitely aiding in the cause to try and reduce this ongoing problem.

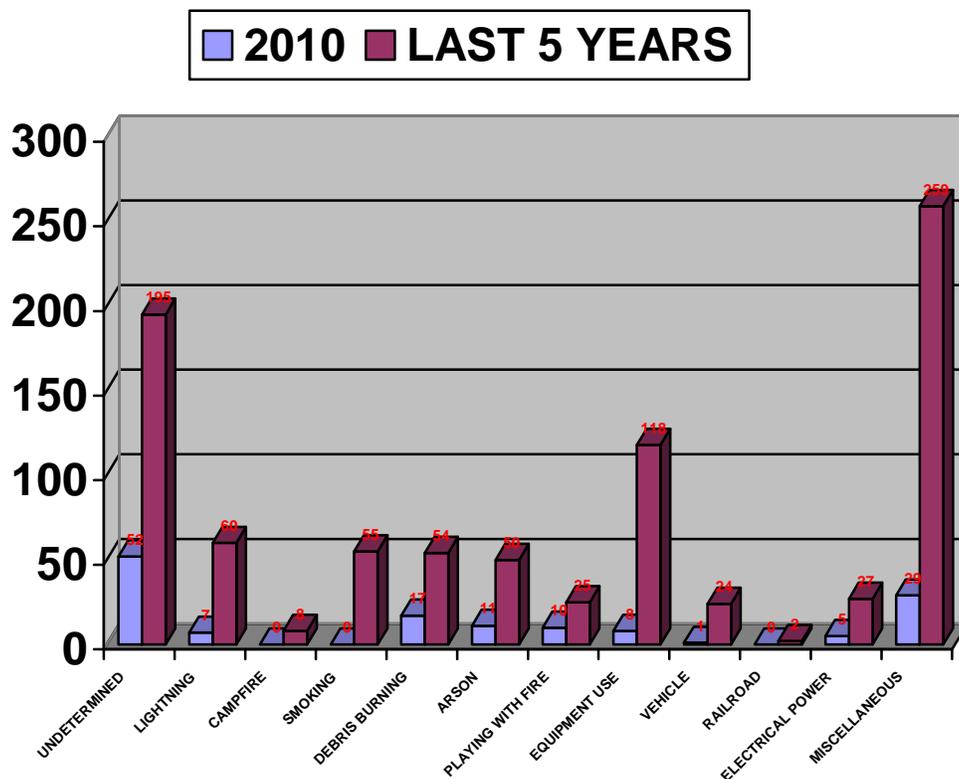
9) **Lightning** accounted for 7 fires or 5% of the total ignitions in the Unit. Lightning caused fires resulted in 13 acres burned or 7% of the Unit's total. Lightning caused fires decreased by 58% from the 5-year average of 12. Not much can be done to prevent or alter this category.

10) **Smoking** accounted for zero fires in 2010 of the total ignitions in the Unit. Smoking caused fires resulted in 0 acres burned or 0% of the Unit's total. This was a decrease by 100% of the fires from the 5 year average of 11. The majority of these fires were carelessly discarded cigarettes along our roadways of the years prior.

11) **Illegal campfires and campfire escapes** accounted for zero fires in 2010 of the total ignitions in the Unit. No acres burned were recorded as a result of these fires. Campfire caused fires decreased by two from the 5-year average of average of 2.

12) **Railroad** accounted for zero fires in 2010. No active rail lines are working in either Inyo or Mono Counties at this time. San Bernardino County contains the major rail lines for southern California in the SRA.

The following chart compares the 2010 primary causes compared to the 5-year average.



## **Education and (Volunteer in Prevention)/VIP**

The BDU VIP Program assists the Unit in a variety of Fire Prevention Activities. The Unit currently utilizes the VIP's to help support community outreach events, defensible space evaluations, home and garden shows, and educational events. The VIP's are active for the fair the first part of the year in the Unit.

The Fire Prevention Public Information Office actively works with the media in order to keep the public informed on fire safety and wildfire awareness. Numerous press releases are issued through out the year to remind residents of such items as: defensible space requirements, burn permit requirements, burn permit restrictions, ready-set-go campaign information, and wildland fire incident information. Prevention personnel, along with fire engine personnel, participate in fairs, school activities, and community programs.

