APPENDIX G – Pre-Attack Plan

LASSEN VOLCANIC NATIONAL PARK
FIRE MANAGEMENT OFFICE
PRE-ATTACK PLANNING PACKAGE

June 2020

Pre Attack Planning Package

Introduction

This packet was prepared to familiarize in coming resources with the Fire Organization at Lassen Volcanic National Park. This document contains information on local fuels, weather and fire behavior. Also, information on the management structure of the program, important contacts, suppression protocol, communications, logistical information and general area maps.

The Pre Attack Planning Package provides general information to the Fire Program at Lassen Volcanic National Park. It is up to the incoming resource to obtain detailed information, such as maps, incident briefings and logistical arrangements from the Fire Management Officer, Assistant Fire Management Officer or Duty Officer.

Firefighter safety is always the number one priority on any fire assignment. Fire resources and supervisors are expected to follow all agency and NWCG established safety policies and practices before engaging in any assignments.

Table of Contents

COMMAND
Fire Management Expectations
Briefing Checklists
Lassen Volcanic National Park Orientation
- Fuels
- Weather
- Topography
- Fire Behavior
- Energy Release Component
- Seasonal Trends

Pre Attack WFDSS
Pre-positioning needs
Delegation of Authority
Management constraints
Interagency agreements
Evacuation procedures
Structural protection needs
Closure procedures

OPERATIONS
Fire Weather Zones and Forecasts
Helispot, helibase locations
Flight routes, restrictions
Water sources
Control line locations
Natural barriers
Safety Zones
Staging area locations

PLANNING
Interagency Fire Operations

LOGISTICS
Radio operating Procedures
List of Radio Frequencies
Important Phone Numbers
Local Motels & Restaurants
Pocket Cards
ICP, Base Camp Locations

APPENDIX A: Red Lights and Siren Operating Plan

FIRE MANAGEMENT EXPECTATIONS

While working in Lassen Volcanic National Park, you will be held to the highest standard of performance, conduct, cooperation and professionalism. The following list of expectation will help you enjoy your assignment here and work well with the Park and its fire staff.

- Unless directed otherwise, normal duty day is 0930 to 1800 with a ½ hour lunch break.
- Work/Rest guidelines will be strictly adhered to -- 1 hour of rest for every two hours worked. Except for the first shift of an initial action, maximum shift length is 16 hours.
- Upon arrival at your assigned duty station, advise the local area duty officer of your length of time remaining for 14 day assignment, number of hours you have worked during your current shift, any special logistical needs, i.e. mechanical repairs, lodging requirements, etc.
- Crew Time Reports must be signed by your assigned supervisor and appropriate agency time sheets (i.e. OF-288) need to be approved by the Fire Business Manager before you leave.
- For crews, motel lodging is generally not provided, but camping facilities are.
- The Fire Management Officer, AFMO or Duty Officer will inform you of lodging and meal arrangements.
- Resources assigned to the Park are expected to spend standby duty time with physical fitness training, informal training, assisting with daily fire station maintenance and project work as directed by the AFMO or Duty Officer.
- While assigned to Lassen Volcanic National Park, remember you are representing the Park, your agency and the entire wildland fire service. You are expected to be courteous, cooperative and professional, during and after duty hours to the public, community and other agency cooperators. Misconduct will be dealt with appropriately.
- While on standby at either the Mineral or Manzanita Lake fire stations, you are expected to remain fire ready and in constant radio communications with dispatch.

Incident *BRIEFING* Checklist

1. INCIDENT SITUATION

- ☐ Fire Name, Location, Map Orientation, Resource Concerns
- ☐ Terrain Influences
- ☐ Fuel Type_____ and Conditions
  1-hr_____ 10-hr___ 1000-hr____% FM
- ☐ Fire Weather (Previous, Current, and Expected)
  Winds, RH, Temperature, etc.
- ☐ Fire Behavior
  Rate of Spread_____ Spread Direction_____
  Flame Length_____ Spotting Distance_____
  Aspect_____ Time of Day_____
  Alignment with Slope and Wind_____
  Ground Fire (Y) (N) Crown Fire (Y) (N)

2. MISSION/EXECUTION

- ☐ Command
  Incident Commander / Immediate Supervisor
- ☐ Commander's Intent
  Overall Strategy / Objectives
- ☐ Specific Tactical Assignments
- ☐ Contingency Plans

3. COMMUNICATIONS

- ☐ Communication Plan
  Tactical Command, Air-to-Ground Frequencies, Cell Phone Numbers, Park and Cooperators Radio Repeaters
- ☐ Check in Procedures
- ☐ Medivac Plan

4. SERVICE/SUPPORT

- ☐ Other Resources
  Working adjacent and those available to order Aviation Operations
- ☐ Logistics
  Transportation
  Supplies and Equipment

5. RISK MANAGEMENT

- ☐ Identify Known Hazards and Risks
- ☐ Identify Control Measures to Eliminate Hazards / Reduce Risk Anchor Point and LCES
- ☐ Identify Trigger Points for Disengagement / Re-evaluation of Operational Plan

QUESTIONS OR CONCERNS?

FIRE SAFETY BRIEFING CHECKLIST

_____ I/WE UNDERSTAND THAT THE SAFETY OF PERSONNEL AND THE PUBLIC IS THE MOST IMPORTANT PRIORITY IN LASSEN VOLCANIC NATIONAL PARK.

_____ Current fire weather forecast has been obtained or discussed (including weather trend, special conditions, i.e. drought).

_____ Assignment is CLEAR and UNDERSTOOD.

_____ Radio frequencies and procedures have been received.

_____ Standard dispatch procedures are understood.

_____ Immediate supervisor/contact person is known.

_____ Crew manifest turned into Fire Business Manager.

_____ Logistic arrangements are made and understood.

_____ Contact method for off shift is arranged with Duty Officer.

_____ Red Cards have been reviewed and personnel are qualified for assignments.

_____ Maps of the area or incident have been received as needed.

_____ Potential HAZARDS have been discussed.

_____ Park Pocket Cards have been reviewed.

When the briefing has been completed, sign and date. List all who attended from each crew. When completed, turn this page into the Fire Business Manager.

Briefing conducted by: _____ Date: _____

Briefing received by: _____ Date: _____

LASSEN VOLCANIC NATIONAL PARK ORIENTATION

Lassen Volcanic National Park was established by an Act of Congress on August 9, 1916 "for recreation purposes by the public and for the preservation from injury or spoliation of all timber, mineral deposits and natural curiosities or wonders within said park and their retention in their natural condition and… provide against the wanton destruction…" Incorporated into the park were Cinder Cone and Lassen Peak National Monuments, which were established by Presidential Proclamation, May 6, 1907, as part of the Lassen Peak Forest Reserve.

The park encompasses 107,170 acres of mountainous terrain at the southern end of the volcanic Cascade Mountain Range in northeastern California. Preserved within the park is the site of the most recent volcanic eruption in the continental United States, prior to the Mount Saint Helens eruption in May 1980. Lassen Peak is one of the largest plug dome volcanoes in the world. The park is unique in that it also preserves, in a relatively small geographic area, examples of the three other types of volcanoes recognized by geologists: shield volcanoes, composite volcanoes and cinder cones. Also within the park is the most extensive, intact network of geothermal resources west of Yellowstone National park, including outstanding examples of boiling springs, mud-pots, and fumaroles. The park preserves cinder cones, lava flows and other volcanic evidence, as well as areas of undisturbed forest, lakes and streams. Three biogeographic regions come together in the park: the southern Cascade Mountain Range, the northern Sierra Nevada Mountains and the Basin and Range Province.

VEGETATION/FUELS:

Lassen Volcanic National Park covers approximately 311 miles of the southernmost peaks of the Cascade Mountain range. Elevation in the park varies from 5302 ft at Warner Valley to 10,456 ft on Lassen Peak. Most of the park below 7,874 ft is forested, with the distribution of conifer species being strongly correlated with elevation (Parker 1991). Red fir (Abies magnifica) and lodgepole pine (Pinus contorta var. murrayana) dominate upper elevations (6890'to 7874'), whereas white fir (A. concolor) and Jeffrey pine (P. jeffreyi) are most abundant on lower slopes (<6890'). Distributions of these tree species vary considerable within individual forest types. Lodgepole pine can occur in nearly pure stands on the lower 1/3 of slopes. Stands dominated by mature White fir are also represented and are likely the result specific disturbance histories. Limited stands of mountain hemlock (Tsuga mertensiana) occur along the treeline >7874 ft.

Other minor vegetation communities occur in the park. Montane chaparral, in scatter stands, can be found at lower elevations and drier aspects. Dispersed within forest communities low stands of pinemat manzanita connect individual stands of red fir and lodgepole pine. Seasonally wet meadows are also common in valley bottoms, along streams and lake margins (White et al 1995).

