

2015 Strategic Fire Plan
Santa Clara Unit



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SIGNATURE PAGE

Unit Strategic Fire Plan developed for Santa Clara Unit

This Plan:

- Was collaboratively developed; Interested parties, Federal, State, City, and County agencies within the Unit have been consulted and are listed in the plan.
- Identifies and prioritizes pre fire and post fire management strategies and tactics meant to reduce the loss of values at risk within the Unit.
- Is intended for use as a planning and assessment tool only. It is the responsibility of those implementing the projects to ensure that all environmental compliance and permitting processes are met as necessary.



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06/07/15

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection's (CAL FIRE) Santa Clara Unit prepares an annual Strategic Fire Management Plan for the coming fire season. The Plan documents an assessment of the fire situation in the Unit, includes stakeholder contributions and priorities, and identifies strategic targets for pre-fire solutions as defined by the people who live and work with the local fire problem.

Responsibility for Pre-Fire Engineering and Fire Protection Planning falls under the direction of the Fire Prevention Bureau. Pre-Fire Engineering includes geographic information system (GIS) mapping of assets at risk, wildland fuel belts, and the maintenance of various other GIS data layers to assess the existing levels of wildland protection services, identifies high-risk and high-value areas that are potential locations for costly and damaging wildfires, rank these areas in terms of priority needs, and prescribe what can be done to reduce future costs and losses.

This plan will utilize the seven Strategic Goals and Fire Plan Framework identified in the California Fire Plan and incorporate them into the planning and implementation process. The seven goals and framework components of the Santa Clara Strategic Fire Management Plan are as follows:

1. Identify and evaluate wildland fire hazards and recognize life, property and natural resource assets at risk, including watershed, habitat, social and other values of functioning ecosystems. Facilitate the sharing of all analyses and data collection across all ownerships for consistency in type and kind.
2. Articulate and promote the concept of land use planning as it relates to fire risk and individual landowner objectives and responsibilities.
3. Support and participate in the collaborative development and implantation of wildland fire protection plans and other local, county and regional plans that addresses fire protection and landowner objectives.
4. Increase awareness, knowledge and actions implemented by individuals and communities to reduce human loss and property damage from wildland fires, such as defensible space and other fuels reduction activities, fire prevention and fire safe building standards.
5. Develop a method to integrate fire and fuels management practices and landowner priorities and multiple jurisdictional efforts within local, state and federal responsibility area.
6. Determine the level of fire suppression resources necessary to protect the values and assets at risk identified during planning processes.
7. Address post-fire responsibilities for natural resource recovery, including watershed protection, reforestation and ecosystem restoration.

Fiscal Framework

The California State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection and CAL FIRE are developing a fiscal framework for assessing and monitoring annual and long term changes in California's wildland fire protection systems.

Applications of the Fire Plan Framework

1. Identify for State, Federal, local officials and the public those areas of concentrated assets and high risk.
2. Allow the Santa Clara Unit to create a more efficient fire protection system, focused on meaningful solutions for identified problem areas.
3. Give citizens an opportunity to identify public and private assets to design and carry out projects to protect those assets.
4. Identify, before fires start, where the most cost effective pre-fire and fire management investments can be implemented.
5. Encourage an inter-governmental approach to reducing costs plus losses.
6. Enable policy makers and the public to focus on what can be done to reduce future costs plus losses from wildfire.
7. Through the Land Use and Safety Element of the Santa Clara, Alameda, Contra Costa, San Joaquin and Stanislaus County's General Plan, incorporate elements of the California Fire Plan so that each county plan supports the State plan.

SECTION I: UNIT OVERVIEW

UNIT DESCRIPTION

The Santa Clara Unit is unique to CAL FIRE. The Unit is located between the San Francisco Bay and the San Joaquin River, encompassing the Counties of Contra Costa, Alameda, Santa Clara, and western portions of Stanislaus and San Joaquin. There are 1.3 million acres of direct protection area within the Unit with a combined population of 5.5 million people. Air quality control within the Unit is managed by The San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District and the Bay Area Air Quality Management District. Santa Clara Unit management staff works closely with these agencies to ensure reduced smoke impacts as a result of our Vegetation Management Program and wildland fire activity upon the local population.



Major population centers within the Unit includes the cities of San Jose (and the surrounding “Silicon Valley”), Oakland, Berkley, Livermore/Pleasanton, Walnut Creek, Concord, Martinez and Richmond. Numerous major highways run through the Unit and daily traffic congestion is common. Technology, manufacturing, heavy industry, three major sea ports, and three major airports all drive a large portion of the 5th largest economy in the world. The large population concentrations in the Unit have created continual interest in outdoor recreational use and open space preservation issues.

Vegetation types in the Unit are predominantly annual grasses, chaparral, and oak-dominated woodland. The Santa Cruz Mountains along the west side of Santa Clara County also supports coast redwood and mixed conifer stands. Recent large damaging fires include the Lexington Fire in 1985 (13,128 acres), the Tunnel Fire in 1991 (1,624 acres, 25 deaths and 3,500 structures), the Croy Fire in 2002 (3,007 acres and 300 structures), the Santa Clara Complex in 2003 (32,000 acres), the Lick Fire in 2007 (47,183 acres), the Summit Fire in 2008 (4,270 acres), the Corral Fire in 2009 (12,500 acres), and the Morgan Fire in 2013 (3,111 acres). With the current population levels in the Unit and the continuing spread of urban development into wildland, the Santa Clara Unit is taking every opportunity to be pro-active with wildland fuels management. Unit staff is heavily involved in fire protection planning programs with our local cooperators to address existing problems and identify areas where we can implement changes early in the planning stages. The Santa Clara Unit is also located in an active earth quake hazard area, dominated by the San Andreas and Hayward Faults. The Santa Clara Unit and many other CAL FIRE resources were heavily involved in the emergency response to the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake.

