

CALIFORNIA STATE MUTUAL AID PRE-INCIDENT PREPAREDNESS GUIDELINE



PREPAREDNESS GUIDELINE

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BACKGROUND/HISTORY

The California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) Fire Mutual Aid Pre-Incident Mobilization Preparedness (preposition) program originated within the state's broader climate and emergency preparedness framework, with initial start-up funding provided through California's Cap-and-Trade program and the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF). State leaders recognized that large wildland fires release significant amounts of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere and that rapid initial attack and early suppression can reduce fire growth, associated emissions, and overall impacts. This recognition supported the initial use of GGRF as an appropriate funding source to launch enhanced wildfire preparedness efforts.

In the FY 2017–18 Budget Act, California fire service leaders, working in coordination with Cal OES and with support from the Governor and Legislature, secured a one-time appropriation to establish the Cal OES Fire and Rescue Prepositioning Program. Cal OES was designated to manage and oversee the program's implementation, ensuring consistent administration, fiscal accountability, and operational coordination in support of local government fire agencies. Continued fire service engagement, operational validation, and demonstrated outcomes led to an additional \$25 million appropriation in FY 2018–19, sustaining and expanding the program and formally integrating wildfire and wind prepositioning into the state's broader emergency preparedness and public safety framework.

Collectively, these actions established a durable framework in which Cal OES provides statewide program management and oversight while enabling local fire agencies to augment resources when conditions exceed normal staffing and capability.

Today, the Cal OES Fire and Rescue Prepositioning Program links early wildfire response and all-hazard prepositioning as an improvement to incident response and stabilization outcomes. The program delivers measurable, data-supported preparedness benefits by enabling early, rapid resource deployment during forecasted high-risk periods and strengthening California's mutual aid system. Documented operational performance has demonstrated the program's effectiveness and value, supporting its transition from one-time start-up funding into an ongoing, integrated component of the state's fire and rescue emergency management strategy.

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GENERAL INFORMATION

CALIFORNIA STATE MUTUAL AID PRE-INCIDENT PREPAREDNESS GUIDELINE

The California State Mutual Aid Pre-Incident Preparedness Guideline supports the augmentation of resources for anticipated significant fire or other all-hazard incidents in a manner consistent with the Incident Command System (ICS), the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), and the Master Mutual Aid Agreement. The guideline is intended to complement, not replace, resources that agencies are already staffing, pre-positioning, or up-staffing under their normal authority and responsibility, and assumes that any requested resources are in addition to normal staffing and equipment levels. Participating agencies remain responsible for meeting their baseline and planned staffing commitments. This guideline enables the timely and orderly augmentation of resources through established mutual aid and resource ordering processes and is applied only when a local fire agency or Operational Area (OA) determines that conditions require exceeding normal staffing and equipment to address a pre-determined threat, and when local, Operational Area, or regional resources are exhausted or projected to be insufficient.

This Pre-Incident Preparedness Guideline contains several worksheets to assist the applicant in establishing the number and type of resources that would be recommended for a:

- **Moderate Event**
- **Severe Event**
- **Extreme Event**

Using the mobilization score sheet will assist managers in estimating the severity of an impending event. The severity of the event prompts the number of resources to order.

The command and control of these resources must remain with the host agency and OA. The resources assigned through the use of this plan may be drawn from any local government agency.

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MOBILIZATION OPERATIONS

The first process used to determine the preparedness level for each event is through the mobilization score sheet which uses numerous factors to determine the level of severity for the event.

In addition to the mobilization score sheet, other considerations may be addressed to assess the level of severity for the event such as:

- Potential threat to lives and improved property, including threats to critical facilities, infrastructure, and critical watershed areas; and
- Availability of federal, state and local firefighting resources; and
- High fire danger conditions, as indicated by nationally accepted indices such as the National Fire Danger Ratings System (NFDRS); and
- Potential major economic impact.

After the level of severity is determined, the resource order sheet makes recommendations on equipment, crews, and personnel to augment for the event.

The California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) is responsible for the overall management and coordination of the California Fire Service and Rescue Emergency Mutual Aid System. Resources not identified on the Resource Request Order Sheet will only be considered on a case-by-case basis when severe conditions warrant a request for prepositioning. These resources will not be made available through the standard preparedness guideline evaluation process; however, will be considered if Cal OES, a local fire chief or operational area coordinator provides compelling evidence and factors that these augmented resources would benefit and support the California Fire and Rescue Mutual aid system as a pre-incident preparedness resource. Resource requests and evaluations will be made through the Cal OES Fire and Rescue Duty Chief.

The applicant may be required to provide data from various situational awareness tools and collaboration sources upon the request.

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LOCAL/OPERATIONAL AREA INCIDENT CREATION

Use the information provided on the Cal OES Preparedness/Mobilization Resource Approval Form:

- **Protecting Unit:** OA Requesting Preposition
- **Type:** Preparedness/Preposition
- **Incident Number:** Use only the numbers from the Cal OES control number on the approval form (e.g. 26XXXX)
- **Incident Name:** As identified on the approval form
- **Financial Code:** Cal OES Pre-Po 2026 (or respective year)
- **Incident Location:** OA Fire and Rescue Coordinator will provide the location

*Only resources approved by Cal OES are authorized for assignment and reimbursement. Any proposed changes must be coordinated prior to the preposition of resources and approved by the Cal OES Chief.

PRE-INCIDENT PREPAREDNESS GUIDELINE RESOURCE REQUEST PROCESS

The Cal OES State Fire and Rescue Chief will be the approving authority. The initial process will involve the Cal OES Region Assistant Chief, Cal OES Fire Duty Chief and the Cal OES Deputy Duty Chief. It is understood that collaboration and coordination amongst the California fire service shall occur.

Request Status

- **Approved:** The request for a Preposition meets the criteria and has been approved by Cal OES.
- **Denied:** The request for a Preposition does not meet the criteria for the specific event.
- **Proactive Initiation:** Cal OES Fire and Rescue staff continuously monitor the forecasted weather or event. When a qualifying event or weather pattern is forming, it may meet the Prepositioning criteria. Cal OES Chief Officers will contact the Operational Area(s) affected in order to proactively discuss the need and criteria related to the event.

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The Steps in the Resource Request Process:

1. Request to preposition resources will begin at the local level within the OA. Local Fire Chief and/or OA Coordinator **evaluates and determines that** there is a need to preposition resources. (**OES equipment preferred if available**)
2. Cal OES **approves** request based on threat conditions for the duration specified.
3. OA Coordinator will provide the OA dispatch center and Cal OES Fire and Rescue Region Coordinator a copy of the Cal OES Preparedness/Mobilization Resource Approval Form.
4. Create and fill request(s) as directed by the OA Coordinator using Preparedness/Preposition as the "type" of incident.
5. The Cal OES control number will be documented within the OA resource order and request.
6. The incident order number created by the OA will mirror the Cal OES control number using the OA MACS-ID instead of "OES".
7. If unable to fill within the OA, place the request(s) to the respective Cal OES Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Region.
8. OA Coordinator will notify Cal OES when unable to fill any of the approved resources.
9. If the OA Coordinator is unable to fill any of the approved resources, the OA Coordinator may request resources from other Operational Areas or Regions through the Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System.
10. Resources are **ordered** and **mobilized**.
11. At the end of the approval period, the pre-position need is **re-evaluated**.
12. Responding personnel will complete the required reimbursement documentation through MARS and notify their Cal OES Region Assistant Chief.
13. Once the preposition resources are no longer needed, **demobilization** will occur. The OA Dispatch Center will release resource(s).
14. Complete the prepositioning report/survey required by the legislature.

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The dispatch process will follow established ordering procedures unless directed otherwise by the California Fire Service and Cal OES.