Non-Native Vegetation

According to surveys completed in 2002, Lassen Volcanic National Park has been invaded by at least 49 species of non-native vascular plants. These non-native

populations are found throughout the park on approximately 10,000 acres (9% of land base) and are associated with areas that have experienced some form of site disturbance whether natural (e.g. soil erosion, intense fire) or human-caused (e.g. facility, trail and road construction) (Koenig 2004). The most wide-spread species include common plantain (Plantago major), dandelion (Taraxacum officinale), and Kentucky bluegrass (Poa pratensis ssp. pratensis).

There are no federally listed threatened and endangered plants that occur in Lassen Volcanic National Park. There are no state listed threatened or endangered plants either. The park is home to 24 special status species being tracked by park botanists and the California Native Plant Society (Koenig 2004). These species are often associated with aquatic or alpine habitats and are unlikely to experience fire events.

Fuel Characteristics

Within the timber litter fuel complex, most of the park's fuel types would fall under FBO fuel model 8 (1978 NFDRS fuel model H) consisting of closed canopy stands of short-needle conifer; and FBO fuel model 10 (1978 NFDRS fuel model G) which is short-needle conifer stands with heavy accumulations of dead/down material. Many of these stands are dominated by Lodgepole pine (Pinus contorta) and surface fuels may burn more readily than typical fuel model 10 examples. There is a smaller component of FBO fuel model 9 (1978 NFDRS fuel model U) where there are stands dominated by Jeffery pine (Pinus jefferyi). The remainder of the landscape is capture in FBO fuel models 2 (1978 NFDRS fuel model C) for the open pine stands with grass understory and FBO fuel model 5 (1978 NFDRS fuel model F) for areas of low shrub cover dominated by pinemate manzanita (Arctostaphylos nevadensis) or more developed montane chaparral including manzanita (Arctostaphylos patula), snowbrush ceanothus (Ceanothus velutinus), and bush chinquapin (Castanopsis sempervirens). Significant areas in the park have a low occurrence of surface fuels. Past disturbance and edaphic conditions can result in open stands of large diameter trees with little ability to sustain surface fire spread

WEATHER:

The weather in Lassen Volcanic National Park is typically characterized as having cool summers and cold winters. Mean annual high temperatures range from 21degrees F in winter to 81 degrees F during the summer months. Annual average precipitation as measured in Mineral is approximately 52 inches. The Park does experience higher levels, and most precipitation is in the form of snowfall which can be heavy (235 inches in 1978).

TOPOGRAPHY:

Topography in the Park varies greatly and is made up of rugged mountains on the west, reaching a maximum elevation of 10,457 feet on Lassen Peak. The eastern portion is a

lava plateau averaging 6.500 feet in elevation, while the southern portion is characterized by a deep cut valley exhibiting steep glaciated walls. The northern portion of the park is characterized by peaks and ridges of lava modified by over a hundred years of erosion.

FIRE BEHAVIOR:

A large percent of the timber litter fuels within Lassen Volcanic National Park consist of short needle pine, most commonly dominated by Lodgepole or Red Fir and are characterized by fuel model 8 or 10 if heavy dead and down material exist. Under closed canopy stands where there is surface litter fire behavior is usually represented by slow burning ground fires with low flame heights. In fuel model 8 there may be occasional flare ups from a jackpot of fuel and an occasional individual tree torch where latter fuels exist which could result in some intermittent short range spotting. Fuel model 10 will generally exhibit many of the same characteristics as FM 8 however, due to the increased quantities of dead and down material fires burn in the surface and ground fuels with greater intensity than FM 8. The increased fuel availability and intensity contribute to more frequent individual tree torching and occasional group tree torching. If wind and slope align there may also be potential for a small crown run. This fuel model will also display subsequent short range spotting as a result of the increased activity.

A smaller portion of the timber litter group can be characterized as fuel model 9. It consists of stands that are mostly dominated by Jeffery pine. Fire behavior is defined by higher flame heights and increased rates of spread through the surface litter. This fuel model will also exhibit possible individual tree torching, short range spotting and some crown fire activity if there are considerable concentrations of dead/down material.

The rest of Lassen Volcanic National Parks landscape can be classified in the grass and shrub group as fuel models 2 and 5. Fires in these fuel models are usually surface fires that spread through the herbaceous fuels and surface litter. Fire intensities may very depending on site specific accumulations of fuel and live to dead ratio in the shrub layer. Rates of spread will generally be low to moderate unless wind and slope align which could result in a fast moving surface fire with occasional torching and spotting if an overstory is present and ladder fuels exist.

Much of the park has little to no surface fuels and can be characterized by jackpots or small accumulations of large diameter material. The main mechanism for fire spread is through spotting. During years of drought when indices have reached critical levels long range spotting has occurred up to 1.5 miles ahead of the main fire. Fires have also made significant runs of greater than 800 acres in a single day.

ENERGY RELEASE COMPONENT

ERC is the potential available energy (BTU) released per unit area in the flaming zone of a fire. It is dependent on fuel characteristics (loading, compactness, arrangement, etc.) heat of combustion and mineral content. Day to day variations of ERC is caused by moisture content of 1, 10, 100 and 1000hr fuel classes. ERC traces the seasonal trends of

fire danger better than any other indices in this fuel type and is the least responsive to short period fluctuations in fire danger,

Lassen Volcanic National Park uses Energy Release Component (ERC) as the key variable for establishment of staffing classes. The ERC's listed below have been calculated according to analysis of 42 years of weather collected at the Manzanita Lake RAWS from 1962 through 2004, data is on file in the Lassen Volcanic National Park fire management office

SC	Adjective Rating	Percentile	Energy Release Component
1	Low		0-37
2	Moderate		38-47
3	High		48-61
4	Very High	90	62-70
5	Extreme	97	71+

SEASONAL TRENDS

The typical fire season for the park occurs between July 10 and October 15 of each year, based on an historical fire weather analysis with data collected from the Manzanita Lake and Chester RAWS and individual fire incident reports dating back to 1961. The highest incidence of lightening occurs during this time period, along with the highest mean daytime temperatures and lowest mean daytime relative humidity's. Before and after these dates, fuel moistures and persistent snowpack reduce the burning indices to near zero.

PRE ATTACK WFDSS

Preplanned WFDSS components are on file in Lassen Volcanic National Parks Fire Management office.

PRE POSITION NEEDS

Lassen Volcanic National Park will generally pre-position resources when weather services predict a (LAL) of 3 or greater, Red Flag Warning, Fire Weather Watch, when fire danger is extreme or during periods of high visitation when the potential for human caused ignition is great.

The Fire Management Officer or Duty Officer may pre-position resources when a quick response is required to implement the appropriate response for potential natural or human caused ignitions. Pre-positioning will generally occur along main park road, on the north side of the park at Manzanita or Butte Lake, on the south side of the park at Juniper Lake or in Warner Valley. The exact location, number and kind of resource to

be pre-positioned will be dependant on the potential for new ignitions either natural or human caused, expected fire behavior and weather service predictions.

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

Sample Delegations of Authority have been developed and are on file in the Lassen Volcanic National Park fire management office.

MANAGEMENT CONSTRAINTS

LAVO is a park managed for wilderness values and all fire management activities within the designated Wilderness Area will employ the lowest impact approach based upon a Minimum Requirement and Minimum Tool Determination. Incident Commanders should be familiar with the Mitigation Matrix on pg 14 of the FONSI located in the Fire Management Plan. All fire management activities within the Wilderness Area will follow established Minimum Impact Suppression Tactic (MIST) guidelines.

Access to most back country areas of the park is limited to existing paved roads within the front country and some improved gravel roads on the adjoining National Forests. Approximately 160 miles of recreational trails and former fire patrol roads occur in the backcountry, forming a network from which fires can be accessed and controlled.

Water sources are very limited in the park and are generally associated with a few large lakes. A list of available water sources/dip site locations can be found as figure 4.1 in the Fire Management Plan and may be available upon request. Current restrictions are limited to double dipping. Aviation resources should not dip out of more then one water source during the same mission. All potential new water sources must be approved by the Resource Advisor.

For some portions of the park, smoke impacts to local communities is a great concern. Smoke management plans will be developed for all prescribed fires and conditions monitored closely. Undesirable smoke impacts could warrant a change in management objectives for both prescribed fires and wildlfires.

INTERAGENCY AGREEMENTS

Lassen Volcanic National Park has a number of active agreements with local, county, state and federal cooperators. These agreements are essential to provide for a collaborated effort in the management of any planned or unplanned incident related to the protection of life, property and natural or cultural resources and general program support.

Most important to the purpose of this document is the Five Party Agreement, the Manzanita Lake Interagency Agreement, and agreements with both Tehema and Shasta counties. The Five Party agreement is between the State of California, Office of Emergency Services; State of California, Department of Forestry and Fire Protection; Pacific Southwest Region, USDA Forest Service; USDI Bureau of Land Management, California State Office; and USDI National Park Service, Pacific West Region for

effective and efficient exchange of protection area responsibilities and emergency apparatus or personnel (local responsibility area is not part of this agreement).