Four FireSafe Councils including the Santa Clara Fire Safe Council, the Diablo FireSafe Council, the South Skyline Fire Safe Council and the Oakland Fire Safe Council as well as the Hills Emergency Forum are involved with fire safety and planning in the five county area. The

Hills Emergency Forum is a working group of State and local agencies formed after the 1991 Tunnel Fire to promote projects in the East Bay Hills interface areas. With input and cooperation from these groups, and the other stakeholder groups, the Unit's managers establish goals and projects in the Unit Fire Management Plan to reduce the threat of large damaging fires. The document is the Units' template for fuels reduction projects to pending, completed, and for general public review, and comment. The Unit Strategic Fire Plan allows us to respond to the needs and concerns of the public and identifies projects to be funded through cooperative grants and donations.

In 2008, the Federal Farm Bill added a provision to federal law that required states to conduct an assessment of forest resources. These assessments were to identify key issues and trends affecting all forest and rangelands in each state. Spatial areas (called priority landscapes) were delineated to help focus investments and other programs to deal with the associated issues. Three general themes were developed with eleven subthemes.

The three general themes are:

1. Conserve working forest and range landscapes.
2. Protect forests and rangelands from harm.
3. Enhance public benefits from trees, forests and rangelands.

These themes were then followed by eleven subthemes that provide more detail for a priority landscape rating.

High priority landscapes identified within the Santa Clara Unit include:

- Restoring wildfire impacted areas to maintain ecosystem health.
- Priority landscaping to protect communities from wildfire.
- Water quality and the threats within the watershed that affect water quality.
- Urban forestry tree planting.
- Urban forestry maintenance.
- Community wildfire planning.
- Wildfire threat to areas protected for habitat.

Overarching findings from the California's Forests and Rangelands 2010 Assessment that affect the Santa Clara Unit include:

- Forest and rangelands remain valued assets critical to economic, social, and the environmental well-being of California.
- Forest and rangelands face a variety of threats, and trends indicate these threats are increasing in number.
- Demands on forest and rangeland resources are increasing.
- Opportunities exist to improve the quality and quantity of benefits from these lands.

- Reaching desired future conditions will require political, social, and economic challenges.
- The potential to reach desired future conditions of our forest and rangelands will depend on taking advantage and augmenting existing collaborative efforts.

Priorities for the Santa Clara Unit include working with local landowners and governmental agencies for implementation of fire management plan objectives. The Santa Clara Unit will continue to support the development of, and updates to, Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPPs) that are enacted within the Unit and assist with grant funding for Community Wildfire Protection projects. A continuance of the Vegetation Management Program (VMP) is a priority for healthy fuels management.

Additionally, through the use of this Fire Management Plan, the Santa Clara Unit is working with local landowners to reduce unplanned ignitions within the Unit and limit damage caused by uncontrolled fires through the use of education, pre-fire mitigation projects, patrol, and law enforcement to meet the mission statement of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.

Also, the Santa Clara Unit is doing our part to follow the Governor's multiple Executive Orders regarding the California Drought State of Emergency that started in 2013, and is making water conservation a high priority. The Unit is helping to fulfill the CAL FIRE Mission of protecting California's resources by reducing water use wherever possible and setting an example to the public to ensure that this resource will be available for emergencies when the need arises.

UNIT PREPAREDNESS AND FIREFIGHTING CAPABILITIES

Initial attack forces are essential to keeping unwanted fires to a minimum. In order to do this, the Santa Clara Unit maintains a strong force of personnel and equipment always ready to respond at a moment's notice to any fire that threatens the wildland. In order to do this, the Santa Clara Unit has 12 State funded fire stations (Forest Fire Stations) and one helitack base (Alma Helitack) under its jurisdiction. These stations and the helitack base are fully staffed during declared fire season with two of the stations being staffed year round under local cooperative fire agreements. These stations combined provide for the staffing of 15 State owned fire engines, one state owned helicopter, and three transport/bulldozers.

Twelve Battalion Chiefs are available in the Unit and are strategically positioned to maintain quick response times of overhead personnel.

In January of 2014, Governor Brown issued a Drought State of Emergency Declaration. In this Declaration, he directed CALFIRE to increase Fire Engine Staffing statewide. A fourth Firefighter was added to five CALFIRE engines in the Unit to increase fire suppression ability due to California's drought conditions. These provisions continue to apply through 2015.

Three Law Enforcement/Prevention personnel along with a Fire Prevention Specialist II are available within the Unit and will frequently assist with initial attack operations.

A Forester II (Division Chief) was added in 2014 to support State responsibility area (SRA) fire prevention projects, Vegetation Management Program (VMP) projects, and to support partnering organizations with similar goals. This position also assists with Unit and incident overhead needs. Four seasonal Forestry Aides were also added in 2014 to conduct defensible space inspections in the SRA pursuant to Public Resources Code 4291. Funding for these positions comes from the SRA Parcel Fee (Assembly Bill X1 29).

In order for the Santa Clara Unit to meet the objective of keeping 95% of all wildland fires to 10 acres or less (CAL FIRE's Statewide goal), the Unit has entered into a large number of auto-aid agreements in the area. These agreements allow for the nearest fire suppression resource to respond to the scene of a wildland fire and begin fire suppression activities.

The following agencies participate in auto-aid agreements with the Santa Clara Unit:

- East Bay Regional Parks Fire Department
- , Crockett Fire Department
- Contra Costa Fire Protection District
- East Contra Costa Fire Protection District
- San Ramon Valley Fire Protection District
- Rodeo-Hercules Fire Department
- Moraga-Orinda Fire Protection District
- Richmond Fire Department
- El Cerrito Fire Department
- Alameda County Fire Protection District
- Berkeley Fire Department
- Oakland Fire Department
- Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Protection District
- Hayward Fire Department
- Piedmont Fire Department
- Fremont Fire Department
- Tracy Fire Department
- West Stanislaus Fire Department
- South Santa Clara County Fire District (Cooperative fire agreement)
- Santa Clara County Fire Department
- Gilroy Fire Department
- Palo Alto Fire Department
- Milpitas Fire Department
- San Jose Fire Department
- Morgan Hill Fire Department (Cooperative fire agreement).