## **Unit Burn Permit Administrative Plan**

The unit Burn Permit Administrative Plan has not been updated or reviewed in years. Training and education on this plan and following the outline of the 9200 has not be done resulting in many issues of illegal burning and escaped debris burns. This plan needs to be reviewed and updated along with immediate implementation to reduce the issues of illegal burning and escape burns. This will also assist Unit Company and Chief Officers with the information need to follow the parameters set forth in policy and the Public Resources Code. This would reduce the potential liability to the Unit Administrator and his designees as well as the department.

## **Juvenile Fire setters**

The JFS Program is initiated when a juvenile has been experimenting with fire. The Unit has not established this program in the SRA or the contract cities. Our current response to the juvenile fire setter program is to contact San Bernardino County Fire for assistance. In the Inyo and Mono Counties, there is no active participation or program with any of the local fire districts which are mostly volunteer. CAL FIRE would be the lead department due to geographical commitment for this program. Recommendation to the Unit is to establish this program with our FPS and assistance from the VIP's.

The program would consist of the Juvenile and parents/caregivers assessment utilizing the FEMA JFS assessment program. Following the assessment, the family would view one or two videos specifically designed for JFS. If further assistance is needed, the referrals would be processed through the juvenile justice system.

Assessments are done in cooperation with the US Forest Service and local fire districts. The objectives of the JFS Program are:

- Identify juvenile firesetters
- Assess the juvenile firesetters needs
- Provide life skill training and education
- Provide referrals to family counseling
- Evaluate firesetters and program progress

## **Public Resources Code 4290**

In 1986, the California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection, supported by CAL FIRE, introduced legislation (Senate Bill 1075, Rogers) to develop *minimum* statewide standards for defensible space in State Responsibility Areas (SRA). This legislation was motivated by local government's general lack of response to wildland fire prevention and protection problems over the previous 20 years. This comprehensive wildland fire safety legislation was passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor in 1987. SB1075 required the California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection to establish minimum fire safety requirements that applied to SRA.

Regulation development began in early in 1988, and final implementation of the state and local regulation packages occurred on January 1, 1992 via PRC 4290. PRC 4290 requirements address emergency access and water supplies, addressing and street signing, and fuel modification relating to new construction and development. The implementation of these regulations occurs through the local government building permit and subdivision map approval process. Local government is still the approving authority for development.

PRC 4290 regulations are triggered by the application for a building permit for purposes other than limited remodels, including but not limited to submittal of a subdivision map, application for a use permit, placement of a mobile or manufactured home, or constructing a road. These regulations do not supersede existing local regulations that are equal to or more stringent than the state regulations.

The San Bernardino-Inyo-Mono Unit Fire Prevention Bureau oversees the application of Public Resources Code Section 4290 and Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations Section 1270 on all private lands classified as SRA within the Unit. These regulations are best known as the "SRA Fire Safe Regulations," and constitute the basic wildland fire protection standards of the California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection. CAL FIRE has been given the role of wildland fire protection expert and is provided the opportunity to review and comment on all proposed construction and development within the SRA. In cooperation with Inyo County Planning, Mono County Planning and San Bernardino County Planning when requested, CAL FIRE has oversight responsibility and reviews Land Division Applications for compliance with PRC 4290. CAL FIRE forwards recommendations to the appropriate Planning Department specifying the minimum requirements necessary to meet state law.

### **Access**

Access is a major fire prevention and protection need, whether wildland or structural. Failure to provide reasonable access for emergency equipment and evacuation exits for civilians can result in major loss of life, property and natural resources. Fire apparatus sitting at an intersection, waiting for civilians to exit on a narrow road, cannot provide the necessary fire suppression action. Safe access requires street and road networks that limit dead-end roads and provide reasonable widths, grades and curves on all roads and driveways.

## **Addressing and Street Signing**

The difficulty of locating an unnamed or poorly signed road during an emergency, especially under smoky conditions, is a major problem to wildland and structural firefighters. Beyond this, many jurisdictions have allowed duplicate numbering and naming for roads and access, further compounding the location problem. The potential losses of life, property and resources are greater without an adequately visible and consistent addressing and numbering system.

## **Water Supplies**

The application of water and the construction of a fire line are the primary tools used by wildland firefighters to contain and control a wildfire. The location and availability of sufficient quantities of water are essential to fire suppression and firefighter safety. While a single system of water delivery and/or storage is adequate, the effectiveness of any suppression system increases with diversity. Emergency water supplies are necessary to provide readily available, and accessible, emergency water for structural and wildland fire protection.

