

EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN FOR WILDLAND FIRE EVACUATIONS

**TOWN OF PARADISE
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY NO. 720,
ADOPTED AUGUST 13, 2002**



Table of Contents

	Page No.
Title Page	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
Regulatory Guidance	3
Potential Hazards	3
Personal Protective Equipment Required	4
Personal Protective Equipment Usage	4
Wildland Fire Preparation	5
Call-out Scenario	6
Job Assignments/Duties	7
Typical Sequence of Events	8-9
Communications Plan	10-13
Emergency Medical Treatment	13
Safety Issues	14-16
Scanner Operations	17
Post Evacuation Phase	18
Attachment A – Evacuation Goal and Objectives	19
Attachment B – Traffic Control Plan Strategy	20
Attachment C – Wildland Safety Orders	21
Attachment D – Watch Out Situations	22
Attachment E – Fire Hazard Area Map	23
Attachment F – Glossary and Definition of Terms	24
Attachment G – Wildland Fire Zone Assignments and Traffic Control Maps	

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1.0 INTRODUCTION:

The Town of Paradise is in a high wildland fire hazard area. During wildland fires, hundreds or even thousands of people may need to be evacuated in a very short time frame. This Emergency Action Plan will provide general guidance to all Public Works and Mutual Aid Employees on what the expected duties and responsibilities will be. In addition, this plan identifies the required Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) required to be used by employees.

The following procedures are not intended to predict the details of every situation. They must be supplemented with good judgement 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

3.0 POTENTIAL HAZARDS:

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
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

4.0 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIRED:

Fire resistant Wildland Suits, safety goggles, shroud and helmet
100% cotton shirts and pants, leather gloves, leather shoes
Flashlight and/or lighted traffic control wand, extra batteries
Radio (Personal Communication Device, Public Works Frequency 156.165)
High Visibility Jacket/vests
Fire Shelter

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 Paradise and/or 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 Flag¹ warnings, or called back to duty during wildfire events. Leather gloves shall be worn when outside of the pickup 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).

Radio (Personal Communication Device, Public Works Frequency 156.165) shall be available to all employees at all times during event. If 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 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 when outside of the fire impact area.

Sunscreen – for sunburn protection when not wearing fire gear.

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. The Fire Department and the Public Works Director will monitor these conditions. Red Flag notices will be communicated to all employees when announced by the appropriate weather officials.

During Red Flag Warnings, the Street Maintenance Division shall comply with the following procedures:

- ❑ All pickups and equipment to remain at least $\frac{3}{4}$ full of fuel.
- ❑ All appropriate evacuation route/road closed signage, barricades and cones shall be loaded into the emergency traffic control trailer at the corporation yard. The on-call worker shall have two barricades, two road closed signs, and 6 traffic cones in the on-call vehicle, to speed response to minor events.
- ❑ On-call worker shall take Town truck home on evenings and on weekends, to speed response.
- ❑ All trucks shall have a copy of the Wildland Fire Traffic Control Plans.
- ❑ All employees shall be familiar with the plans, goals and strategies.
- ❑ All portable radios to remain fully charged.
- ❑ All cell phones to remain fully charged.
- ❑ All pickups shall have at least one shovel.
- ❑ All pickups shall have a functional fire extinguisher.
- ❑ The on-call pickup shall carry an operational five-gallon hand water pump.
- ❑ The on-call worker shall have their assigned wildland fire gear available at all times.
- ❑ Every pickup shall have a supply of potable drinking water (one quart per person).
- ❑ Chainsaws and fuel/oil/repair kits/safety supplies shall be carried in the on-call truck.
- ❑ All Division workers will wear 100 % cotton shirts, pants and leather shoes when on duty, and when called back to duty.
- ❑ First Aid kits shall be reviewed and missing supplies replaced.
- ❑ Each worker should have a small supply of nutritional snacks available, in case he is required to remain at a traffic control location for an extended period of time.
- ❑ All equipment shall be stored so as to minimize the chance of it being burned by wildfire (both at the corporation yard and at staging).
- ❑ The 150-gallon mobile diesel tank shall be full and safely stored.
- ❑ The generator at Town Hall shall be full of fuel and operationally ready.