The Unit's Morgan Hill Emergency Command Center (ECC) provides dispatch Command and Control through local government cooperative agreements with the City of Morgan Hill Fire Department, the South Santa Clara County Fire District, and the Alameda County Fire Protection District (Sunol Forest Fire Station only). The ECC also provides dispatch under two Amador Contracts; one at the Pacheco Forest Fire Station in Santa Clara County and the other is at the Sunshine Forest Fire Station in Contra Costa County.

SECTION II: COLLABORATION

COMMUNITY / AGENCIES / FIRE SAFE COUNCILS

Representatives involved in the development of the Unit Strategic Fire Plan are included in the following table. Their organization and title are indicated below:

Plan Development Team:

Organization	Title
Morgan Hill City	Morgan Hill City Manager
South Santa Clara County Fire	Fire District Board
Alameda County Fire Protection District	Fire Chief
Diablo Fire Safe Council	Executive Director
Santa Clara Fire Safe Council	Programs Manager
Hills Emergency Forum	Staff Liaison Committee; Staff Support

SECTION III: VALUES

A: VALUES



The primary goal of wildland fire protection in the Santa Clara Unit is to safeguard the wide range of values found within the Unit from the effects of wildfire. The values at risk are the public and private assets that the wildland fire protection system is created and funded to protect. The following have been identified as values at risk from wildfires and delineates their economic and non-economic values: people, structures, timber, watershed, wildlife, unique scenic and recreation areas, range, wildlife, and air quality. The table below provides a description of the values evaluated.

Values at Risk	Public Issue Category	Location and ranking methodology
Fire-flood watersheds	Public safety Public welfare	Watersheds with a history of problems or conditions for future problems, ranked based on affected downstream population.
Soil erosion	Environment	Watersheds ranked based on erosion potential.
Water storage	Public welfare	Watershed area up to 20 miles upstream from water storage facility, ranked based on water value and dead storage capacity of facility.
Water supply	Public health	Watershed area up to 20 miles upstream from water supply facility
Scenic	Public welfare	Four mile view shed around Scenic Highways and 1/4 mile view shed around Wild and Scenic Rivers, ranked based on potential impacts to vegetation types (tree versus non-tree types).
Timber	Public welfare	Timberlands ranked based on value/susceptibility to damage
Range	Public welfare	Rangeland ranked based on potential replacement feed cost by region/owner/vegetation type.
Air quality	Public health Environment Public welfare	Potential damages to health, materials, vegetation, and visibility; ranked based on vegetation type and air basin.

Historic buildings	Public welfare	Historic buildings ranked based on fire susceptibility.
Recreation	Public welfare	Unique recreation areas or areas with potential damage to facilities, ranked based on fire susceptibility.
Structures	Public safety Public welfare	Ranked based on housing density and fire susceptibility.
Non-game wildlife	Environment Public welfare	Critical habitats and species locations based on input from California Department of Fish and Wildlife and other stakeholders.
Game wildlife	Public welfare Environment	Critical habitats and species locations based on input from California Department of Fish and Wildlife and other stakeholders.
Infrastructure	Public safety Public welfare	Infrastructure for delivery of emergency and other critical services (e.g. repeater sites, transmission lines).
Ecosystem Health	Environment	Ranking based on vegetation type/fuel characteristics.

An example of a value at risk within the Santa Clara Unit is the Lick Observatory on Mt. Hamilton. This Observatory dates back to the late 1800's when an observatory was built at the top of Mount Hamilton, located east of San Jose. This facility would grow throughout the years and now has 9 research grade telescopes located in the area. A large number of structures including residences and other support facilities exist at the observatory. Nearby Copernicus Peak is the site of numerous radio and microwave towers as well as Copernicus Fire Lookout which is staffed during periods of high fire danger.

Many factors are involved in target area and value at risk identification, including political considerations of the region and suppression cost reductions. By looking at the 'big picture' and identifying the values at risk, the Santa Clara Unit staff along with input from other agencies and the public can better protect these areas and prioritize pre-fire projects.

B: COMMUNITIES

In recent years, wildfires have burned millions of acres throughout the United States. These fires dramatically illustrated the threat to human lives and development. Under Executive Order, the National Fire Plan was created as a cooperative, long-term effort of the U.S. Forest Service, Department of the Interior and the National Association of State Foresters, to protect communities and restore ecological health on Federal lands.

A major component of the National Fire Plan was funding for projects designed to reduce fire risks to people and property. A fundamental step in realizing this goal was the identification of areas that are at high risk of damage from wildfire. Federal fire managers authorized State Foresters to determine which communities were under significant risk from wildland fire on Federal lands. CAL FIRE undertook the task of generating the state's list of communities at risk. With California's extensive Wildland-Urban Interface situation, the list of communities extends beyond just those on Federal lands.

Three main factors were used to determine wildland fire threat to Wildland-Urban Interface areas of California.

- **Ranking Fuel Hazards:** ranking vegetation types by their potential fire behavior during a wildfire.
- **Assessing the Probability of Fire:** the annual likelihood that a large damaging wildfire would occur in a particular vegetation type.
- **Defining Areas of Suitable Housing Density that Would Create Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Protection Strategy Situations:** areas of intermingled wildland fuels and urban environments that are in the vicinity of fire threats.

To help protect people and their property from potential catastrophic wildfire, the National Fire Plan directs funding to be provided for projects designed to reduce the fire risks to communities. A fundamental step in achieving this goal was the identification of communities that are at high risk of damage from wildfire. These high risk communities identified within the wildland-urban interface, the area where homes and wildlands intermix, were published in the Federal Register in 2001. At the request of Congress, the Federal Register notice only listed those communities neighboring Federal lands. The list represents the collaborative work of the 50 States and five Federal agencies using a standardized process, whereby states were asked to submit all communities within their borders that met the criteria of a structure at high risk from wildfire. Within the Santa Clara Unit, there are no federally designated Communities at Risk because of the absence of federally managed land.

With California's extensive urban wildland-urban interface (WUI) situation, the list of communities extends beyond just those adjacent to Federal lands. There are 1,327 communities currently on the California Communities at Risk List. The California State Forester (CAL FIRE Director) has assigned the role of managing the list to the California Fire Alliance.

