

BUTTE COUNTY INTER-AGENCY EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN UPPER RIDGE EVACUATION PLAN January 2011

**BUTTE COUNTY UPPER RIDGE—INCLUDING THE COMMUNITIES
OF MAGALIA, PARADISE PINES, LOVELOCK, AND STIRLING
CITY**



This plan was developed through the coordinated efforts of the Butte County Fire Department, CAL Fire, the Butte County Sheriff's Office, The Butte County Department of Public Works, the Butte County Office of Emergency Management, the California Highway Patrol, CalTrans, the Town of Paradise Fire Department, the Town of Paradise Department of Public Works, the Butte Firesafe Council, and Butte County Association of Governments.

BUTTE COUNTY INTER-AGENCY EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN

UPPER RIDGE EVACUATION PLAN January 2011

**BUTTE COUNTY UPPER RIDGE—INCLUDING THE
COMMUNITIES OF MAGALIA, PARADISE PINES,
LOVELOCK, AND STIRLING CITY**

This plan was developed through the coordinated efforts of the Butte County Fire Department, CAL Fire, the Butte County Sheriff's Office, The Butte County Department of Public Works, the Butte County Office of Emergency Management, the California Highway Patrol, CALTRANS, the Town of Paradise Fire Department, the Town of Paradise Department of Public Works, the Butte Firesafe Council, and Butte County Association of Governments.

Upper Ridge Evacuation Distribution Plan

Jurisdiction/Agency	Copies
1. Butte County	
a. Butte County Sheriff's Office	Binder
(1) Dispatch	Binder
(2) Magalia Sub-Station	Binder
(3) Chico Sub-Station	
b. Butte County Fire	
(1) 1 st Battalion	Binder
(2) HQ	Binder
(3) ECC	Binder
c. Office of Emergency Management	
(1) EOC	Binder
(2) Office Copy	Binder
d. Public Works	Binder
e. Administration – PIO	Binder
f. Supervisor - District 5	Binder
2. Town of Paradise	
a. Town Manager	Disc
b. Fire Chief	Binder
c. Police Chief	Binder
d. EOC Coordinator	Binder
3. City of Chico	
a. Fire Chief	Binder
b. Police Chief	Disc
4. City of Oroville	
a. Fire Chief	Binder
b. Police Chief	Disc
5. Fire Safe Council's	
a. Butte Firesafe Council	Binder
b. Upper Ridge Firesafe Council	Binder
c. Paradise Firesafe Council	Disc
6. BCAG	Disc
7. Veolia Transportation	Disc
8. CHP	Disc
9. Cal Trans	Disc

Table of Contents

1.0 INTRODUCTION	2
2.0 REGULATORY GUIDANCE	2
3.0 POTENTIAL HAZARDS.....	2
4.0 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIRED	3
4.1 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT USAGE	3
5.0 WILDLAND FIRE PREPARATION	4
5.1 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION.....	4
5.2 PUBLIC INFORMATION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION	4
6.0 RESPONSIBILITIES	5
7.0 TYPICAL SEQUENCE OF EVENTS	6
8.0 COMMUNICATIONS PLAN	6
9.0 RESOURCE ORDERING	10
10.0 EMERGENCY MEDICAL TREATMENT.....	10
11.0 SAFETY ISSUES	11
12.0 POST EVACUATION PHASE.....	13
ATTACHMENT A – Evacuation Goal, Objectives and Levels.....	14
ATTACHMENT B – Traffic Control Plan Strategy & Checklist	16
ATTACHMENT C – Evac Plan Templates	17
ATTACHMENT D – Firefighting Orders & Situations	21
ATTACHMENT E – Notification Flow Chart.....	22
ATTACHMENT F – Glossary and Definition of Terms.....	23
ATTACHMENT G – Wildland Fire Zone Assignments and Traffic Control Maps	25
ATTACHMENT H – ICS 205 Communications Plans	27

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Upper Paradise Ridge is in a wildland high fire hazard area. During wildland fires, thousands of people may need to be evacuated in a very short time frame. This Emergency Action Plan will provide guidance to all responding agencies regarding responsibilities, and necessary actions—including safety precautions.

The following procedures are not intended to predict the details of every situation. They must be supplemented with good judgment based upon experience and common sense. In emergencies of any type, responsibilities and actions identified in this plan will be executed concurrently and may be interchanged among available personnel.

2.0 REGULATORY GUIDANCE

Section 1597, California Code of Regulations--Jobsite Vehicles
Section 1598, California Code of Regulations--Traffic Control for Public Streets and Highways
Section 1599, California Code of Regulations--Flaggers
Section 3220, California Code of Regulations, Emergency Action Plan
Section 1920-1938 California Code of Regulations--Fire Plan
1999(a) NIOSH Electrical Lines
1999(b) NIOSH Electrical Lines
Section 409.5 of the California Penal Code

3.0 POTENTIAL HAZARDS

Traffic accidents (vehicle vs. vehicle)
Falling debris hazard (tree limbs, etc)
Exploding propane tanks
Heat exhaustion/stroke
Carbon Monoxide Poisoning
Dehydration
Physical contact by fire retardant from aircraft
Confrontation with angry citizens
High heat and/or burning of flesh and/or lungs by wildfire
Smoke inhalation
Contact with Poison Oak (physical or smoke)
Being run over by automobile
Being run over by fire trucks/heavy equipment
Contact with high voltage electrical lines
Slips and falls

4.0 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

Fire resistant wildland suits, safety goggles, shrouds and helmets, 100% cotton shirts and pants, leather gloves, leather shoes, flashlights and/or lighted traffic control wand, extra batteries, high visibility jackets/vests, fire shelters.

4.1 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT USAGE

Fire resistant jacket and pants, along with helmets, shrouds, and goggles will be used any time that wildfire is affecting the upper ridge, and the employee has a **potential** to encounter fire, smoke or burning embers.

100% cotton shirts, pants and leather shoes shall be worn any time workers are on-duty during Red Flag Warnings¹, or called back to duty during wildfire events. Leather gloves shall be worn when outside of the employee's vehicle and conditions warrant.

Flashlights and/or lighted traffic control wands, with extra batteries shall be available for use by employees any time conditions warrant (such as smoky conditions or night work).

Radios shall be available to all employees at all times during event. If the employee is working as part of a team, one member may be assigned to radio communications (as long as all workers are within hand signal or voice communication range).

High visibility jacket/vests – shall be worn any time the worker is exposed to traffic or has the potential to be exposed to traffic. In general, vests should be worn during the entire event, and only taken off when substituted with the wildland fire gear. During night operations and when working near high-speed roadways, the vests should be worn over the top of the gear (to provide additional visibility). The vests worn should be of the appropriate ANSI class rating for the expected hazard (minimum of Class 2).

Fire Shelters - Fire Shelters shall be available to all traffic control personnel with a potential for exposure to wildfire.

Sunglasses – for eye protection from the elements.

Sunscreen – for sunburn protection on exposed skin.