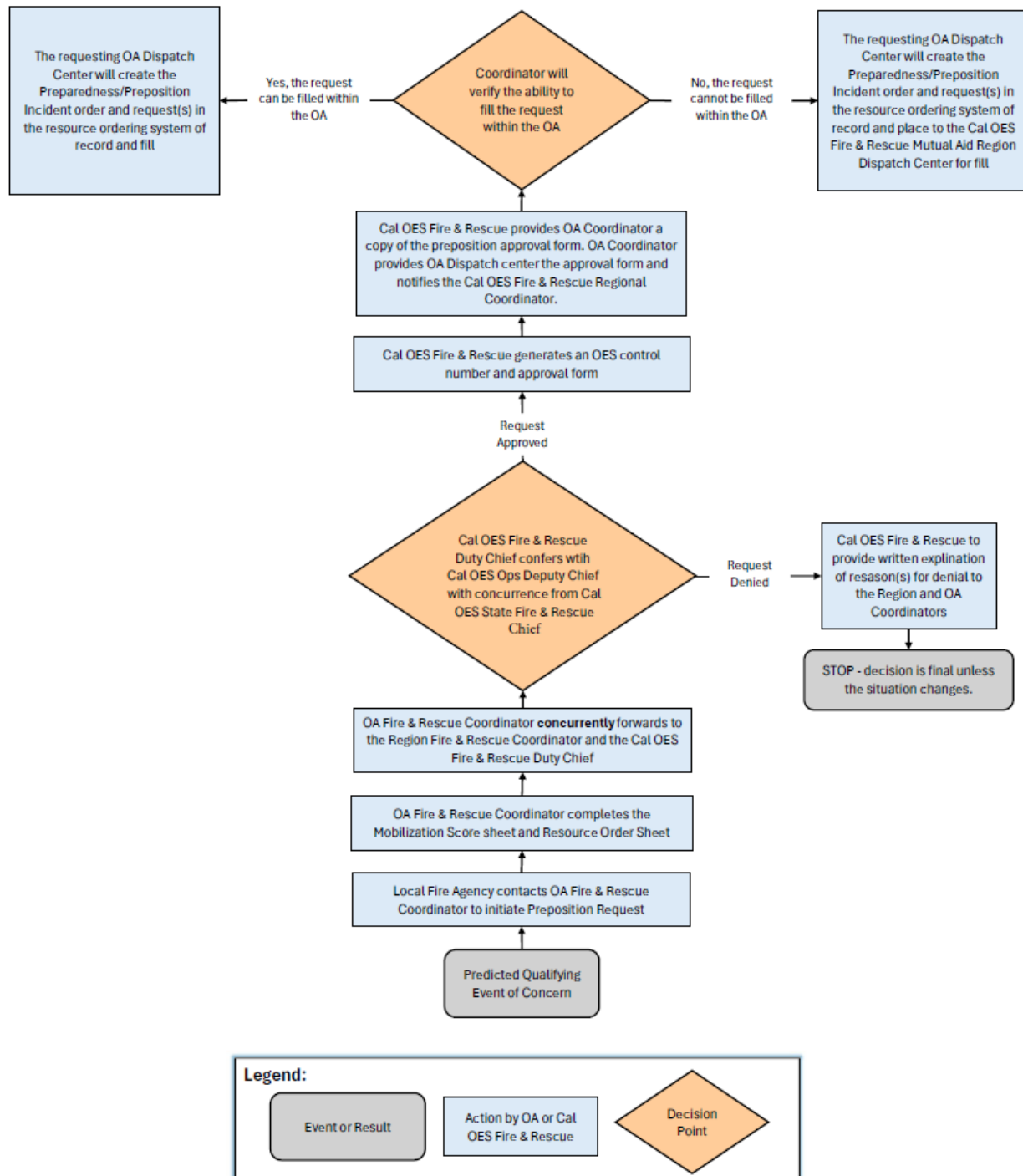
Assigned resources will remain under the control of the requesting OA. If the OA receives an order and request from another OA or Region, the OA Coordinator has the authority to move the resources following the California State Mutual Aid Plan and normal day-to-day ordering processes. If the prepositioned threat still exists, backfill of the prepositioned re-assigned resources must be submitted with the required documentation for consideration.

A local fire agency in an adjoining operational area may request resources for initial attack (IA). Prepositioned resources that accept the request may be reimbursable from the time of acceptance until the incident is mitigated or assigned a financial code. Reimbursement **must** be approved by the Cal OES Fire Chief prior to accepting the IA request. If responses involve re-dispatch orders and requests to a state or federal responsibility incident(s) through the California Fire Assistance Agreement (CFAA), reimbursement is at 100%, and preposition funding source will end. If the resources are assigned outside the approved period and there is no extension, these resources will be considered Master Mutual Aid (MMA) unless other funding sources support the request, e.g., Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG), California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA), and Presidential Declaration etc., generally approved for 75% reimbursement.

Prepositioned resources will not be re-dispatched for orders and requests involving Assistance by Hire (ABH) or Local Forest Agreements (LFA).

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PRE-INCIDENT PREPAREDNESS GUIDELINE RESOURCE REQUEST PROCESS FLOWCHART



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REASSIGNMENT OF OES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESOURCES

If reassignment of approved prepositioned resources is necessary, there must be positive coordination with the OES Agency Representative (AREP) on scene of the incident or the Cal OES Fire and Rescue Duty Chief to secure expressed permission to reassign an OES or Local Government resource to another incident. Resources cannot be reassigned without this expressed permission.

EMERGENCY DEMOBILIZATION

Emergency release of a resource will be coordinated with the Cal OES Region Assistant Chief and OA Coordinator.

DEMOBILIZATION PLANNING

Demobilization planning of the prepositioned resources should begin with the Cal OES Region Assistant Chief and OA.

Preposition Demobilization Considerations

- ☐ **Release Timing:** Coordinate with the respective Cal OES Region Assistant Chief and refer to the end time on your approval form.
- ☐ **Documentation:** Verify with the respective Cal OES Region Assistant Chief, resources are approved, entered, and submitted through MARS.
- ☐ **Payments:** Each agency will follow the terms and conditions of the CFAA.
- ☐ **Transportation:** Late night releases or travel are to be avoided. Every effort will be made for released resources to be home or rest overnight (RON) by 2200, local time.
- ☐ **Communications:** Adequate communication between prepositioned personnel, Cal OES Fire and Rescue Personnel, OA, and home agency must be established and maintained. It is important that the home agency receive notice of ETA of returning personnel.

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EXHIBIT A: WILDLAND AND WIND

WILDLAND AND WIND INTRODUCTION

Wildland or vegetation fires are a daily occurrence in California. The mediterranean climate and periods of little or no rain fall can often leave areas in the state dry and vulnerable to wildfire spread regardless of time of year or geographic location. Cal OES Fire and Rescue can approve the use of preposition resources in support of local government when OA conditions meet the fire risk thresholds as described in the preposition criteria. Prepositioned resources ensure rapid response, reduce delays in response, and increase the likelihood of containing fires before they escalate.

This guideline outlines key factors used to evaluate fire risk, including resource availability, preparedness levels, and forecasted fire conditions. Wind is identified as a major contributing factor in assessing the need for additional resources. Wildland fire ignition and spread are influenced by fuels, weather, and topography. Fuels and topography remain relatively constant, while weather is the major contributor to wildland fire spread. Temperature and relative humidity change can be a predicted variable, but wind has the greatest impact on wildfire intensity and movement. Local environmental influence further complicates wind behavior, making fire spread difficult to predict and control.

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO PREPOSITION FOR WILDLAND AND WIND

Fire Weather Geographic Area

The number of affected OA's associated with the potential event.

Probability of Thunder/Lightning

Predictive Services forecast for sustained winds (e.g. Santa Ana, Sundowner & Northerly winds). Below 15 mph receives no score.

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Change of Thunder or Lightning (%) Line in Fire Weather Forecast (FWF)	Equivalent Description Used I Sky/Weather Line or Summary of FWF	Former LAL Level	Event Score
0 – 14 percent	None / Few	LAL 1	NO SCORE
15 – 24 percent	Slight chance / Isolated to Windy Scattered	LAL 2	MODERATE
25 – 54 percent	Chance / Scattered	LAL 3	MODERATE
55 percent or greater*	Likely / Numerous	LAL 4	NO SCORE
75 – 100 percent-*	Widespread Thunderstorms	LAL 5	NO SCORE
Dry Lightning	Fire Weather Watch, Red Flag Warning, or High Likelihood of Dry Lightning (Thunderstorms without wetting rainfall)	LAL 6	EXTREME

*Note: Former LAL categories of 4 and 5 continue to receive no score due to the assumption of wetting rain. Sustained Wind Speed (Specific Geographic Influence).

Temperature

Predictive Services forecast for temperature. Temperature below 75°F receives no score.

Relative Humidity

Predictive Services forecast for relative humidity. Relative humidity above 29% receives no score.

Live Woody Fuel Moisture

Predictive Services forecast for live fuel moisture. Live fuel moisture above 100% receives no score

Duration of Event

Predictive Services forecast for the duration of a potential event.

Forecaster Confidence for Severe Fire Weather

Predictive Services forecast confidence level associated with the potential event (probable or significant). If no severe fire weather is predicted, it receives no score.