There are 50 California-designated Communities at Risk within the Santa Clara Unit:

- Alamo
- Antioch
- Berkeley
- Blackhawk
- Brentwood
- Castro Valley
- Clayton
- Concord
- Crockett
- Cupertino
- Danville
- Dublin
- East Foothills
- East Richmond Heights
- El Cerrito
- El Sobrante
- Fairview
- Fremont
- Gilroy
- Hayward
- Hercules
- Kensington
- Lafayette
- Lexington Hills
- Livermore
- Los Alto Hills
- Los Gatos
- Martinez
- Milpitas
- Moraga
- Morgan Hill
- Monte Sereno
- Oakland
- Orinda
- Palo Alto
- Pinole
- Pittsburg
- Pleasant Hill
- Pleasanton
- Richmond
- Rodeo
- San Ramon
- San Leandro
- San Jose
- San Martin
- Saratoga
- Stanford
- Union City
- Walnut Creek
- West Pittsburg

SECTION IV: PRE-FIRE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

A: FIRE PREVENTION

To prevent unwanted fires from occurring, it is important to understand what is causing these fires. The Fire Prevention Bureau of the Santa Clara Unit works diligently to determine the cause of all fires with the assistance of Engine Company Officers. By understanding what the causes are, it allows the Bureau to focus education, enforcement, and patrol activities in a more efficient way.

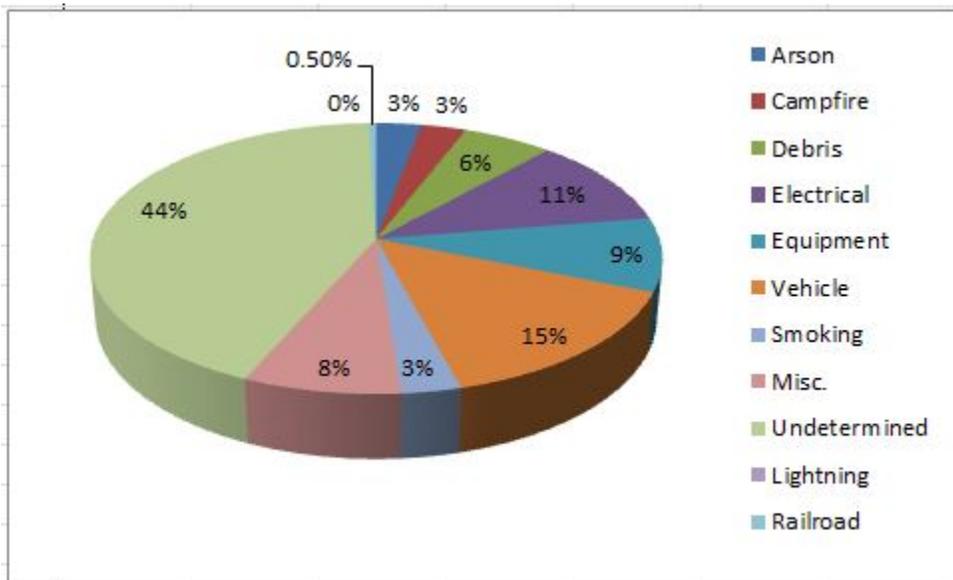
2015 IGNITION MANAGEMENT PLAN

2014 Fire Season Ignition Statistics

Wildland fire ignition statistics were tracked for the entire year of 2014. The Unit experienced 174 fires within its Direct Protection Area (DPA) for the year. The Unit had one large fire in 2014, the Curry Fire, which burned 125 acres in the Santa Teresa area of southern San Jose in Santa Clara County.

In reviewing fire causes during the 2014 season, it was found that the causes of vegetation fires in the Unit were:

Santa Clara Unit Ignitions 2014



Fire activity for 2014 has increased slightly in the Unit as well as throughout the state. An analysis of the fire causes in the Unit during 2014 was done and compiled below:

1) Control Burning (debris burning) accounted for only 10 fires or 6% of the total fires in the Unit. This is down from last year. Cooperating agencies within the Unit that are regulating controlled burns, along with Cal Fire, have increased the public education programs which have resulted in a decrease in escaped controlled burns. This issue was identified last year, and the Prevention Bureau was successful in providing the missing education components to those that wish to conduct controlled burns.

2) Vehicles accounted for 27 fires or 15% of the total ignitions in the Unit. The Unit currently has a population of over 4 million people with a large percentage of that number operating motor vehicles of all types, not including that daily influx of commuters transiting the Unit. Catalytic Converter failure and other maintenance issues remain the leading cause of fires caused by vehicles. With the current economic conditions there appears to be less maintenance done on vehicles which could potentially lead to an increase in the number of vehicle caused ignitions.

3) Electrical power accounted for 19 fires or 11% of the total ignitions in the Unit. Electrically caused fires resulted in three out of the five largest fires in the Unit. The electrical caused fires in the Unit can be separated into two distinct types. The first and most recognized is distribution caused fires. The second is generation/collection. The Unit is unique in the fact that the Altamont Wind Resource Area is located within our boundaries. The wind resource area currently contains approximately 4000 wind turbines that generate electricity for sale to the distribution grid. Most of the turbines located in the wind resource area are older models that are being replaced with newer more efficient and fire safe models.

4) Equipment accounted for 15 fires or 9% of the total ignitions in the Unit. One of the contributing factors in this category is the increasing number of people moving out into the wildfire prone areas of the Unit. These members of the public do not understand that the activities that would have not likely caused a fire in an urban environment are very hazardous and likely to cause a fire in the rural areas. Continued education is the key to reducing fires in this classification.

5) Miscellaneous causes accounted for 14 fires or 8% of the total ignitions in the Unit. This classification includes causes such as spontaneous combustion; fireplace ashes deposited improperly, shooting and other causes.

6) Playing with Fire accounted for 4 fires or 2% of the total ignitions in the Unit. The largest single cause in this category was the use of illegal fireworks. The use of illegal fireworks in the Unit is very prolific. The Bureau will continue to conduct patrols during the 4th of July period, in conjunction with our Volunteers in Prevention (VIPs) to reduce the use of illegal fireworks.