The Manzanita Lake Interagency Agreement is between the USDI National Park Service, Lassen Volcanic National Park and the USDA Forest Service, Lassen National Forest. It describes responsibilities and outlines the support that each agency is required to provide for implementation of an interagency station.

Both the Tehema and Shasta county agreements are for automatic aid to all risk incidents within and adjacent to the park.

A copy of all cooperative agreements that Lassen Volcanic National Park is currently engaged in can be found on file in the Fire Management office.

EVACUATION PROCEDURES

In the event that park officials needed to evacuate an area with in its jurisdictional boundaries an ICS organization would be developed. The size and complexity of the incident would dictate the type of organization required to safely execute an evacuation. Generally an evacuation would be implemented by the ranger division but may require the cooperation of all divisions for efficient and effective operations. If an evacuation of the Drakesbad area was not safe due to limited access and egress there is a large wet meadow that could be used as an adequate safety zone. For more information refer to Lassen Volcanic National Park Emergency Operations Plan located on file in the fire management office.

STRUCTURAL PROTECTION NEEDS

Lassen Volcanic National Park has a diverse list of improvements/structures within its jurisdictional boundaries that must be mitigated during management of wildland fires.

Areas with in Lassen Volcanic National Park that contain improvements or values at risk include:

Mineral Headquarters	T29N, R5E, S25 and 26
Manzanita Lake	T31N, R4E, S18
Drakesbad	T30N, R5E, S22
Butte Lake	T31N, R6E, S9 and 10
Summit Lake	T34N, R5E, S4
Juniper Lake	T33N, R5E, S15
Southwest Area	T30N, R4E, S27 and 28
Hat Creek	T34N, R4E, S17
Warner Valley	T31N, R5E, S23
Horseshoe Lake	T33N, R6E, S8
Twin Lakes	T35N, R5E, S25
Mt. Harkness	T30N, R6E, S27
Reflection Lake	T31N, R4E, S18
Bumpass Hell	T30N, R4E, S18

Devastated Area	T31N, R4E, S24
Kings Creek	T30N, R5E, S18

A comprehensive list of values at risk within each of these areas is attached to the back of this document.

In the event that a fire was to escape initial management action and require the implementation of mitigation measures to prevent loss, values and improvements can be broken into two categories, those requiring little to no action and those requiring moderate to extensive mitigation.

Values and improvements at Mt. Harkness, Bumpass Hell, Reflection Lake, Devastated Area and Kings Creek would require little to no mitigation action due to there location, proximity to adjacent fuels, or construction material. Mitigation measures that may be implemented could include but may not be limited to the application of foam, surfactants, structure protection wrap prior to the passing flame front or fuels treatment around and adjacent to improvements and values.

Mitigation measures to prevent the loss of values and improvements at Mineral Headquarters, Manzanita Lake, Drakesbad, Butte Lake, Summit Lake, Juniper Lake, Hat Creek, Warner Valley, Horseshoe Lake and Twin Lakes would require moderate to extensive actions. In some cases the values and improvements that may be at risk in these areas could be privately owned and include seasonal or permanent residence. Mitigation measures include but may not be limited to the deployment of structure protection groups which could consist of hand crews, engines, water tenders other equipment and the implementation of protection/mitigation plans. The protection/mitigation plan to be implemented would be specific to the value or improvement at risk, its location and may include the treatment or modification of fuels around and adjacent to the value, the use of pumps, hose lays, sprinklers, foam or surfactants, structure protection wrap, and the implementation of burn out operations.

CLOSURE PROCEDURES

In the event that conditions within Lassen Volcanic National Park become unsafe for visitors, fire fighters, contractors or park staff an emergency closure may be implemented. All closures will be implemented with the development of an ICS organization. Closures would generally be based on defined geographical locations at or with in park boundaries and could consist of but may not be limited to trails, roads, camping, recreation, day use areas or the entire park.

A closure order may be initiated by the park superintendent, management staff or an incident commander. Depending on the scope of the closure it may require full cooperation of incident personnel, park staff, federal, state and local cooperators.

If an emergency closure is required for an incident the incident commander has the authority to institute the closure for the duration of an operational period. In this instance all closure responsibilities and activities during the operational period would befall the Incident Commander. To institute or extend a closure beyond one operational

period the Incident Commander would need approval from the park management staff or superintendent. When road closures are implemented refer to Superintendents order #3 "Road Closures" and the parks Emergency Operations Plan for specific policy and associated procedures.

FIRE WEATHER FORECASTS

The National Weather Service provides Fire weather forecasting for Lassen Volcanic National Park out of Sacramento, Reno and Redding. Redding Fire Weather Center (in the predictive services section of the Northern California GACC) provides a daily fire weather and fire danger discussion that consolidates National Weather Service forecasts into one product. This is the forecast that will be broadcast to field units. These forecasts are based on "Predictive Service Areas".

The forecast for Lassen Volcanic National Park (zone 268) and other predictive service products can be viewed on the web at:
http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/firewx/cafw/northeccda.php

It is standard procedure for SIFC Dispatch to broadcast the fire weather forecast twice a day at approximately 1000 hours and 1630 hours. Special watches and warnings may also be broadcast at any time.

The Redding Interagency Fire Weather and Forecasting Unit at the Northern California Geographic Coordination Center in Redding, provide additional forecasting services

STAGING AREA LOCATIONS

Lassen Volcanic National Park has the ability to stage resources in many different locations. These locations can be broken down into:

Primary locations – These are large areas that can accommodate multiple resources, one to two strike teams or task forces. (Multiple engines, crews, equipment and vehicles)

Secondary locations – These are smaller areas that can not accommodate multiple resources, but can still sufficiently provide for one or two single resources (one engine, one crew, etc.)

The Primary locations are located at:

1) Southwest Visitor Center parking lot – This parking lot is located just inside the southwest entrance to the park. It has the ability to hold a large number of engines, crews, and vehicles. It also has the ability to provide for helicopter operations.
2) Lassen Peak parking lot – This lot is along the main park road, approximately 7 miles inside the southwest entrance also has the ability to hold multiple resources at once. This lot also has room for helicopter operations

3) Loomis Museum – This lot is located 1 mile inside the park from the entrance at Manzanita Lake. This lot also has the ability to hold multiple resources.

The Secondary locations are located at:

1) Bumpass Hell parking lot – This lot is located approximately 6 miles inside the southwest entrance of the park. This lot is not as large as the others, but is the biggest of the secondary locations.
2) Summit Lake campgrounds – This Area is located approximately 15 miles inside the southwest entrance.
3) Devastated Area – This lot is located approximately 10 miles inside the park from the entrance at Manzanita Lake.
4) Butte Lake campground – This area is located 6 miles off of Highway 44 in the NE corner of the park.
5) Juniper Lake campground – This area is located approximately 15 miles north of Chester, Ca.
6) Warner Valley area – Located approximately 20 miles northwest of Chester, Ca.

INTERAGENCY FIRE OPERATIONS:

Lassen Volcanic National Park is a cooperative member of an interagency dispatch center Susanville Interagency Fire Center (SIFC). As such, fire resources assigned to the Park can expect to be part of initial attack dispatched to incidents in the Park, Lassen National Forest, BLM and local CalFire Units. Procedures for dispatch to incidents on the Park and other agencies are described in the Radio Operating & Dispatch Procedures" section of this package.

RADIO OPERATING & DISPATCH PROCEDURES

The prime purpose of having standardized radio operating procedures is to reduce net congestion, and provide a rapid means of positive communication. With numerous radios using the same frequencies it is important that strict discipline and procedures be followed. This is necessary to facilitate emergency traffic.

The most important part of net discipline is short – clear messages. Think your message through before starting your transmission. Keep superficial conversation to a minimum. When you are being called, be ready to write down the message.

For transmitting messages, depress the push to talk button and delay speaking for 1-2 seconds to allow mountain top repeaters to open. Messages should not exceed 30 seconds. If they do, break your transmission after 30 seconds with the work BREAK. Allow 10-15 seconds before resuming your transmission and this will allow any emergency traffic to access the net. Speak normally, and hold the microphone about 1-2" form the lips. Say numbers and letters slowly and clearly.

Normal Radio Transmissions

Transmissions should follow a prescribed format. They should begin by identifying the person/station the message is directed to, then identifying the message originator.

When you are called, answer with your identifier or last name. When you have received and understood the message, acknowledge it and give your identifier or call sign to sign off. This will indicate to others that you have completed your business.

Be concise! Listen before transmitting to avoid cutting in on another conversation. When calling in routine traffic, give the complete transmission all at one time. For example: "Susanville, Engine 76 in quarters, Mineral". SIFC can acknowledge with the time and call sign.

Remember to be CLEAR, CONCISE, COMPLETE, AND PROFESSIONAL

The call sign for SIFC is "Susanville".