CWCG Preparedness Level

Use the preparedness level provided by the Geographic Area Coordination Center (GACC).

MACS Mode

Use the MACS Mode level provided by the GACC.

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“MODES OF OPERATION” AND CWCG “PREPAREDNESS LEVELS”

California is currently using both FIREScope MACS Modes and the CWCG Preparedness Levels. Both systems have their place in establishing levels of operational readiness depending on the magnitude of the emergency. Both CWCG Preparedness Levels and FIREScope MACS Modes were designed in response to managing resource commitment during periods of high demand due to multiple emergencies. Although either system could be used alone, both systems are used collaboratively as each have their advantages when considering the variety and complexity of emergencies that tend to occur in California. More detailed information and comparisons of each system are provided below. (See page 15 for preparedness levels)

FIREScope MACS “MODES OF OPERATION”

FIREScope MACS Modes are more operationally focused and tend to consider other all hazard incidents that may impact the availability of emergency response resources. There are four operating MACS modes. The four MACS modes of operations are reflective of overall regional emergency activities, specific incident activity, resource commitment, and predicted weather patterns that may result in continued or increased resource commitments. (See page 15 for Modes of Operation)

CALIFORNIA WILDFIRE COORDINATING GROUP “PREPAREDNESS LEVELS”

National Preparedness Levels were established by the National Wildland Fire Coordinating Group. The California Wildfire Coordinating Group, (CWCG) has accepted the National Preparedness Levels (with minor modifications) for use in California. The CWCG Preparedness Levels are described in more detail in the [California Mobilization Guide: https://gacc.nifc.gov/oncc/camobguide.php](https://gacc.nifc.gov/oncc/camobguide.php). CWCG Preparedness Levels are similar to the FIREScope MACS Modes in that they are based on a combination of incident activity, resource commitment, and predicted weather. However, the Preparedness Levels differ from the FIREScope MACS Modes because they take into consideration the full range of wildland fire activities, such as prescribed fire. This ensures that fire protection responsibility and prescribed fire does not exceed the state's wildland fire response capabilities and are coordinated with the state and national wildland fire activities. Preparedness Levels are determined by situational criteria that determine specific actions and the responsible party. The Preparedness Levels can restrict prescribed fire and/or fire use in order to ensure that adequate resources are available for emergency response. There are five distinct Preparedness Levels. Each level is described below beginning with Preparedness Level 1, comparable to

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FIRESCOPE MACS Mode 1 and ending with Preparedness Level 5 that is comparable to FIRESCOPE MACS Mode 4.

PREPAREDNESS LEVEL (PL): ACTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

PL 1 thru PL 3:

MAC Area preparedness levels will be monitored and managed by the Cal FIRE California Northern Region (CNR) and federal agencies' Operations Northern California (ONC) in Redding, hereafter referenced as North Ops, and the Cal FIRE Southern Region (CSR) and federal agencies' Operations Southern California (OSC) in Riverside, hereafter referenced as South Ops, for Preparedness levels 1, 2, and 3. The determination of these levels will represent a consensus of the Interagency Coordinators from the Forest Service, Department of Interior, Governor's Office of Emergency Services Fire and Rescue Division, and California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection; CWCG will be kept apprised of changes in levels.

PL 4 thru PL 5:

The GACC will contact the Chair of CWCG to recommend moving above Preparedness Level 3. The Chair of CWCG will contact the members or representatives to develop consensus on the recommendation and report the result to the GACC. CWCG does not need to convene for moving from Preparedness Level 4 to Preparedness Level 3.

Preparedness Levels 4 and 5 will be declared by a consensus of the members of the CWCG/CalMAC. The Chair of CWCG will contact the CalMAC member representatives to develop consensus on the recommendation and report the result to the North Ops and South Ops. CalMAC may be activated, by consensus of the CWCG membership. The decision to conduct CalMAC activities via conference call or face-to-face at a single location will be made with the consensus of the CWCG membership.

PL 5:

CalMAC is fully activated.

Under PL 5, CalMAC operations will be established either at an agreed upon location, or via conference calls determined by concurrence of the CalMAC members. When CalMAC is activated, it will coordinate efforts with NMAC, North and South MAC Groups, and as needed with the State Operations Center (SOC).

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Upon activation CalMAC will:

1. Consider prepositioning resources within the state.
2. Provide the National Interagency Coordination Center with incident priorities and other pertinent information.
3. Alert Units and Forests through normal channels of the possibility of going to Preparedness Level 5.
4. Conference calls are established to provide statewide coordination of resources and to consider recommendations of the North and South MAC Groups as well as the SOC. Conference calls will be scheduled to complement activities of North and South MAC Groups (see Conference Call Format).

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MACS MODES of OPERATIONS

CWCG PREPAREDNESS LEVEL

Mode 1 Reflects a non-critical statewide situation. In general, there are no major or multiple incidents that would require extended use of Multi-Agency resources. This mode reflects a typical non-fire season operation for wildland fire agencies.	Level 1 Few or no class A, B, and C wildland fires. Minimal or no commitment of interagency resources to suppression activities. Current and short-range predictions for low to moderate fire danger. Local units implementing prescribed fire operations with sufficient contingency resources available. Agencies above drawdown levels and requests for personnel and resources outside of the local area are not occurring.
Mode 2 Reflects normal fire season operations. While isolated major incidents may occur, there is no significant impact on regional or statewide resources.	Level 2 Numerous class A, B, and C wildland fires. Local commitment of interagency resources for initial attack, fuels projects and wildland fire use for resource benefit. Current and short-term weather predictions for moderate fire danger. Local units implementing prescribed fire operations with sufficient contingency resources available. Agencies above drawdown levels and requests for personnel and resources outside of the local area are of minimal to low impact.
Mode 3 Reflects a serious situation or the potential for a serious situation. A serious situation could be a high potential incident that involves the use of resources from multiple agencies. Generally, a Mode 3 would exist when one to three such incidents were occurring simultaneously, or when the potential for a regional or statewide emergency situation exists. Severe winter weather conditions, a forecast for Santa Ana winds, or a tsunami warning could be sufficient to initiate a Mode 3. The major commitment of fire suppression resources in region to an out- of-region incident would warrant a Mode 3.	Level 3 High potential for Class D and larger fires to occur with several active Class A, B, and C fires. Mobilization of agency and interagency resources within the Geographic Area/Region, but minimal mobilization between or outside of Geographic Area/Regions. Current and short-term forecasted fire danger is moving from medium to high or very high. Local units implementing prescribed fire operations starting to compete for interagency contingency resources. Agencies still above drawdown levels for suppression resource, but starting to have difficulty maintaining sufficient resources to meet initial attack responsibilities, project fire support, and fuel projects/prescribed fire requirements without prioritizing or using non-local support. Some critical resource needs are starting to be identified.
Mode 4 Signifies the existence of a total regional or statewide area effort where resource use priorities require a concerted multi-agency coordination effort. A statewide MAC operation may be established in Sacramento, while the Regional MAC Operations would be activated at South Ops and/ or North Ops. Agency representatives, by either conference call or in person at the coordination center, should be authorized to speak and commit resources for their agency.	Level 4 Continuing initial attack activity and Class D or larger fires are common in one or both Geographic Area/Regions. Resource ordering and mobilization of personnel is occurring between Geographic/Regions. Current and short-term weather forecasts are for high to very high fire danger. The long-range forecast for the next week indicates continued high fire danger. Local units may implement new fuel/wildland fire use/prescribed fire projects, but operational and contingency resources must be provided by the agency or by local arrangements. Actual and long-range fire weather forecasts predict high to very high fire danger. Significant potential exists for moving into extreme fire danger for most of the Geographic Area/Region. Personnel and resources at minimum drawdown levels, especially for initial attack. Fuels projects and prescribed fires can only be implemented with agency contingency resources or special arrangements within the local units. Mobilization and resource orders are occurring for suppression assignments within the Geographic Area/Region and between Geographic Areas/Regions.
Ref: MACS 410-1 (July 11, 2018) 	Level 5 CalMAC is fully activated. Agencies are below drawdown levels. Class D and larger fires are common in the North and/or South GACC/Region. North and/or South GACC/Region cannot fill many outstanding resource requests and are sending these orders to NICC. Use of local government resources is common. Reassignment of personnel and resources between incidents is common. Current and short-range weather forecasts predict very high to extreme fire danger. Long-range forecasts for the following week for North and/or South GACC/Region indicate continued very high to extreme fire danger. Activation of National Guard or military personnel and resources is being considered or has been done. Orders for California resources are causing the state to drop below agency drawdown levels. State and Local government personnel are being used to fill in-state and out-of-state resource orders. Actual and long-range fire danger predictions are for very high or extreme. Personnel and resources are at or below agency minimum.

