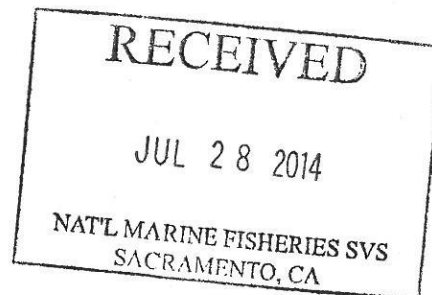


Clarksburg Fire Protection District

P.O. Box 513
Clarksburg, CA 95612

July 28, 2014



BDCP Comments
Ryan Wulff, NMFS
650 Capitol Mall, Suite 5-100
Sacramento, CA 95814

Re: Comments to the Bay Delta Conservation Plan Draft EIR/EIS

Dear Mr. Wulff and the BDCP Leadership and Comment Teams:

The Bay Delta Conservation Plan (Nov. 2013) ("**BDCP**") proposes to dramatically alter the way in which the Clarksburg Fire Protection District (the "**District**") meets its mission and delivers emergency services within District boundaries and in accord with its mutual aid agreements. Those mutual aid agreements include agreements with other fire districts within the northern Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

Although the District timely and properly requested cooperating and coordinating agency status with each state and federal regulatory agency responsible for the BDCP by District letter dated November 5, 2009, its requests have been ignored.

The District is a unit of local government in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (the "**Delta**"). The District generally covers all of the geographical area south of the city limits of the City of West Sacramento, west of the Sacramento River, east of the Sacramento Deep Water Ship Channel, and to the southern boundary of Yolo County. The District lies entirely within the legal boundaries of the Delta. The geographical area covered by the District lies entirely within the Plan Area (as defined in the BDCP).

The mission and purpose of the District is to provide reliable fire suppression and emergency medical response to the people, residents, structures and businesses within the boundaries of the District and assist in holding insurance rates as low as possible. In order to meet this mission and purpose the District relies upon a number of existing physical and economic facts within the District, including:

1. Reliant for the majority of its funding from agricultural land uses and operations, a system of assessments (including special assessments and a portion of general real property taxes) on real property parcels and structures, the maintenance of agricultural viability and land values, and the determination and payment of fees to meet the financial obligations of the District;

2. A system of roads and travel routes for the delivery of services both within the District and to facilitate and continue the existing deliveries of as needed mutual aid to and from other fire districts through existing agreements and, through strike teams, throughout California;

3. The on-going system of purchase and maintenance of equipment comprised of rolling stock, personal protection, fire suppression, medical aid, and supportive supplies, materials and equipment; and

4. The maintenance of existing levees and flood protection to reduce the risk of floods and the damage cause by inundation by water.

A number of State and federal entities are discussing formulating various devices, strategies, policies, habitat conservation plans, reports and other procedures (together, "**Plans**") which appear to have the potential to significantly and seriously disrupt or even prevent the District from accomplishing its mission and purpose by alteration of the physical and economic facts listed above. The BDCP is one example of one of these Plans currently under consideration.

This letter constitutes the District's formal comments to the Draft Environmental Impact Report and Draft Environmental Impact Statement, issued November 2013 (the "**Draft EIR/EIS**") for public comment. The comments in this letter are provided by the District so as to protect and enhance the unique cultural, recreational, natural resource, and agricultural values of the Delta as an evolving place. (See, Water Code section 85054.)

Throughout all of these comments, when impacts and/or effects are described or identified in any way, such impacts are to be deemed significant impacts for purposes of CEQA analysis, and such effects are deemed adverse effects for purposes of NEPA analysis.

In a typical year the District responds to approximately 25 fire suppression calls, 75 medical aid calls, and 68 other "first responder" calls. Depending upon the specifics of the actual construction project which may go forward (and specifically not agreeing that any project of any scope should go forward), the District forecasts a significant and substantial increase in call volume due to construction activities and increased traffic in and through the District. After the completion of all construction activity, and as a result of proposed project operations, the District estimates a nominal increase in call volume due to operational and maintenance activities relating to the project. The increased call volumes as a result of construction, and also as a result of operations, will both be substantial, serious and significant impacts and effects on and for the District.

(See, Appendix A for further information on the call history of the District for the past six years.)

Comments Regarding Surface Water

The District relies in part on surface waters throughout the District, and elsewhere on mutual aid calls, for fire suppression and emergency response. Chapter 6 purports to analyze the significant and serious effects and impacts because of changes in surface water as a result of the project alternatives.

Chapter 6 focuses almost exclusively on the changes in the level of surface water in and around both the Delta and the State of California as a result of the project alternatives. However, Chapter 6 fails to analyze or discuss the quality or quantity of surface water available or used by existing surface water users as either impacts or effects as a result of any of the project alternatives.

Specific to the District, various project alternatives, if not all project alternatives, fail to analyze the significant and substantial impacts or effects of lowered surface water tables, and thus failures of significant or substantial loss of access to water. The District relies heavily on water, carried in all of its rolling equipment, to fight and suppress fires. The anticipated lowering of the surface water elevations, and/or the possible degradation of surface water quality and/or quantity has the serious and very possible of additional and further deterioration of the District's ability to fight and suppress fire both within the District and in response and draw of water outside the District under mutual aid agreements. The project proponents must provide for all water loss.

Chapter 8 does not appear to address changes in water quality upon District operations. Poor water quality, whether in surface or ground waters, is believed to significantly and seriously deteriorate and negatively affect the efficiency of water use in fire suppression and emergency response, and is further believed to shorten the life of the equipment used by the District to perform its mission. The EIR/EIS must fully analyze serious and significant impacts and effects arising from changes in water quality upon District operations and equipment in order to be complete.

Comments Regarding Groundwater

The District relies in part on groundwater through various existing wells located in the District, some within one-half mile of the projects for water intake, for fire suppression and emergency response. Chapter 7 purports to analyze the significant and serious effects and impacts because of changes in groundwater as a result of the project alternatives.

Chapter 7 focuses almost exclusively on the changes in the level of groundwater in and around both the Delta and the State of California as a result of the project alternatives. However, Chapter 7 fails to analyze or discuss the quality or quantity of ground water available or used by existing groundwater users as either impacts or effects as a result of any of the project alternatives.

Specific to the District, various project alternatives, if not all project alternatives, fail to analyze the significant and substantial impacts or effects of lowered groundwater tables, and thus significant or substantial loss of access to water. The District relies heavily on water, carried in all of its rolling equipment, to fight and suppress fires. The anticipated lowering of the ground water tables, and/or the possible degradation of groundwater quality and/or quantity has the serious and very possible of additional and further deterioration of the District's ability to fight and suppress fire both within the District and in response and draw of water outside the District under mutual aid agreements.

The District is also concerned generally that the overall lowering of the groundwater table as admitted in the Draft EIR/EIS will cause, or lead to, ground surface and underground depressions, sinkholes and lowered elevations, cracks in building foundations, and other structural damage as surface and subsurface earth subsides due to lowered groundwater tables, increasing calls for emergency assistance.

Comments Regarding Agricultural Resources

The District provides substantial fire and emergency response services to the persons, businesses, structures, industrial locations and improvements located out in the District which are primarily characterized by or materially support agriculture land uses. The cross-reference discussion set forth in subsection 14.1, beginning on page 14-1, line 28, through page 14-2, line 2, fails to refer to fire suppression and emergency response as related to agriculture in any other chapter. Failing this, reader expects to see analysis of the serious and significant impacts and effects of each of the proposed project alternatives on agriculture as a result of the serious and substantial impacts and effects on the District operations caused by each of the project alternatives. The lack of such analysis is a fatal flaw in the Draft EIR/EIS.

The substantial and serious connection between the District's income from special assessments (determined by a schedule of fixed amounts) and a portion of general real property taxes (determined by assessed values) and related serious and substantial impacts and effects caused by the various project alternatives is not analyzed at all.

Additionally, serious and substantial impact and effect, and possible reduction in the level of fire suppression and emergency response will have a serious and substantial impact and effect on future agricultural development and per acre values. These impacts, and the serious and significant impacts and effects which may occur related to the District may limit, restrict, stop, or reduce the agricultural infrastructure required for continued existence of all of the crops and agricultural activities identified in Chapter 14.

Section 14.2.2.3, page 14-20, lines 3 to 21, with reference to the Delta Protection Commission (“DPC”) and its work fails to mention or analyze the DPC’s *Economic Sustainability Plan* (“ESP”).¹ Cutting across a number of sections written into the Draft EIR/ESP, but with particular focus on Delta agriculture, the ESP is an important planning and legal document formally adopted by the DPC. Many of the components of the ESP have been incorporated into and made a part of the Delta Plan, formally adopted by the Delta Stewardship Council. This failure is a fatal flaw.