## **Fuel Modification Considerations**

The establishment of physical barriers between a structure and the wildland is recognized as a major deterrent and loss reduction measure. Such barriers should be considered key to individual and community defensible space. While fuel breaks have strategic application over large geographical areas, they are expensive to construct and maintain. Other measures, such as the strategic placement of roads, recreational parks, irrigated landscaping, setback from property lines and fuel modification around structures are more suitable around homes and subdivisions.

## **Treatment of Structure Ignitability**

The San Bernardino, Inyo, Mono Unit contains many communities that are threatened with potential loss of life and property due to wildfires. These and many other communities in California are subject to threats from wildfire, yet thousands of homes continue to be constructed every year that are not safe for fire prone areas. Due to major wildfires that have occurred in California, various statues and regulations have been enacted to combat the ever-increasing threats to lives and property due to wildfire. Laws have been enacted to govern fire safety in regards to vegetation management, land use and more. However, aside from fire retardant roofing requirements, little had been accomplished at the state in regards to adoption of "Fire Safe" building standards for homes and other structures. With passing of Assembly Bill 1216 in January 2005, the California State Fire Marshall (SFM) was given statutory authority to expand fire safety building standards in areas with high fire risk to include components such as: roofs, exterior walls, attic eave vents, windows and structure projections including porches, decks, balconies, and eaves.

## **Treatment of Structure Ignitability (cont.)**

This law will reduce the spread of fire to and from structures and will save lives, minimize property loss, and protect the environment.

*On September 20, 2005, the California Building Standards Commission approved the Office of the State Fire Marshal's emergency regulations amending the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 24, Part 2, known as the 2007 California Building Code (CBC).*

*"701A.3.2 New Buildings Located in Any Fire Hazard Severity Zone. New buildings located in any Fire Hazard Severity Zone within State Responsibility Areas, any Local Agency Very-High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, or any Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area designated by the enforcing agency for which an application for a building permit is submitted on or after January 1, 2008, shall comply with all sections of this chapter. New buildings located in any Fire Hazard Severity Zone shall comply with one of the following:*

*1. State Responsibility Areas.*

*New buildings located in any Fire Hazard Severity Zone within State Responsibility Areas, for which an application for a building permit is submitted on or after January 1, 2008, shall comply with all sections of this chapter.*

*2. Local Agency Very-High Fire Hazard Severity Zone.*

*New buildings located in any Local Agency Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone for which an application for a building permit is submitted on or after July 1, 2008, shall comply with all sections of this chapter.*

*3. Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area designated by the enforcing agency.*

*New buildings located in any Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area designated by the enforcing agency for which an application for a building permit is submitted on or after January 1, 2008, shall comply with all sections of this chapter.*

Protecting a building from wildfire takes a two-pronged approach:

- Remove flammable materials from around the building
- Construct the building of fire resistant material

The law requires that homeowners do fuel modification to 100 feet (or the property line) around their buildings to create a defensible space for firefighters and to protect their homes from wildfires.

New building codes will protect buildings from being ignited by flying embers which can travel as much as a mile away from the wildfire.

In addition to the 4290 requirements our local schedule "A" contracts have established preplans for commercial occupancies as well as inspections of those occupancies. However, the pre-plans to many of the commercial occupancies are out dated and in the process of being updated to meet the current occupancy load and information. These updates will provide current information of occupancy and fuel load to ensure the public and firefighters safety. This will also prepare for quick and efficient fire suppression activity.

### **Public Resources Code 4291:**

Managing and reducing the flammable vegetation around structures will also reduce the number of structure ignitions from wildland fires. Clearing vegetation and maintaining that clearance is required by section 4291 of the Public Resources Code (PRC 4291). In 2005 PRC 4291 was amended to increase the minimum vegetation clearance requirement from 30 feet to 100 feet around structures. Although this law requires it, many landowners fail to maintain adequate clearance around their structures. CAL-FIRE's fire safe inspection program is used to enforce compliance with PRC-4291. Additionally, the fuel reduction projects within BDU are aimed at reducing wildland fuels and educating the public on what they can do for themselves to protect their homes from wildfires and reducing structure ignitability.

Additionally we are working with our cooperators in sensitive areas to conduct defensible space inspections and training within their jurisdiction on SRA lands. With these inspections and training they are encouraged to report them on our state forms with monthly reporting back to the Unit Fire Prevention Bureau.

### **Public Resources Code(s) 4292 and 4293:**

PRC 4292 calls for a ground clearance of ten feet around the base and eight feet above the ground of power poles that contain equipment that could result in sparking if it failed. PRC 4293 says that vegetation needs to be a minimum of four feet away from high voltage lines. That means from beneath, the side, or above.