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Operational Area Drawdown Level

The degree of response capabilities of an agency due to the impact of emergency activity within their home jurisdiction and/or their commitment of resources to the mutual aid system for incident response outside of their jurisdiction. This may be expressed as a percentage of remaining capability.

7-Day Significant Fire Potential (Regional/Geographic or Operational Area Impact)

Forecasted events for wildland incidents are determined by the "7 DAY SIGNIFICANT FIRE POTENTIAL" report produced daily by the Predictive Services office.

EXPLANATION OF THE 7-DAY SIGNIFICANT FIRE POTENTIAL PRODUCT

For those of you who monitor this product, it is important to ensure that it is being interpreted correctly.

It is very important that the user understand that although weather is a major contributor to large fire potential, this product is NOT a weather forecast. It is a large fire potential forecast.

The purpose of the product is to estimate the daily large fire risk for the next 7 days by assessing the following:

1. Daily probability for occurrence of a new large fire and/or,
2. Daily potential for significant new growth on an existing large fire

The product is based on a statistical mode which uses fuel moisture inputs from the NFDRS (FEMS) and various gridded weather inputs from weather models. This data is processed through a series of equations that yield forecasts of Fuel Dryness Level (DL) as well as probabilities (some objective and some subjective) of certain critical weather conditions for each of the next 7 days. When appropriate, combinations of DL and weather triggers are expected. A "**High Risk Day**" is designated on the chart to warn of a significantly higher-than-normal chance of a "Large Fire".

A "Large" fire has been defined for each Predictive Service Area in California, and is based on a statistical analysis and can be located at:

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Southern California Geographic Coordination Center:

<https://gacc.nifc.gov/oscc/predictive/weather/>

Northern California Geographic Coordination Center:

<https://gacc.nifc.gov/oncc/predictive/weather/>

Information is portrayed on the chart by a color code and, when appropriate, a symbol as follows:

Fuel Dryness (DL) is represented on the chart for each day and for each Predictive Service Area as one of three colors. DL is determined by combinations of ERC and F100.

- Green – Indicates a DL, which historically has not resulted in any realistic chance of large fires.
- Yellow – Indicates a rather “normal” summertime dryness that typically will not result in large fires unless accompanied by a critical trigger event (often weather related).
- Brown – Indicates very dry fuel levels which result in a much higher than normal chance of large fires when accompanied by a critical trigger event. A low to moderate threat for large fires exists in the absence of a trigger.

“High Risk Days” are special days when conditions (i.e. dry fuels in conjunction with a critical trigger event) exist that historically have yielded a significant chance for a large fire. They will be designated on the chart in RED or ORANGE with a symbol designating the trigger as follows:

- Red/Orange and a lightning bolt – An expected combination of dry fuels and a lightning trigger. It must be remembered that this designation will only show on the chart when an appropriate amount of lightning and an appropriate DL is expected. This is NOT simply a lightning forecast.
- Red/Orange and a High-Risk Days (HD) – An expected critical combination of dry fuels and an unseasonably hot and dry air mass. While this condition does not start fires, it often produces a favorable environment for new starts to become large. Thus, this trigger can result in significant growth on existing fires but for most areas, it correlates poorly with new large fires.
- Red/Orange and a Wind (W) – Represents dry and windy. Again, as stated in number 2 above, wind does not necessarily start fires (although in some extreme cases it could), it produces a favorable environment for new start to become large.

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PREPAREDNESS GUIDELINE WILDLAND AND WIND MOBILIZATION SCORE SHEET

[PRINT](#)
[SAVE](#)
[RESET](#)

	Moderate Event (1.6 - 1.9)		Severe Event (2.0 - 2.2)		Extreme Event (2.3+)	
Fire Weather Geographic Area	1 Op Area	☐	2 - 4 Op Areas	☐	5 or more Op Areas	☐
Probability of Thunder/ Lightning	Isolated (15-24%) to scattered/ chance (25-54%)	☐	55% or Greater (NO SCORE)	☐	Dry Lightning	☐
Sustained Wind Speeds (Specific Geographic Influence)	15 - 25 MPH	☐	26 - 35 MPH	☐	36 MPH or >	☐
Temperature	75 - 85 °F	☐	86 - 95 °F	☐	>than 96 °F	☐
Relative Humidity	20% - 29%	☐	10% - 19%	☐	Below 10%	☐
Live Woody Fuel Moisture	80% - 100%	☐	60% - 79%	☐	Below 60%	☐
Duration of Event	Up to 2 days	☐	2 - 3 days	☐	3 or more days	☐
Forecaster Confidence for Severe Fire Weather (Probable or Significant)	LOW	☐	MODERATE	☐	HIGH	☐
CWCG Preparedness Level	Level 2	☐	Level 3	☐	Level 3+	☐
MACS Mode	Mode 2	☐	Mode 3	☐	Mode 3+	☐
Operational Area Draw Down	Level 1	☐	Level 2	☐	Level 3	☐
7 Day Significant Fire Potential (Regional/Geographic or Operational Area Impact)	No Red/Orange	☐	One Red/Orange	☐	More than one Red/Orange	☐
Column Sub Total	# of ✓	0	# of ✓	0	# of ✓	0
Severity Factor	0 x 1 = 0		0 x 2 = 0		0 x 3 = 0	
Mobilization Score	0 + 0 + 0 = 0 / 12 = 0.0					

Region Operational Area Contact #
 OA Fire & Rescue Coordinator (OA Coordinator) Name Date Time

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PREDICTIVE SERVICES ON-LINE METEOROLOGICAL LINKS/RESOURCES

WILDFIRE FORECAST AND THREAT INTELLIGENCE INTEGRATION CENTER (WFTIIC) INFORMATION

[WFTIIC](#) is a California state-led effort that supports wildfire preparedness and response by integrating wildfire forecasting, weather information, threat intelligence, and decision-support tools into a single operational hub. It brings together data and products from state and federal agencies, utilities, and academic partners, and is designed to complement not replace, the fire weather and intelligence products produced by California GACC Predictive Services Units. WFTIIC provides accessible weather and situational data to support evaluation and decision-making for wildfire prepositioning. In addition to the single operational hub for wildland and wind prepositioning, WFTIIC has developed a Wildland Fire [Preposition Assist](#) tool that provides quick, automated access to determine severity scores.

[Fire Weather Geographic Area/Probability of Thunder/Lightning/Sustained Wind Speeds/Temperature/ Relative Humidity/Duration of Event](#)

[Los Angeles Weather](#)

[San Diego Weather](#)

[Phoenix Weather](#)

[Las Vegas Weather](#)

[Reno Weather](#)

[Hanford Weather](#)

[Monterey Weather](#)

[Sacramento Weather](#)

[Eureka Weather](#)

[Medford Weather](#)

[Sustained Wind Speeds/Temperature/ Relative Humidity](#)

[Synoptic](#) data combines weather observations such as wind speed and direction, temperature, air pressure, and humidity from many locations into a single map or chart. This allows users to recognize patterns, analyze current conditions, and make accurate forecasts.

[Live fuel Moisture](#)

The National Fuel Moisture Database (NFMD) was shut down on March 8, 2024. It is being replaced by the Fire Environment Mapping System (FEMS)/ Field Sample Database (FSD) at: (<https://fems.fs2c.usda.gov/ui>). Until FSD data or local live fuel moisture sample percentages are available, please utilize the WFTIIC NFDRS [Live Wood Fuel Moisture \(WFM\) Viewer](#)

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PREPAREDNESS GUIDELINE

CWCG Preparedness Level/MACS Mode/7 Day Significant Fire Potential

South: https://gacc.nifc.gov/oscc/predictive/outlooks/Scal_Fire_Potential.pdf

North: <https://gacc.nifc.gov/oncc/predictive/weather/7Day.pdf>

Predictive Service Area/OP Area State Map

https://gacc.nifc.gov/oscc/predictive/weather/CA_Counties_PSA.jpg

PREPAREDNESS GUIDELINE



PREPAREDNESS GUIDELINE WILDLAND AND WIND RESOURCE REQUEST ORDER SHEET

If the OA is unable to fill the preposition incident order and request within the OA, the OA dispatch center will generate and police the request to the Cal OES Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Region dispatch center to be filled at the Region Level.