5.1 Call-out Scenario:

It is very likely that we will have no “warning” of the event prior to it happening. However, historically out of control wildfires have typically occurred during Red Flag fire conditions. It is likely that the initial notification will be by the Police Department Dispatch or by the Fire Department. Prior to arrival of the EOC team, the Police Department Watch Commanders or on-duty sergeants will make the evacuation zone assignment, and direct the traffic control operations.

During working hours, Engineering Division staff typically will hear the initial fire call, and within the first five to ten minutes we will know if the fire will be quickly knocked down. If the fire is not quickly controlled, we usually will have the zone assignment already made, the fire mapped, and be able to roll into traffic control operations quickly. Any fire call that is not immediately knocked down upon arrival of the Fire Department shall be relayed to the Public Works Supervisor (by dispatch, for information and planning only). Upon notification that evacuations/traffic control operations are required, the Supervisor will need to suspend current work projects and immediately proceed with the assigned traffic control plan evacuation/traffic control procedures. All road closures shall be directed by and coordinated with the Police Department Dispatch. All affected agencies such as CHP, BCSO, Butte County Public Works shall also be notified of the closures by the Police Dispatch.

After normal work hours and on weekends/holidays, with current Red Flag Warnings, Dispatch shall page the on-call worker if the Fire is not immediately contained. The on-call worker, once on scene, will prepare for traffic control operations, as directed by the Police Department. Dispatch shall call additional public works employees as required to maintain road closures. In addition, the Public Works Director and Public Works Supervisor shall also be notified of the event, the approximate magnitude, and the number of current road closures.

During non-working hours, our response will be significantly delayed. It is likely that it will take at least 30 to 40 minutes to initiate deployment of the traffic control signs and barricades, and likely close to an hour before a crew of 4 to 5 people can be put in place to move equipment to staging and begin traffic control operations. The EOC will likely take at least an hour to get the necessary employees in position to assume full operations. Until that time, the Police Department will have command and control of the traffic operations.

All employees are encouraged to pay attention to the 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. In general, off-duty Street Maintenance Division employees are encouraged to contact their supervisor or Police Dispatch if a wildland fire is spotted in or near to Paradise.

6.0 JOB ASSIGNMENTS/DUTIES:

Public Works Director:

- Advance Notification of Red Flag Conditions to Town Employees
- Mobilization of Personnel upon start of event
- Liaison with EOC and Police Department regarding road closures
- Assign and/or confirm evacuation zone assignment and make modifications to plan as appropriate.
- Record radio call numbers and monitor traffic control point radio traffic.
- Monitor Air-Tac, CDF, PFD, PPD and Tac radio channels for fire alerts/updates.
- 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).
- Request additional resources for traffic control cones, barricades, signs and advance warning signs.
- Personally monitor fire conditions by visual inspection and coordination with the fire command and report back to dispatch and the EOC.

Public Works Supervisor

- Coordinate incoming employees and make assignments, equip with radios and safety gear.
- Review safety of traffic control positions and assign safety zones for each (where each individual employee will go in case fire “burns over”).
- Maintain surveillance of wildfire and report to EOC and traffic control points.
- Notify EOC of any resource needs – i.e. signage, water, fuel, lights, etc.
- Coordinate staging of heavy equipment and dump trucks.
- Establish Public Works Staging Area
- Deal with incoming crew situations (assign new positions, etc.).
- Tracking of personnel locations and hours worked (for safety, timecard and FEMA reimbursement purposes).

Street Maintenance Worker 111

- Stage all resources and equipment at appropriate location.
- Insure all zone traffic control signs are placed correctly.
- Field review and modify signage/road closures as needed.

Street Maintenance Worker 11

- Occupy traffic control point, report all changes in conditions back to EOC, and maintain constant radio communication.

Street Maintenance Worker 1 & Mutual Aid Workers, VIP'S

- Occupy traffic control point, report all changes in conditions back to EOC, and maintain constant radio communication.

On-Call Worker

- During a predicted “Red Flag” event, the on-call worker will likely be the first on the scene, and will begin deployment of road closed and evacuation route signage.