Important Radio Transmissions

Morning Staffing is conducted approximately at 1000 hours. The Park Duty Officer or designated personnel will report the parks daily staffing to SIFC via email prior to the 1000 hours report out.

Daily Fire Weather Forecasts – occur at approximately 1030 and 1600 every day of fire season. Crews and resources should listen carefully to these reports and possibly conduct special internal briefing based on the forecasts.

Fire Danger and Dispatch Levels – actual levels are reported at approximately 1445 and predicted levels for the following day re reported at 1600 following the fire weather forecast.

Alert Tones – a two tone alert is used for general information, weather gathering, forecasts, radio net control, instructions, report of fire conditions, or non-emergency messages requiring action or immediate dissemination. A three alert tone is used for emergency dispatch actions, normally requiring a code 3 response.

Dispatch Procedures

For dispatching fire stations CALFIRE uses the group quick call during the day and the individual quick call or telephone at night. BLM, LNF AND LNP use the alert tone during the day and telephone at night.

Initial Action Dispatches – on SIFC, a pre-alert of three tones followed by the incident type and location is given. This is to allow units to determine the incident location and begin to silently respond if it is in their responsibility area. After 3 alert tones & a preannouncement of the incident type and general location, SIFC will come back on the air with the dispatch. They will list resources to respond, location and announce the command and tactical nets assigned to the incident.

Responding units should immediately switch to the assigned command frequency and wait until SIFC asks for check-back. They will read off each units radio identifier and then the units should reply that they are responding.

Until ground resources assume command of an incident, the Dispatcher is the Incident Commander. If Air Attack arrives first, they will assume the IC role until a qualified ground unit arrives. The first qualified person reaching the incident will immediately take over the Incident Commanders duties until relieved. The dispatcher will give the Incident Commander full information of personnel and equipment en-route to the incident and the approximate time of arrival. From this point on, the dispatcher will assume a support role and fill any needs that the Incident Commander may have to help meet incident objectives.

Reporting of Incidents

SIFC operates in the central dispatch mode. All incidents are reported directly to the Center for action. SIFC can be reached by radio year-round, day or night, by calling "Susanville", and/or calling the business phone number (530)257-5575.

Lightning Plan

Lightning is the major source of fire activity through out the SIFC area. Often lighting storms produce multiple fires in a short period of time throughout multiple agency jurisdictions. Some of these fires can become major incidents on more than one agency. With four agencies operating out of one dispatch center, dispatchers and field units can get overwhelmed quickly. To handle this rapid increase in business, SIFC operates under a "Lightning Plan". The plan standardizes how all of the SIFC agencies operate in initial attack for multiple lightning fires. When a lightning fire develops into a major incident, it is removed from the lightning plan and treated as a separate incident.

Activation of the Lightning Plan occurs when one or more of the following conditions exist:

1. Down strikes or eminent lighting is predicted on any of the SIFC direct protection areas.
2. Report of one or more lightning fires on any of the SIFC direct protection areas.
3. There are severe resource shortages with eminent lightning.

SIFC will notify all field units by radio broadcast of activation of the lightning plan.

Under the lightning plan, normal dispatching of resources to fires will be modified because there are usually multiple starts, and resources are in short supply. A single ground resource will be sent to each fire, and if available an air resource. This dispatch can be modified at the Duty Officer's request.

If the situation dictates (usually multiple fires in a single area of influence), Lightning Coordination Areas (LCAs) will be established. These are delineated by Field Office, Ranger District, CALFIRE Battalion boundaries or the Park boundary. In this scenario, each LCA has a designated Incident Commander who is responsible for the operational action on all wildfires in his/her LCA. In addition, the IC is responsible for all of the logistical support for resources assigned to the LCA. LCAs may develop a small incident command team to help manage LCA activities.

Under LCA operations, it is very important to remember that all fires must be reported to SIFC. SIFC will then hand the fires off to the LCA for the appropriate management response and necessary follow-up. Resources will be dispatched by the LCA IC, and

those resources will direct all radio traffic to the LCA. Only contact SIFC to report new fires, or in emergency situations if the LCA cannot be reached.

Deactivation of LCA operations will be done by the LCA, IC or SIFC. This action will be announced to all units by radio.

LNP FIRE GROUP TONE SELECT

CH.	GROUP 2	BW	Rx	Tx	Rx CG	Tx CG	Tone
1	LNP TRNR	N	169.8125	163.0250			T-1
2	LNP TBLE	N	172.4625	165.6000			T-2
3	LNP WPRS	N	172.4375	166.3375			T-3
4	LNP HARK	N	169.7875	164.1625			T-4
5	LNF RPTS	N	173.1875	164.8000			T-5
6	LNF ADMIN	N	169.9500	164.9125			T-6
7	LNP TAC	N	163.7125	163.7125			T-7
8	GEN USE	N	168.6125	168.6125			T-8
9	NIFC 2	N	168.2000	168.2000			T-9
10	R5 TAC 4	N	166.5500	166.5500			T-10
11	R5 TAC 5	N	167.1125	167.1125			T-11
12	LNF PROJ	N	168.6625	168.6625			T-12
13	A/G 43	N	167.6000	167.6000			T-13
14	A/G 08	N	166.8750	166.8750			T-14
15	TGU LOCL	N	151.3700	159.2850			T-15
16	CALCORD	N	156.0750	156.0750			T-16

USE TONE 1 (110.9) for RX and TX WITH ALL LNP REPEATER CHANNELS

LASSEN VOLCANIC NATIONAL PARK
ORGANIZATION AND PHONE NUMBERS

Name	Position	Work #	Cell #
-- Fire Staff			
Mike Klimek	Fire Management Officer	530-595-X6161	530-604-4720
Dan Ostmann	Assistant Fire Management Officer	X6160	530-200-2885
Vacant	Fire Operations Specialist	X6165	530-200-1128
Anna Mateljak	Fire Program Assistant	X6162	530-200-2164
Vacant	Eng Captain-Mineral E76	X6165	
Vacant	Eng Operator-Mineral E 76	x6166	
Brandon Tatlow	Eng Captain-Manzanita Lake	X6172	
-- LNP Staff			
Jim Richardson	Superintendent	X6101	
John Fish	Chief Ranger	X6150	530-604-6415
Marlon Avantyr	Administrative Officer	X6110	
Jason Mateljak	Chief Resource Mgt	X6180	
Kevin Sweeney	Chief Interp & Education	X6130	
Gary Mott	Chief of Maintenance	X6220	
-- Regional Office			
Robin Wills	Regional FMO	415-203-7162	
Mike Mitton	Deputy Regional FMO-Suppression		415-990-1370
Tom Garcia	Deputy Regional FMO-Fuels		530-604-4720
Bob Rivelle	Regional Budget Analyst		707-498-1761
Shawn Compton	DOI coordinator @ North Ops	916-205-5033	N/A
-- Lassen NF			
Vacant	Forest FMO		
Dustan Mueller	Assiant Forest FMO	530-252-6631	530-310-3503
Vacant	Fire/Fuels Officer	530-252-6633	530-310-3545
Nick Bunch	Almanor District FMO	530-258-5180	530-927-8143
Shannon Prather	Hat Creek District FMO	530-5956173	530-768-4590
Dan Varney	Eagle Lake District FMO	530-252-5830	530-310-3250
Brian Rodgers	Aviation Officer	530-258-5106	
-- BLM-Susanville			
Walter Herzog	NORCAL BLM FMO	530-252-5368	530-310-3209
Albert Savage	NORCAL BLM AFMO	530-257-4831	
-- SIFC			
Vacant	BLM Center Manager	530-257-5575	
Vacant	Forest Service Center Manager	530-257-5575	

EMERGENCY SERVICES

POLICE DEPARTMENTS:

Redbluff Police Department:

Emergency	530-527-3131
Dispatch	530-527-3132
Administration	530-527-8282

Susanville Police Department

Emergency	911
Dispatch	530-257-2171
Administration	530-257-5603

Redding Police Department:

Emergency	530-245-6565 or 911
Dispatch	530-225-4564
Administration	530-225-4200

SHERIFF:

Tehama County:

Emergency	530-529-7900
Dispatch	530-529-7900
Business	530-529-7900

Lassen County:

Emergency	530-251-8011
Dispatch	530-257-6121
Administration	530-251-8333

Shasta County:

Emergency	530-245-6165
Dispatch	
Administration	530-225-5561

Plumas County:

Emergency	911
Dispatch	530-283-6300
Administration	530-283-6375

Chester Substation: 530-258-3111

CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL:

CHP Redbluff:

Administration	530-527-2034

CHP Redding:

Administration	530-242-3200

CHP Susanville:

Administration	530-257-2191

CHP Burney Office 530-335-4581

FIRE DEPARTMENTS:

Redbluff Fire Department:
Emergency 530-527-1125
Business 530-527-1126

CALFIRE Redbluff Fire Station
Emergency 911
Business 530-528-5199

Chester Fire Protection District
Emergency 911
Business 530-258-3456

Susanville Fire Department
Emergency 530-257-5152
Business 530-257-5152

Burney Fire Department
Emergency 911
Business 530-335-2212

Hat Creek Fire Department
Emergency 911

Mineral Fire Department
Emergency 911
Business 530-595-3311

Old Station VFD
Emergency 911
Business 530-335-7111

Shingletown VFD
Emergency 911
Business 530-474-3914

Shasta-Trinity CALFIRE
Business 530-225-2418

Shingletown CALFIRE Station
Business 530-474-3115

CALFIRE Inmate Camps:

Ishi Conservation Camp
Business 530-597-2352

Sugar Pine Conservation Camp
Business 530-472-3121

Antelope Conservation Camp
Business 530-257-2295

Devils Garden Conservation Camp
Business 530-233-3634

HOSPITALS:

- **Lassen Community Hospital** 257-777-3560
  Hospital Lane Susanville
- **Seneca Healthcare District** 530-258-2151
  130 Brentwood Drive, Chester
- **Mercy Hospital** 1-800-831-3122/530-246-3729
  Redding

- **Shasta Regional Medical Center** 530-244-5400
  1100 Butte Street, Redding
- **Redding Medical Center** 225-6000

GARBAGE & RECYCLING:

- **Garbage-Recycling Green Waste of Tehama** 530-527-4281
- **Solid Waste Management**
  19995 Plymire Rd, Redbluff 530-528-1103
- **Lassen Waste Systems**
  125 S Lassen St Susanville 530-257-3553

UTILITIES:

- **Lassen Municipal Utility District**
  65 S. Roop St, Susanville 530-257-4174
- **Chester Public Utilities District**
  209 Main St Chester 530-258-2171
- **City of Susanville Water Billing**
  66 N Lassen St Susanville 530-257-1000

MOTELS:

Redding:

- **La Quinta Inn**
  2180 Hilltop Dr 530-221-8200
- **Holiday Inn Express**
  1080 Twin View 530-938-1308
- **Redlion Inn**
  1830 Hilltop 530-221-8700

Redbluff:

- **Comfort Inn**
  90 Sale Lane 530-529-7060

Mineral:

- **Mineral Lodge**
  Hwy 36 530-595-4422

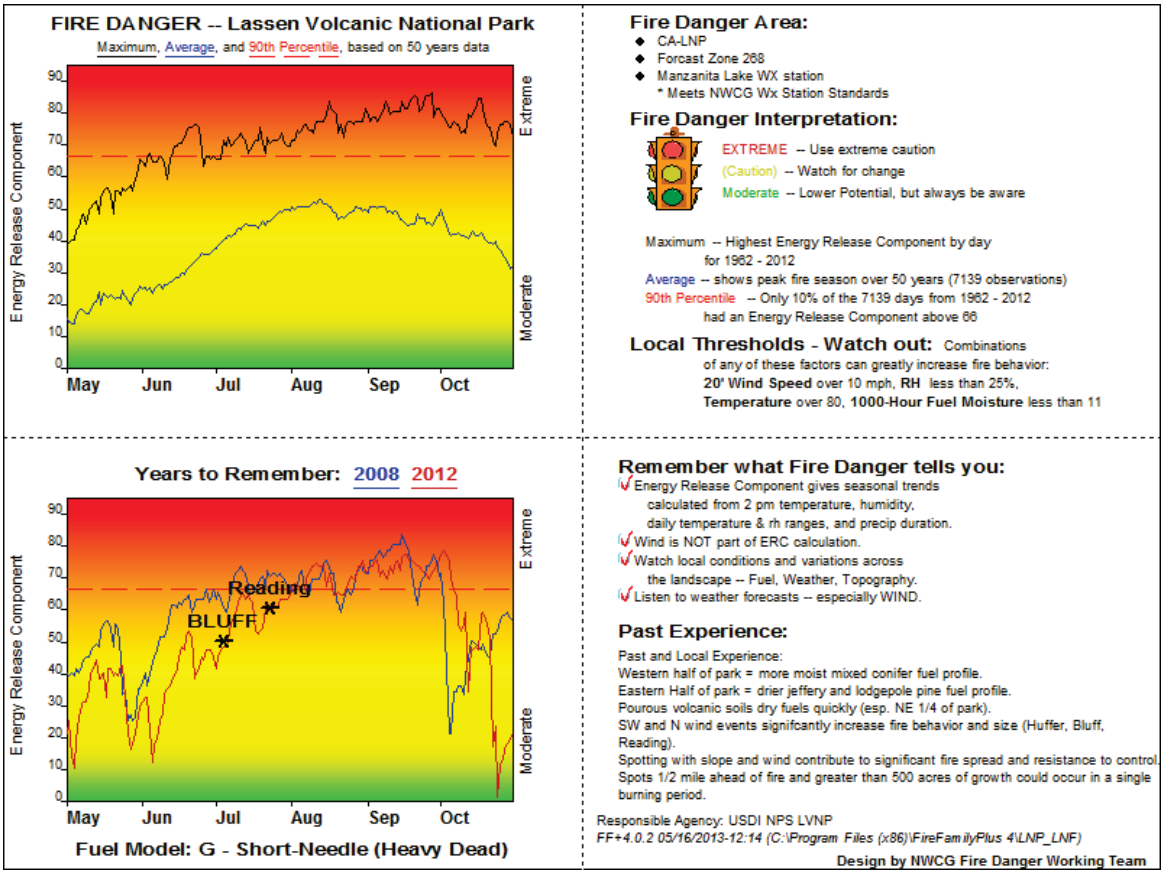
Chester:

- **Deer Creek Lodge**
  Hwy 36 530-258-2939
- **Seneca Motel**
  545 Martin Way 530-258-2815
- **Antlers**
  Hwy 36 530-258-2722
- **Cedar Lodge**
  Hwy 36 530-258-2904
- **Best Western Rose Quartz Inn**
  306 Main 530-258-2002
- **Plumas Pines Resort**
  3000 Almanor Dr West LK 530-259-4343/259-4055

Susanville:

- **High Country Inn**
  3015 E. Riverside Dr 530-257-3450
- **River Inn**
  1710 Main St 530-257-6051
- **Super 8 Motel**
  2975 Johnsonville Rd 530-257-2782
- **Best Western**
  2785 Main St 530-257-4123

UNIT POCKET CARD



INCIDENT COMMAND POST AND BASE CAMP LOCATIONS

LOCATION: Ball field at headquarters

LEGAL: T 29 N, R 3 E, SEC. 26 NW QUAD., SE corner

DIRECTIONS: On HWY. 36 E. across from the Caltrans Work Station 300 yards west of Lassen Volcanic National Park Headquarters, ½ miles west of Mineral.

WATER: Potable water is available in limited quantities. Actual amount to be determined by park B&U Staff.

POWER: PG&E Lines run through the camp area. They could be contacted for power supply if needed.

TELEPHONE: Telephone lines run through the camp area. Frontier would be the contact.

COMMUNICATIONS: LAVO Radio net is available. Cell phone reception.

HELIPORT/ LZ: 300 yards west of camp the property is a wide, flat, grassy meadow with access from the highway. The property is owned by Battle Creek Ranch. First contact for use is Dan Foster, (Caretaker for the property).

MOU'S: None Known

HAZARDS: A few trees should be removed prior to use, In addition, several areas require thinning to be safe for camp use.

FUELING POINT. 300 Yards west of the camp on the North side of the road is a good flat area with two access points. The land is privately owned and the contact is unknown.

GENERAL: The ball field area is a large flat, grassy area that lends itself well to a camp. Trees surround the perimeter. It has good interior access, as well as good access to the highway. Several favorable factors are it's readily available potable water, power and telephone sources, and it's proximity to LAVO headquarters and the USFS work station just east of Mineral.
Heliport and fueling points are just west of camp on either side of the highway. These however, need MOU's or contracts with the current owners.
Another factor that must be taken into consideration is the camp ground adjacent to the ball field. It is used as seasonal RV sites for park staff during the summer months.
This area would have to be fenced off and placed out of bounds to all emergency staff except law enforcement and those empowered by the IC, Park Superintendent or Chief Ranger. The park staff who resides there will need to have a minimum of interference with their work/sleep schedules and the understanding of all personnel that these are not park owned housing, but private domiciles.

By removing a section of fence, capping, cutting a water line, and removing a few rocks, a circle road can be completed alleviating traffic flow and supply problems.
For a small camp (of up to 80 people) sleeping areas and vehicle parking are adequate. With a little work this area could accommodate up to 100-150 people. That would be the upper limit in my estimation, with traffic and sleeping areas becoming critically unsafe after that point.
Another option may be to establish the ICP at the LAVO headquarters fire cache. This provides access to power, phones, lights, computers, etc.

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS: This camp location has poor drainage and is susceptible to standing water. There is very little drainage of the area and it could become boggy. MOU's or contracts should be established to be prepared for an emergency/incident, fueling points and heliport/LZ's can quickly be put in place
along with rest of the base/camp.