*Any person that owns, controls, operates, or maintains any electrical transmission or distribution line on any mountainous, or forest, brush, or grass covered land shall maintain around any pole or tower which supports a switch, fuse, transformer, lightning arrester, line junction, or tower. (PRC 4292)*

*Any person that owns, controls, operates, or maintains any electrical transmission or distribution line upon any mountainous, or forest, brush, or grass covered land shall maintain a clearance between all vegetation and all conductors which are carrying electric current:*

*(a) For any line which is operating at 2,400 or more volts, but less than 72,000 volts, four feet.*

*(b) For any line which is operating at 72,000 or more volts, but less than 110,000 volts, six feet.*

*(c) For any line which is operating at 110,000 or more volts, 10 feet (PRC 4293)*

San Bernardino, Inyo, Mono Unit and Southern California Edison have worked together in a program to reduce the threat of wildland fires caused by power line and power pole failures. This program is known as Operation Santa Ana. Operation Santa Ana began in 2000 as a way to reduce vegetation fires that were caused when trees, grasses and power lines interacted with one another. These fires were caused by winds blowing tree limbs into the power lines, equipment failures that discharged with sparks igniting dry vegetation nearby, or faulty equipment that needed to be repaired or replaced.

## **Public Resources Code(s) 4292 and 4293: (cont.)**

Every year, San Bernardino, Inyo, Mono Unit perform visual inspections of more than 5,000 power poles in San Bernardino County. The inspectors are checking to see that the clearance mandates of the Public Resources Code, sections 4292 and 4293 are in their annual compliance.

### **Fire Prevention Signs:**

The Unit has numerous Fire Prevention Signs and are strategically placed within the Unit. These signs have not been maintained or accounted for within the Unit or Battalions for many years. The signs in place in the battalions identify defensible space requirements and fire specific issues from careless acts to arson. The signs within certain battalions have been abandon and left for the Fire Safe Council to maintain or replace on SRA or LRA within our sphere of influence under contract. We were awarded 14 signs in addition to what was in place for the Unit and we targeted the northern part of the Unit in the Inyo and Mono county areas. The signs in the Inyo and Mono county areas have locations identified but yet to have been put into place.

### **Fire Prevention Education and Development:**

These programs have been successful but have not been documented to the Unit FPS or the Fire Prevention Bureau for the proper tracking of hours and contacts. Again the education to the Battalion Chiefs and the suppression personnel has been identified as one of the primary concerns with this program. With this education and training and redirection of proper accountability and documentation we will be able to capture the true impact of this sensitive and needed program(s) for the Units Success.

### **The Fire Prevention Bureau's Primary targets for the Burn Plan are as follows:**

1. Educate and assist the Chief Officers in the importance of documentation and overall needs to their own battalions pertaining to Fire Prevention.
2. Defensible Space awareness and public education.
3. Fire Prevention Signs accountability and maintenance.
4. Inter acting with the Fire Safe Councils within the Unit and reporting back to the Fire Prevention Bureau of the programs established with the councils.
5. Identifying and training VIPS for the Fire Prevention Bureau as outlined in policy to reduce liability and assist in the fore mentioned programs. This will enhance the overall goal to accomplish tasks in the Fire Prevention component within the Unit.
6. Recruitment of VIP's through out the Unit.  
Establish the Unit Fire Permit Administrative Burn Plan.

HAZARDOUS TREE REMOVAL OPERATIONS/SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY  
SBCFD/DPW FIRE FUELS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