¹ Red Flag Warnings are issued by the Redding Interagency Fire Forecast Unit, and are indicative of the potential for extremely low humidity and high winds will make for explosive fire conditions.

5.0 WILDLAND FIRE PREPARATION

While wildfires cannot be predicted, the type of weather conditions that favor out of control wildfires certainly can. Butte County Fire Department/CAL FIRE will monitor these conditions. Red Flag notices will be communicated to all employees when announced by the appropriate weather officials.

5.1 PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

It is very likely that we will have no “warning” of the event prior to it happening. However; out of control wildfires have typically occurred during Red Flag fire conditions. It is likely that the initial notification will be by the Sheriff’s Office Dispatch or by Butte County Fire. The Incident Commander will determine need for evacuation of one or more of the Evacuation Zones, and initiate the plan by contacting the Butte County Fire ECC and reporting the zone and type of evacuation (**immediate evacuation order or evacuation warning**). See Attachment A, Butte County Evacuation Notification Categories for definitions. Fire Dispatch will follow the notification flow chart-Attachment “E”

All road closures shall be directed by and coordinated with the California Highway Patrol, Butte County Department of Public Works, CALTRANS, and the Butte County Sheriff’s Office.

All employees are encouraged to pay attention to their surroundings, especially on Red Flag days. An abnormal number of sirens, the distinctive sound of air-tankers or helicopters, and the characteristic “mushroom cloud” that occurs when a wildfire has begun are all good indicators that traffic control operations may be necessary.

5.2 PUBLIC INFORMATION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Butte County Fire Department/CAL FIRE will dispatch a Public Information Officer (PIO) to the Incident Command Post (ICP) for the wildfire or other emergency at the request of the Incident Commander. If the fire/emergency is significant, or has the potential to become significant, the lead PIO will initiate the actions below as they pertain to the incident. An Incident Commander, Emergency Command Center (ECC) or Dispatch Center may, at their discretion, initiate these actions if there is no PIO available.

- Contact the Sheriff’s Office for County Watch (Reverse 911 notification)
- Contact local media with any known information that may immediately affect the health and welfare of the public.
- Request additional PIO’s as needed
- In concurrence with the County Emergency Services Officer, Office of Emergency Management, activate the Community Advisory Radio System (CARS)
- In concurrence with the County Emergency Services Officer, Office of Emergency Management, activate the Emergency Alert System
- Staff a phone center or Joint Information Center (JIC)

- Phone Center/JIC will fax/e-mail fact sheets and/or news releases to
 - Media
 - Cooperators
 - Area dispatch centers/ ECC's
 - County Administration
 - Regional and State Stakeholders as appropriate
 - Post on websites as appropriate

6.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

Butte County Fire/CAL FIRE:

- Firefighting Operations
- Incident Command
- Liaison with Town of Paradise EOC, responding agencies and the County EOC to provide sitreps
- Determination of additional evacuation areas
- Continuously reevaluate plan based upon new information
- Relay information as needed to traffic control points
- Coordinate with CHP, BCSO and other agencies for traffic control operations
- Confirm air support order from BCSO and CHP (Fixed wing and/or Helicopter)
- Provide PIO, if requested

Butte County Sheriff's Office:

- Evacuation notification in residential areas
- Assisting CHP with traffic control using patrol and Sheriff's Team of Active Retired Seniors (STARS)
- Security of evacuated areas
- Coordination and participation at the ICP
- Identify special needs evacuees
- Coordinate and request assistance from NVADG through Public Health

California Highway Patrol:

- Traffic control and traffic management
- Traffic accident response
- Coordination and participation at the ICP

Butte County Department of Public Works:

- Deliver and set-up traffic flow and road closed signs (Public Works maintains a cache of signs, barriers etc. at 14166 Skyway, Magalia next to Fire Station 33)
- Assist with traffic control
- Coordinate and participate at the ICP

CalTrans:

- Provide assistance with traffic control when called
- Road closure assistance as requested by the CHP
- Coordinate and participate at the ICP

Office of Emergency Management:

- Monitor the incident
- Act as a Liaison to County Administration
- Coordinate activation of the County EOC
- Maintain contact with the ICP

7.0 TYPICAL SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- Wildland Fire erupts as outlined on the five fire scenario maps in Attachment “G”.
- Incident Commander implements this plan and designates evacuation zones.
- Notifications are made, and emergency crews respond.
- Public Works personnel set-up road signs.
- Traffic Officers begin directing traffic at the designated intersections based on priority.
- Sheriff’s deputies and other Sheriff’s Office personnel begin making “door to door” evacuation announcements in the affected areas.
- Public Information Officers (PIOs) alert the media to the evacuations and regularly update the public on the evacuation orders. PIOs will coordinate with other affected agencies and Joint Information Center.
- Sheriff’s deputies and other Law Enforcement agencies provide security for evacuated areas.
- When fire is contained and the IC lifts the evacuations, citizens are allowed to access the residential areas and Law Enforcement is demobilized.
- Public Works removes road signs for future use.

8.0 COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

The communication plans were developed to provide support, command and tactical frequencies that are interoperable across disciplinary lines, (Law Enforcement, Fire/Rescue, Medical, & Public Works) as well as intra-disciplinary. The support and command frequencies are duplex, having rebroadcast capability utilizing tones to access mountain top repeaters and broadcast communication between field units over a large geographical area, and between field units and dispatch centers.

Tactical frequencies are generally simplex (direct) frequencies which have limited communication over a relatively small geographical area; depending upon topography. For this reason, often multiple tactical frequencies are provided in the communications plan for each discipline to be allocated to operational use for field unit to field unit communication over a limited geographical area.

Support Net (Frequency):

The support net is designed to be an intra-disciplinary frequency where a specific discipline (Law Enforcement, Fire/Rescue & Medical) can order additional resources between the field commander and their respective dispatch center. In this case, fire would communicate with fire dispatch to order additional fire/rescue resources, and law enforcement can communicate with Police, Sheriff’s Office (SO) or CHP dispatch respectively in order to request Police, SO or CHP

resources respectively. The identified “support net” frequencies in each communications plan are generally the primary dispatch or support frequencies already in use by each agency. See the individual plans for specific frequencies.

Command Net (Frequency):

The command net is designed to function as a repeated frequency for both intra (within a discipline) and inter-disciplinary use (between disciplines). The intra-disciplinary use would enable command officers (Command & General Staff functions in the ICS system) to communicate to one another across broad geographical lines. For instance, the Operations Chief could communicate to the IC, Branch Directors or Division Supervisors on the incident.

As an inter-disciplinary frequency, command net could be used by commanding officers from Fire/Rescue to contact commanding officers from Law Enforcement and/or Medical across broad geographical lines. See the individual plans for specific command frequencies and tones.

Tactical Net (Frequencies):

Tactical frequencies are generally simplex (direct) frequencies for intra-disciplinary use (traffic to traffic unit, fire to fire unit, medical to medical unit, etc.) which have limited communication over a relatively small geographical area; depending upon topography. For this reason, often multiple tactical frequencies are provided in the communications plan for each discipline to be allocated for operational use between field units over a limited geographical area.