SUMMARY: Dependant on size/complexity of the incident, this would make a good camp for up to 100 people, downgrading to fair to poor for 150 people. Because of the parking problem, 4 or 5 strike teams would overrun most of the available parking, whereas 6 to 8 handcrews who generally arrive in a bus or a couple buggies plus a support vehicle.

LOCATION: Juniper Lake Base Camp

LEGAL: T 30 N, R 6 E, Sec. 22 NE quad, NE corner

DIRECTIONS: Hwy 36 to Chester, turn on Feather River Drive, north. Go .6 mi. to Y and bear right. Go 5.3 mi. to Juniper Lake, Benner Creek sign. Continue straight ahead miles to camp.

WATER: None

TELEPHONE: None

POWER; None

COMMUNICATIONS: Radio and, possible cell phone coverage.

HELIPORT/LZ: None known. Small LZ near/on beach for Type 3 helo.

MOU'S: None known

HAZARDS: A few hazard trees would need to be removed. Inholders use road, along with general usage by park visitors and local public for fire wood gathering, hunting and fishing. Some logging may go on along road leading to camp. Road would need to be watered and graded in sections if used very heavily.

FUELING POINT: Generally south on road has several good fueling locations.

GENERAL: Camp area is flat, with good parking locations in and around camp area. It has good trail connections to backcountry. Camp could support 100 if needed. The Horse corral area is not suitable for a camp location.

SUMMARY: A good camp location, though it would take a great deal of traffic to support operations in that area for any length of time. There are inholder considerations. Chester being nearby lends itself to potable water transport, garbage disposal and feeding of operations personnel.

LOCATION: Butte Lake Base Camp(s)

LEGAL: Camp A T 31 N, R 6 E, SEC. 9, NW QUAD.,
SW Corner below ranger station.

Camp B: T 31 N, R 6 E, SEC. 10, NE QUAD.
SE Corner campground loop B.

DIRECTIONS. On Hwy 36 at town of Westwood, turn toward Hwy. 44 on road A 21 north. Go 17.8 mi. to Hwy 44. Turn left on Hwy 44 and go 16.6 mi to the Butte Lake turn off. Turn left on Butte Lake road.

From Hwy 89 at Manzanita Lake, turn right on Hwy 44/89 toward Old Station, 12.9 mi. Right on Hwy 44 E. 10.8 miles to the Butte Lake turn off. Right on Butte Lake Road.

WATER: Available in limited quantities.

TELEPHONE: None

POWER: None

COMMUNICATIONS. Radio

HELIPORT/LZ: Established LZ at Butte lake on the NW edge of the lake with a serviceable road leading to it. The road will need to be widened, and the LZ is small. Support a Type 3 helo- however this is not the safest LZ to use.

MOU's: None known

HAZARDS: Some hazard trees may need to be removed. Also a fairly well used area of the park.

FUELING POINT: Several good fueling points can be utilized depending on the camp used.

GENERAL: Butte Lake has two good camps. A smaller camp located below the Ranger station will easily hold 60 - 80 personnel, whereas the B Loop can accommodate a

moderate Type II organization. The area is well paved with good traffic flow. There are a few pit toilets that are available for use. Potable water will be a problem.
As well as hot food delivery. It is recommended that a catering service be utilized.

SUMMARY: An excellent site to be used for an incident base provided that there is some pre-planning done to mitigate any logistical concerns due to the remote location.

LOCATION: Warner Valley Base Camp

LEGAL: T 30 N, R 5 E, SEC. 23, SW QUAD, SW corner

DIRECTIONS: On Hwy. 36 in Chester, turn north on Feather River Drive. Go .6 mi. and bear left and the Y towards Drakesbad. Turn right 5.9 miles toward Drakesbad on Warner Valley Road. The road will turn to dirt 13.1 miles in from Chester, continue on the dirt road to Warner Valley C.G.

WATER: Available in limited quantities.

TELEPHONE: None

POWER: None

COMMO: Radio

HELIPORT/LZ: In meadow approximately ¼ mile. NW of C.G.

MOU'S: Drakesbad Guest Ranch ½ mile from camp area. Contract/MOU info unknown.

HAZARDS: Rough narrow road, well used with lots of summer traffic. There is also a large number of hazard trees that would need to be removed from the camp ground.

FUELING POINT: Best spot is near the Ranger Station

GENERAL: The road in and out is narrow and the traffic flow is not very good. The road would have to be graded and water regularly with the increase in traffic. There is a large number of hazard trees that need to be removed from the camp area. Water is available, along with toilets, food lockers, tables, a fairly flat area, good parking and traffic flow through the camp area. This camp could support 60 to 80 personnel.

Summary: This camps major draws are it's flat terrain, readily available toilets and water. The drawbacks are the roads and the tourist traffic. ICP would have to consider shutting down day use traffic and possibly interfering with the operations of the guest ranch. It is however a good camp location.

LOCATION: Summertown Base Camp

LEGAL: T 31 N, R 4 E, SEC. 7, CENTER SOUTH, SEC. 18, CENTER NORTH

DIRECTIONS: At the Manzanita Lake entrance station turn right on the service road and follow camp signs.

WATER: None

TELEPHONE: Lines run through camp location.

POWER: Lines run through the camp location.

COMMO: Radio

HELIPORT/LZ: At Manzanita Lake Fire Station.

MOU'S: None known

HAZARDS: There is a large number hazard trees in camp, along the road and a lot old garbage in the camp area.

FUELING POINT: Several locations in this area would make good fueling points.

GENERAL: This is not a very good camp location. There are too many hazards associated with this camp to warrant its use by more than 40 personnel, unless an effort is made to rehab the area and remove the hazards. There is no water; the road is very narrow and not designed for two way traffic. Parking is almost non existent and the sleeping areas are marginal.

SUMMARY: With some work this camp is marginal at best and could only work for a small number of people for a short duration. This location would not provide for 24 hr operations due to the narrow roads. Consider this camp for use only if no other alternative is available.

VALUES AT RISK

The following is a comprehensive list of values at risk, their location and the improvements located within its geographical area.

Mineral Headquarters: T29N, R3E, S25 and 26.

Bldg #	Constructed Use	Current Use	Historic	Roof Types	Structural Type
1	Admin	Admin	Yes	Cedar Shake	Wood Frame, Concrete Foundation
2	Employee Quarters	Science Center	Yes	Cedar Shake	Wood Frame, Concrete Foundation
3	Garage	Storage	Yes	Cedar Shake	Wood Frame, Walls-masonry rock work
4	Residence	Residence	Yes	Cedar Shake	Wood Frame, Concrete Foundation
5	Garage	Garage	Yes	Cedar Shake	
6	Residence	Residence	Yes	Cedar Shake	Wood frame; concrete foundation w/masonry rock work
7	Garage	Garage	Yes	Cedar Shake	
8	Residence	Residence	Yes	Cedar Shake	Wood Frame, Walls-masonry rock work
9	Garage	Garage	Yes	Cedar Shake	Wood Frame, Concrete foundation
10	Residence	Residence	Yes	Cedar Shake	Wood Frame, Walls-masonry rock work
11	Residence	Residence	Yes	Cedar Shake	Wood Frame, Walls-masonry rock work
12	Garage	Garage	Yes	Cedar Shake	
13	Residence	Residence	Yes	Cedar Shake	
14	Dormitory	Dormitory	Yes	Cedar Shake	
16	Residence	Residence	Yes	Cedar Shake	Wood frame, concrete foundation
17	Residence	Residence	Yes	Cedar Shake	Wood frame, concrete foundation
19	Wash house	Wash house	Yes	Cedar Shake	Wood frame, concrete foundation
20	Fire Cache	Storage	Yes	Cedar Shake	Wood frame, concrete foundation
21	Service Station	Storage	Yes	Cedar Shake	Wood frame, concrete foundation
22	Warehouse	Offices/Warehouse	Yes	Cedar Shake	Wood frame, concrete foundation
23	Auto Shop	Auto Shop	Yes	Metal	Wood frame, concrete foundation
24		Equipment shed/LMA storage	Yes	Metal	Wood frame, concrete foundation
25		Storage/Fitness	Yes	Metal	Wood frame, concrete foundation