Additionally, the admitted lack of analysis of Williamson Act contract cancellations discussion (e.g., at page 14-75, lines 10-24) fails to include in its analysis the resulting financial impacts resulting on changes in land values, changes and restrictions in crop plantings, and changes in land uses on the income and operations of the District and the other public entities, utilities, and other organs of the Delta and the Delta communities. This failure is a fatal flaw.

Comments Regarding Socioeconomics

Chapter 16, discussing the Socioeconomics of the Delta, bases its analysis in large and significant part on the thinking and belief, without evidence of this belief, that the “rural communities” of the Delta are the towns of the Delta, the collection of improvements lying within the historic townships in the Delta. The language set out at page 16-3, lines 8-10 is an important example of this thinking.

In truth, the Delta communities are composed of both the townships *together with* their surrounding agricultural lands, each in symbiotic relationship with the other. In the Clarksburg area this truth is illustrated by the almost weekly meetings, gatherings, two annual district parades, three annual community dinners at the District firehouse, two garden clubs, a boy scout troop that has consistently produced for many years one of the greatest number of Eagle Scouts on an annual basis in the Country, together with innumerable events at the schools, church, library, and with other community groups, all bringing together residents of both the town area of Clarksburg

¹ The ESP is described and analyzed in subsection 16.2.2.3, beginning at page 16-32. However, the ESP also should be included in the Draft EIR/EIS analysis for Chapter 14.

with the residents outside the town area, into one cohesive single community unit bound together with unified and common values, united traditions, and family histories going back on the same land as far as seven generations (“**Community Cohesion**”).

The District is also characterized by an important multi-cultural history. Whether it is the example of farmers who during the Second World War paid the taxes on the lands and buildings of their fellow Japanese farmers so they would not lose their land during internment, protection of the historic Japanese School, or the example of German POWs choosing to remain in the Delta upon their release in 1945, the Portuguese social hall (in the Lisbon District), the residents from Holland, in the area with the same name, or the large Hispanic population which participates in the life of the Delta, these facts and more demonstrate that the Delta community and its social fabric is not divided along the lines of township vs. non-township.

The demographic data set forth for the Delta portion of Yolo County beginning at page 16-7, line 317, to page 16-8, line 13, in the information listed for West Sacramento fails to recognize that only a part of West Sacramento lies within the Delta. The numbers offered for West Sacramento mislead because those numbers describe the whole of West Sacramento, not the Delta portion of the city. The Draft EIR/EIS is inaccurate and misleading to the extent that data derived from outside the Delta is offered as analysis of the Delta. Data should be limited to in-Delta residents, population, employment, etc. This same comment applies to cities and other areas which lie partly within the Delta, but the data for which is given for the entire city or area, not just the portion of the city or area which lies within the Delta.

At subsection 16.2.3.5, beginning at page 16-37, line 24, and throughout, the Draft EIR/EIS failed to mention or include at all in its analysis the 2001 Clarksburg General Plan, duly passed as an integral part of the Yolo County General Plan and is a matter of public record. As Yolo County is a cooperating agency and recognized arm of local government, the portions of its General Plan, specifically the 2001 Clarksburg General Plan, must be given the respect required by both state and federal law. The failure to include and analyze the 2001 Clarksburg General Plan is a fatal flaw.

ECON 15, analyzed in relation to Alternative 1A, and incorporated into various other Alternatives, regarding damage, impact and negative effects on community character, is deeply flawed. (See page 16-72, line 3 to page 16-73, line 10.) In addition to the failures discussed above, the NEPA portion of the analysis (page 16-72, line 5 to page 16-73, line 2) admits that serious and significant impacts would be imposed on Delta communities, while the CEQA portion of the analysis (page 16-73, lines 3-10) claims no physical impacts will occur. Either one statement or the other is true. Both statements cannot be true at the same time.

ECON 15, page 16-72, at lines 27-30 claims that CM3 (the cultivated land natural community strategy) would ensure continued agricultural production, but fails to address in any way the quality, type, values or other characteristics of that claim of continued agricultural production. It is basis and foundational to any NEPA or CEQA analysis to include the basic parameters of anticipated changes in crop quality, type, value and other fundamental characteristics when claiming that "CM3 would ensure the continuation of agricultural production on thousands of acres in the Delta."

The continued health of agriculture in the District in particular, and in the Delta in general, is essential to the financial health and human resources demands upon the District and its ability to continue to satisfy the demands of its mission.

The activities, meetings, social gatherings, parades, and other regular and annual events which provide important glue for the community and its social harmony face substantial likelihood of disruption constituting a substantial and serious negative impact and effect.

Comments Regarding Cultural and Historic Resources

Since its establishment in the 1940s, the District has had an important place in the cultural and historic landscape of the Delta. In no small part due to its place in the Community Cohesion described above, the District has consistently served over time as a key place where members of the Delta Community gather to refresh relationships, discuss community issues, and plan for the future.

The District is also a key area for Native American activity. Sections 18.1.1.3 and .4 in particular, and section 18.1 in general disclose that at no time did the drafters of the Draft EIR/EIS ever reach out to local historians who would have shown the drafters and their agents and associates the location of burial grounds, where arrowheads are generally found, and where other evidence of Native American culture is located.

The failure of analytics used throughout the preparation of the Draft EIR/EIS to even ask for local knowledge on the ground and generally known among families who have lived in the Delta for as much as seven generations is a fatal flaw in analysis and process throughout.

Comments Regarding Transportation

Figures 19-3a, 19-3b, 19-4a and 19-4b, and Segments CT 28, 33 and 34, and YOL 01, 02 and 03, Table 19-1, admit to various serious and significant impacts and effects of each of the Alternatives on the transportation network and routes relied upon by the District to perform its mission.

The analysis overall, and specifically as laid out in Table 19-3, seventh column from the left title “Hourly Volume Range (6AM to 7PM)” specifically fails to take into account morning and evening agricultural activity before and after the stated hours during harvest, planting and growing seasons for various crops. Pear harvest, for example, during July and August, creates heavy traffic before 6AM and after 7 PM. The same is true of grape harvest in August, September and October.

The pavement conditions, Table 19-5, for YOL 01, 02 and 03 are admittedly generally unknown or are already inadequate. When 24-hour traffic diversions, and volunteer rerouting due to extremely heavy dump truck traffic to transport tunnel spoils and construction related vehicular, light equipment and heavy equipment trips, the Draft EIR/EIS admits the already inadequate roads will be damaged beyond repair. This will further fracture and degrade Community Cohesion.

Although the Borges Airport is identified by a green dot in the Chapter 19 maps, it is not analyzed in Section 19.1.5 (page 19-27, line 19 through page 19-31, line 9). The Borges Airport is within the District and may serve as appropriate as an emergency landing zone for certain emergency responses on the part of the District. The Borges Airport may be open to the public on a rental or fee basis. Substantial, adverse and serious impacts and effects on the Borges Airport as a result of each of the Alternatives should be analyzed. Such analysis should include substantial and substantive discussion with the owners and operators of the Borges Airport.

As pointed out in the initial portion of this comment letter, the District made formal request to be designated a coordinating and cooperating public agency for purposes of the Plan and Draft EIR/EIS. The request of the District was ignored. Nonetheless, the District through other correspondence, public testimony, and a number of informal meetings has made its presence noted.

Nowhere in the Determination of Effects, section 19.3.2, page 19-36, line 7 through page 19-39, line 1, was the admitted disruption of traffic operations inclusive of the disruption on fire suppression and emergency response operations maintained by the District. Traffic rerouting, whether directed by governmental authority, or voluntary in nature as people change their transportation routes as a result of, and to avoid construction and operation impacts, will seriously impact and effect the District. Responding to calls in and around construction and operation traffic will certainly delay emergency response. The failure and omission of analysis of these issues is a fatal flaw.

For example and in particular, but not by limitation, the admitted time of “at least 1 hour” during which LOS would be exceeded (see, for example page 19-41, lines

10-11) does not analyze the resulting burden on emergency response. The same failure is true for corresponding analysis for all Alternatives.

Chapter 19 fails to analyze the serious impacts and effects of increased traffic, and in particular the serious impacts and effects of long periods of heavy equipment traffic, on the levee roads. The failure and omission of analysis of these issues is a fatal flaw.

Comments Regarding Public Services and Utilities

Chapter 20 of the Draft EIR/EIS claims to describe the public services and utilities in the study area which may be affected by the construction, operations and maintenance of the action alternatives in the Plan Area. (Page 20-1, lines 4 – 6.)