As an inter-disciplinary frequency, tactical nets can be used by field units on from one discipline to contact field units from another discipline. For instance, a fire engine could contact a traffic unit by checking the communications plan for traffic and determining the tactical frequency used with that geographical area. See the individual plans for specific tactical frequencies.

See **Attachment H** for the ICS-205 Communications Plan specific to each discipline:

ICS-205 Communications Plan – Upper Ridge Fire/Emergency Operations

ICS-205 Communications Plan – Upper Ridge LE/Evacuation

ICS-205 Communications Plan – Paradise Traffic Control

ICS-205 Communications Plan – Upper Ridge Medical

If the incident escalates and law enforcement personnel are needed for evacuation and/or traffic control, the incident commander will notify the jurisdictional agency dispatch center and request the notification of the agency (Fire/Rescue or Law Enforcement) Duty Chief (aka Line Officer or Area Commander). The agency Duty Chief/Area Commander will brief the Town/County Emergency Services Director, and from that briefing the Emergency Service Director will determine the need to activate the EOC.

Radio Use and Programming Procedures

Each local agency (Fire/Rescue, Law Enforcement, Medical, and Public Works) agrees to review the attached communications plans annually for frequency changes and program their mobile and portable radios accordingly to accommodate this communication plan. In addition, each agency should maintain a radio cache to be used by additional resources called to duty.

Mutual Aid resources called to the area will be provided with standard mutual aid frequencies specific to their discipline in accordance with the respective communications plan. If the incident necessitates the activation of an incident command team and an incident base is established with corresponding logistical support, each agency will make available a technician and a radio programming system in order to program portable radios for specific incident communications.

Employees must minimize the amount and length of transmissions, to avoid radio gridlock and conserve battery power. Portable radios should be good for about 5-6 hours of heavy usage before the batteries begin to fail. Plans will need to be made very early in the event for radio battery recharging.

Voice Communications Procedures

All radio communications will be conducted using clear text. Key the microphone, allow the repeater to open, then speak clearly articulating your words in plain English in order to be easily understood.

To confirm the receipt of a message use the universal acknowledgment of “affirmative” for the positive receipt of the message, or “negative, repeat” implying that you did not copy or understand the communication.

Employees shall also be sensitive to what information is put out over the radio. Keep in mind that hundreds of people (including the media) will be monitoring incident frequencies.

USE PHONETICS FOR:

- Call signs
- Station identification
- Spelling of words or names that are not easily understood

PHONETIC ALPHABET

A	alpha (AL fah)	N	November (no VEM ber)
B	bravo (BRAH voh)	O	oscar (OSS car)
C	charlie (CHAR lee)	P	papa (pah PAH)
D	delta (DELL tah)	Q	quebec (keh BECK)
E	echo (ECK oh)	R	romeo (ROW me oh)
F	foxtrot (FOKS trot)	S	sierra (SEE air rah)
G	golf (GOLF)	T	tango (TANG go)
H	hotel (HOH tell)	U	uniform (YOU nee form)
I	india (IN dee ah)	V	victor (VIK tah)
J	juliet (JEW lee ett)	W	whiskey (WISS key)
K	kilo (KEY low)	X	x-ray (ECKS ray)
L	lima (LEE mah)	Y	yankee (YANG key)
M	mike (MIKE)	Z	zulu (ZOO loo)

Typical radio transmissions shall be as follows:

From the ECC or dispatch center:
Unit No. _____, report on conditions?

A typical reply from the field unit's would be something to the affect of:

Oroville (for dispatch center name), Engine 33, I have 2 acres, heavy brush the fire is burning mid slope with no wind, two structures are immediately threatened. The fire has the potential to burn in to the Butte Creek Subdivision.

Emergency Communications Procedures

In the event the need arises to broadcast an emergency message between the field and command staff and/or dispatch center following terminology will be used:

The term "**Emergency Traffic**" will be used to preface any message where the imminent threat to life and safety, or injury has occurred to emergency personnel or the public. "Emergency Traffic" will be the signal to all units on a given frequency to cease communication and prepare for an emergency message. Similarly, "**Priority Traffic**" will be used to gain control of the frequency to transmit a critical message, such as the immediate need for additional resources or a threat to property.

For instance, fire behavior intensifies and threatens to overrun an engine company of firefighters at 12345 Nimshew Rd. The typical communication would be as follows:

Broadcast: Division Alpha (A), Engine 33 "Emergency Traffic"
Reply: Division Alpha (A)
Statement: Division Alpha (A), Engine 33 we are at 12345 Nimshew Rd. and have been trapped by fire, requesting immediate air support, our lat x long is 39 degrees, 5.00 minutes North by 121 degrees, 23.00 minutes West. (See note below).

Another example of an emergency situation would be fire overrunning a larger geographical area. For instance, fire behavior intensifies and threatens to overrun fire, law enforcement and citizens in the Nimshew Rd., Centerville Rd. area. The typical communication would be as follows:

Broadcast: Units on Division Alpha (A) in the area of Nimshew Rd. and Centerville Rd., Division Alpha (A), with "Emergency Traffic".
Statement: All units in the area of Nimshew Rd. and Centerville Rd., Division Alpha (A), the fire has shifted direction and is making a run toward your location, units need to evacuate the area traveling south via Nimshew Rd to the Ponderosa Safety Zone.
Check-back: From Division Alpha (A), E33 copy, "affirmative", WT 31, "affirmative", Deputy Smith, "affirmative".

Remember that because of the complexity of communication the person initiating the “Emergency Traffic” to units may need to utilize additional command or tactical frequencies for units assigned to fire, traffic and evacuation in a given geographical area.

In all cases the accountability of emergency personnel will be confirmed via a check back procedure. This will be established by the Area Supervisor/Division Supervisor via a role call procedure to the individual units involved. Those units will then be called to confirm they received the message and that they are evacuating to their assigned safety zone.

Note: The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) requires that aircraft utilize the WGS 84, degrees, decimal minute format. Therefore, field units should set up their GPS units to provide coordinates in WGS 84, degrees, decimal minute format in order to be reasonably sure the coordinates will be accurately targeted by aircraft.

9.0 RESOURCE ORDERING

The Incident Command, or ICs in Unified Command will determine which agency’s dispatch center (Emergency Command Center – ECC) will be the Unified Ordering Point (UOP). The central ordering point will be the dispatch center of the jurisdictional agency.

Normally all requests for resources (personnel, equipment, supplies, etc.) will be made through the IC, on the support net frequency or via phone. Priority requests, such as immediate need for medical, police, or fire resources shall be made by the Incident Commander or designee via the respective support frequency or 911 system. For instance, the need for additional law enforcement officers will be made to the jurisdictional law agency via the assigned support net. Resource requests for fire/rescue will be made via the assigned support net for fire/rescue operations.

In the case of a wildland incident, where resources will be ordered as a direct result of fire suppression, structure protection and/or life safety for civilian evacuation, resources must be ordered via the CAL FIRE Oroville Emergency Command Center regardless of jurisdictional agency if they are to be reimbursable by way of the state emergency fund.