Region _____ Date Submitted _____ Time Submitted _____
 OA _____ OA Contact Name _____ OA Contact # _____
 Logistical Support _____

Equipment/Resources	Type	# of Resource	Date Needed	Time Needed	Staging Location
Moderate Event 1.6 - 1.9					
Engines - High Travel Profile Vehicles					
Heavy Equipment					
Water Tender					
Aircraft - with hoist & crew					
Hand Crews					
Overhead					
Severe Event 2.0 - 2.2					
Engines - Recommend High Travel Profile Vehicles (i.e. - 4x4 Type III/Type VI)					
Heavy Equipment					
Water Tender					
Aircraft - with hoist & crew					
Hand Crews					
Overhead					
Extreme Event 2.3+					
Engines - Recommend High Travel Profile Vehicles (i.e. - 4x4 Type III/Type VI)					
Heavy Equipment					
Water Tender					
Aircraft - with hoist & crew					
Hand Crews					
Overhead					
Notes:					
*Please specify task force configuration below.					

PREPAREDNESS GUIDELINE

EXHIBIT B: MUD AND DEBRIS

MUD AND DEBRIS INTRODUCTION

Mud and debris flows occur when large volumes of water mix with soil, rock, vegetation, and other loose materials, forming a fast-moving slurry that surges downhill with tremendous force. Mudslides are localized slope failures typically associated with prolonged rainfall or saturated subsurface conditions, while debris flows are runoff-driven, sediment-dominated slurries more commonly triggered by short-duration, high-intensity rainfall, rapid snowmelt, or post-wildfire conditions that remove stabilizing vegetation and alter soil properties. Mud and debris flows can develop suddenly, travel at high speeds, and cause severe impact to lives, property, and infrastructure.

California's mountainous terrain, steep slopes, and narrow canyons make many areas especially prone to these hazards, with the danger particularly acute in recently burned areas and within steep drainage channels. Residents and responders should be prepared for rapidly changing conditions, possible road closures, evacuations, and hazardous travel. When rainfall is forecasted over a burn scar, prepositioning resources based on predetermined thresholds for potential mudslide or debris-flow impacts is critical. Contributing factors such as forecasted weather intensity and duration, terrain characteristics, and a local area's response capability are evaluated to generate a qualifying score to preposition that supports timely access to resources, improved readiness, and reduced impacts to lives, property, and the environment.

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO PREPOSITION FOR MUD AND DEBRIS

Critical Weather Geographic Area

The number of affected counties associated with the potential event.

Forecaster Confidence for Significant Event

As defined in the local NWS offices' partner email.

USGS Rainfall Thresholds Over Burn Scar Area

The National Weather Service Forecast Office determines if forecast will meet mud & debris flow thresholds. Each burn scar has design storms contained in the geospatial data available for download. Information on specific fires is available at [USGS Post-Wildfire Debris-Flow Hazard Assessment Dashboard](#).

PREPAREDNESS GUIDELINE

USGS Debris Flow Probability – Populated Areas

Debris-flow probabilities and volumes are estimated as combined functions of different measures of basin burned extent, gradient, and material properties in response to both a 3-hour-duration, 1-year-recurrence thunderstorm and to a widespread 12-hour-duration, 2-year-recurrence storm. Specific information is available on the [USGS Post-Wildfire Debris-Flow Hazard Assessment Dashboard](#).

Recent Burn Scar Area

A defined area impacted by wildland fire with potential to exacerbate flood impacts. A tracked burn scar (within the last five years) is monitored for thresholds and determined by identifiable hazards.

Population Threatened

Determine population threatened if mud and debris flow were to occur. Tools to determine population may be found with the local emergency management agency, local law enforcement, fire agency or Cal OES. Several emergency management and situational awareness software programs offer this capability identifying impacts on local jurisdictional areas. Agency Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) will determine any specific impacts that should be considered by Cal OES Fire and Rescue for event severity scoring considerations.

Critical Infrastructure Threatened

Critical infrastructure is the assets, systems, and networks, whether physical or virtual, so vital to California that their incapacitation or destruction would have a debilitating effect on security, economic security, public health or safety, if any.

Evacuations

Organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas.

Operational Area Drawdown Level

The degree of response capabilities of an agency due to the impact of emergency activity within their home jurisdiction and/or their commitment of resources to the mutual aid system for incident response outside of their jurisdiction. This may be expressed as a percentage of remaining capability.

Catch Basin Status

Debris basins capture sediment and debris that is washed out of the canyons, allowing storm water to flow downstream. Generally, the local Flood Control

PREPAREDNESS GUIDELINE

District clears the basins on an annual basis. The status of a catch basin is usually shown in percentages of full. Refer to the AHJ for specifics on status.

Flash Flood Status Watch / Warning

Watch: Watch products associated with flooding are typically issued within a day or more of the event.

- Flash Flood Watch indicates current or developing conditions that are favorable for flash flooding due to dam or levee failures, or possibility of debris flows caused by excessive rainfall on burn scars or in landslide-prone areas.
- Flood Watch indicates current or developing conditions favorable for flooding when there is a potential for more widespread areal flooding or riverine flooding.

Warning and Advisory: Warnings or Advisories are issued when confidence is greater than 80% that an event will occur. Depending on the type of event, these may be issued anywhere from hours before an event to days in advance of an event.

- Flash Flood Warning indicates that flash flooding is in progress, imminent, or highly likely. This includes dam or levee failures, or debris flows on burn scars.
- Flood Warning issued hours to days in advance of the onset of flooding that poses a serious threat to life and/or property. A River Flood Warning is issued when a river is forecast to go above its designated flood stage at the forecast point.

Flood Advisory indicates flooding in low-lying areas and areas of poor drainage, as well as minor flooding of streets and roadways or small streams and creeks. This advisory is issued when a flood event warrants notification but is less urgent than a warning.

Local Drainage System Capacity

Anticipated storm water expected to exceed the capabilities of the reservoirs, retention basins, and streams resulting in flood impacts.

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PREPAREDNESS GUIDELINE MUD AND DEBRIS SCORE SHEET

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	Moderate Event (1.6 - 1.9)		Severe Event (2.0 - 2.2)		Extreme Event (2.3+)	
Critical Weather Geographic Area	1 Op Area	☐	2 Op Areas	☐	3+ Op Areas	☐
Forecaster Confidence for Significant Event	Low	☐	Medium	☐	High	☐
USGS Rainfall Thresholds Over Burn Scar Area	Under Prediction	☐	Meets Prediction	☐	Exceeds Prediction	☐
USGS Debris Flow Probability - Populated Areas	20-40%	☐	41-60%	☐	61% or greater	☐
Recent Burn Scar Area	3 - 5 Years	☐	2 - 3 Years	☐	1 2 Year	☐
Population Threatened	Possible	☐	Likely	☐	Highly Likely	☐
Critical Infrastructure Threatened	None	☐	1 to 2	☐	3 or more	☐
Evacuations	None	☐	Warning	☐	Order	☐
Operational Area Drawdown (OA will determine based on local thresholds)	Diminished	☐	Uncovered	☐	Exhausted	☐
Catch Basin Status (AHJ will determine and validate)	Per Agency	☐	Per Agency	☐	Per Agency	☐
Flash Flood Status Watch / Warning	None	☐	Watch	☐	Warning	☐
Local Drainage System Capacity	Good	☐	Moderate	☐	Poor	☐
Column Sub Total	# of ✓	0	# of ✓	0	# of ✓	0
Severity Factor	0 x 1 = 0		0 x 2 = 0		0 x 3 = 0	
Mobilization Score	0 + 0 + 0 = 0 /12 = 0.0					

Region Operational Area Contact #
 OA Fire & Rescue Coordinator (OA Coordinator) Name Date Time

PREPAREDNESS GUIDELINE

PREDICTIVE SERVICES ON-LINE METEOROLOGICAL LINKS/RESOURCES

Critical Weather Geographic Area, Forecast Confidence, Rainfall Amount/Intensity, Flash Flood Status



NWS Eureka: <https://www.weather.gov/eka/briefing>
NWS Hanford: <https://www.weather.gov/hnx/briefing>
NWS Los Angeles/Oxnard: <https://www.weather.gov/lox/briefing>
New Medford: <https://www.weather.gov/mfr/briefing>
NWS Monterey: <https://www.weather.gov/mtr/BriefingPage>
NWS Phoenix: <https://www.weather.gov/media/psr/briefing.pdf>
NWS Reno: <https://www.weather.gov/rev/BriefingPage>
NWS Sacramento: <https://www.weather.gov/sto/briefing>
NWS San Diego: <https://www.weather.gov/sqx/briefing>
NWS Las Vegas: <https://www.weather.gov/vef/briefing>