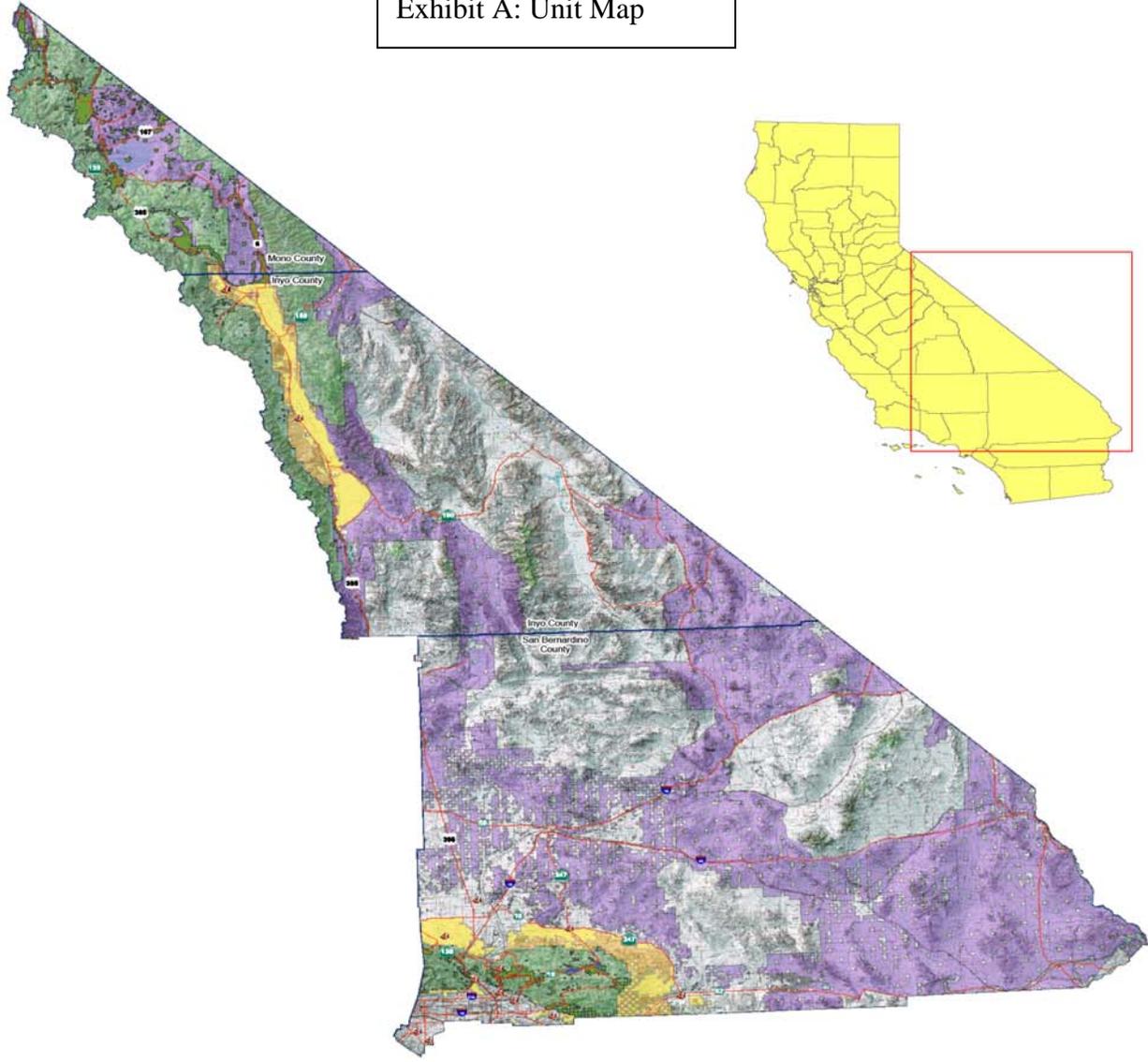
5/18/2011

Description	BidItem	ReleaseDate	ContractAreaID	CommunityID	Project Name	Fund	ACREAGE
Completed	FUEL MODIFICATION	01-Feb-11	Big Bear Valley	FWN	Fawn skin	ARRA	84.00
Completed	FUEL MODIFICATION	08-Feb-11	Lake Arrowhead	CG	Wild haven	ACFSC	17.00
In Progress	FUEL MODIFICATION	08-Feb-11	Crestline	CRS	Waterman Canyon	ARRA	28.00
In Progress	FUEL MODIFICATION	08-Feb-11	Pinion Mesa	PM	West Cajon	ARRA	268.00
In Progress	FUEL MODIFICATION	22-Feb-11	Forest Falls	SO	Weesha	ARRA	48.00
In Progress	FUEL MODIFICATION	22-Feb-11	Running Springs	GEV	San Antonio	ARRA	24.50
In Progress	FUEL MODIFICATION	01-Mar-11	Baldy Mesa	BM	Baldy Mesa	ARRA	274.00
In Progress	FUEL MODIFICATION	22-Mar-11	Oak Hills	OH	Oak Hills East	ARRA	191.00
In Progress	FUEL MODIFICATION		Oak Hills	OH	Oak Hills West	ARRA	41.00
In Progress	FUEL MODIFICATION		Oak Hills	OH	Oak Hills South	ARRA	50.00
In Progress	FUEL MODIFICATION	15-Mar-11	Oak Hills	OH	Oak Hills North	ARRA	114.00
In Progress	FUEL MODIFICATION	N/A	Big Bear Valley	BBV	Mountain Heli East	ARRA	86.00
In Progress	FUEL MODIFICATION	N/A	Arrow Bear	AB	Swinson II	ARRA	32.00
In Progress	FUEL MODIFICATION	N/A	Running Springs	REG	Mountain Heli west	ARRA	63.00
Fuel Modification Projects Planned						<b>ACRES To Be Determined</b>	
In planning	FUEL MODIFICATION	N/A	Lake Arrowhead	LAW	Rob Roy	TBD	TBD
In planning	FUEL MODIFICATION	N/A	Erwin Lake	EL	Erwin Lake/Smith	TBD	TBD/40
In planning	FUEL MODIFICATION	N/A	Forest Falls	FF	Loch leven	TBD	TBD/50
In planning	FUEL MODIFICATION	N/A	Baldy Mesa	BM	Baldy Mesa II	TBD	TBD/250
In planning	FUEL MODIFICATION	N/A	Wrightwood	WW	wildhorse canyon	TBD	TBD/60
In planning	FUEL MODIFICATION	N/A	Big Bear Valley	BBV	Bluff Lake	TBD	TBD/100
In planning	FUEL MODIFICATION	N/A	Big Bear Valley	BBV	Allen Big Bear	TBD	TBD/150