Resource orders related to local agency emergency incidents, such as structural fires, floods, severe weather events, etc. can be made to the jurisdictional agency; i.e. fire to fire dispatch and law enforcement to law enforcement dispatch center.

10.0 EMERGENCY MEDICAL TREATMENT

Normally medical treatment for serious injuries will be obtained by dialing 911 or emergency radio communication. In critical situations, the patient may need to be transported by helicopter. In those situations, fire or law personnel will secure a safe landing zone for the aircraft. Emergency Room medical facilities are available at Feather River Hospital, located at 5974 Pentz Road, Paradise.

Minor first aid and non-life threatening injuries can be treated by Immediate Care Medical Center, 5875 Clark Road, Paradise (located at the intersection of Clark and Nunnley Roads, entrance at rear of building).

11.0 SAFETY ISSUES

Potential hazards (*and their mitigation techniques*) are as follows:

High heat and/or burning of flesh and/or lungs by wildfire:

- *Wear appropriate wildland fire gear, goggles, shroud and gloves.*
- *Maintain communication – evacuate hazardous areas.*
- *Know where safety zone and escape route is at all times.*
- *Know the Wildland Safety Orders and Watch Out Situations.*
- *Have a portable fire shelter available at all times.*
- *Annual training on wildfire safety, shelter deployment and first aid.*

Smoke inhalation:

- *Wear appropriate wildland fire gear.*
- *Evacuate areas that have heavy smoke.*
- *Maintain communication, request medical assistance if required.*
- *Know the effects of Carbon Monoxide Poisoning(CMP); headache, upset stomach, confusion and impaired judgment. If CM P symptoms are experienced, request replacement and transportation to staging (for R&R and oxygen).*

Contact with Poison Oak/Ivy:

- *Use Tecnu prior to entering fire area if sensitive.*
- *If exposed, see physician quickly to receive appropriate treatment.*

Being run over by automobile:

- *Wear high visibility wildland fire suit when exposed to traffic.*
- *Wear high visibility vest (minimum ANSI Class 2).*
- *Carry flashlight and/or light wand (day and night).*
- *Set up cones and barricades prior to occupying traffic control points.*
- *Use vehicle 4-way flashers and amber strobe light anytime vehicle is stopped.*
- *Use portable generators and light stands for night work.*

Being run over by fire truck/heavy equipment:

- *Wear high visibility wildland fire suit when exposed to traffic.*
- *Wear high visibility vest (minimum ANSI Class 2).*
- *Carry flashlight and/or light wand (day and night).*
- *Set up cones and barricades prior to occupying traffic control points.*
- *Use vehicle 4-way flashers and amber strobe light anytime vehicle is stopped.*
- *Use back-up alarms on all heavy equipment.*
- *Minimize equipment backing movements.*
- *Use caution around all heavy equipment.*
- *When possible occupy traffic control points in pairs to provide two sets of eyes to watch for hazards.*

Contact with high voltage electrical lines:

- *Assume all lines are energized until grounded by Power Company.*
- *Be aware of overhead lines that may be damaged by high heat and/or falling trees. Do not occupy traffic control points under high voltage lines when fire is in the immediate area. Do not occupy a safety zone under power lines if at all possible.*
- *Be aware of smoke that can become charged and conduct electrical currents. Do not stay under power lines unless absolutely necessary.*
- *Keep a minimum distance from all downed lines – As a general rule, stay back at least a distance equal to the span between the poles.*
- *Supervisors need to make sure that all workers are provided current updates on hazardous conditions, and that workers are required to acknowledge hazardous conditions (response check-back).*
- *Do not apply water, or attempt to extinguish grass fires caused by downed power lines. Secure the area, notify all workers and dispatch of the hazardous conditions and allow the incoming fire department to work the fire.*

Slips and Falls

- *Workers should wear sturdy boots with good grips or cleats.*
- *Workers should be aware of their surroundings and use caution in areas they are unfamiliar with.*

Traffic Accidents (Vehicle vs. Vehicle):

- *Workers must drive defensively and use seat/shoulder belts.*
- *Workers shall be careful when using communication devices while driving and shall pull over and stop if necessary to maintain safety.*
- *When stopped or slowing down in the roadway, use the flashing orange beacon and 4-way flashers to alert traffic of your presence.*
- *Use vehicle headlights day and night (increased visibility, especially during smoke conditions).*

Falling Debris Hazard:

- *Workers shall wear hardhats when outside of a vehicle during an active fire.*
- *Workers must use caution when operating around burned vegetation and when around partially burned or damaged structures.*

Dehydration/Heat exhaustion/stroke:

- *Workers shall have a source of water at their location and shall drink plenty of fluids.*
- *Personnel rest and rehabilitation (R&R) is fundamental to the safe, effective and sustained operations. It is incumbent on all personnel to understand and maintain a constant awareness of the need for water, food and rest.*
- *Gatorade or other “hydration” drinks shall be ordered by the ECC, or EOC if activated, for delivery to all field personnel.*
- *When not in a fire area, the wildland jacket may be removed, to allow for cooling.*
- *Workers shall be issued a portable radio, and they will immediately alert the ECC, or EOC if activated, or medical personnel if the symptoms of heat exhaustion, heat stroke or Carbon Monoxide Poisoning are experienced.*
- *The ECC, or EOC if activated, will attempt to provide relief workers so those workers currently on the lines are not kept there for extended periods of time without a break.*
- *The public works staging area shall be situated in a relatively smoke free area, and at an air-conditioned location. Workers on R & R shall be cooled, rehydrated and administered oxygen as necessary (under medical supervision).*

Physical contact with Fire Retardant from Aircraft:

- *If a drop is made (or appears to be coming) in the vicinity of the worker, they should:*
 1. *Look for shelter – behind the pickup, a tree, or large rock.*
 2. *Lay down (out of the traffic lane, of course) with helmet on; face down, with head toward the direction the plane is coming.*
 3. *Hold on to the helmet with both hands and prepare for a large impact from the slurry.*

Confrontation with Angry Residents:

- *Workers are to be firm with residents when enforcing road closures and detours. However, if a resident is argumentative, you are not to argue with them. If they insist on going into a closed area, simply tell them that they are disobeying the law and that they may be cited. You should also attempt to get their name, and call the ECC, or EOC if activated, with that information. They can then relay to fire operations, as well as log the information to assist with identification of the victim. In addition, warn them to look out for fire personnel and equipment.*
- *If a situation cannot be resolved, call and request assistance from the Police Department. If officers are unavailable, request assistance from the Public Works Supervisor or other available public works units.*
- *If you can physically leave the intersection, that would be preferable to getting into a physical confrontation. Our job is to warn the people, and try to keep them out of harm's way. If they insist on driving into a controlled area, they accept full responsibility for their actions.*

Exploding Propane and/or fuel tanks:

- *Be aware of your surroundings and do not stage or shelter near propane or fuel tanks.*
- *If forced to shelter in a structure, use an interior room, away from windows.*
- *Wear personal protective equipment when exposed to fire conditions.*

12.0 POST EVACUATION PHASE

After the primary evacuation of residents has been accomplished, and control is achieved over the fire, the plan's goals will be as follows:

1. Repopulation of evacuated areas when safe.
2. Damage assessment and debris clean-up.
3. Continued security presence in residential areas.
4. Inventory and document (written and photographic evidence) of damaged streets, signals, and road signs.
5. Install temporary warning signs, street name signs, and barricades to replace missing signs and guardrails.
6. Perform temporary repairs to damaged road surfacing (public streets).
7. Perform permanent repairs to all street surfacing, street signs, traffic signals, and guardrails.