As part of the subsection discussing Fire Protection and Emergency Response, the Draft EIR/EIS states “Response time is broken into three components: alarm processing time (dispatch), turnout time, and travel time. The element of time for alarm processing is in the hands of the dispatch and communication system. The amount of time it takes to turnout fire apparatus is different depending on whether the station is staffed by full-time permanent or otherwise assigned personnel, or whether the staffing is recalled (volunteer). Travel time is a function of speed and the availability of a road network to get to the scene of an emergency.” (Page 20-3, lines 35-40.)

Flawed Method of Analysis. Subsection 20.3.1, from page 20-29, line 16 through page 20-30, line 8, recites a “desktop” method of analysis, limited solely to review of electronic data and telephone calls, perhaps limited to one voice message, and email(s). These two methods are the only listed means attempted by the drafters and proponents of the Draft EIR/EIS to obtain information from the public agencies and utilities the drafters write about.

There is absolutely no data presented in summary, raw or other form making representation of any data collected from the telephone calls and emails. This means that no such analysis was received. The calls and emails, and all information received as a result, should be disclosed in the Draft EIR/EIS. The lack of information is not disclosed, and should be disclosed. The Draft EIR/EIS, presented without any of the information collected via the personal methods, is flawed and defective because without the information obtained by telephone calls and email the readers and reviewers of the Draft EIR/EIS cannot effectively evaluate the Draft EIR/EIS. The conclusion is that the drafters have either hidden or failed to disclose the information received, or that information was received and not disclosed.

The drafters further failed to inventory the equipment and training level of the District or any Delta public entity or utility, failed to estimate the increased service load

on the District because of the construction and/or operations of the projects listed in any of the alternatives, and failed to evaluate whether the District, or any other public entity or utility is possessed, and offered no plan, to assist the District or any other public entity or utility would possess the required equipment and training to respond to the increased service demands upon the District caused by any of the projects or proposals listed in the Draft EIR/EIS.

Further Flaw in Method. As stated above, Subsection 20.3.1, from page 20-29, line 16 through page 20-30, line 8, recites a “desktop” method of analysis, limited solely to review of electronic data and telephone calls, perhaps limited to one voice message, and email(s). The drafters of the Draft EIR/EIS completely failed to collect the statements of mission, plans, purpose or any other matter from the data and information developed and stored at each public service entity, did not inspect or view any of the facilities listed, did not learn the scope, number or type of responses handled by the District, or any public service entity, in the Delta. The District submits that these flaws are fatal and the failures listed are required to be corrected in order to construct and understand the base line data points upon which the Draft EIR/EIS purports, and should be, based.

As one example, for illustration only, if such basic inquiry has been performed by the drafters of the Draft EIR/EIS, they would have learned that part of the primary mission of the District is to provide emergency medical aid, accident and other non-fire first responder services, and that annual calls of this type typically number above 75 per year. The drafters would also have learned that many of these calls result from existing and long standing mutual aid agreements with sister Delta fire protection districts. The project, and all of the alternatives, clearly disrupt and delay the delivery of these non-fire responses. It is reasonably believed by the District, based on long experience, that loss of life, serious and permanent injury, some of a debilitating type, with corresponding catastrophic financial, social and quality of life loss.

Error. At Page 20-22, line 22, under the section entitled “Yolo County General Plan”, the Draft EIR/EIS states that the Yolo General Plan makes provision for public services and utilities within “Solano” County.

Correction. The reference should be changed so that the word “Yolo” replaces the word “Solano”. Please make this correction and change all analysis accordingly.

Error. At Table 20A-4, page 20A-13, of Appendix 20A, in the River Delta School District section, third school from the top of the page, referring to “Delta Elementary (K-6 Charter)” claims and states that the enrollment of the school, as of the date of the release of the plan (November 2013) is 123, with a capacity of 280, and states that capacity is not exceeded.

Correction. The correct numbers for the Delta Elementary (K-6 Charter) school are: 345 enrollment, with a capacity of 345, at capacity, with a wait list of 32. Please make this correction and change all analysis accordingly.

Flawed Environmental Analysis. Subsection 20.3.1.1, in reference to the Environmental Consequences as applied to Fire Protection states, that “Fire Protection entities have the potential to be affected by construction activities in the same ways as law enforcement agencies.” (Page 20-30, line 30.) The “Law Enforcement” section immediately above this quoted sentence on Page 20-30, lines identifies four potential impacts: increased number of construction personnel moving into the Plan Area, construction encroachment on station(s), road impacts, and decreased funding.

This analysis is flawed in the following ways:

1. The analysis is limited to “construction activities” (Pg. 20-30, line 30.) The effects analysis (referred to below) lists both constructions and operations activities as creating effects. The flaw here is the failure of the scope of environmental analysis limited to “construction”, whereas the effects analysis focuses on both construction and operation. The environmental analysis must focus and include operations in addition to construction. Such expansion of analysis to include operations will require further study, additional data, and expanded outreach to understand the true environmental impacts of the BDCP operations upon public services such as Fire and Emergency Response.
2. The Environmental analysis as applied to fire protection, by simply incorporating the analysis as applied to law enforcement, fails to included emergency response, fire suppression, medical aid and other first responder duties which are difference than law enforcement.

Flawed Effects Analysis of Both Adverse Effects (NEPA) and Significant Impacts (CEQA). Subsection 20.3.2, Determination of Effects (beginning at page 20-33, line 1) should be titled “Determination of Effects and Impacts”, to cover both NEPA and CEQA analysis.

The effects and impacts analysis on page 20-33 should include “lack of fire suppression equipment to serve the needs of substantially greater, adverse and significantly higher number of calls and events requiring fire suppression services by the District both within its boundaries and through the District’s mutual aid agreements.

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Comments Regarding Public Health

The Draft EIR/EIS fails to take into account various flood potential, flood dangers, and flood risks. In particular, the Draft EIR/EIS in final form should include the Lower Sacramento River/Delta North Regional Flood Management Plan (July 2014), its findings, analysis, conclusions and recommendations. Flood risk, flood events, and high water events have been a significant and serious part of life at all levels in the Delta. Flood dangers and risks, and actual flood events, should be an integral part of each and every chapter of the Draft EIR/EIS. The lack of such analysis throughout and in every chapter is a fatal flaw.

Comments Regarding Environmental Justice

The District observed no dedicated outreach to the Hispanic members of our community.

Comments Regarding Public Participation, Consultation and Coordination

The public participation, consultation and coordination activities on the part of the preparers of the Draft EIR/EIS did not include any directed or specific outreach to the District itself.

The largest outpouring of people coming to public meetings occurred in Clarksburg, the heart of the District. (See, e.g., Table 32-1, page 32-2, line 18; Table 32-2, page 32-3, line 6.)

Although the District is a major unit of local government in the Clarksburg area, the lack of outreach from the preparers of the Draft EIR/EIS to the District, is a fatal flaw. The District reached out, both formally and informally on a host of occasions, but none of these substitute for the formal outreach from the preparers of the Draft EIS/EIS to the District.


The District requests that the final EIR/EIS presentation clearly identify and specifically show all places where each and every one of the comments above is specifically addressed. A redline copy of the Draft EIR/EIS, accompanying the Final EIR/EIS, would greatly aid in helping the public understand where and how all comments are addressed in the final product.

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Please contact me if you have any questions.

Very truly yours,
CLARKSBURG FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

By: 
Mark Pruner, Chair
Board of Directors

We Agree and Affirm:



Michael Dutra, Board Vice Chair


Hal Shipley, Board Member


John R. Webber, Board Member


David Merwin, Board Member


Craig Hamblin, Fire Chief


Richard Bagby, Board Secretary

BDCP Comments
Ryan Wulff, NMFS
July 28, 2014
Page 14 of 14

cc: The Honorable Governor Jerry Brown
State Capitol, Suite 1173
Sacramento, CA 95814

John Laird, Secretary
California Natural Resources Agency
1416 Ninth Street, Suite 1311
Sacramento, CA 95814

Mark Cowin, Director of California Department of Water Resources
Chuck Bonham, Director of California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Sally Jewell, Secretary of United States Department of Interior
Penny Pritzker, Secretary of United States Department of Commerce
David Murillo, Regional Director of United States Bureau of Reclamation
Ren Lohofener, Regional Director of United States Fish and Wildlife Service
Will Stelle, Regional Administrator of United States NOAA Fisheries

CLARKSBURG FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

APPENDIX A

Historical Logs and General Analysis of Call History

2008 through 2013

(24 pages, excluding this cover page)