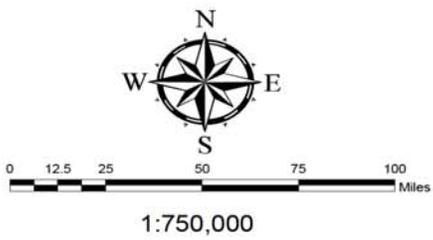
In planning	FUEL MODIFICATION	N/A	Big Bear Valley	BBV	RCK West	TBD	TBD/50
In planning	FUEL MODIFICATION	N/A	Big Bear Valley	BBV	Bear Paw	TBD	TBD/25
In planning	FUEL MODIFICATION	N/A	Big Bear Valley	BBV	Mountain Heli	TBD	TBD/75
In planning	FUEL MODIFICATION	N/A	Lake Arrowhead	LAW	ACFSC Heli	TBD	TBD/22
In planning	FUEL MODIFICATION	N/A	Wrightwood	WW	South Wrightwood	TBD	TBD/40
In planning	FUEL MODIFICATION	N/A	Crestline	LG	Lake Gregory	TBD	TBD/16
In planning	FUEL MODIFICATION	N/A	Yucaipa	y	Wildwood Canyon	TBD	TBD/25
In planning	FUEL MODIFICATION	N/A	Pinion Mesa	PM	Pinion Mesa	TBD	TBD/20
In Planning	FUEL MODIFICATION	N/A	Oak Hills	OH	Summit Valley/Las Flores	TBD	TBD/150
In planning	FUEL MODIFICATION	N/A	Cajon valley	CV	South Cajon	TBD	TBD/100
In planning	FUEL MODIFICATION	N/A	Cajon valley	CV	Korean Camp	TBD	TBD/50
In planning	FUEL MODIFICATION	N/A	Yucaipa	Y	Allen Peak/Yucaipa Ridge	TBD	TBD/120
In planning	FUEL MODIFICATION	N/A	Valley of enchantment	VOE	Sawpit II	TBD	TBD/50
In planning	FUEL MODIFICATION	N/A	Erwin Lake	EL	Camp Oaks	TBD	TBD/30
In planning	FUEL MODIFICATION	N/A	Green Valley Lake	GVL	Headwaters Deep Creek	TBD	TBD/30

NOTE: In addition to Fuel Modification projects the program removes Emergency trees and dead trees. From 1/1/11-5/18/11 The program has removed 52 emergency trees and has