ATTACHMENT A

EVACUATION GOAL:

To minimize the loss of life by evacuating the maximum amount of people possible from the immediate hazard area as quickly and safely as possible.

TRAFFIC CONTROL PLAN OBJECTIVES:

1. Efficient and safe flow of traffic out of the area.
2. Properly plan evacuation routes to provide for the best balance of flow and eliminate or minimize gridlock.
3. Maximize use of roadways early in event to reduce traffic load later in event (when smoke and panic will hamper evacuation efforts).
4. Provide proper guidance to motorists through the use of uniformed officers, public works and/or mutual aid employees along with appropriate signage.
5. Insure timely response by pre-staging necessary resources such as changeable message boards, signs, uniformed officers, tow trucks and public works/mutual aid personnel.
6. Maintain close communication between Butte County Sheriff's Office (BCSO), California Highway Patrol (CHP), Chico Police Department (CPD), Butte County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) and Paradise Police Department (PPD) to insure efficient use of resources and to minimize danger to residents, officers and employees.
7. Coordinate closely with the Incident Command to insure that the decision-makers have the most current information regarding fire conditions and potential impact areas.
8. Quickly notify residents of the need to evacuate through the use of:
 - Door to door notification
 - Community Advisory Radio System (CARS) AM 1500-Paradise AM 1460-Magalia
 - Local media outlets
 - County/City Watch notification program
9. Quickly establish Public Works and/or mutual aid personnel at major intersections near the fire impact area to allow the EOC the ability to gather "real time" information on traffic and fire conditions as well as keep traffic moving in the safest direction possible. All traffic and fire condition information shall be relayed over the existing Public Works Frequency (156.165).

Butte County Evacuation Notification Categories & Traffic Closure Levels

Immediate Evacuation Order:

Requires the immediate movement of people out of an affected area due to an imminent threat to life. Choosing to stay could result in loss of life. Staying may also impede the work of emergency personnel. Due to the changing nature of the emergency, this Immediate Evacuation Order may be the only warning that people in the affected area(s) receive.

Evacuation Warning:

Alerts people in an affected area(s) of potential threat to life and property. People who need additional time should consider evacuating at this time. An Evacuation Warning considers the probability that an area will be affected and prepares people for a potential Immediate Evacuation Order.

Shelter-In-Place:

Advises people to stay secure at their current location by remaining in place as evacuation will cause a higher potential for loss of life.

Rescue:

Emergency actions taken within the affected area to recover and remove injured or trapped citizens. Responders have specific training and personal protective equipment necessary to accomplish the mission i.e., hazard material spill, swift-water rescue, etc. Boundaries of the areas where rescue is planned should be identified on the incident map with notification that entry is restricted to rescue workers only.

Traffic Closure Levels:

Level 4 – Closed to all traffic, potential life hazard

Level 3 – Closed to all traffic except emergency responders

Level 2 – Closed to all traffic except emergency responders and critical resources i.e. public works, utilities and animal rescue

Level 1 – Open to above resources and residents only

Note: Media has access to any natural disaster

ATTACHMENT B

TRAFFIC CONTROL PLAN STRATEGY:

1. Start evacuation process very early—allows more time for children and non-ambulatory residents.
2. Restrict or minimize the amount of traffic allowed to enter the evacuation zone.
3. Traffic not in an immediate threat area may be metered or stopped altogether by CHP and/or BCSO if necessary to relieve congestion in areas impacted by the approaching wildland fire.
4. County OEM should request Red Cross Evacuation Centers early in the event.
5. Public Works should stage heavy equipment (at a safe location) near critical roadways in the fire impact area to allow quicker response to downed trees and/or stalled automobiles.
6. Coordinate with the North Valley Animal Disaster Group (NVADG) for evacuation of pets and livestock.
7. Secure ambulances and transit buses to assist with evacuation of people unable to exit area on their own (Butte County Emergency Operations Center to coordinate).
8. Stage tow trucks along critical locations to deal with accidents and/or mechanical problems.
9. Secure air support (helicopter and/or fixed wing aircraft) early in the event from CHP and BCSO to provide real-time traffic condition updates to the EOC and IC.
10. Quickly establish a Liaison Officer position at the Incident Command, to relay information to the Butte County Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

ATTACHMENT C

Evacuation Plan Area:

<i>INCIDENT NAME:</i>		<i>INCIDENT #</i>
<i>Date:</i>		
<i>Decision Points</i>		
1.		1-2 Hours
2.		3 Hours
3.		6 Hours
4.		12 Hours
<i>Evacuation Locations</i>		
1.		
2.		
3.		
<i>Evacuation Areas:</i>		
Evacuation Order		
Evacuation Warning		
Shelter in Place		
Public Assembly Points		
<i>Media is allowed access under all closure levels unless prohibited by Penal Code Section 409.5</i>		
<i>Incident Commander(s) Name/Agency</i>		
<i>Evacuation Branch Director Name/Agency</i>		

Evacuation Plan Area:

Traffic Control Points and Closure Levels	
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
<p>Traffic control points must cover all sides of the incident and be located outside the Evacuation Warning area. Factors such as population, density and urban interface in a metropolitan area will require a large traffic control perimeter.</p> <p>Closure Levels: Level 4: Closed to all traffic including emergency responders. Potential Life Hazard. Level 3: Closed to all traffic except emergency responders. Level 2: Closed to all traffic except emergency responders and other critical incident resources (i.e. utility companies, CalTrans, County Roads, animal rescue, etc). Level 1: Open to above resources and residents only; may require escorts.</p> <p>Traffic control points should be identified on the incident map by TCP and closure level in each geographical direction (TCP 4).</p>	
Evacuation Routes:	
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
<p>Priority should be given to evacuation route determination for Evacuation Order areas.</p> <p>Routes shall be coordinated with Incident Commander, Operations Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, the Emergency Operation Center. Display evacuation routes on incident maps. Consider transportation and barricade needs early.</p>	

Evacuation Plan Area:

Public Shelters	
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
Public shelter locations must be coordinated between American Red Cross, LE, FD and Emergency Operations Center. Supervisor should identify approximate number of evacuees and anticipated duration of incident. Public shelters should be staffed with Incident Information Officers. Display Public shelters on incident maps with a red cross.	
Animal/Pet Shelters	
1.	
2.	
Animal/Pet shelter locations must be coordinated between LE and Animal Control. Supervisor should identify approximate number/type of pets and anticipated duration of incident. Coordinate animal/pet shelters with volunteer animal rescue groups.	
Evacuation Plan Distribution	
Incident Commanders	Operations Section Chiefs
Planning Section Chief	Logistics Section Chief
Finance Section Chief	Public Information Officer
Liaison Officer	Incident Safety Officer
Law Enforcement/Highway Patrol	Public Officials (Mayor/City Manager)
Cal Trans/Local Streets Department	Emergency Operations Center
Local Office of Emergency Management	California Emergency Management Agency
Prepared By:	Date:
Incident Commander:	Time:

Evacuation Plan Area Instructions

This plan will assist Law Enforcement and Fire Department personnel in the implementation of an evacuation plan. It is designed to provide coordination and improve effectiveness in the accomplishment of assigned incident objectives.