Bldg #	Constructed Use	Current Use	Historic	Roof Types	Structural Type
26		Storage/Conference Center	Yes	Metal	Wood frame, concrete foundation
27		Carpenter Shop	Yes	Metal	Wood frame, concrete foundation
28		Sign Storage	Yes	Metal	Wood frame, concrete foundation
29		Electric Shop	Yes	Metal	
30			Yes	Metal	Wood frame, concrete foundation
31		Seismograph	Yes	Cedar Shake	Concrete w/ concrete foundation
101	Residence	Ranger Operations	No		Wood frame, concrete foundation
110	Residence	Residence	Yes	Metal	Wood frame, concrete foundation
111	Residence	Residence	Yes	Metal	Wood frame, concrete foundation
113	Fuel Stat/Paint/Wash Rack	Service Station/Paint Storage/Wash Rack	No	Metal	Concrete block
115	Residence	Ranger Operations	No		Wood frame, concrete foundation
120	Residence	Residence	Yes	Metal	Wood frame, concrete foundation
225	Residence	Residence	Yes	Metal	Wood frame, cement block foundation
239					
240	Chlorinated Shed	Chlorinated Shed	Yes	tar/bitumen	Wood frame, cement block foundation
260	Residence	Residence	Yes	Metal	Wood frame, cement block foundation
261	Residence	Residence	Yes	Metal	Wood frame, concrete foundation
262	Residence	Residence	Yes	Metal	Wood frame, concrete foundation
265	Residence	Residence	yes	Metal	Wood frame, cement block foundation
384	Garage	Garage	No	Metal	Wood frame
388	Residence	Residence	No	Metal	Wood frame, concrete foundation
640	Chlorinated shed	Small shed	No		
671	Residence	Residence	No	Metal	Wood frame, concrete foundation
AI	Bus Stop	Bus Stop	No	Cedar Shake	Wood frame
AK	LP shed		No	Metal	Wood frame
AL	Fire Cache	Fire Cache	No	Metal	Metal, cement block
AM	Recycle Building	Recycle Shed/Lumber Storage	No	Metal	Metal w/ concrete foundation
AN	Structural Fire	Storage	No	Metal	Metal w/ concrete foundation
AO	Fire hydrant shed		No		
AP	Storage shed		No		

Manzanita Lake: T31N, R4E, S18.

Bldg #	Constructed Use	Current Use	Historic	Roof Types	Structural Type
39	Loomis residence	Ranger station	Yes	Red composite Shingle	Concrete/stone
40		Garage	No	Red composite Shingle	Wood
41	Residence	Environmental Education Center	Yes	Cedar Shake	Masonry/wood
42	Garage	Garage	Yes	Cedar Shake	Wood frame, concrete foundation
43	Museum	Museum	Yes	Flat-tar paper	Rock masonry, concrete foundation
46	Comfort Station	Restroom	Yes	Metal	Wood frame, concrete foundation
47	Comfort Station	Restroom	Yes	Metal	Wood frame, concrete foundation
49	Residence	Fee Collections Office	Yes	Cedar Shake	Rock masonry w/ wood beams; rock and concrete foundation
50	Kiosk	Kiosk	Yes	Cedar Shake	Rock masonry
51	Storage	Recycle/storage		Metal	Wood frame, concrete foundation
133	Maintenance building	Maintenance building	No	Metal	Wood frame, concrete foundation
178	Seismograph	Seismograph	Yes	Tar/bitumen	concrete/ masonry; concrete foundation
295	Garage/Storage	Garage/Storage	No	Metal	Wood frame; concrete for garage, no foundation for bay area
295A	Open Bay		No		
297		Interpretive Storage	No		
298	Restroom	Restroom	No	Tar paper	Wood frame; concrete foundation
300	Restroom	Restroom	No		
301	Restroom	Restroom	No		
302	Restroom	Restroom	No	Tar paper	Wood frame; concrete foundation
303	Restroom	Restroom	No	Tar paper	Wood frame; concrete foundation
304	Restroom	Restroom	No	Tar paper	Wood frame; concrete foundation
305	Restroom	Restroom	No	Tar paper	Wood frame; concrete foundation

Bldg #	Constructed Use	Current Use	Historic	Roof Types	Structural Type
354	Projector Building	Projector Building	No	Cedar Shake	Wood frame; concrete slab
387	Residence	Residence	No	Metal	Wood fraame, concrete foundation
504	Comfort Station		no		
544	Storage	Storage	No	Metal	Wood frame, concrete foundation
618	Camper store	Camper store	No	Cedar Shake	Wood Frame; concrete foundation
642	Chlorine House	Chlorine House	No	Metal	Wood frame
649	Ranger Residence		No		
653	Wash House	Laundry/fitness/bathroom	No	Metal	Wood frame
656	Seasonal Cabins	Seasonal Cabins	No	Metal	Wood frame, concrete foundation
657	Seasonal Cabins	Seasonal Cabins	No	Metal	Wood frame, concrete foundation
658	Seasonal Cabins	Seasonal Cabins	No	Metal	Wood frame, concrete foundation
659	Seasonal Cabins	Seasonal Cabins	No	Metal	Wood frame, concrete foundation
660	Seasonal Cabins	Seasonal Cabins	No	Metal	Wood frame, concrete foundation
661	Seasonal Cabins	Seasonal Cabins	No	Metal	Wood frame, concrete foundation
662	Seasonal Cabins	Seasonal Cabins	No	Metal	Wood frame, concrete foundation
663	Seasonal Cabins	Seasonal Cabins	No	Metal	Wood frame, concrete foundation
664	Seasonal Cabins	Seasonal Cabins	No	Metal	Wood frame, concrete foundation
665	Seasonal Cabins	Seasonal Cabins	No	Metal	Wood frame, concrete foundation
666	Seasonal Cabins	Seasonal Cabins	No	Metal	Wood frame, concrete foundation
667	Seasonal Cabins	Seasonal Cabins	No	Metal	Wood frame, concrete foundation
668	Seasonal Cabins	Seasonal Cabins	No	Metal	Wood frame, concrete foundation
669	Seasonal Cabins	Seasonal Cabins	No	Metal	Wood frame, concrete foundation
670	Fire Station	Fire Station	No	Metal	Wood frame, concrete foundation
671	Residence	Residence	No	Metal	Wood frame, concrete foundation

Bldg #	Constructed Use	Current Use	Historic	Roof Types	Structural Type
672	Residence	Residence	No	Metal	Wood frame, concrete foundation
V	Hazmat	Hazmat	No		
W	Amphitheater		Yes-ish	Wood Shake	Wood frame, concrete foundation
X	Restroom	Restroom	No	Composite Shingle	Wood frame; concrete foundation
Y	Monitoring building	Air quality monitoring		Metal	Pre-fab
Z	Prospect Peak Look Out	REMOVED		Cedar Shake	Wood frame
AA	Storage Shed			Metal	Wood frame, concrete foundation
AB	Restroom	Restroom	No	Metal	Wood beams, concrete foundation
AC	Interpretive Display	Interpretive Display	No		Log beams
AD	Interpretive Display	Interpretive Display	No		Log beams
AE	Interpretive Display	Interpretive Display	No		Log beams
AF	Interpretive Display	Interpretive Display	No		Log beams
AG	Winter water plant	Winter water plant	No		Cement block
AH	Fueling Station/Pump Area	Fueling Station/Pump Area	No	Metal	Metal

Drakesbad: T30N, R5E, S22.

Bldg #	Constructed Use	Current Use	Historic	Roof Types	Structural Type
267	Guest Lodge	Guest Lodge	Yes	Galvanized Metal	Wood Frame; concrete foundation
268	Dining Hall and Kitchen	Dining Hall, Kitchen, Office, Employee Qtrs.	Yes	Galvanized Metal	Wood Frame; rock foundation
269	Guest House	Guest House	Yes	Galvanized Metal	Wood Frame; pier blocks foundation
272	Guest House	Guest House	Yes	Galvanized Metal	Wood Frame; concrete foundation
273	Guest House	Guest House	Yes	Galvanized Metal	Wood Frame; concrete foundation
274	Guest House	Guest House	Yes	Galvanized Metal	Wood Frame; concrete foundation
275	Guest House	Guest House	yes	Galvanized Metal	Wood Frame; concrete foundation
281	Laundry/Qtrs	Laundry/Employee Quarters	Yes	Galvanized Metal	Wood Frame; foundation on blocks
284	Tack Shed	Tack Shed	No	Galvanized Metal	Wood Frame; concrete piers foundation
355	Chlorine House	Chlorine House	No	Composite Shingle	Wood frame
394	Generator Shed	Generator Shed	No	Galvanized Metal	Concrete Block; concrete blocks; concrete floor
395	Cook Shed	Employee Quarters	No	Galvanized Metal	Wood Frame; concrete piers
612	Guest House	Guest House	Yes	Galvanized Metal	Wood Frame; concrete foundation
620	Bath House	Bath House	No	Galvanized Metal	Wood Frame; concrete foundation
627	Guest House	Guest House	No	Cedar Shake	Wood Frame; concrete foundation
631	Guest House	Guest House	No	Cedar Shake	Wood Frame; concrete foundation
632	Guest House	Guest House	No	Cedar Shake	Wood Frame; concrete foundation
673	Pool Shed		No		
L	Lift Station	Lift Station		Cedar Shake	Wood frame, concrete foundation
M	Diesel Storage		No		
N	Cellar	Cellar/storage	Yes	Flat-tar paper	Rock masonry

Butte Lake: T31N, R6E, S9 and 10.