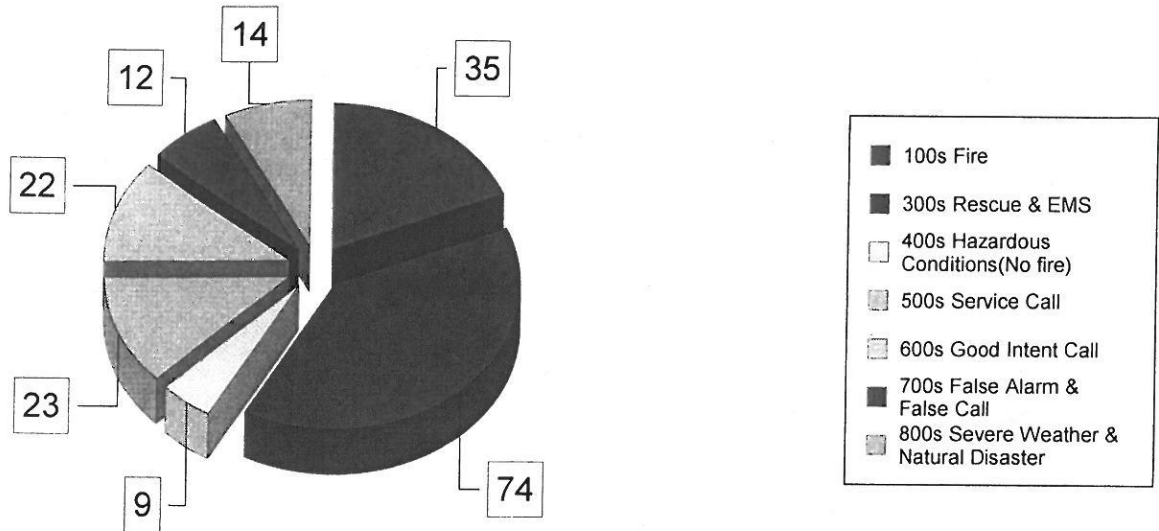
Incident Reports By Incident Type, Summary

Page 1 of 1

Incident Type	Total Incidents:
111 Building fire	2
113 Cooking fire, confined to container	1
131 Passenger vehicle fire	8
141 Forest, woods or wildland fire	1
142 Brush, or brush and grass mixture fire	4
143 Grass fire	9
150 Outside rubbish fire, other	1
151 Outside rubbish, trash or waste fire	2
160 Special outside fire, other	3
161 Outside storage fire	1
170 Cultivated vegetation, crop fire, other	1
171 Cultivated grain or crop fire	2
321 EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury	59
322 Vehicle accident with injuries	8
324 Motor vehicle accident with no injuries	7
400 Hazardous condition, other	1
411 Gasoline or other flammable liquid spill	1
444 Power line down	4
460 Accident, potential accident, other	3
510 Person in distress, other	1
550 Public service assistance, other	4
552 Police matter	4
553 Public service	2
561 Unauthorized burning	8
571 Cover assignment, standby, moveup	4
600 Good intent call, other	1
611 Dispatched & canceled en route	16
621 Wrong location	1
622 No incident found on arrival at dispatch address	1
631 Authorized controlled burning	2
650 Steam, other gas mistaken for smoke, other	1
700 False alarm or false call, other	1
714 Central station, malicious false alarm	1
734 Heat detector activation due to malfunction	2
735 Alarm system sounded due to malfunction	1
743 Smoke detector activation, no fire - unintentional	3
744 Detector activation, no fire - unintentional	4
813 Wind storm, tornado/hurricane assessment	14
Total Number of Incidents:	189
Total Number of Incident Types:	38

Print Date: 7/27/2014

2008



Graphed Items are sorted by Incident Type

Type Of Incident:

Total Of Incidents:

Percentage Value:

100 Series-Fire	35	18.52%
300 Series-Rescue & EMS	74	39.15%
400 Series-Hazardous Conditions(No fire)	9	4.76%
500 Series-Service Call	23	12.17%
600 Series-Good Intent Call	22	11.64%
700 Series-False Alarm & False Call	12	6.35%
800 Series-Severe Weather & Natural Disaster	14	7.41%

Grand Total: 189

Type Of Incident Most Frequent: 300 Series-Rescue & EMS

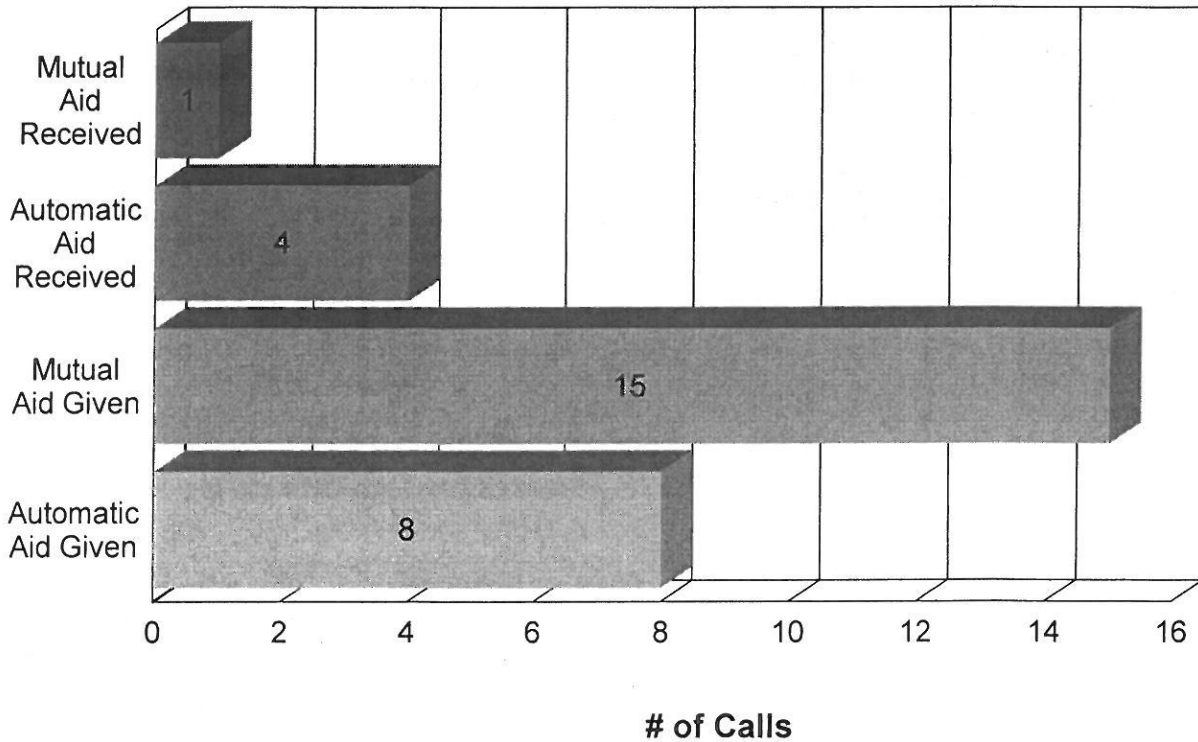
Print Date: 7/27/2014

2008

7/22/2014

Year: 2008

Mutual Aid Calls Per Year, Summary



Mutual Aid Received

171	Cultivated grain or crop fire	1
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Total # of Incidents by Aid Type 1

Automatic Aid Received

142	Brush, or brush and grass mixture fire	4
-----	--	---

Total # of Incidents by Aid Type 4

Mutual Aid Given

111	Building fire	1
-----	---------------	---

141	Forest, woods or wildland fire	1
-----	--------------------------------	---

143	Grass fire	1
-----	------------	---

321	EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury	1
-----	--	---

322	Vehicle accident with injuries	3
-----	--------------------------------	---

571	Cover assignment, standby, moveup	2
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611	Dispatched & canceled en route	6
Total # of Incidents by Aid Type		15
Automatic Aid Given		
143	Grass fire	2
322	Vehicle accident with injuries	1
571	Cover assignment, standby, moveup	2
611	Dispatched & canceled en route	2
631	Authorized controlled burning	1
Total # of Incidents by Aid Type		8
Total Mutual Aid Calls for Year:		28