7.0 TYPICAL SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

1. On-Call worker(s) will receive page, phone call or radio call from police dispatch – notification of fire and zone. EOC will likely be activated at the same time. If the fire is in or near Paradise Town limits, it is recommended that you install your wildland pants and jacket before you leave for the fire (you may not have time once you arrive on scene). Remember, 100% cotton clothes, and leather shoes and gloves are very important.
2. Notify Police dispatch once on scene and begin deploying signs. Set all signs at locations per the appropriate zones – do not activate “road closed” signs unless directed by Police Dispatch or EOC.
3. While deploying signs, use the flashing beacon on the pickup, as well as the emergency flashers. Set out a minimum of 6 cones at each traffic control intersection, as well as barricades/signs as indicated in the plans. Evacuation route signs should be stockpiled at the intersections as appropriate.
4. Install as many signs as possible, in approximate correlation to the priority number. Do not head into the main fire area unless requested by dispatch, and do not go into any area that you cannot see because of smoke and fire. Also avoid going into cul-de-sacs where you might get trapped by evacuating residents.
5. The city watch program, once launched, will call about 230 households per minute. This can transform a quiet peaceful street into a traffic nightmare in a matter of minutes. Do not get yourself caught on the wrong end of the street.
6. You may be requested to assist PD or other agency with traffic control or other emergency. Try to see if other incoming employees are available to assist, so that you can finish sign deployment.
7. It is important that we remain focused during these events. Our job is to move the maximum amount of people out of the fire area to safety. It is critical that we stay on task, and focus on safely moving traffic.
8. In general, traffic control points will be monitored from a nearby safe location from the pickup. This will allow the use of the pickup radio (conserving portable radio battery strength) as well as providing safety from embers and out of control traffic. If traffic starts to back up, and traffic flow can be improved by overriding stop signs or traffic signals, then traffic control personnel will be utilized.
9. Place a minimum of six traffic cones around your position in the intersection. Do not go out of the “cone zone” unless absolutely necessary. Always use a flashlight for night or work in smoke conditions, along with full fire gear and reflective vests. Also utilize vehicle 4-way flashers and orange strobe lights if available.
10. To set up road closures, start at the taper first, setting out cones. Once cones are set, then install barricades and signs. Placement of the truck (with the flashing beacon on) behind the cones and barricades will help

- convince motorists that the roadway is closed. Be careful to leave enough room for fire trucks and apparatus to easily pass through the intersection.
11. Always redirect traffic at an intersection where traffic can be routed down an alternative route. It is important to keep traffic moving.
 12. Do not stay in the intersection unless you are needed. If the intersection is flowing properly without input from you, back out of the way and monitor from the pickup. You are to control intersection operations only when required by traffic volumes, and the need to bypass stop signs and/or signals to increase intersection capacity.
 13. Always know where your intersection safety zone is, and how you will get there should the fire overrun your position. A wind driven fire can easily move faster than you can run, so your safety zone needs to be very close. Remember that first choice is to evacuate the area, then use a defensible structure, then a cleared area (inside your truck), and then last choice would be inside a portable fire shelter.
 14. The first several hours of an out-of-control wildfire will be very chaotic. Once the initial placement of signs and traffic control personnel has been completed, secondary high visibility advance notice signs (prepare to stop (C-36), or Flagger (C9A)) should be placed, starting on the highest speed roadways. In general, the signs should be placed at least 500 feet in advance of the road closure or the stopped traffic. Higher speed roadways such as lower Skyway should be moved to 1,000 feet in advance of the closure or stopped traffic. If not enough advance warning signs are immediately available, a resource request must be made through the EOC. In addition, if the situation will involve nighttime work, a resource request must be made for temporary lighting to properly illuminate the flagging station.
 15. Anytime you are driving in smoke conditions, the vehicle lights should be on, day or night, to increase visibility. When stopped, use 4-way flashers and orange strobe light to help motorists spot your vehicle.
 16. Make sure you have a functioning radio. The EOC and/or Public Works Supervisor may be able to warn you that the fire is “blowing up”, and give you advance notification to get into a safety zone.
 17. Do not take **any** chances. If you do not feel it is safe in your position, call the EOC and ask for reassignment to a new location out of the burn area. Our goal is to minimize civilian casualties, and to bring every one of our traffic control personnel back from this event alive and healthy.