Exhibit A: Unit Map



**CAL FIRE**  
**San Bernerdino Unit**

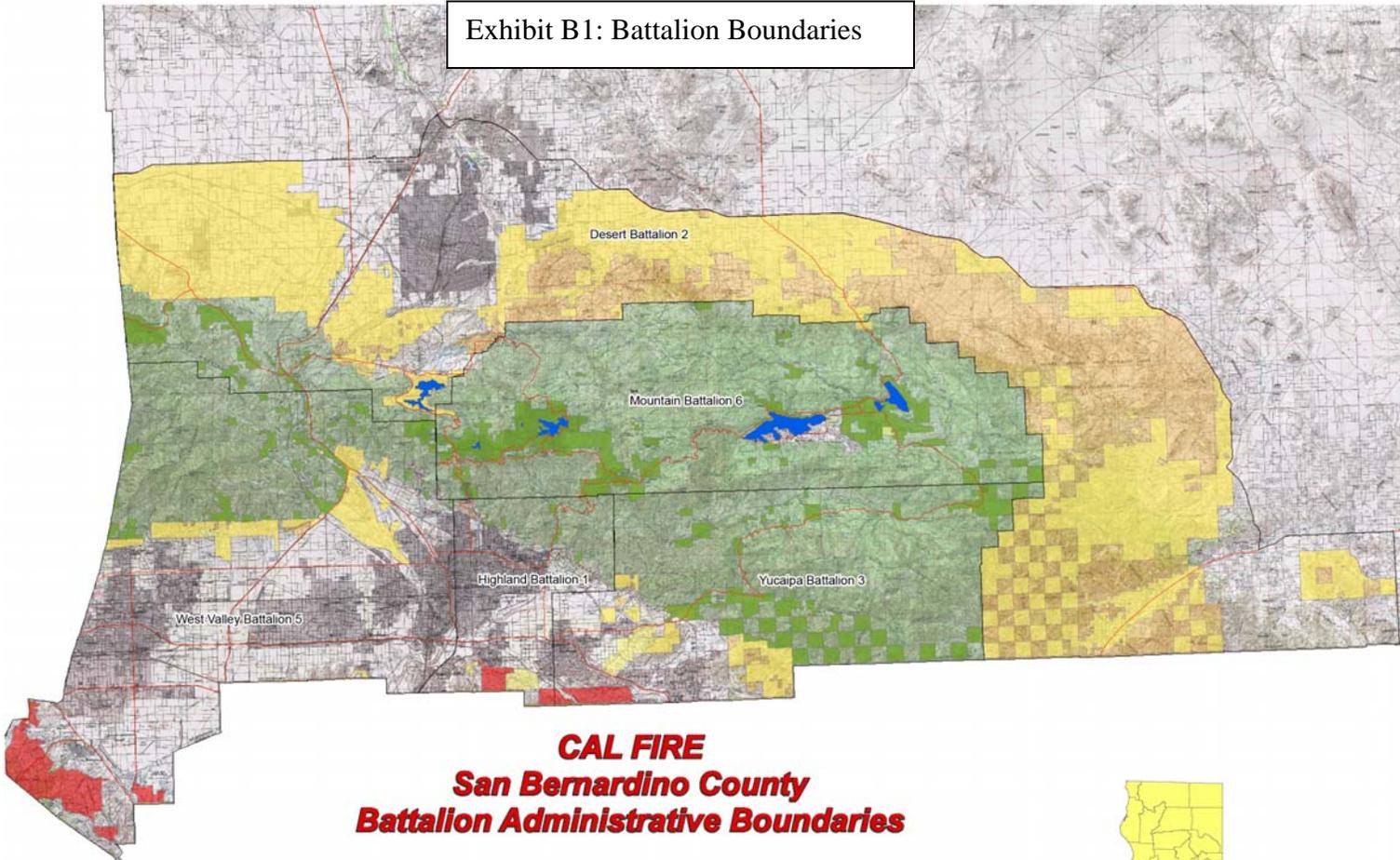


**Legend**

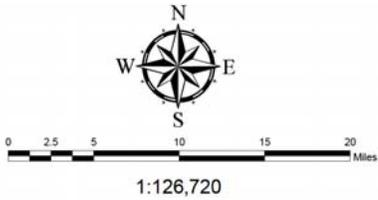
BLM	County
USFS	majorlakes
FRA Protected by CAL FIRE	Major Highways
SRA	CAL FIRE Facilitys
SRA Protected by FED	