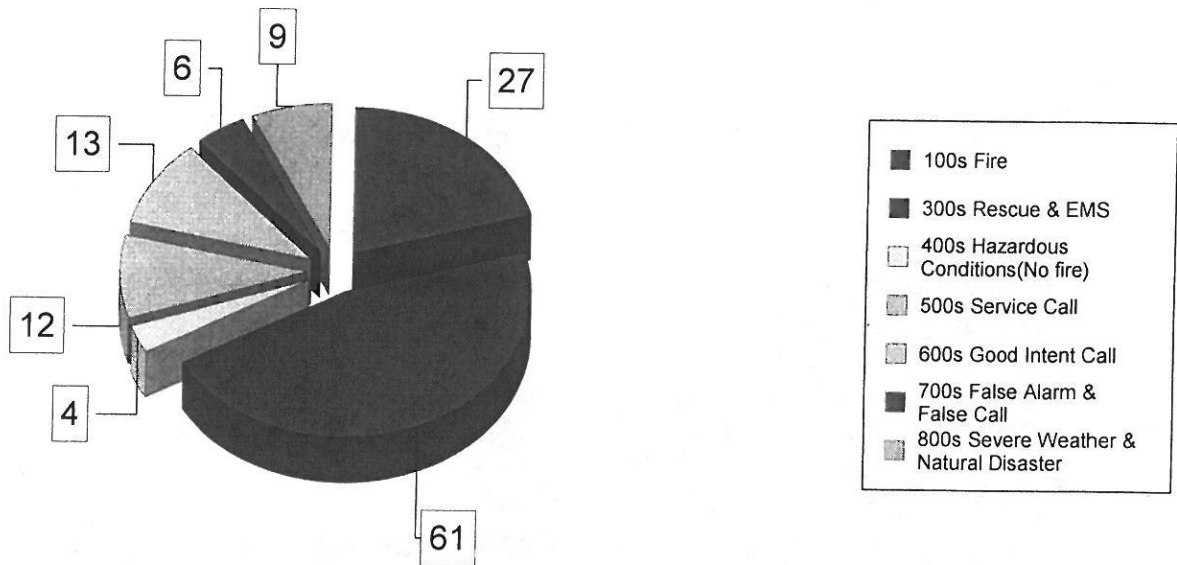
Incident Reports By Incident Type, Summary

Page 1 of 1

Incident Type	Total Incidents:
111 Building fire	2
112 Fires in structures other than in a building	1
130 Mobile property (vehicle) fire, other	1
131 Passenger vehicle fire	4
138 Off-road vehicle or heavy equipment fire	1
140 Natural vegetation fire, other	1
141 Forest, woods or wildland fire	1
142 Brush, or brush and grass mixture fire	3
143 Grass fire	11
151 Outside rubbish, trash or waste fire	1
160 Special outside fire, other	1
321 EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury	39
322 Vehicle accident with injuries	8
323 Motor vehicle/pedestrian accident (MV Ped)	1
324 Motor vehicle accident with no injuries	13
400 Hazardous condition, other	2
444 Power line down	1
460 Accident, potential accident, other	1
510 Person in distress, other	1
511 Lock-out	1
531 Smoke or odor removal	2
550 Public service assistance, other	1
553 Public service	1
561 Unauthorized burning	3
571 Cover assignment, standby, moveup	3
600 Good intent call, other	1
611 Dispatched & canceled en route	7
622 No incident found on arrival at dispatch address	1
631 Authorized controlled burning	3
651 Smoke scare, odor of smoke	1
710 Malicious, mischievous false call, other	2
734 Heat detector activation due to malfunction	1
744 Detector activation, no fire - unintentional	3
813 Wind storm, tornado/hurricane assessment	9
Total Number of Incidents:	132
Total Number of Incident Types:	34

Print Date: 7/27/2014

2009



Graphed Items are sorted by Incident Type

Type Of Incident:

Total Of Incidents:

Percentage Value:

100 Series-Fire	27	20.45%
300 Series-Rescue & EMS	61	46.21%
400 Series-Hazardous Conditions(No fire)	4	3.03%
500 Series-Service Call	12	9.09%
600 Series-Good Intent Call	13	9.85%
700 Series-False Alarm & False Call	6	4.55%
800 Series-Severe Weather & Natural Disaster	9	6.82%

Grand Total: 132

Type Of Incident Most Frequent: 300 Series-Rescue & EMS

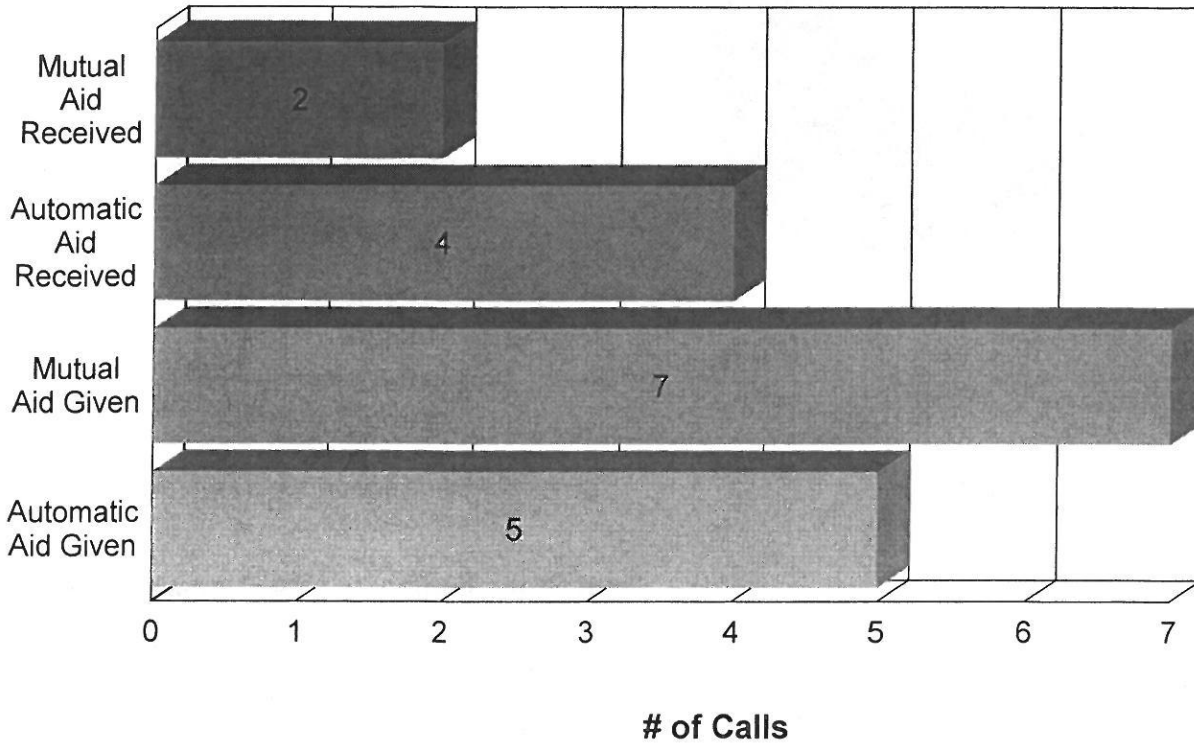
Print Date: 7/27/2014

2009

7/22/2014

Year: 2009

Mutual Aid Calls Per Year, Summary



Mutual Aid Received

142	Brush, or brush and grass mixture fire	1
322	Vehicle accident with injuries	1
Total # of Incidents by Aid Type		2

Automatic Aid Received

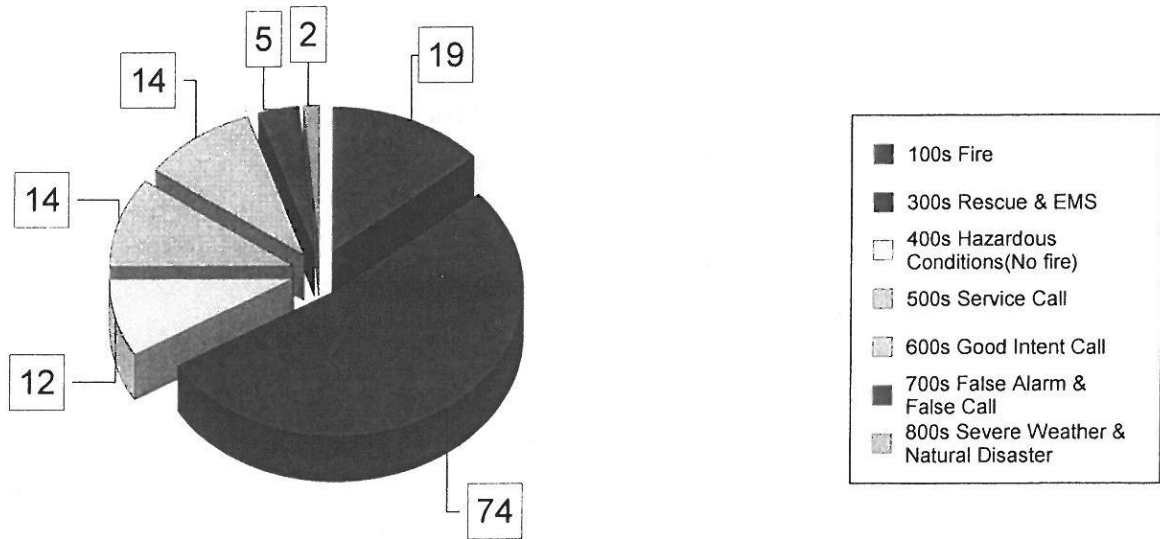
111	Building fire	1
324	Motor vehicle accident with no injuries	3
Total # of Incidents by Aid Type		4