Definitions:

1. Evacuation Order – Requires the immediate movement of people out of an affected area(s) due to imminent threat to life (one to two hours or less).
2. Evacuation Warning – The alerting of people in an affected area(s) of potential threat to life and property. An Evacuation Warning considers the probability that an area(s) will be affected and prepares people for a potential evacuation order.
3. Shelter in Place – Advises people to stay secure at their current location. Use this tactic only if the safety of citizens can be assured by remaining in place, as evacuation will cause a higher potential for loss of life.
4. Public Assembly Point – A temporary safe location to hold evacuees until evacuation routes are open.

Instructions:

1. Establish and co-locate an Incident Command Post (ICP) with Law Enforcement (LE) and the Fire Department (FD). Establish Unified Command or an LE Branch or Group.
2. Assess and validate the need for an **evacuation warning** and/or **evacuation order**. Determine the location, potential size, and direction of incident spread or travel.
3. Notify LE and FD dispatch; request they begin formal notification processes and respond appropriate resources.
4. Complete initial Evacuation Plan.
5. Coordinate closely with Command and General Staff managing the incident.

ATTACHMENT D

10 Standard Fire Orders

FIRE BEHAVIOR

- a. Keep informed on fire weather conditions and forecasts.
- b. Know what your fire is doing at all times.
- c. Base all actions on current and expected behavior of the fire.

FIRELINE SAFETY

- d. Identify Escape routes and safety zones and make them known.
- e. Post lookouts when there is possible danger.
- f. Be alert. Keep calm. Think clearly. Act decisively.

ORGANIZATIONAL CONTROL

- g. Maintain prompt communications with your forces, your supervisor and adjoining forces.
- h. Give clear instructions and ensure they are understood.
- i. Maintain control of your forces at all times.

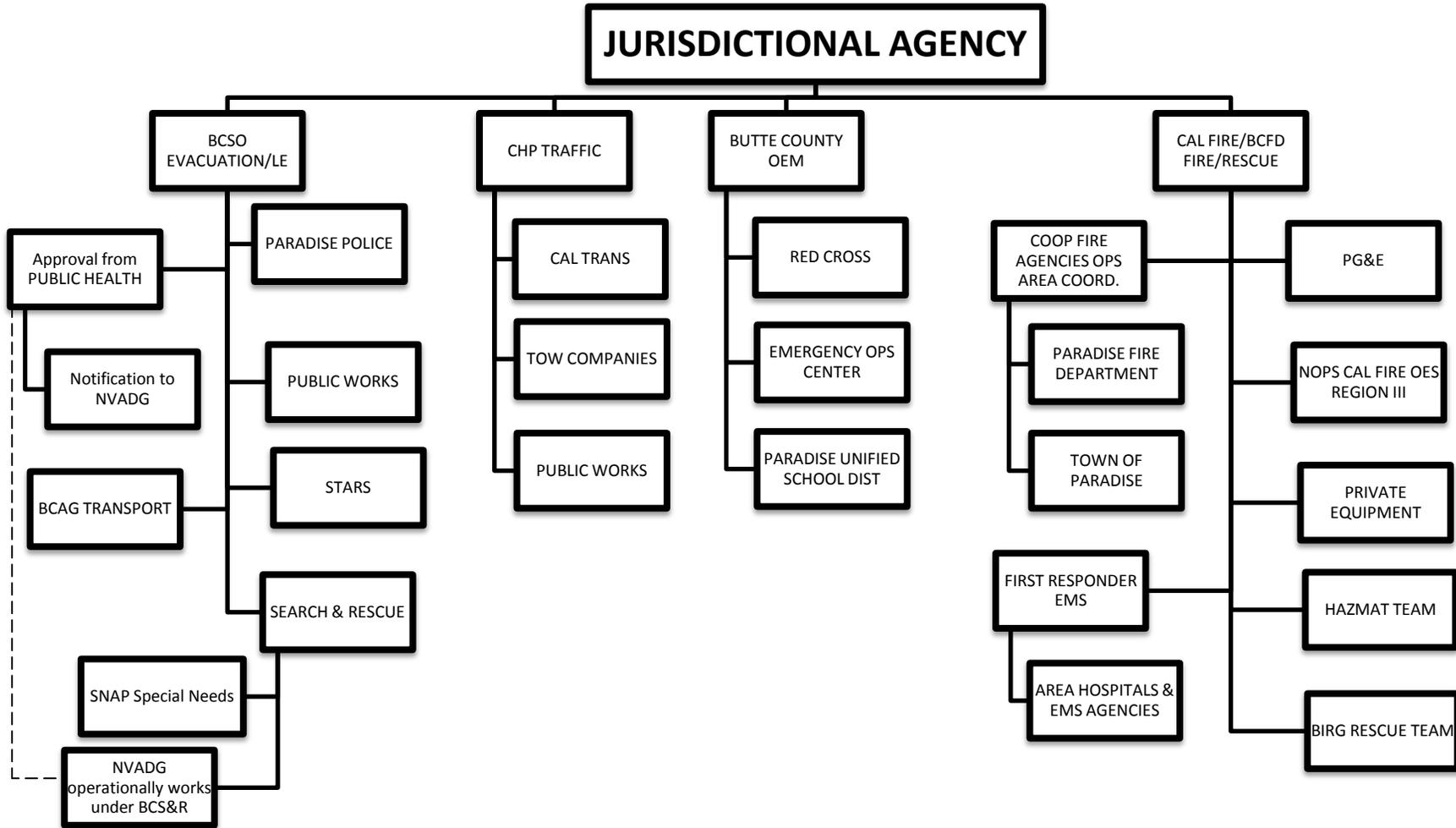
IF YOU CONSIDERED 1 THROUGH 9, THEN

- j. Fight fire aggressively, having provided for safety first.

“18 Situations that Shout ‘Watch Out’ ”

1. Fire not scouted and sized up.
2. In country not seen in daylight.
3. Safety zones and escape routes not identified.
4. Unfamiliar with weather and local factors influencing fire behavior.
5. Uninformed on strategy, tactics and hazards.
6. Instructions and assignments not clear.
7. No communication link with crew members or supervisors.
8. Constructing line without safe anchor point.
9. Building fire line downhill with fire below.
10. Attempting frontal assault on fire.
11. Unburned fuel between you and the fire.
12. Cannot see main fire, not in contact with anyone who can.
13. On a hillside where rolling material can ignite fuel below.
14. Weather is getting hotter and drier.
15. Wind increases and or changes direction.
16. Getting frequent spot fires across fire lines.
17. Terrain and fuels make escape to safety zones difficult.
18. Taking a nap near the fire line.