7) Undetermined accounted for 78 fires or 44% of the total ignitions in the Unit. Undetermined cause is utilized when the investigator cannot eliminate additional cause classifications. Continued hard work and dedication of the Unit's Fire Prevention Staff and the company officers who conduct thorough origin and cause investigations aid in the declining number in this cause class. The Bureau

continues to provide training to company officers to improve their skills at investigating fires by annually hosting an FI-210 Wildland Fire Investigation training class.

8) Arson accounted for 6 fires or 3% of the total ignitions in the Unit. Enforcement of the fire laws in the State of California are a priority for the members of the Prevention Bureau.

9) Lightning did not cause any fires in the Unit in 2014. Lightning is not a regular occurrence for the Unit and there is no way of stopping lightning caused fires. The Unit's response to lightning caused fires is early detection and rapid response to reduce the acres burned.

10) Smoking accounted for 5 fires or 3%, of the total ignitions in the Unit. The majority of these fires were carelessly discarded cigarettes along our roadways.

11) Illegal campfires and campfire escapes accounted for 6 fires or 3% of the total ignitions in the Unit. Both of these fires can be attributed to activity of illegal marijuana grows.

12) Railroad accounted for 1 fire or .5% of the total ignitions in the Unit. In comparison to the number of daily trains moving through the Unit this is a positive sign that the railroads are maintaining their equipment and clearances.

ENGINEERING & STRUCTURE IGNITABILITY

The Santa Clara Unit has always known the threat of wildfire. Due to current fuel conditions, weather patterns, and increased human activity in wildland areas the occurrence of fire has become more of a danger than ever. In the event of a large wildfire, there potentially will not be enough emergency responders and equipment to protect each and every structure. In some instances due to the size, speed, and intensity of the fire, or the building construction materials and surrounding vegetation, structures can ignite and potentially be destroyed before emergency responders can arrive. In order for a structure to survive it must be able to avoid ignition.

State and local fire agencies having jurisdiction within the Santa Clara Unit continually provide wildland fire prevention education to those living in hazardous wildland fire areas. This education provides recommendations to reduce the chances of structure ignition.

The Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area Building Standards were established to create minimum standards for materials and material assemblies, and provide a reasonable level of exterior wildfire exposure protection for buildings in Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Areas. The use of ignition resistant materials and design to resist the intrusion of flame or burning embers projected by a wildfire and exposure to it will prove to be the most prudent effort California has made to try and mitigate the losses resulting from our repeating cycle of Wildland-Urban Interface fire disasters.

California law requires CAL FIRE to identify areas based on the severity of fire hazard that is expected to prevail there. These areas, or “zones,” are based on factors such as fuel (material that can burn), slope and fire weather. There are three zones, based on increasing fire hazard; moderate, high and very high. These zones serve several purposes. They are used to designate areas where exterior wildfire exposure protection building codes apply to new buildings. It can also be a factor in real estate disclosure. Local government considers fire hazard severity in the safety element of their general plan.

On September 20, 2005, the California Building Standards Commission approved the Office of the State Fire Marshal’s emergency regulations amending the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 24, Part 2, known as the 2007 California Building Code (CBC).

In part it states that new buildings located in a fire hazard severity zone within state responsibility areas, any Local Agency Very-High Fire Hazard Severity Zone, or any Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area designated by the enforcing agency for which an application for a building permit is submitted on or after January 1, 2008, shall comply with all sections of this chapter.

With the exception of the LE-100 program (fire safe clearances around structures); the Santa Clara Unit has delegated the enforcement of these building standards to the local authority. The Unit however, continues to provide guidance and assistance to local authorities who frequently inquire as to specific building standards, changes to State Responsibility Areas, fire hazard severity zone designations, and through PRC 4290 plans checks.

INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

CAL FIRE's Fire Safety Education Programs are spread throughout the Santa Clara Unit and come in the form of fair exhibits, school presentations, station tours, posters, flyers, thousands of other printed materials, radio and television spots, community meetings, one-on-one contacts with wildland homeowners, and the internet.

Santa Clara Unit makes it a priority that residents within the Unit that reside in wildland areas are informed as to the dangers of wildfire. In order to do this, the Santa Clara Unit has put a priority on conducting LE-100 inspections. These inspections are conducted in order for the homeowner to become educated on section 4291 of the Public Resources Codes. This section states in part that all structures located within State Responsibility Areas shall have a clearance of up to 100 feet of flammable vegetation cleared around all structures. By conducting LE-100 inspections, Santa Clara Unit staff is able to have one-on-one contact with homeowners providing fire safety education while at the same time enforcing the Public Resources Code.

In 2014, Unit staff and Volunteers in Prevention (VIP) conducted in excess of 1,100 LE-100 inspections. In 2014, Unit staff is again taking an aggressive approach to conducting LE-100 inspections using both Forestry Aids and VIP’s, as well as Unit staff to handle the large task.

Another successful program within the Santa Clara Unit is the Volunteers in Prevention (VIP) program. This statewide program was designed to allow persons within the community to participate in assisting CAL FIRE with fire prevention and education programs. The Santa Clara Unit currently has in excess of 36 members and in 2014 conducted 33 public outreach and public education programs making an estimated 36,000 personal contacts, over 1,100 LE-100 inspections, and when combined with other projects donated a total of 3,800 hours of personnel time to fire prevention education and public events to the Unit.

B. VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

CAL FIRE's Vegetation Management Program (VMP) is a formal cost-sharing program that applies prescribed fire and various mechanical treatment methods to reduce wildland hazardous fuels and to achieve other natural resource management goals within State Responsibility Areas (SRA). The Santa Clara Unit has a long history of partnering under such agreements with local landowners to reduce hazardous fuels, improve range and wildlife habitat, and to maintain natural ecosystems dependent upon periodic fires. Hazardous fuel is living or dead flammable vegetation that can support catastrophic fires which can threaten public and firefighter safety or damage to property. Vegetation management focuses on the volume, structure, and distribution of vegetation on a landscape. Fuel treatments mainly focus on only the surface and ladder fuels.