Mutual Aid Given

111	Building fire	1
141	Forest, woods or wildland fire	1
321	EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury	1
571	Cover assignment, standby, moveup	3

7/22/2014

611	Dispatched & canceled en route	1
Total # of Incidents by Aid Type		7
Automatic Aid Given		
143	Grass fire	1
324	Motor vehicle accident with no injuries	1
611	Dispatched & canceled en route	3
Total # of Incidents by Aid Type		5
Total Mutual Aid Calls for Year:		18



Graphed Items are sorted by Incident Type

Type Of Incident:	Total Of Incidents:	Percentage Value:
100 Series-Fire	19	13.57%
300 Series-Rescue & EMS	74	52.86%
400 Series-Hazardous Conditions(No fire)	12	8.57%
500 Series-Service Call	14	10.00%
600 Series-Good Intent Call	14	10.00%
700 Series-False Alarm & False Call	5	3.57%
800 Series-Severe Weather & Natural Disaster	2	1.43%

Grand Total: 140

Type Of Incident Most Frequent: 300 Series-Rescue & EMS

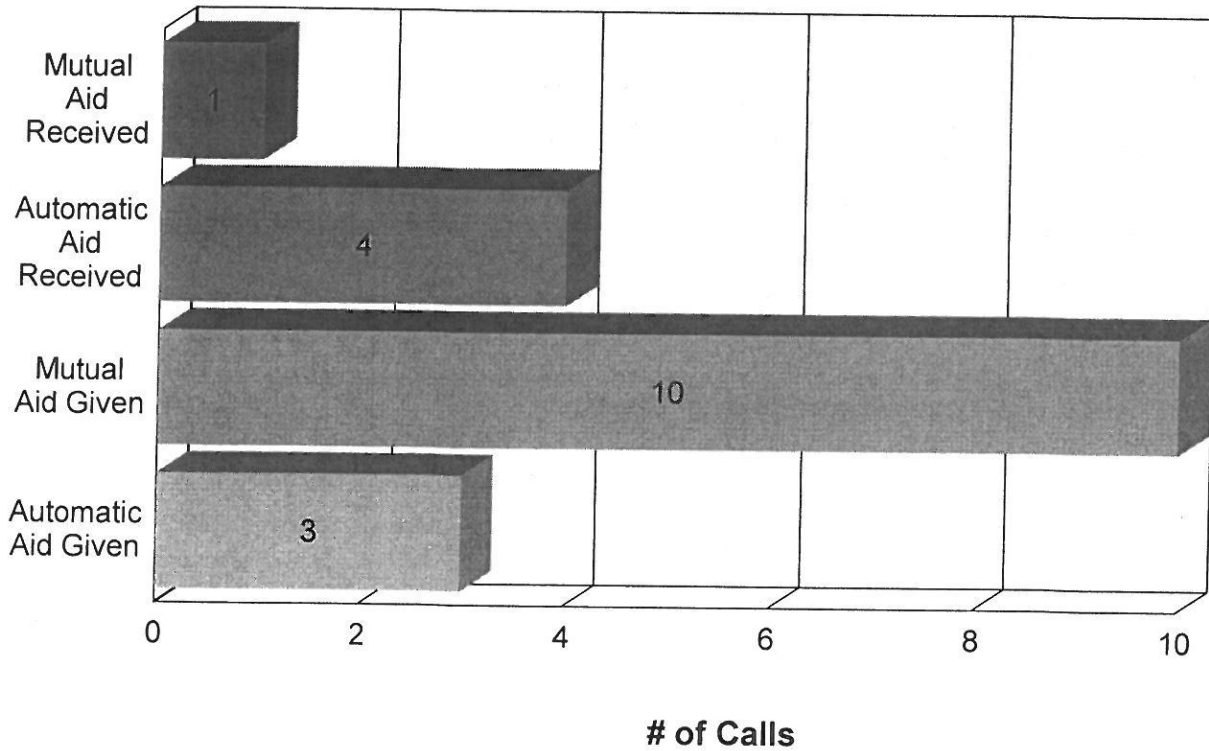
Print Date: 7/27/2014

2010

7/22/2014

Year: 2010

Mutual Aid Calls Per Year, Summary



Mutual Aid Received

400 Hazardous condition, other 1

Total # of Incidents by Aid Type 1

Automatic Aid Received

143 Grass fire 1

322 Vehicle accident with injuries 1

324 Motor vehicle accident with no injuries 1

445 Arcing, shorted electrical equipment 1

Total # of Incidents by Aid Type 4

Mutual Aid Given

141 Forest, woods or wildland fire 1

143 Grass fire 4

321 EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury 2

571	Cover assignment, standby, moveup	2
611	Dispatched & canceled en route	1

Total # of Incidents by Aid Type 10

Automatic Aid Given

322	Vehicle accident with injuries	1
561	Unauthorized burning	1
611	Dispatched & canceled en route	1

Total # of Incidents by Aid Type 3

Total Mutual Aid Calls for Year: 18

Incident Reports By Incident Type, Summary

Incident Type	Total Incidents:
111 Building fire	3
113 Cooking fire, confined to container	2
115 Incinerator overload or malfunction, fire confined	1
131 Passenger vehicle fire	6
134 Water vehicle fire	1
143 Grass fire	6
151 Outside rubbish, trash or waste fire	1
160 Special outside fire, other	2
321 EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury	72
322 Vehicle accident with injuries	10
324 Motor vehicle accident with no injuries	9
400 Hazardous condition, other	3
444 Power line down	1
460 Accident, potential accident, other	4
550 Public service assistance, other	8
552 Police matter	2
553 Public service	2
561 Unauthorized burning	6
571 Cover assignment, standby, moveup	3
611 Dispatched & canceled en route	13
621 Wrong location	2
622 No incident found on arrival at dispatch address	1
631 Authorized controlled burning	2
700 False alarm or false call, other	2
733 Smoke detector activation due to malfunction	1
741 Sprinkler activation, no fire - unintentional	1
743 Smoke detector activation, no fire - unintentional	2
744 Detector activation, no fire - unintentional	1
745 Alarm system sounded, no fire - unintentional	1
800 Severe weather or natural disaster, other	2
Total Number of Incidents:	170
Total Number of Incident Types:	30

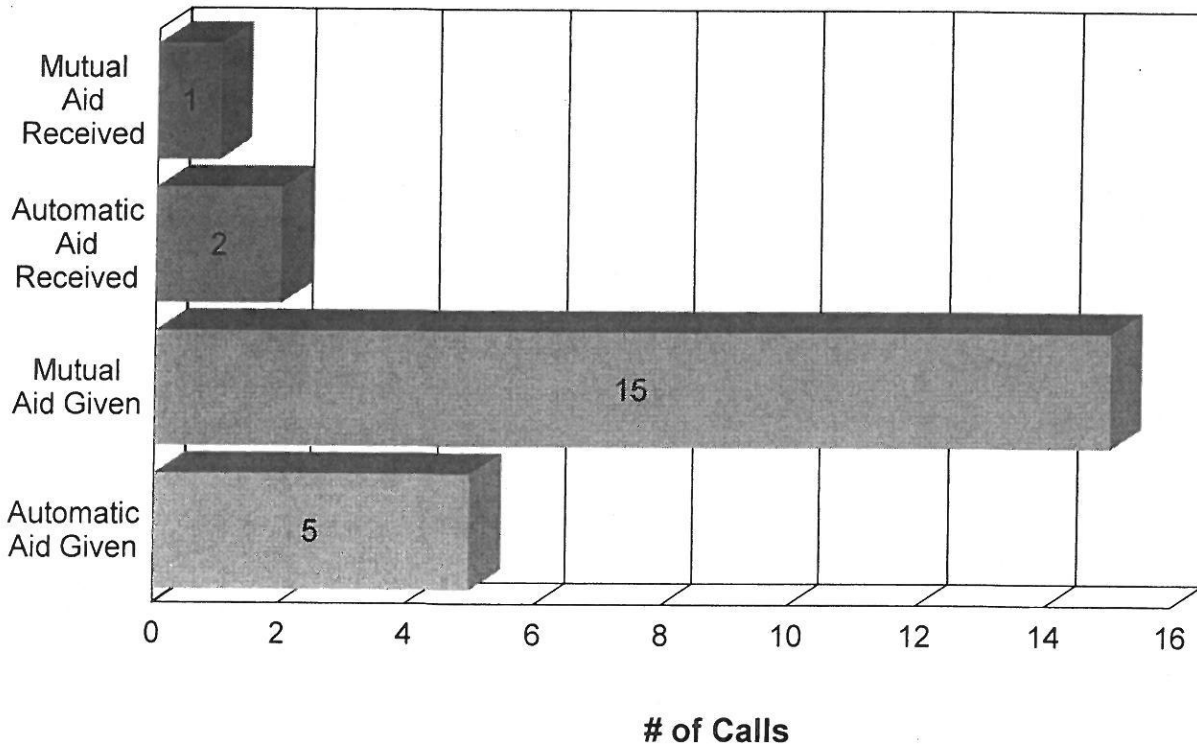
Print Date: 7/27/2014

2011

7/22/2014

Year: 2011

Mutual Aid Calls Per Year, Summary



Mutual Aid Received

111	Building fire	1
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Total # of Incidents by Aid Type 1

Automatic Aid Received

131	Passenger vehicle fire	1
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322	Vehicle accident with injuries	1
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Total # of Incidents by Aid Type 2