Recent Burn Scars

[Emergency Assessment of Post-Fire Debris-Flow Hazards](#)

[CAL FIRE Active and Past Incidents](#)

[InciWeb Incident Information System](#)

[US Historical Fire Perimeters](#)

PREPAREDNESS GUIDELINE

Population Threatened

[US Census Information](#)

[USGS Post-Wildfire Debris-Flow Hazard Assessment Dashboard](#)

USGS Flow Probability

[USGS Post-Wildfire Debris-Flow Hazard Assessment Dashboard](#)

Other Links

[National weather Service Spot Weather Forecast Request](#)

[California Geological Survey](#)

[United States Geological Survey](#)

[United States Geological Survey: Debris Flow](#)

[NWS LA: Debris Flow Hazard](#)

[NWS Debris Flow Warning System](#)

[NOAA-USGS Debris-Flow Warning System—Final Report](#)

[Operation of a real-time warning system for debris flows in the San Francisco Bay area, California](#)

PREPAREDNESS GUIDELINE



PREPAREDNESS GUIDELINE MUD AND DEBRIS RESOURCE REQUEST ORDER SHEET

If the OA is unable to fill the preposition incident order and request within the OA, the OA dispatch center will generate and place the request to the Cal OES Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Region dispatch center to be filled at the Region Level.

Region _____ Date Submitted _____ Time Submitted _____
 OA _____ OA Contact Name _____ OA Contact # _____
 Logistical Support _____

Equipment/Resources	Type	# of Resource	Date Needed	Time Needed	Staging Location
Moderate Event 1.6 - 1.9					
Engines - Recommend High Travel Profile Vehicles (i.e. - 4x4 Type III/Type VI)					
Heavy Equipment					
Hand Crews					
Overhead					
Technical & Urban Search & Rescue					
Severe Event 2.0 - 2.2					
Engines - High Travel Profile Vehicles					
Heavy Equipment					
Aircraft - with hoist & crew					
Hand Crews					
Overhead					
Technical & Urban Search & Rescue					
Extreme Event 2.3+					
Engines - Recommend High Travel Profile Vehicles (i.e. - 4x4 Type III/Type VI)					
Heavy Equipment					
Aircraft with hoist & crew					
Hand Crews					
Overhead					
Technical & Urban Search & Rescue					
Notes:					
*Please specify task force configuration below.					

PREPAREDNESS GUIDELINE

EXHIBIT C: FLOOD AND WATER

FLOOD AND WATER INTRODUCTION

California has a long and well-documented history of flooding and extreme water events that pose significant risks to life, property, critical infrastructure, and the state's economy. From seasonal riverine flooding and coastal storm surges to flash floods, dam failures, and increasingly frequent atmospheric river events, water-related hazards have repeatedly demonstrated their capacity to overwhelm local response capabilities. Long-term shifts in weather patterns and environmental conditions have further intensified this risk by increasing storm severity, altering precipitation patterns, accelerating snowmelt, and amplifying runoff, thereby expanding both the frequency and geographic reach of flood impacts.

Given California's size, varied topography, and population density, effective flood and swiftwater response relies on rapid access to specialized personnel, equipment, and supplies. Prepositioning resources ahead of anticipated flood and water-related events is a critical preparedness strategy that enables faster response times, supports overwhelmed jurisdictions, reduces life-safety risks, and limits damage to communities and infrastructure. In addition, fast moving waters associated with rivers, streams, floodwaters, or spillways where the current is strong, turbulent, and unpredictable, often carrying debris and creating hazards endanger life, property, and the environment even if the water appears shallow. Accordingly, a proactive approach is required that reflects lessons learned from past flood events and underscores the importance of anticipation, coordination, and timely deployment in protecting Californians from water-related disasters. This exhibit outlines key factors, including forecast severity, hydrologic conditions, and local response capability, used to determine whether an area meets the approved severity thresholds for resource augmentation.

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO PREPOSITION FOR FLOOD AND WATER

Critical Weather Geographic Area

The number of affected counties associated with the potential event.

Forecaster Confidence for Significant Event

As defined in the local NWS offices' partner email.

PREPAREDNESS GUIDELINE

Recent Burn Scar Area

A defined area impacted by wildland fire with potential to exacerbate flood impacts. A tracked burn scar (within the last five years) that is monitored for thresholds and determined by identifiable hazards.

Population Threatened

Impact on local jurisdictional areas.

Critical Infrastructure Threatened

Critical infrastructure is the assets, systems, and networks, whether physical or virtual, so vital to California that their incapacitation or destruction would have a debilitating effect on security, economic security, public health or safety.

Evacuations

Organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas, and their reception and care in safe areas.

Operational Area Drawdown

The degree of response capabilities of an agency due to the impact of emergency activity within their home jurisdiction and/or their commitment of resources to the mutual aid system for incident response outside of their jurisdiction. This may be expressed as a percentage of remaining capability.

Flash Flood Status Watch / Warning

Watch: Watch products associated with flooding are typically issued within a day or more of the event.

- Flash Flood Watch indicates current or developing conditions that are favorable for flash flooding due to dam or levee failures, or possibility of debris flows caused by excessive rainfall on burn scars or in landslide-prone areas.
- Flood Watch indicates current or developing conditions favorable for flooding when there is a potential for more widespread areal flooding or riverine flooding.

Warning and Advisory: Warnings or Advisories are issued when confidence is greater than 80% that an event will occur. Depending on the type of event, these may be issued anywhere from hours before an event to days in advance of an event.

- Flash Flood Warning indicates that flash flooding is in progress, imminent, or highly likely. This includes dam or levee failures, or debris flows on burn scars.
- Flood Warning issued hours to days in advance of the onset of flooding that poses a serious threat to life and/or property. A River Flood Warning is

PREPAREDNESS GUIDELINE

issued when a river is forecast to go above its designated flood stage at the forecast point.

- Flood Advisory indicates flooding in low-lying areas and areas of poor drainage, as well as minor flooding of streets and roadways or small streams and creeks. This advisory is issued when a flood event warrants notification but is less urgent than a warning.

Local Drainage System Capacity

Anticipated storm water expected to exceed the capabilities of the reservoirs, retention basins, and streams resulting in flood impacts.