The Santa Clara Unit also partners with a variety of land owners, land managers and Fire Safe Councils to provide assistance with vegetation management that reduces hazardous fuels without adverse impacts to other natural resources. CAL FIRE has foresters, biologists, archaeologists, forest entomologists, forest pathologists and other resource professionals available to provide planning and administrative assistance on small and large projects. Prescribed fire planning also employs fire behavior analysts, meteorologists, and highly experienced firefighters.

The Santa Clara Unit also participates directly in fuel reduction projects with CAL FIRE fire suppression resources including fire crews, engine crews, helicopters, bulldozers, chippers, and torches. Fire crews include inmates from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. All CAL FIRE personnel are trained on the safe and efficient use of equipment and practices to conduct various fuels treatments.

The Santa Clara Unit currently has several VMP projects in the planning and operational stages. These projects have range, water shed and wildlife habitat improvement as the primary goals, for example the Isabel Ranch, Henry Coe State Park, and Grant Ranch County Park and other eastern Santa Clara County burns.

The Santa Clara Unit works closely with various wildfire prevention organizations to promote fire prevention education, develop fuel reduction projects, provide grant writing assistance, grant administration, and technical advice on environmental issues. Prominent wildfire prevention organizations within the Unit include:

- Santa Clara County Fire Safe Council
- South Skyline Fire Safe Council
- Diablo Fire Safe Council
- Oakland Fire Safe Council
- Hills Emergency Forum
- Loma Prieta Resource Conservation District

Similar assistance is provided to other State and local agencies, special districts, homeowner associations, domestic water purveyors, and others.

Priority Areas

Priority areas for VMP projects

1. VMP projects where property owners meet the criteria for a cost share agreement and have a signed agreement with CAL FIRE.
2. Areas with high hazardous fuel loading near WUI zones.
3. Areas with no recent fire history.
4. Areas with protected species requiring burning for habitat improvement.
5. Areas needing improvement to range capacity or hydrologic production.

Objectives:

1. Reduce hazardous fuels that threaten public and firefighter safety.
2. Create fuelbreaks and firebreaks in strategically important locations such as near critical infrastructure, at-risk community developments or where projects reduce a fire's potential to impact those values.
3. Employ labor intensive methods or mechanical treatment methods where burning is not appropriate.
4. Develop treatment prescriptions that achieve meet landowner and program goals.
5. Focus on meeting treatment objectives (quality) over quantity of area treated.
6. Maximize the amount of area treated with available funding.
7. Minimize cost per acre for treatments.
8. Pursue outside funding to increase program goals.
9. Restore and maintain valuable plant and wildlife habitat, range production and hydrologic production.
10. Provide value-added benefits such as personnel training, research data, aesthetic improvements, public education, etc.
11. In some instances the program may be limited to simply providing wildland safety and protection zones around high value assets.
12. Develop and strengthen partnerships with landowners, agencies and other stakeholders within the Unit through coordination and collaboration.
13. Improve long-term carbon sequestration capacity on a landscape level.
14. Contribute to the development and updates of local community wildfire prevention plans (CWPPs).
15. Restore annual fuel treatment operations on the "PL-566" project.
16. Insure all projects involving CAL FIRE resources have satisfied the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

SECTION V: PRE- FIRE MANAGEMENT TACTICS

DIVISION / BATTALION / PROGRAM PLANS

The following pages contain descriptions of each field Battalion and lists of projects and goals for the implementation of the Santa Clara Unit's Strategic Fire Management Plan. They are compiled by the field Battalion Chiefs with input from the Unit's Pre-Fire Engineer, Fire Safe Councils, other stakeholders, and the general public through community outreach. While they reflect an amazing cross section of goals and ideas, they are not inflexible or cast in stone, nor are they the only options available to mitigate a problem. These are suggestions and a starting point for the journey, not the end point.

BATTALION ONE (Morgan Hill)

Battalion One covers portions of Western, Southern and Eastern Santa Clara County and lies solely in the State Responsibility Area (SRA) (see Appendix C). The boundary of the Western portion follows the south side of Bailey Road in the Northwest; East of Uvas Road; then westward on the Redwood Retreat Road; south along the Santa Cruz County line to San Benito County line. The boundary of the Eastern portion follows the San Benito County Line at San Felipe Road to the Henry Coe State Park and private ranches to the West side of County Line Road, including the Highway 152 corridor- from Dinosaur Point to Dunne Hill.

Topography in the Battalion ranges from rolling hills bordering the Santa Clara Valley and Highway 152 corridor to steep slopes at higher elevations covered with brush or conifers at the mid and upper elevations. Portions of the Battalion such as Henry Coe State Park and the Western border with the San Mateo-Santa Cruz Unit (CZU) are remote and require extended travel times for ground resources to make access. The Battalion also encompasses thousands of acres of watershed critical to domestic drinking water, contains habitat critical to numerous animal and plant species, and has an abundance of historic and pre-historic cultural sites.

Fuels in Battalion One range from annual grass and oak woodland (60%) at the lower, more arid elevations, to conifers, (10%) at the upper elevations of the Western border of the Battalion with CZU. The mid elevations as well as shaded slopes of the lower elevations and the Southern aspects of the upper elevations have a significant amount of California mixed chaparral species (30%). Depending on the live fuel moisture content of these fuel models and any adverse weather conditions, all of these fuels can present significant fire behavior and resistance to control.

Due to the moderating influence of the Pacific Ocean, Battalion One typically enjoys a mild, Mediterranean climate. Summer months in the Western portion of the Battalion are characterized by coastal fog which arrives from the ocean around 10 p.m. and dissipates the next morning by 10 a.m. The Eastern portion of the Battalion above 2000 feet is often above the marine influence allowing fires to burn actively at night. Both wind and low relative humidity play important roles in influencing fire behavior in the Battalion. Afternoon winds in the Santa Clara valley blow most days from 10-15mph. During the nighttime hours, dry air over the higher elevations of the Eastern portion of the Battalion sinks towards the Central Valley causing moderate downslope winds and a

drop in humidity commonly into the single digits typically between midnight and 4am above 1500 feet. Extended travel times into these areas combined with heavy fuel loads can create significant fire behavior concerns.