ATTACHMENT E NOTIFICATION FLOW CHART



ATTACHMENT F

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

ANSI	National standard developed to guide employers when selecting high visibility garments for workers exposed to traffic.
BCOEM	Butte County Office of Emergency Management
BCSO	Butte County Sheriffs Office
CAL-OSHA	California Occupational Safety and Health Administration
CHP	California Highway Patrol
CPD	Chico Police Department
EAP	Emergency Action Plan, a written plan that details how employees shall respond to a specified emergency, and necessary safety precautions.
EOC	Emergency Operation Center, normally located in Town Hall, at 5555 Skyway, 872-6136 for the PD desk
EVACUATION	Immediate Evacuation Order: Requires the immediate movement of people out of an affected area due to an imminent threat to life. (See Attachment A) Evacuation Warning: Alerts people in an affected area(s) of potential threat to life and property. (See Attachment A)
NFPA	National Fire Protection Agency
HARD CLOSURE	A road closure that is staffed by law enforcement.
IC	Incident Command/Incident Commander, usually a field location near the wildfire or incident, where all critical field operation decisions are made/Person in charge of the overall incident.
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System, a statewide system of organizing and managing responses to emergency incidents.
JIC	Joint Information Center
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
PPD	Paradise Police Department, 5595 Black Olive Drive, 872-6241
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment, such as fire resistant clothing, goggles, gloves, hardhats, etc.

PAP	Public Assembly Point, designated staging area for residents that are evacuated.
PHASED REENTRY	<p>A plan that is utilized to allow an orderly and coordinated restoration of services and repopulation of an evacuated area.</p> <p>PHASE A: Allows the reentry of agencies and groups that play a key role in restoring safe and normal operations in the impacted area.</p> <p>PHASE B: Allows for reentry of residents and business owners. (Consider requiring a pass or identification).</p> <p>PHASE C: Allows reentry of the public at large</p> <p>Per California Penal Code 409.5 Section D, any duly authorized member of the media cannot be excluded unless it is a declared crime scene, private property or, if by entering they become a public health hazard (in the event of a hazardous materials hot zone, for example).</p>
RFW	Red Flag Warning: Weather advisory issued by the Redding Interagency Fire Forecast unit, which indicates dangerous fire conditions, caused by a combination of high temperatures, low humidity, high winds and/or possibility of lightning and thunderstorms.
SOFT CLOSURE	Posted by signage only
STARS	Sheriff's Team of Active Retired Seniors
TOP	Town of Paradise
VIPS	Volunteers in Police Service

ATTACHMENT G

Wildland Fire Zone Assignments and Traffic Control Maps

All Zone Map Notes:

Magalia, Paradise Pines and the communities along Skyway from Pentz Rd., to Stirling City have been divided into 11 zones based on likely fire/disaster scenarios, geography, and population centers. The zones are shown in the maps and described as follows:

Powellton Zone:

The area north and west of Stirling City and north of the Skyway, including Powellton Rd from its starting point near DeSabra.

Stirling Zone:

The area, including Stirling City and terrain east and south of the community. Borders the Coutolenc zone on the west.

Lovelock Zone:

Area that includes the Skyway from Hupp-Coutolenc to the Powellton zone. Includes Toadtown Rd and the area between Powellton Rd and the Skyway. Also includes North portion of Coutolenc Rd and Doon Grade area.

North Firhaven Zone:

Area east of the Skyway from Hupp-Coutolenc Rd, south to Rosewood Dr. and bordered by Paradise Lake on the east.

South Firhaven Zone:

Area east of the Skyway, south of Rosewood Dr., includes all of the Firhaven residential area including Dogtown Rd. Bordered by the Magalia Reservoir to the east.

North Coutolenc Zone:

Area of Coutolenc Rd., from Hupp-Coutolenc at the north border, south to the intersection of Coutolenc and Doon Grade. Bordered by Paradise Lake on the west side.

South Coutolenc Zone:

Area along Coutolenc Rd., south the intersection of Coutolenc and Doon Grade to the intersection of Coutolenc Rd. and the Skyway.

Nimshew Zone:

Includes the area on the east side of Centerville canyon west of Centerville Rd. and follows Nimshew Rd and includes Colter Dr. and Carnegie Dr. area.

North Pines Zone:

North portion of Paradise Pines community, includes Wycliff Way, and Creston Rd and bordered to the south by Ponderosa Way.

South Pines Zone:

South portion of Paradise Pines community which includes Ponderosa Way, South Park Dr. and West Park Dr.

Old Magalia Zone:

Area bordered by the Magalia Reservoir to the north, (including the dam) Coutolenc Rd to the east, Bader Mine Rd to the southwest and includes the Old Magalia community.

The following maps highlight five likely fire scenarios and an evacuation and routing system to allow for the most orderly and efficient evacuation of the zones described above. Traffic Control Points have been designated with a red circle around a number. Each individual scenario map will describe which traffic control points need to be staffed and in what order.

The traffic control points are listed by number below.

1. Skyway at Pentz Rd.
2. Coutolenc Rd at Skyway.
3. South Park Dr at Skyway.
4. Ponderosa Way at Skyway.
5. Creston Rd. at Skyway.
6. Wycliff Way at Skyway.
7. Hollywood Rd at Skyway.
8. Woodward Rd at Skyway.
9. Rosewood at Skyway.
10. Colter Dr. at Skyway.
11. Steiffer Rd at Skyway.
12. Columbine Rd at Skyway.
13. Humbug Rd at Skyway.
14. North end of Coutolenc Rd at Skyway

Also note that the map legend is consistent throughout the individual maps and contains purple circles designating temporary public assembly areas. Blue circles with the letters EV inside designate stationary "Evacuation Route" signs and black circles with RC designate "Road Closed" signs. Red arrows show the direction of vehicle traffic. Orange diamonds with a "T" inside indicate locked gates on a road.