Bldg #	Constructed Use	Current Use	Historic	Roof Types	Structural Type
121	Restroom	Restroom	No	Metal	Wood frame, concrete foundation
169	Cabin	Not in use	No	Cedar Shake	Wood frame, concrete foundation
227	Pumphouse	Not in use	No		
233	Ranger Station	Residence and Admin	Yes	Metal	Wood frame, concrete foundation
306	Comfort Station	Comfort Station	No	Metal	Wood frame
307	Comfort Station	Comfort Station	No	Metal	Wood frame
308	Comfort Station	Comfort Station	No	Metal	Wood frame
340	Projector Bldg.	Not in use	No	Corrugated tin	Wood frame
B	Water Treatment Plant	Water Treatment Plant	No	Metal	Concrete block; concrete foundation
C			No		
D	Amphitheaters	Not in use	No	Corrugated tin	Wood
E	Restroom	Restroom	No	Concrete	Concrete; concrete foundation
F	Restroom	Restroom	No	Concrete	Concrete; concrete foundation
G	Restroom	Restroom	No	Concrete	Concrete; concrete foundation
H	Restroom	Restroom	No	Concrete	Concrete; concrete foundation
I	Restroom	Restroom	No	Concrete	Concrete; concrete foundation
J	Restroom	Restroom	No	Concrete	Concrete

Summit Lake:T34N, R5E, S4.

Bldg #	Constructed Use	Current Use	Historic	Roof Types	Structural Type
37	Ranger Station	Ranger Residence	Yes	Cedar Shake	Wood frame
103	Comfort Station	Comfort Station	No	Flat-paper	Wood frame, concrete foundation
231	Comfort Station	Comfort Station	No	Flat-tar paper	Wood frame, concrete foundation
644	Filter House	Filter House	No	Metal	Wood frame
645	Filter House	Filter House	No	Metal	Wood frame
AR	Restroom	Restroom	No	Concrete	Concrete; concrete foundation
AS	Amphitheater		No		
AT	Horse Corral		No		
AU	Unknown	Storage shed		Wood tongue/groove	Wood frame; concrete foundation
AV	Restroom	Restroom	No	Cedar Shake	Wood frame
AW	Storage shed	Storage shed	No	Metal	Wood, plywood base, foundation - pier blocks

Juniper Lake: T33N, R5E, S15.

Bldg #	Constructed Use	Current Use	Historic	Roof Types	Structural Type
276	Residence		No		
277	Residence		No		
278	Residence		No		
289	Storage shed		No		
339	Shower House		No		
356	Residence - Inholder		No		
T	Ranger Station	Ranger Station	No	Metal	Wood frame; concrete foundation

Southwest Area: T30N, R4E, S27 and 28.

Bldg #	Constructed Use	Current Use	Historic	Roof Types	Structural Type
350	KYVC	Public	No	Metal	Concrete/steel
318	Generator/Chlorinator	Generator/Chlorinator	No	Asphalt?	Concrete foundation
342	Restroom	Restroom	No	Tar paper	Concrete foundation
343	Kiosk	Kiosk	No	Metal	Wood frame
344	Kiosk	Kiosk	No	Metal	Wood frame
AQ	Propane tank containment	Propane tank containment	No	Metal	Cement block

Hat Creek: T34N, R4E, S17

Bldg #	Constructed Use	Current Use	Historic	Roof Types	Structural Type
363	Residence - Inholder				
385	Residence - Inholder				
386	Pump House				
O	Storage Shed - Inholder	Storage		Metal	Wood frame, Plywood
P	Restroom	Restroom	No		Pre-fab concrete faux log
Q	Vacation cabin	Not in use		Cedar Shake	Wood frame, rock foundation w/ concrete mortor

Warner Valley: T31N, R5E, S23.

Bldg #	Constructed Use	Current Use	Historic	Roof Types	Structural Type
58	Ranger Residence	Ranger Residence	Yes	Cedar Shake	Stacked 2 x 6's -wooden, concrete foundation
59	Garage	Storage	Yes	Cedar Shake	Wood frame, concrete foundation
60	Barn	Storage	Yes	Cedar Shake	Wood frame, concrete foundation
641	Comfort Station	Comfort Station	No	Cedar Shake	Wood frame, concrete foundation

Horseshoe Lake: T33N, R6E, S8.

Bldg #	Constructed Use	Current Use	Historic	Roof Types	Structural Type
56	Ranger Residence	Ranger Residence	Yes	Cedar Shake	Log
R	Restroom	Restroom	No		Pre-fab concrete faux log
S	Storage	Storage	No	Flat	Wood frame

Twin Lakes: T35N, R5E, S25.

Bldg #	Constructed Use	Current Use	Historic	Roof Types	Structural Type
53	Wilderness Ranger Station	Wilderness Ranger Station	Yes	Shake/Shingle	Log
AX	Restroom	Restroom	No		Pre-fab concrete faux log

Mt. Harkness: T30N, R6E, S27.

Bldg #	Constructed Use	Current Use	Historic	Roof Types	Structural Type
57	Fire Lookout	Fire Lookout	Yes	Wood shingle	
353	Toilet	Not in use	Yes		

Reflection Lake: T31N, R4E, S18.

Bldg #	Constructed Use	Current Use	Historic	Roof Types	Structural Type
131	Comfort Station	Not in use	No	Flat-tar paper	Wood frame, concrete foundation

Bumpass Hell: T30N, R4E, S14.

Bldg #	Constructed Use	Current Use	Historic	Roof Types	Structural Type
A	Restroom	Restroom	No	Concrete	Concrete

Devastated Area: T31N, R4E, S24.

Bldg #	Constructed Use	Current Use	Historic	Roof Types	Structural Type
K	Restroom	Restroom	No	Concrete	Concrete

Kings Creek: T30N, R5E, S18.

Bldg #	Constructed Use	Current Use	Historic	Roof Types	Structural Type
U	Restroom	Restroom	No	Concrete	Concrete; concrete foundation

Appendix A

Red Lights and Siren Operating Plan

All vehicles (command, engines, etc.) will be properly marked, equipped and operated in accordance with state statutes, codes, permits and NPS requirements.

All Lassen Volcanic National Park (LVNP) emergency response vehicles outfitted with red lights and siren meet the California state statues, codes, permits, NFPA, and NPS requirements.

Drivers will complete training in the proper use of lights and siren response in accordance with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1451 and 1002 standards, as well as California state requirements. Emergency vehicle operators shall pass a recertification training at least every three years to maintain their certification.

Only those drivers who have documented training meeting the intent of NFPA 1451 and 1002 and CA state requirements will be allowed to utilize red lights and sirens while driving on public roads except for training exercises. Red lights and sirens may be used while stationary by uncertified operators to facilitate operational or safety objectives. All Emergency Vehicle Operators will adhere to the guidelines listed below.

Drivers responding with lights and sirens will be minimally qualified as engine operator. Emergency vehicle operators are required to drive at all times with the safety of pedestrians, other vehicles and themselves as the primary objective of travel.

Each emergency vehicle operator will submit a DMV printout listing all non-contested or convicted traffic violations received within the previous year. This statement will be filed in the employees personnel folder and reviewed prior to issuance of driver certification.

Guidelines:

1. Posted speed limits will be followed at all times, regardless of response type.

2. Operators will come to a complete stop at all stop signs and red traffic control lights prior to proceeding through all intersections. “Nose-in” technique for increased visibility is appropriate commensurate with training.

3. There are no traffic light changing mechanisms in the local response area, and no LVNP vehicles are equipped with this type of equipment.

4. Authorization to respond with lights and sirens does not cross state lines. No driver will be authorized by one state to operate with lights and sirens in another state.

5. Come to a complete stop at any intersection where all lanes of traffic cannot be seen by the driver.

6. Stop, turn off lights and sirens, and do not pass any school bus with flashing warning lights.

7. Turn off sirens and lights when approaching and passing through an active school crossing zone.

8. Turn off sirens and lights when approaching a blocked intersection where non-emergency traffic cannot safely clear the travel way.

9. Adhere to posted speed limits.

10. Travel at or below safe speeds based on road conditions, weather conditions, visibility and vehicle configuration.

11. Obey all railroad crossing signals.

12. Adhere to local regulations governing emergency vehicle operation.

13. When operating in areas outside their normal jurisdiction, it is incumbent upon vehicle operators to become familiar with local policies and procedures for the use of red lights and sirens prior to using that equipment.

The use of red lights or sirens is restricted to the need to clear right-of-way, block or divert traffic, request to bypass road construction, traffic flow restrictions (as a caution tool) or whenever the risks associated with the use of emergency lights and sirens are off-set by the benefits to public or firefighter safety.

Certification of Emergency Vehicle Operator will be revoked if any of the following conditions are met:

a. Three or more moving violations in the past 3 years.

b. Three or more preventable accidents in the past 3 years.

c. One or more convictions for driving under the influence of a controlled substance or alcohol in the past 3 years.