In addition to CAL FIRE and its Schedule A contracts, there are three paid fire agencies operating in Battalion One that border SRA. Historically, major wildland fire occurrence has been in the remote and sparsely populated eastern portion of the Battalion. The 1936 Fire, the 1961 Bollinger Ridge Fire, and the 2007 Lick Fire, are the largest fires recorded in the Santa Clara Unit. The Croy fire in fall of 2002, located in the hills West of Morgan Hill burned for a week destroying numerous structures. Other recent notable fires include the Hummingbird and Whitehurst Fires in June of 2008. These fires required a significant commitment of resources and time to prevent structure loss. A complex wildland-urban interface zone (WUI) exists in the Battalion. Many residences are located in areas with poor access, steep slopes and heavy fuels. Fires in the Battalion often require significant resource augmentation and coordination with local government resources both from in and out of Santa Clara County. With the cooperation of local fire agencies, Mutual Threat Zones (MTZ'S) have been created allowing a significant increase in initial attack capabilities and therefore an increased probability of fires being contained with the initial response assignment.

Fire prevention in Battalion One will focus around aggressive public education and information, fuel reduction, and maintaining fuel breaks and access roads. One of the oldest fire safe demonstration gardens in the State is located in the Battalion at the Santa Clara Unit (SCU) Headquarters. This garden was just re-named the *Chris W. Morgan Fire Safe Demonstration Garden* in honor of Chris Morgan's years of service to fire prevention in SCU. Other notable ongoing projects in the Battalion include the County Line Road fuel break and various Vegetation Management projects in and around Henry Coe State Park requiring close interagency cooperation and planning. These ongoing projects accomplish both fuel reduction and provide access to isolated areas of Eastern Santa Clara County.

Priority Areas

1. Provide assistance for Henry Coe State Park and private ranchers in fuel modification projects.
2. Continue to maintain the Santa Clara County Line Road Fuel Break. This Road runs from the San Antonio Valley at Hwy 130 to Hwy 152 just east of Pacheco Fire Station. This road serves as a critical access to fires in Coe Park and the Orestimba Creek Watershed. The road is maintained by Unit personnel every two years or when needed.
3. Develop concise pre-response and evacuation plans for Pacheco Pass, Henry Coe Park, and Watsonville Road areas. These plans and maps will provide new personnel, ECC staff, and incident management teams with the location of strategic control points and access into remote SRA land.
4. Obtain and install additional water tanks for fire protection at the Coyote Fire Station and the Canada de los Osos Ecological Reserve.
5. Develop and establish a fire safe demonstration garden at Pacheco Station.
6. Install fire prevention signs for the public at Coyote and Pacheco Fire Stations.

Objectives

1. Improve awareness and involvement between the Santa Clara County Fire Safe Council and South Santa Clara County communities with personnel at the fire station.
2. Continue to maintain the Santa Clara County Line Road Fuel Break (along Stanislaus County). This Road connects the San Antonio Valley at Highway 130 to Highway 152 just east of the Pacheco Fire Station. This road serves as a critical access to fires in Henry Coe Park and the Orestimba Creek Watershed. The road is maintained by Unit personnel every two years or when needed pursuant to longstanding agreements with local landowners.
3. Continue homeowner defensible space inspections (LE100 Inspections) for habitable structures with Volunteers in Prevention (VIP), Engine Companies, and dedicated defensible space inspectors.
4. Continue providing input on all new construction and developments with the Santa Clara County Fire Marshall's office.
5. Participate in various local community activities (i.e. Back Country Event, Renaissance Fair, Indian POW WOW, and Tarantella Festival)
6. Staff all state funded Type III fire engines with 3 personnel during fire season (June through October).
7. Assist with training and planning to assist local government for the possibility of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) and terrorist acts.
8. Assist with training and planning to assist local government for the possibility of natural or man-made disasters.
9. Provide support for establishment of a Santa Clara County-wide Community Wildfire Protection Plan.

BATTALION TWO (San Jose)

Battalion Two encompasses approximately 250 square miles of SRA lands in the Northeastern portion of Santa Clara County and the SRA lands in the Alma den Valley (see Appendix C). A major portion of the Battalion covers the remote undeveloped area of the Diablo Range.

Topography in Battalion Two ranges from the foothills South and East of the bay to the mountainous areas of the Diablo Range. Fuel types are generally grassland (30%), oak woodland (30%) California mixed chaparral (30%) and mixed conifer (10%) along the ridgelines of the Diablo Range.

Most of fuels in the wildland-urban interface (WUI) areas on the border of San Jose City would be classified as a grass model with the exception of the Alum Rock area. The fuel type that presents the greatest threat for this interface area is the eucalyptus trees. These trees will be the main source of fire brand production and have the potential to cause moderate to long range spot fire ignitions, and will make control efforts and structure protection difficult.

Higher elevations above the frequent inversion layer stay very dry and commonly experience nighttime subsidence with an off shore component dropping the relative humidity into the single digits. Extreme fire behavior has been observed on several wildfires above 2,000 feet in elevation in the Diablo Range due to this micro climate. In late summer and fall when the offshore flow is more prevalent, and the live fuel moistures reach critical levels, large fire potential is quite high. Strong pressure gradients between interior California and the ocean produce very strong winds through the area.

Most of Battalion Two encompasses the rural areas East of San Jose. An expansive wildland urban interface zone exists in the East San Jose foothills as well as in the Almaden Valley area South of San Jose City. This creates the potential for a significant wildfire within San Jose City that could result in considerable structure loss. Some high density Local Responsibility Area (LRA) communities in the lower foothills are intermixed with native wildland fuels, eucalyptus trees, and flammable non-native landscaping. Alignment of a high wind event could drive a fire front through these subdivisions with the structures themselves becoming the main source of fuel loading and fire spread. The remote SRA areas also have a high potential for major fires but ignitions are limited. In 2003, lightning ignited numerous fires in the Diablo Range with several becoming major incidents.