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FLOOD AND WATER SCORE SHEET

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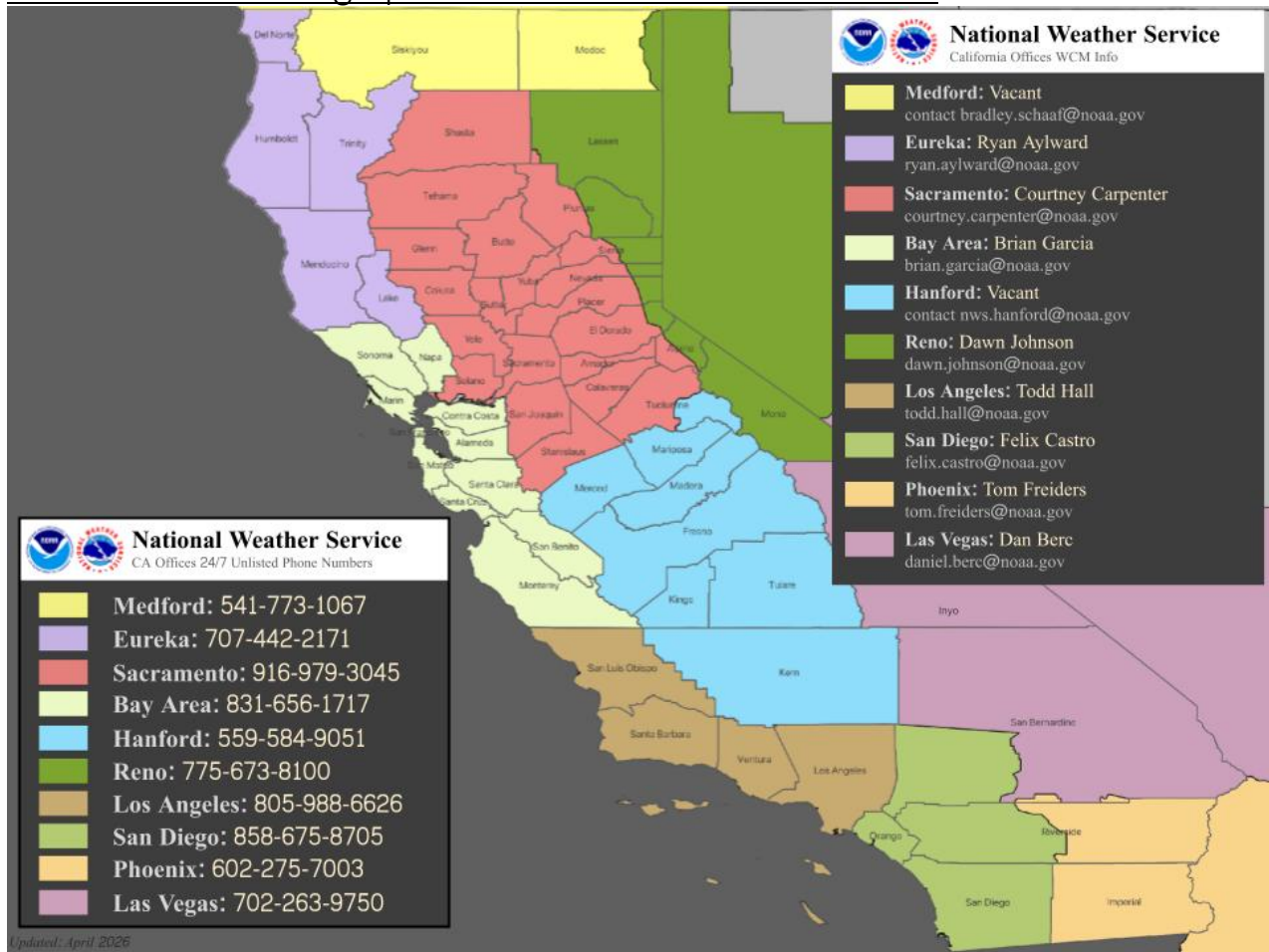
	Moderate Event (1.6 - 1.9)		Severe Event (2.0 - 2.2)		Extreme Event (2.3+)	
Critical Weather Geographic Area	1 Op Area	☐	2 Op Areas	☐	3+ Op Areas	☐
Forecaster Confidence for Significant Event	Low	☐	Medium	☐	High	☐
Recent Burn Scar Area	5+ Years	☐	3 - 4 Years	☐	1 - 2 Year	☐
Population Threatened	Possible	☐	Likely	☐	Highly Likely	☐
Critical Infrastructure Threatened	None	☐	1 - 2	☐	3 or more	☐
Evacuations	None	☐	Warning	☐	Order	☐
Operational Area Drawdown (OA will determine based on local thresholds)	Diminished	☐	Uncovered	☐	Exhausted	☐
Flood or Flashflood Watch / Warning	None	☐	Watch	☐	Warning	☐
Local Drainage System Capacity	Good	☐	Moderate	☐	Poor	☐
Column Sub Total	# of ✓	0	# of ✓	0	# of ✓	0
Severity Factor	0 x 1 = 0		0 x 2 = 0		0 x 3 = 0	
Mobilization Score	0 + 0 + 0 = 0 / 9 = 0.0					

Region Operational Area Contact #
 OA Fire & Rescue Coordinator (OA Coordinator) Name Date Time

PREPAREDNESS GUIDELINE

PREDICTIVE SERVICES ON-LINE METEOROLOGICAL LINKS/RESOURCES

Critical Weather Geographic Area and Forecast Confidence



Contact the national weather service Partner Email Contacts below:

NWS Medford: bradley.schaaf@noaa.gov

NWS Eureka: ryan.aylward@noaa.gov

NWS Sacramento (State Liaison Office): courtney.carpenter@noaa.gov

NWS Bay Area: brian.garcia@noaa.gov

NWS Hanford:

NWS Reno: dawn.johnson@noaa.gov

NWS Los Angeles: todd.hall@noaa.gov NWS

San Diego: felix.castro@noaa.gov

NWS Phoenix: tom.freiders@noaa.gov

NWS Las Vegas: daniel.berc@noaa.gov

PREPAREDNESS GUIDELINE

Recent Burn Scars

[Emergency Assessment of Post-Fire Debris-Flow Hazards](#)
[CAL FIRE Active and Past Incidents](#)
[InciWeb Incident Information System](#)
[US Historical Fire Perimeters](#)

Population Threatened

[US Census Information](#)
[USGS Post Fire Debris Flow Probability Hazard Assessments](#)
[Genasys Evacuation Map](#)
[Next-Gen SCOUT](#)
[Perimeter Evacuation Mapping](#)

Other Links

[National weather Service Spot Weather Forecast Request](#)
[California Geological Survey](#)
[United States Geological Survey](#)
[United States Geological Survey: Debris Flow](#)
[NWS LA: Debris Flow Hazard](#)
[NWS Debris Flow Warning System](#)
[NOAA-USGS Debris-Flow Warning System—Final Report](#)
[Operation of a real-time warning system for debris flows in the San Francisco Bay area, California](#)

PREPAREDNESS GUIDELINE



PREPAREDNESS GUIDELINE FLOOD AND WATER RESOURCE REQUEST ORDER SHEET

If the OA is unable to fill the preposition incident order and request within the OA, the OA dispatch center will generate and place the request to the Cal OES Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Region dispatch center to be filled at the Region Level.

Region _____ Date Submitted _____ Time Submitted _____
 OA _____ OA Contact Name _____ OA Contact # _____
 Logistical Support _____

Equipment/Resources	Type	# of Resource	Date Needed	Time Needed	Staging Location
Moderate Event 1.6 - 1.9					
Engines - Recommend High Travel Profile Vehicles (i.e. - 4x4 Type III/Type VI)					
Heavy Equipment					
Hand Crews					
Overhead					
Technical & Urban Search & Rescue					
Severe Event 2.0 - 2.2					
Engines - High Travel Profile Vehicles					
Heavy Equipment					
Aircraft - with hoist & crew					
Hand Crews					
Overhead					
Technical & Urban Search & Rescue					
Extreme Event 2.3+					
Engines - Recommend High Travel Profile Vehicles (i.e. - 4x4 Type III/Type VI)					
Heavy Equipment					
Aircraft with hoist & crew					
Hand Crews					
Overhead					
Technical & Urban Search & Rescue					
Notes:					
*Please specify task force configuration below.					

PREPAREDNESS GUIDELINE

EXHIBIT D: CIVIL DEMONSTRATION

CIVIL DEMONSTRATION INTRODUCTION

Civil demonstrations in California can arise from a wide range of social, economic, and political factors and often involve large gatherings, protests, demonstrations, or unrest that may escalate into violence or property damage. Given the state's diverse population and major urban centers, these incidents can vary in scale from localized disruptions to widespread events affecting multiple jurisdictions. Civil demonstrations may strain local law enforcement and emergency services, disrupt transportation and critical infrastructure, and pose risks to public safety.

The political subdivisions of the state play a critical role in preparing for and responding to civil demonstrations by strategically prepositioning resources in affected areas within the state to ensure a rapid, coordinated response. Through continuous risk assessment, intelligence sharing, and collaboration with local, state, and federal partners, local fire jurisdictions anticipate potential conflict and preposition personnel, equipment, and logistical support in areas of greatest need. Prepositioning resources will allow agencies to maintain public safety, protect critical infrastructure, and reduce the overall impact of civil demonstrations that could pose a threat to Californians.

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO PREPOSITION FOR CIVIL DEMONSTRATION

Cal OES Fire & Rescue recognizes the potential need to use the Mutual Aid Pre-Incident / Mobilization Preparedness (preposition) in response to current and future civil demonstration events.

This is a questionnaire to request preposition resources. Cal OES will use the required information provided by the applicant to assess and validate the need for existing Mutual Aid Pre-Incident / Mobilization Preparedness Guidelines. Given current and potential events in the immediate future, the questionnaire necessitates an immediate avenue for requesting fire and rescue resource augmentation.

Response to all questions is required for a thorough assessment and determination of needs.

PREPAREDNESS GUIDELINE

Criteria necessary for an agency or Operational Area requesting resources for potential civil demonstration that need to be established include but are not limited to the following:

1. What are the potential threats to lives and improved property, including threats to critical facilities and infrastructure, or major economic impact?
2. What is the existing and ongoing intelligence gathering reference potential for unlawful activities?
3. Has the Local Agency exhausted their capability to commit local resources. (likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of your agency and require the combined forces of yours or other local agencies to combat)?
 - a. What are the local commitments of fire resources committed or up staffed, and any current drawdown of fire resources?
 - b. Can resources be filled within the local Operational Area?