8.0 COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

Callouts shall typically be either by telephone during after hours periods to the various employees, or by radio broadcast during working hours. The primary radio network shall be on the Public Works Frequency, 156.165, and shall utilize both vehicle mounted and portable radios. The current inventory of public works portable radios consist of 6 MT 1000's, and 4 HT 600's. Butte County has approximately 30 handheld radios, primarily Kenwood KT 260's, that are available during emergency events. These radios may need to be reprogrammed with the necessary frequencies, so a Day Wireless technician should be brought in on standby very early in the event. In addition, Butte County Emergency Services (Mike Madden) and CDF all have banks of radios that are available during emergencies. The Butte County radios also have three additional frequencies that may be useful during a major event, with an overload of radio traffic.

All Town Public Works radios (including base stations) should be tested on a regular basis, and before a **RED FLAG EVENT**. Any units needing repairs and/or replacement need to be identified before the units are put into operation.

Radio Channels are as follows:

	<u>Transmit Freq.</u>	<u>Receive Freq.</u>
1. Public Works	154.055	156.165
2. Paradise Police Dept	154.085	155.715
3. Clemars	154.920	154.920
4. Paradise Fire Dept.	156.015	153.950
5. Butte County Fire Dept.	154.190	154.190
6. White Fire Net	154.280	154.280
7. CDF	151.400	151.400
8. Butte Co. Public Works	151.050	151.050
9. Not used		
10 National Weather Service		162.550

These 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

<u>What To Do</u>	<u>Why To Do It</u>
I. LISTEN.	A To make sure your transmission won't interfere with another communication. B To be aware of other things going on.
II. THINK about what you will say before you transmit.	A To communicate your idea effectively. B To use only the air time needed and no more.
III. – MAKE THE CALL. Give:	A To be clear. B To be understood reliably on the first call.
a the call sign or identification of the station called.	C To use a procedure that is universally accepted.
b the words "THIS IS".	
c the call sign of identification of the calling station.	
IV. – COMMUNICATE Speak clearly.	A To be understood.
Plain English/no codes.	B To be fast.
Repeat back critical items for confirmation.	C To avoid confusion. D To be accurate.

V. USE PHONETICS

for:

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| a | Call signs. | A | To be clear. |
| b | Station identification. | B | To be accurate. |
| | | C | To be fast. |
| c | Spelling words and names that are easily understood. | D | To use a procedure that is universally accepted. |

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)

Employees must minimize the amount and length of transmissions, to conserve battery power and to avoid radio gridlock. 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 the public works channel.

Typical radio transmissions shall be as follows:

Unit No. _____, this is the EOC, report on conditions?

Unit No. _____, I have	No Smoke,	Light Smoke,	Heavy Smoke
	No fire,	Moderate Fire,	Extensive Fire
	No traffic,	Moderate Traffic,	Heavy Traffic

EOC copies.

In the event that evacuation of traffic control personnel is needed due to deteriorating fire conditions, the following radio message shall be broadcast to all units by the E.O.C. or the Supervisor in charge.

ATTENTION ALL UNITS: STAND BY FOR EVACUATION MESSAGE:

ALL TRAFFIC CONTROL UNITS IN THE VICINITY OF _____ ARE TO EVACUATE TO YOUR SAFETY ZONE IMMEDIATELY. I REPEAT, ALL TRAFFIC CONTROL UNITS IN THE VICINITY OF _____ ARE TO EVACUATE TO YOUR SAFETY ZONE IMMEDIATELY.

Individual units will then be called to confirm they received message, and that they are evacuating to their assigned safety zone.

8.1 PRIORITY CALLS

Normally all Division requests for resources (assistance, fuel, supplies, etc.) will be made through the EOC, on the Public Works Frequency or via cell phone to the EOC. Priority requests, such as immediate need for medical, Police or Fire Department assistance shall be made on the Police Department frequency (Channel No. 2) or through the 911 system.

8.2 EMERGENCY MEDICAL TREATMENT

Normally medical treatment for serious injuries will be obtained by dialing 911 or emergency radio communication. In critical situations, where extended response times are caused by traffic or fire conditions, patients may need to be transported by private vehicle. In those situations, at least two people should transport the patient (one driver, and one person trained in First Aid to monitor condition and/or provide first aid).

Emergency Room medical facilities are available at Feather River Hospital, located at 5974 Pentz Road.