Mutual Aid Given

111	Building fire	1
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131	Passenger vehicle fire	1
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134	Water vehicle fire	1
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143	Grass fire	2
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160	Special outside fire, other	1
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322	Vehicle accident with injuries	1
460	Accident, potential accident, other	1
571	Cover assignment, standby, moveup	2
611	Dispatched & canceled en route	4
800	Severe weather or natural disaster, other	1

Total # of Incidents by Aid Type 15

Automatic Aid Given

324	Motor vehicle accident with no injuries	1
571	Cover assignment, standby, moveup	1
611	Dispatched & canceled en route	3

Total # of Incidents by Aid Type 5

Total Mutual Aid Calls for Year: 23

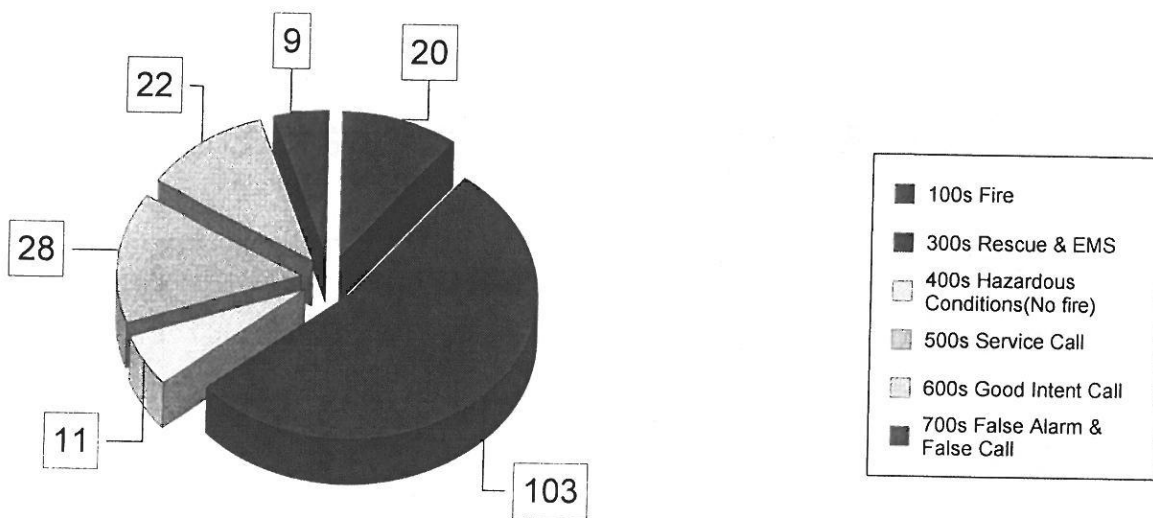
Incident Reports By Incident Type, Summary

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Incident Type	Total Incidents:
111 Building fire	1
131 Passenger vehicle fire	2
141 Forest, woods or wildland fire	2
142 Brush, or brush and grass mixture fire	1
143 Grass fire	9
151 Outside rubbish, trash or waste fire	1
154 Dumpster or other outside trash receptacle fire	1
160 Special outside fire, other	2
171 Cultivated grain or crop fire	1
321 EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury	77
322 Vehicle accident with injuries	14
323 Motor vehicle/pedestrian accident (MV Ped)	1
324 Motor vehicle accident with no injuries	11
421 Chemical hazard (no spill or leak)	1
444 Power line down	3
460 Accident, potential accident, other	7
500 Service Call, other	1
511 Lock-out	1
541 Animal problem	1
550 Public service assistance, other	1
551 Assist police or other governmental agency	1
552 Police matter	2
553 Public service	1
561 Unauthorized burning	8
571 Cover assignment, standby, moveup	12
600 Good intent call, other	1
611 Dispatched & canceled en route	16
631 Authorized controlled burning	5
700 False alarm or false call, other	1
734 Heat detector activation due to malfunction	1
735 Alarm system sounded due to malfunction	1
740 Unintentional transmission of alarm, other	1
743 Smoke detector activation, no fire - unintentional	4
745 Alarm system sounded, no fire - unintentional	1
Total Number of Incidents:	193
Total Number of Incident Types:	34

Print Date: 7/27/2014

2012



Graphed Items are sorted by Incident Type

Type Of Incident:

- 100 Series-Fire
- 300 Series-Rescue & EMS
- 400 Series-Hazardous Conditions(No fire)
- 500 Series-Service Call
- 600 Series-Good Intent Call
- 700 Series-False Alarm & False Call

Total Of Incidents:

- 20
- 103
- 11
- 28
- 22
- 9

Percentage Value:

- 10.36%
- 53.37%
- 5.70%
- 14.51%
- 11.40%
- 4.66%

Grand Total: 193

Type Of Incident Most Frequent: 300 Series-Rescue & EMS

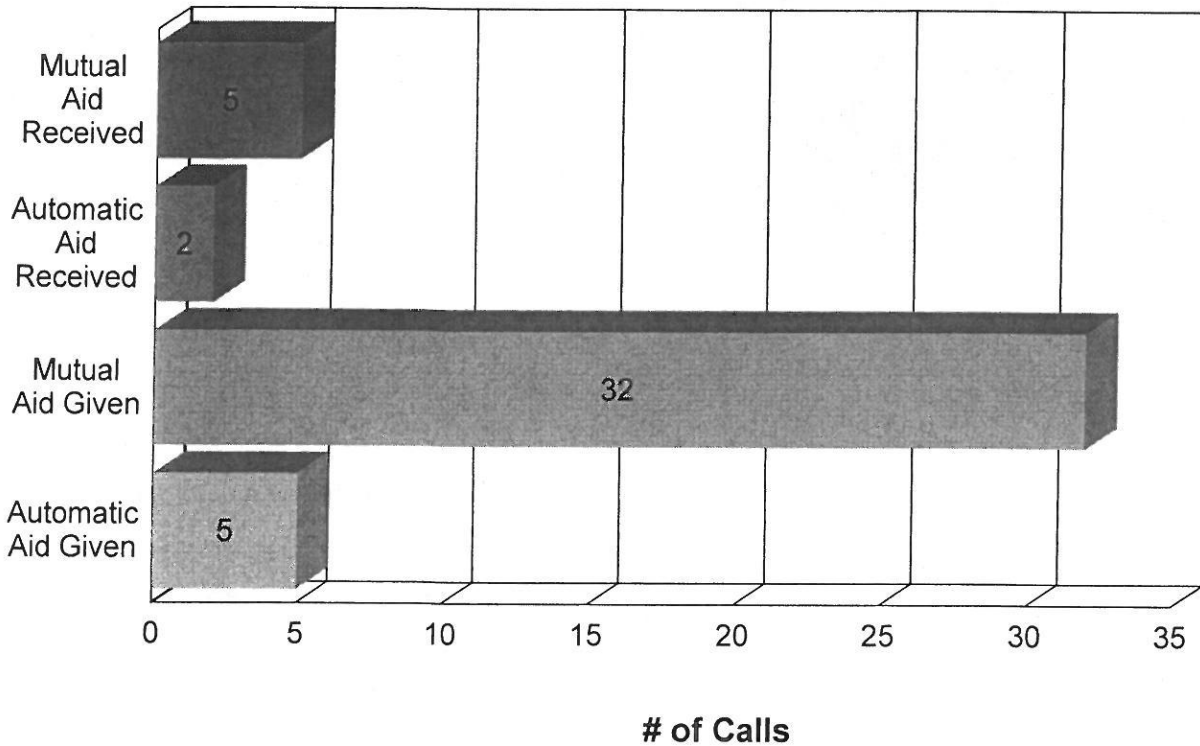
Print Date: 7/27/2014

2012

7/22/2014

Year: 2012

Mutual Aid Calls Per Year, Summary



Mutual Aid Received

143	Grass fire	1
151	Outside rubbish, trash or waste fire	1
322	Vehicle accident with injuries	2
611	Dispatched & canceled en route	1