Please provide specific detailed information regarding fire resources requested:

1. Who is requesting the resource(s) (Agency and requestor name)
2. What are you requesting (Resource type and quantity)?
3. When do you need the resources (Date/Time needed and period of anticipated commitment/duration of event)?
4. Where will you be prepositioned (Preposition/Reporting location)?
5. If any, what are your logistical needs to support this request (fuel, food, lodging, etc.)?
6. Do you plan to have security and force protection provided for prepositioned resources during the entire time of commitment (includes approved preposition time and location, lodging location, and response to incident)?

PREPAREDNESS GUIDELINE



PREPAREDNESS GUIDELINE CIVIL DEMONSTRATION QUESTIONNAIRE

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	Predicted Event
What are the potential threats to lives and improved property, including threats to critical facilities and infrastructure, or major economic impact?	
What is the existing and ongoing intelligence gathering reference potential for unlawful activities?	
Have you exhausted your own capability to commit local resources (likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of your agency and require the combined forces of yours or other local agencies to combat)? What are the local commitments of fire resources committed or up staffed, and any current drawdown of fire resources. Can resources be filled within the local Operational Area?	
Please provide any additional prevalent information.	

PREPAREDNESS GUIDELINE



PREPAREDNESS GUIDELINE

CIVIL DEMONSTRATION RESOURCE REQUEST ORDER SHEET

If the OA is unable to fill the preposition incident order and request within the OA, the OA dispatch center will generate and place the request to the Cal OES Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Region dispatch center to be filled at the Region Level.

Region _____ Date Submitted _____ Time Submitted _____
 OA _____ OA Contact Name _____ OA Contact # _____
 Logistical Support _____

Equipment/Resources	
What are you requesting (Resource type and quantity)?	
When do you need the resources (Date/Time needed and period of anticipated commitment/duration of event)?	
Where will you be prepositioned (Preposition/Reporting location)?	
If any, what are your logistical needs to support this request (fuel, food, lodging, etc.)?	
Do you plan to have security and force protection provided for prepositioned resources during the entire time of commitment (includes approved preposition time and location, lodging location, and response to incident)?	
Notes:	

PREPAREDNESS GUIDELINE

EXHIBIT E: TSUNAMI

TSUNAMI INTRODUCTION

The National Tsunami Warning Center (NTWC) issues tsunami warnings, advisories, watches, and information statements, each with a distinct role in guiding local emergency response. These alerts may be updated, expanded, downgraded, or canceled as new information becomes available. To ensure the earliest possible notification, initial alerts are typically based solely on seismic data. The NTWC's primary operational objectives are to rapidly locate and characterize significant earthquakes, assess their potential to generate a tsunami, estimate tsunami arrival times and possible coastal impacts, and disseminate appropriate warning and informational products. Local government, through the National Weather Service (NWS) will be notified of these warnings, advisories, and watches to predict a potential threat and initiate a qualifying event.

Based on the NTWC criteria and potential impact levels, a tsunami may affect any low-lying coastal area of California, including protected bays, harbors, and river valleys. Local government should monitor alert levels as the NWS/NTWC issues subsequent informational messages to determine the need to preposition resources ahead of potential tsunami activity. In addition, local fire agencies should reference their tsunami response plans. Resources can provide rapid live-saving response, efficient evacuation and shelter support, and protection of critical infrastructure.

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO PREPOSITION FOR TSUNAMI

[U.S. Tsunami Warning Centers](#)

A Tsunami Warning would constitute an extreme event and automatically receive a qualifying score based on the potential impact and short reaction time to provide operational areas approval for their resource(s) requests. Those areas in the safe zone, defined as at least 100 feet above sea level and two miles inland, will be reviewed and evaluated independently from areas below sea level that receive an automatic extreme severity score. Additionally, a Tsunami Advisory and Watch does not constitute an approval. As subsequent Tsunami Informational Messages are issued by the NWS/NTWC.

Tsunami Warning

A tsunami warning is issued when a tsunami with the potential to generate widespread inundation is imminent, expected, or occurring. Warnings alert the

PREPAREDNESS GUIDELINE

public that dangerous coastal flooding accompanied by powerful currents is possible and may continue for several hours after initial arrival.

Tsunami Advisory

A tsunami advisory is issued when a tsunami with the potential to generate strong currents or waves dangerous to those in or very near the water is imminent, expected, or occurring. The threat may continue for several hours after initial arrival, but significant inundation is not expected for areas under an advisory.

Tsunami Watch

A tsunami watch is issued to alert emergency management officials and the public of an event which may later impact the watch area. The watch area may be upgraded to a warning or advisory - or canceled - based on updated information and analysis.

Tsunami Information Statement

A tsunami information statement is issued to inform that an earthquake has occurred, or that a tsunami warning, watch or advisory has been issued for another section of the ocean. In most cases, information statements are issued to indicate there is no threat of a destructive basin wide tsunami and to prevent unnecessary evacuations as the earthquake may have been felt in coastal areas.

PREPAREDNESS GUIDELINE



PREPAREDNESS GUIDELINE

TSUNAMI SCORE SHEET

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	Moderate Event (1.6 - 1.9)		Severe Event (2.0 - 2.2)		Extreme Event (2.3+)	
National Tsunami Warning Center Notification	Watch (NO SCORE)		Advisory (NO SCORE)		Warning	
Feet Above Sea Level	> 100 feet (NO SCORE)		= 100 feet (NO SCORE)		< 100 feet	
Miles Inland	> 2 miles (NO SCORE)		= 2 miles (NO SCORE)		< 2 miles	
Column Sub Total	# of ✓		# of ✓		# of ✓	3
Severity Factor	x 1 = 0		x 2 = 0		3 x 3 = 9	
Mobilization Score	0 + 0 + 9 = 9 / 3 = 3.0					

Region Operational Area Contact #
 OA Fire & Rescue Coordinator (OA Coordinator) Name Date Time

PREPAREDNESS GUIDELINE



PREPAREDNESS GUIDELINE

TSUNAMI REQUEST ORDER SHEET

If the OA is unable to fill the preposition incident order and request within the OA, the OA dispatch center will generate and place the request to the Cal OES Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Region dispatch center to be filled at the Region Level.

Region

Date Submitted

Time Submitted

OA

OA Contact Name

OA Contact #

Logistical Support

Equipment/Resources	Type	# of Resource	Date Needed	Time Needed	Staging Location
Extreme Event 2.3+					
Engines - Recommend High Travel Profile Vehicles (i.e. - 4x4 Type III/Type VII)					
Heavy Equipment					
Aircraft with hoist & crew					
Hand Crews					
Overhead					
Technical & Urban Search & Rescue					
Notes:					
*Please specify task force configuration below.					

PREPAREDNESS GUIDELINE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF RESOURCE REQUEST ORDER SHEET

1. Within each row, check the radio button in the box that best describes the forecasted condition. If a row has no value, it will be left blank.
2. Total the number of check marks per column and enter their sub-total in the box provided.
3. Multiply the column sub-totals by the severity factor and enter this adjusted sub-total in the same-colored box provided in the next row.
4. Enter the adjusted sub-totals into the formula provided at the bottom of the sheet.
5. Add the three adjusted sub-totals and divide by 12 to complete the mobilization score.
6. Utilize the final score from the mobilization score sheet to refer to the resource order sheet for the numbers recommended for augmentation.
7. If the score sheet recommends a **MODERATE EVENT**, the Cal OES State Fire and Rescue Chief will review and provide approval in addition to the Cal OES Operations Deputy Chief.

****The Score sheet and Request Order sheet forms are electronically fillable. These documents are located at <https://www.caloes.ca.gov/office-of-the-director/operations/response-operations/fire-rescue/fire-operations/>.***

CAL OES COMMUNICATION

A telephone number is established at the OES Headquarters to provide a travel and status-reporting line for all resources in travel status. This number is **not** for general information such as weather updates and fire information.

The California State Warning Center: **(800) 421-2921** or

Cal OES Fire and Rescue Duty Chief: **(916) 845-8670**

PREPAREDNESS GUIDELINE

Unless otherwise directed, it is expected that resources will check in with the Cal OES Fire and Rescue Duty Chief whenever expected travel time will be adversely impacted. Impacts include extended rest stops, mechanical breakdowns, feeding, or other activities that will significantly impact identified travel times by more than **2** hours.

When making contact with the California State Warning Center number, be prepared with your identifier, location, and current assignment. Also be equipped to write down any new assignment information. Calls must be concise and brief to be effective.

Resources should monitor CESERS (153.7550) and/or other identified frequencies.

The process for prepositioning resources will require continuous improvement, and we have committed to allowing for flexibility according to the needs of the California Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System and through lessons learned.