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

9.0 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 (headache, upset stomach, confusion and impaired judgement). 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 (to increase 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 EOC 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 EOC or medical personnel if the symptoms of heat exhaustion, heat stroke or Carbon Monoxide Poisoning are experienced.*
- *The EOC will attempt to provide relief workers, so those workers are not kept on the lines 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 EOC 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 can not 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 harms 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.*

10.0 SCANNER OPERATIONS

During fire operations, at least one division employee (typically the Public Works Director or Public Works Supervisor) shall monitor the fire operations radio traffic, to insure that the division has the latest information. This monitoring, in conjunction with liaison activities at the Incident Command, should give us a very good idea of how the fire is behaving. Any pertinent information will be rebroadcast on the Public Works channel.

Additional Radio Channels that should be programmed into available scanner units are as follows:

Bank 1 – Primary

1. Paradise Public Works	156.165
2. Paradise Police Dept.	155.715
3. Paradise Fire Dept	153.950
4. Butte Co. Public Works	151.050
5. CDF	151.400

Bank 2 – Secondary Fire Operations

1. CDF 1	151.355
2. CDF 2	151.265
3. White Fire Net	154.280
4. White 2 Fire Net	154.265
5. White 3 Fire Net	154.295
6. CDF TAC 9	151.385
7. CDF TAC 11	151.445
8. CDF TAC 12	151.460
9. Butte Co. Fire Net	154.190
10. CAL-CORD	156.075
11. Butte Support	154.415

Bank 3 – Outside Police Agencies

1. BCSO	154.725
2. Chico PD	154.877

3. CHP

154.905

11.0 POST EVACUATION PHASE

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

1. Provide heavy equipment assistance to Fire Operations (when requested).
2. Re-open streets, by removal of debris, burned automobiles, etc. Priorities will be established in general conformance with the priority system set out in the Snow and Ice Plan (Arterial, then Collectors, then Residential).
3. Assist EOC with damage assessment and body recovery.
4. Assist Paradise Irrigation District with restoring hydrant service to all areas of Town (when requested).
5. Inventory and document (written and photographic evidence) of damaged streets, signals, and road signs.
6. Install temporary warning signs, street name signs, and barricades to replace missing signs and guardrails.
7. Assist Paradise Irrigation District with restoring water service to individual residences (when requested).
8. Perform temporary repairs to damaged road surfacing (public streets).
9. 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 as possible.

TRAFFIC CONTROL PLAN OBJECTIVES

1. Prevent people from entering the evacuation area and becoming an additional burden upon the road system.
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 with Butte County Sheriff's Office (BCSO), California Highway Patrol (CHP), Chico Police Department (CPD), Butte County Emergency Services (BCES) 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 Paradise Police Officers, VIP's, AM 1500 and the City Watch notification program.
9. Paradise Police Dept. Watch Commanders and/or On-Duty Sergeants will have initial command of traffic control operations.
10. 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).

ATTACHMENT B

TRAFFIC CONTROL PLAN STRATEGY

1. Start evacuation process very early, especially for children and non-ambulatory residents.
2. CHP to set up traffic control points at Bruce/Skyway, Neal/Hwy 99, Clark Road/Durham Dayton, and Pentz Road/Hwy 70. 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 PPD if necessary to relieve congestion in areas impacted by the approaching wildland fire.
4. Red Cross should set up Evacuation Centers early in the event.
5. Public Works shall 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. Establish temporary staging area for evacuees with pets {Red Cross to coordinate}
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 I.C.
10. Quickly establish a Liaison officer position at the Incident Command, to relay information to the Paradise Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

ATTACHMENT C

Wildland Fire “Safety Orders”

Fight fire aggressively, but provide for safety first.

Initiate all action based on current and expected fire behavior.

Recognize current weather conditions and obtain forecast.

Ensure instructions are given and understood.

Obtain current information on fire status.

Remain in communication with crew members, your supervisor, and adjoining forces.

Determine safety zones and escape routes.

Establish lookouts in potentially hazardous situations.

Retain control at all times.