Total # of Incidents by Aid Type 5

Automatic Aid Received

111	Building fire	1
323	Motor vehicle/pedestrian accident (MV Ped)	1

Total # of Incidents by Aid Type 2

Mutual Aid Given

141	Forest, woods or wildland fire	2
143	Grass fire	2

171	Cultivated grain or crop fire	1
321	EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury	1
322	Vehicle accident with injuries	1
324	Motor vehicle accident with no injuries	3
552	Police matter	1
571	Cover assignment, standby, moveup	11
611	Dispatched & canceled en route	10
Total # of Incidents by Aid Type		32
Automatic Aid Given		
321	EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury	1
322	Vehicle accident with injuries	1
571	Cover assignment, standby, moveup	1
611	Dispatched & canceled en route	2
Total # of Incidents by Aid Type		5
Total Mutual Aid Calls for Year:		44

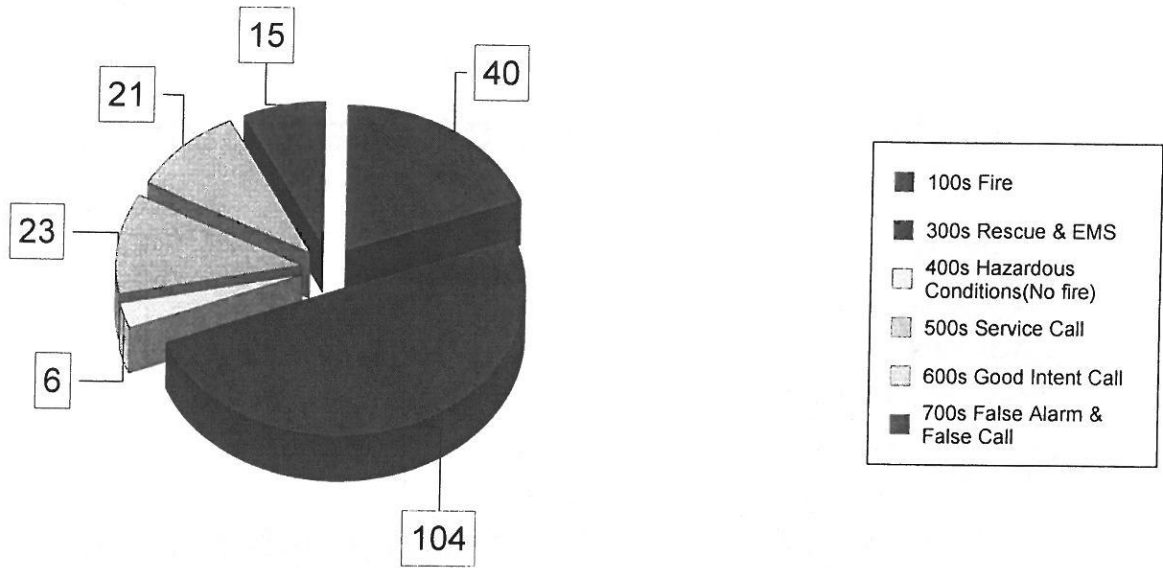
Incident Reports By Incident Type, Summary

Page 1 of 1

Incident Type	Total Incidents:
100 Fire, other	1
111 Building fire	2
131 Passenger vehicle fire	6
134 Water vehicle fire	1
140 Natural vegetation fire, other	1
141 Forest, woods or wildland fire	1
142 Brush, or brush and grass mixture fire	1
143 Grass fire	21
151 Outside rubbish, trash or waste fire	1
160 Special outside fire, other	4
171 Cultivated grain or crop fire	1
321 EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury	70
322 Vehicle accident with injuries	21
324 Motor vehicle accident with no injuries	13
412 Gas leak (natural gas or LPG)	1
444 Power line down	1
460 Accident, potential accident, other	4
500 Service Call, other	3
510 Person in distress, other	1
550 Public service assistance, other	3
551 Assist police or other governmental agency	2
552 Police matter	2
553 Public service	3
561 Unauthorized burning	8
571 Cover assignment, standby, moveup	1
611 Dispatched & canceled en route	13
622 No incident found on arrival at dispatch address	3
631 Authorized controlled burning	5
700 False alarm or false call, other	3
730 System malfunction, other	1
733 Smoke detector activation due to malfunction	1
741 Sprinkler activation, no fire - unintentional	1
743 Smoke detector activation, no fire - unintentional	5
744 Detector activation, no fire - unintentional	1
745 Alarm system sounded, no fire - unintentional	3
Total Number of Incidents:	209
Total Number of Incident Types:	35

Print Date: 7/27/2014

2013



Graphed Items are sorted by Incident Type

Type Of Incident:

Total Of Incidents:

Percentage Value:

- 100 Series-Fire
- 300 Series-Rescue & EMS
- 400 Series-Hazardous Conditions(No fire)
- 500 Series-Service Call
- 600 Series-Good Intent Call
- 700 Series-False Alarm & False Call

40	19.14%
104	49.76%
6	2.87%
23	11.00%
21	10.05%
15	7.18%

Grand Total: 209

Type Of Incident Most Frequent: 300 Series-Rescue & EMS

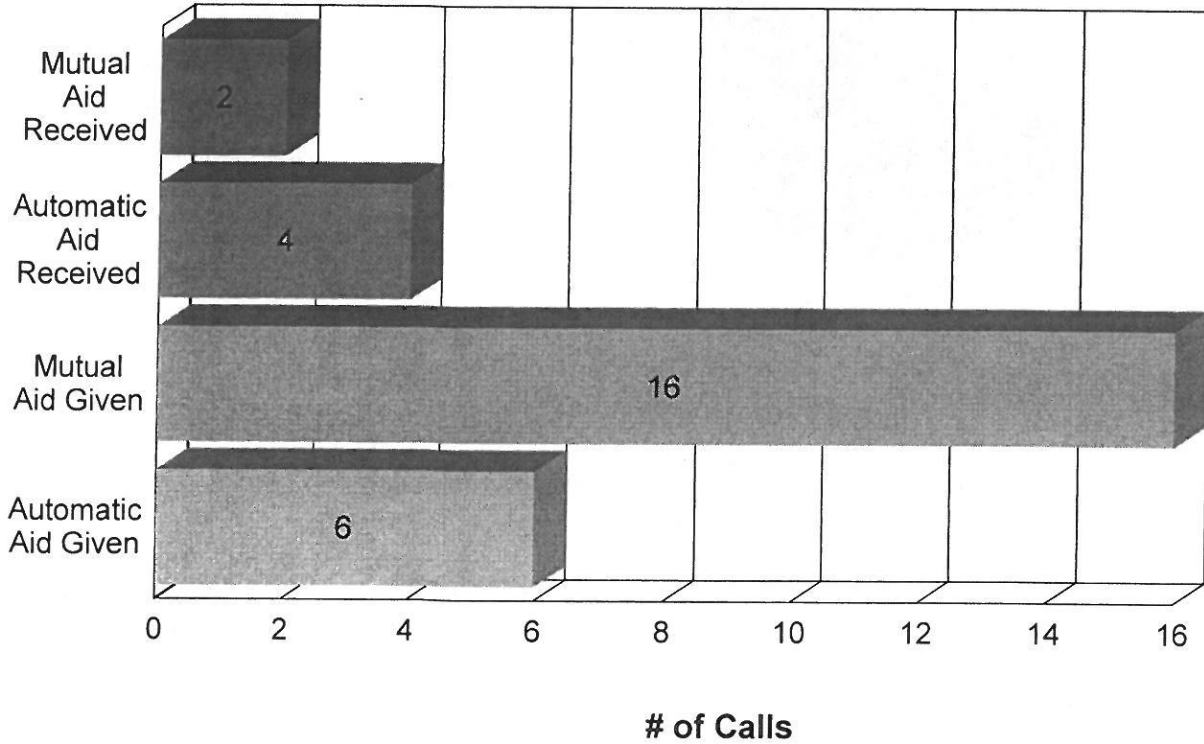
Print Date: 7/27/2014

2013

7/22/2014

Year: 2013

Mutual Aid Calls Per Year, Summary



Mutual Aid Received

321	EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury	1
700	False alarm or false call, other	1

Total # of Incidents by Aid Type 2

Automatic Aid Received

111	Building fire	1
324	Motor vehicle accident with no injuries	3

Total # of Incidents by Aid Type 4

Mutual Aid Given

111	Building fire	1
131	Passenger vehicle fire	1
141	Forest, woods or wildland fire	1
143	Grass fire	3

151	Outside rubbish, trash or waste fire	1
322	Vehicle accident with injuries	2
500	Service Call, other	2
611	Dispatched & canceled en route	5
Total # of Incidents by Aid Type		16

Automatic Aid Given

321	EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury	1
571	Cover assignment, standby, moveup	1
611	Dispatched & canceled en route	4
Total # of Incidents by Aid Type		6

Total Mutual Aid Calls for Year: 28