Fire stations indicated in white squares are numbered as follows:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 12 – 17984 Skyway, Stirling City | 31 – 15286 Skyway, Magalia |
| 13 – 7882 Quartz Street, Stirling City | 33 – 14164 Skyway, Magalia |
| 17 – 6640 Steiffer Road, Magalia | 35 – 1464 Forest Service Road, Paradise |
| 27 – 13330 Centerville Road, Butte Creek Canyon | |

ATTACHMENT H

ICS 205 Communications Plans

INCIDENT RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PLAN		1. Incident Name UPPER RIDGE LE/EVACUATION	2. Date/Time Prepared July 29, 2010	3. Operational Period Date/Time TBA	
4. Basic Radio Channel Utilization					
Radio Type/Cache	Channel	Function	Frequency/Tone	Assignment	Remarks
King NIFC	BOAR N	Evacuation Support	TX 155.1150W CTCSS:114.8 RX 151.4900W	BCSO Command Staff To BCSO dispatch	Support frequency to be used by evacuation command staff to order resources through the BCSO dispatch center. Not for fire control orders.
King NIFC					
King NIFC	LG LAW	Evacuation Command	TX 158.7750W CTCSS:88.5 RX 155.9400W	Evacuation Command Staff	Primary Command net to be assigned to BCSO command staff coordinating evacuations. Tone 088.5 Hz
King NIFC					
King NIFC	NALEMARS	Tactical	155.4750W	Evacuation Tactical	Primary Tac net to be assigned to law enforcement/evacuation field staff (Field deputies involved with evacuation)
King NIFC	BCSO 2	Tactical	155.9100W CTCSS:100.0	Evacuation Tactical	Secondary Tac net to be assigned to law enforcement/evacuation field staff (Field deputies involved with evacuation).
King NIFC	VTAC 1	Tactical	151.1375N	Evacuation Tactical	Interoperability channel, narrow band radio capable only.
King NIFC	VTAC 2	Tactical	154.4525N	Evacuation Tactical	Interoperability channel, narrow band radio capable only.
5. Prepared by (Communications Unit) David Hawks, Battalion Chief Oroville Emergency Command Center					

INCIDENT RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PLAN		1. Incident Name UPPER RIDGE FIRE/EMERGENCY OPERATIONS		2. Date/Time Prepared January 13, 2011		3. Operational Period Date/Time TBA	
4. Basic Radio Channel Utilization							
Radio Type/Cache	Channel	Function	Frequency/Tone	Assignment	Remarks		
King NIFC	Butte Support	Fire Control Incident Support	TX 159.0000, Tone 4 RX 154.4150	Fire Control Command Staff To ECC	Support frequency to be used by command staff to order resources through the Oroville ECC (Central Ordering Point). Tone 4 (Bald Mtn.), Tone 5 (Mt. St. John)		
King NIFC	CDF C7	Fire Control Command	TX 159.3900, Tone 2 RX 151.4600	Fire Control Command Staff	Primary Command net to be assigned to fire control command staff. Tone 2 (Bloomer).		
King NIFC	CDF C2	Fire Control Command	TX 159.3300, Tone 3 RX 151.2650	Fire Control Command Staff	Secondary Command net to be assigned to fire control command staff. Tone 3 (Bloomer)		
King NIFC	OES FIRE 2B	Fire Control Command	TX 159.1950, Tone 3 RX 154.2200	Fire Control Command Staff	Additional Command net to be assigned to fire control command staff. Tone 3 (Bloomer)		
King NIFC	CDF T 11	Fire Control Tactical	151.4450	Fire Control Division/Group	Primary Tac net to be assigned to a division/group assigned to fire control. Direct communication, talk-around		
King NIFC	White 3	Fire Control Tactical	154.2950	Fire Control Division/Group	Secondary Tac net to be assigned to a division/group assigned to fire control. Direct communication, talk-around		
King NIFC	CDF T 9	Fire Control Tactical	151.3850	Fire Control Division/Group	Additional Tac net to be assigned to a division/group assigned to fire control. Direct communication, talk-around		
King NIFC	White 2	Fire Control Tactical	154.2650	Fire Control Division/Group	Additional Tac net to be assigned to a division/group assigned to fire control. Direct communication, talk-around		
5. Prepared by (Communications Unit) David Hawks, Battalion Chief Oroville Emergency Command Center							

INCIDENT RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PLAN		1. Incident Name UPPER RIDGE TRAFFIC CONTROL		2. Date/Time Prepared July 29, 2010		3. Operational Period Date/Time TBA	
4. Basic Radio Channel Utilization							
Radio Type/Cache	Channel	Function	Frequency/Tone	Assignment	Remarks		
King NIFC	CHP Brown	Traffic Support	TX 42.40 RX 44.70	CHP Traffic Command Staff To CHP dispatch	Support frequency to be used by traffic command staff (CHP) to order resources through the CHP dispatch center. Not for fire control orders. CTCSS: 173.8.		
King NIFC							
King NIFC	CLEMARS 1	Traffic Command	154.9200W	Traffic Command Staff	Primary Command net to be assigned to CHP & PPD command staff coordinating traffic control. Note: there are no repeated frequencies available for a command net. CLEMARS 1 is a shared command and tac net for Traffic Units.		
King NIFC							
King NIFC	CLEMARS 1	Tactical for Traffic Control	154.9200W	Traffic Tactical for Upper Ridge	Primary Tac net to be assigned to traffic field staff within Upper Ridge (Field deputies & STARS involved with traffic control).		
King NIFC	BUT PW	Tactical for Traffic Control	TX 159.1200W RX 151.0550W	Traffic Tactical for Upper Ridge	Secondary Tac net to be assigned to traffic field staff within Upper Ridge (Field deputies involved with traffic control). Tone 9		
King NIFC	VTAC 3	Tactical for Traffic Control	158.7375N	Traffic Tactical for Upper Ridge	Interoperability channel, narrow band radio capable only.		
King NIFC	VTAC 4	Tactical for Traffic Control	159.4725N	Traffic Tactical for Upper Ridge	Interoperability channel, narrow band radio capable only.		
5. Prepared by (Communications Unit) David Hawks, Battalion Chief Oroville Emergency Command Center							

INCIDENT RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PLAN		1. Incident Name UPPER RIDGE MEDICAL		2. Date/Time Prepared July 29, 2010		3. Operational Period Date/Time TBA	
4. Basic Radio Channel Utilization							
Radio Type/Cache	Channel	Function	Frequency/Tone	Assignment	Remarks		
King NIFC	Med 1 First Responder	Medical Support	463.000 PL Tone 7	First Responder Command Staff to First Responder dispatch	Support frequency to be used by medical command staff to order resources through the First Responder dispatch center. Not for fire control orders. PL on tone 7		
King NIFC							
King NIFC	Med 3	Medical Command	463.050 PL Tone 3	Medical Command Staff	Primary Command net to be assigned to First Responder command staff coordinating medical. PL on tone 3		
King NIFC							
King NIFC	Med A Med B	Tactical	(A) 155.340 (B) 155.325	Medical Tactical	Primary Tac net to be assigned to medical field staff (Ambulance units involved with field EMS). Direct communication.		
King NIFC	BUT FIRE	Tactical	154.1900 PL Tone 100.0	Medical Tactical	Secondary Tac net to be assigned to field staff for interoperable communication between fire engines and ALS Ambulances.		
King NIFC	Calcord	Tactical	156.075	Medical Tactical Air ambulance	Additional Tac net to be assigned to air medic operations between field staff & air ambulance. Frequency assigned to multiple use with LE.		
King NIFC	VTAC 3	Tactical	158.7375N	Evacuation Tactical	Interoperability channel, narrow band radio capable only.		
5. Prepared by (Communications Unit) David Hawks, Battalion Chief Oroville Emergency Command Center							