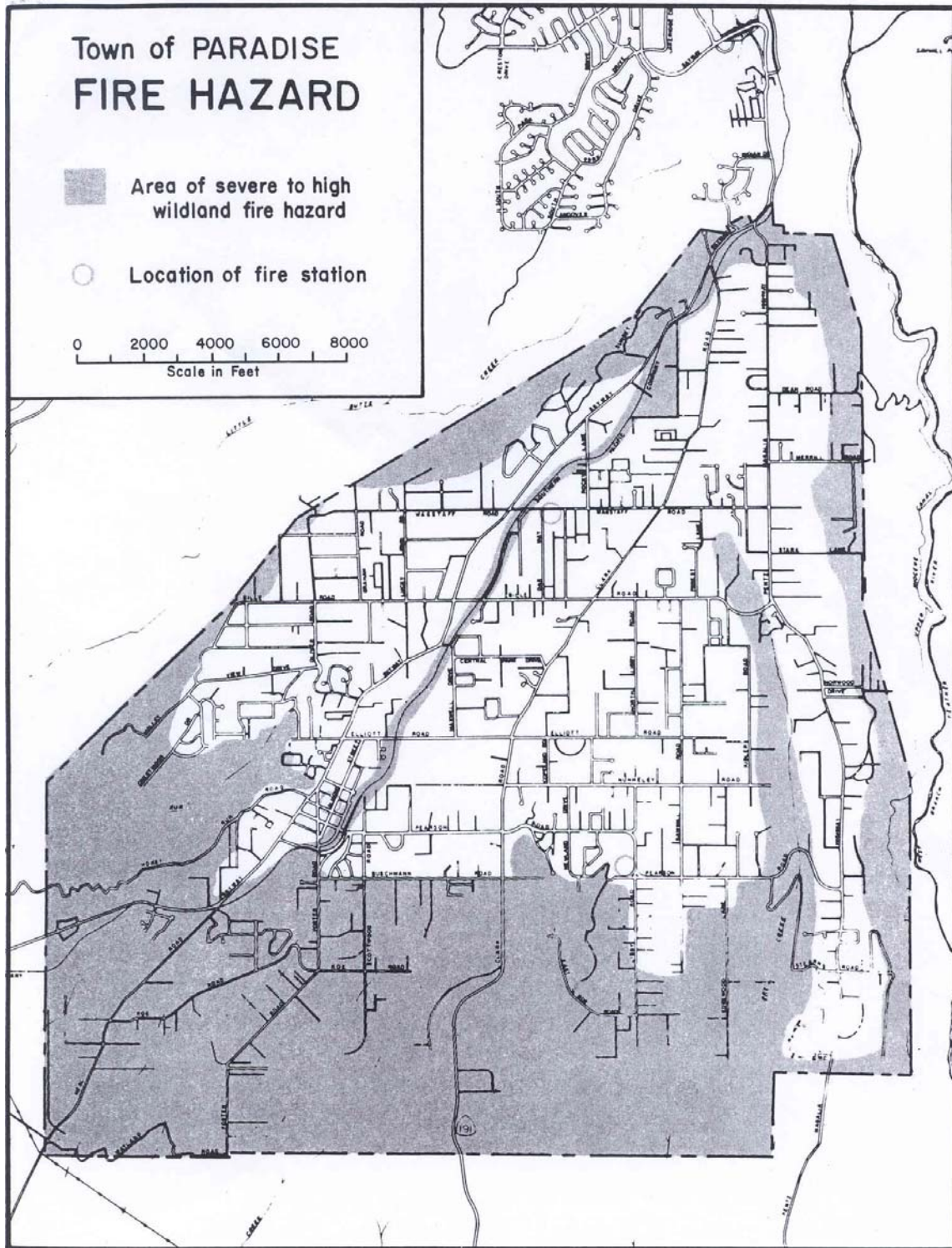
Stay alert, keep calm, think clearly and act decisively.

ATTACHMENT D

Wildland Fire “Watch Out” Situations

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.

EXHIBIT E



APPENDIX F
GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ACRONYMS

ANSI	National standard developed to guide employers when selecting high visibility garments for workers exposed to traffic.
BCES	Butte County Emergency Services
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 on the second floor of the Police Station, at 5595 Black Olive Drive, 872-6241
NFPA	National Fire Protection Agency
I.C.	Incident Command, usually a field location near the wildfire or incident, where all critical field operation decisions are made.
I.C.S.	Incident Command System, a statewide system of organizing and managing responses to emergency incidents.
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.
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 humidities, high winds and/or possibility of lighting and thunderstorms.
TOP	Town of Paradise
VIPS	Volunteers in Police Service