Exhibit B1: Battalion Boundaries



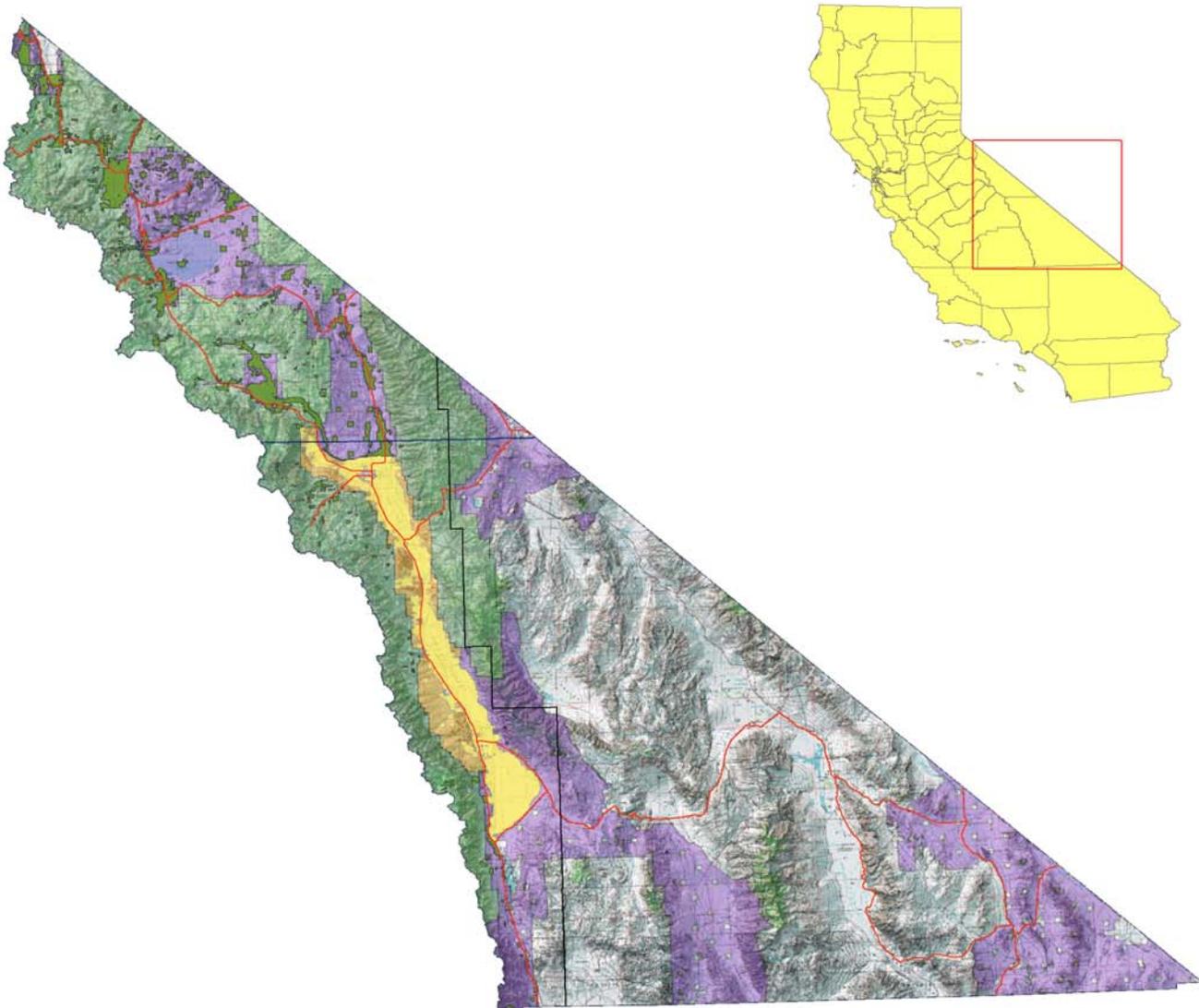
**CAL FIRE**  
**San Bernardino County**  
**Battalion Administrative Boundaries**



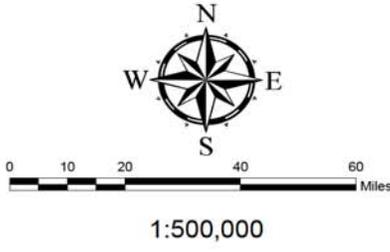
Legend	
<b>Battalion Boundaries</b>	<b>DPA BY AGENCY</b>
[Outline] Highland Battalion 1	[Green] USFS
[Outline] Desert Battalion 2	[Orange] FRA Protected by CAL FIRE
[Outline] Yucaipa Battalion 3	[Yellow] SRA
[Outline] West Valley Battalion 5	[Green] SRA Protected by USFS
[Outline] Mountain Battalion 6	[Red] Wildland Contracts
[Red Line] Major Highways	



Exhibit B2: Battalion Boundaries



**CAL FIRE**  
**Inyo and Mono Counties**  
**Battalion Administrative Boundaries**



**Legend**

BLM	County
USFS	Owens Valley Battalion 4
FRA Protected by CAL FIRE	Major Highways
SRA	
SRA Protected by FED	