Most fires in the Battalion are typically contained by the initial attack resource assignment. Cooperation with the City of San Jose Fire Department as well as Mutual Threat Zones (MTZ'S) and the augmented dispatch this provides are a significant factor in rapid containment of fire starts in the wildland urban interface zone.

Fire Prevention in Battalion Two focuses on public information and education as well as fuel reduction projects in the areas of Grant Ranch County Park and the Lick Observatory complex on Mt. Hamilton. Several vegetation management burns are also planned for private landholdings in the Eastern portion of the Battalion.

Priority Areas

The priority areas within the Battalion were based on three factors; values at risk, communities at risk, and watershed value. The three areas are:

1. Alum Rock Falls
2. Lick Observatory
3. The community of Twin Creeks

Objectives

1. Continue homeowner defensible space inspections (LE100 Inspections) for habitable structures with Volunteers in Prevention (VIP) and Engine Companies and designated Defensible Space inspectors.
2. Develop concise pre-response and evacuation plans for the Mt. Hamilton area. These plans and maps will provide new personnel, ECC staff, and incident management teams with the location of strategic control points and access into the vast area of SRA lands.
3. Develop Mt Hamilton area pre response plan.
4. Provide support for establishment of a Santa Clara County-wide Community Wildfire Protection Plan
5. Continue development and maintenance of a fuelbreak around Copernicus Lookout.
6. Continue repairs to the Copernicus Lookout.
7. Install additional water tanks for fire protection at Smith Creek Station.

Install public education signs at Smith Creek Station

BATTALION THREE (West Santa Clara County)

Battalion Three is located in Santa Clara County along the Eastern slope of the Santa Cruz Mountains from Los Altos at the San Mateo County line south to Hecker Pass (Hwy 152) west of Gilroy (see Appendix C). The Battalion resides solely in the State Responsibility Area (SRA) and enjoys positive working relationships with the Santa Clara County Fire Department in the North, San Jose Fire Department centrally, and Morgan Hill and South Santa Clara County Fire District (CAL FIRE cooperative fire protection agreements) to the South. Within the Battalion are the primary domestic water supply watersheds for Silicon Valley providing water to over two million residents thru six reservoirs and two water companies; the Santa Clara Valley Water District and the San Jose Water Company. The Battalion is home to a large amount of coast redwoods protected from development by Open Space Districts and County Parks.

The large population centers of Palo Alto, Cupertino, Los Gatos and Saratoga are all within the Local Responsibility Areas (LRA) but are treated as Mutual Threat Zones (MTZ). Weather in Battalion 3 is typical of a Mediterranean climate. Fog often intrudes during the evening hours and burns off late the next morning. Onshore breezes from the Pacific raise humidity and moderate fire danger most summer afternoons, but offshore flow, coupled with low 100 and 1000 hour fuel moisture levels in late summer, fall and even in the winter months create critical fire weather conditions. All of the historic large fires in this Battalion occurred under the influence of strong North winds which bring the whole Santa Cruz Mountain range in a dangerous wind alignment when they surface. The East Slope of the Santa Cruz Mountains receives on average 25 inches of rain per year. Strong Pacific storms come off the ocean and lift on the mountain range creating good rain production. During drought conditions as seen in the Battalion over the last 4 years, live fuels can become extremely stressed and hit critically low levels around August instead of mid-September and result in fires that become resistant to control as seen in the 2008-2009 fire seasons.

Fuels in Battalion Three are diverse and can change rapidly over the mountain range depending on slope, aspect and elevation. Elevations in the Battalion range from 350ft above sea level in the valley up to nearly 4000 ft. on the summits of Loma Prieta and Mt. Umunhum. Grass/Oak woodlands dominate the lower elevations transitioning to mixed conifers and mixed chaparral on the upper slopes. Conifers present include coast redwood, Douglas-fir, gray pine, knobcone pine and Monterey pine. Chaparral is dominant and extremely continuous on the southwest aspects of the eastern mountain range, with some stands having little to no fire history recorded in the stands. The National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDRS) fuel models most common in the Battalion are A, B, G and I. The Highway 17 corridor is heavily populated and has a large amount of coastal redwood with a significant understory of brush and young trees from decades of build-up. Fires starting along Highway 17 can take large amounts of resources to fully control due to the down and dead fuel components in the understory.

The Battalion has 2 Stations; Alma Station in Los Gatos at Lexington Reservoir and Stevens Creek Station in Cupertino on the Stevens Creek Reservoir. Both stations are staffed by a Type 3 Engine. The battalion is home to the Alma Helitack Base which houses one UH-1H Bell 205 Super Huey Helicopter, and one Helicopter Support Unit. During Fire Season the Battalion responds to SRA related wildland fires and also enjoys an Automatic Aid agreement with Santa Clara County Fire to assist with their all-risk mission. During the winter months the Captains assigned to the Battalion

perform duties in support of the Unit Fire Plan through the Vegetation Management Program (VMP) related burns, various other work projects and will staff Helicopter 106 for water dropping and air rescue missions.

The Battalion has a long history of large devastating fire occurrences including the 2009 Loma Fire, the 2008 Summit Fire, 2002 Croy Fire, 1996 Cats Fire, and the 1985 Lexington Fire. Alma Station was the original Unit Headquarters before it was moved to make way for the construction of the Lexington Reservoir in 1953. The station was moved to its present location and Headquarters was then moved to Morgan Hill. The garage structures at both Alma and Stevens Creek Stations are the original structures that housed the Unit's vehicles at the original Headquarters and are two of the oldest historical structures in the Unit.

Priority Areas

1. Lexington Basin area including Aldercroft Heights, Chemeketa Park, Redwood Estates and Soda Springs Canyon. These communities combined cover 3,000 acres and include an estimated population of 2,400 residents.
2. Saratoga area including the Highway 9 and Highway 35 Corridors, Stevens Canyon Road, Redwood Lodge Road, and Sanborn County Park.
3. Loma Chiquita and Casa Loma area of the former PL-566 project. These communities combined cover 5,500 acres and include an estimated population of 175 residents.
4. Watershed areas controlled by Santa Clara Open Space Authority, Mid-Peninsula Open Space District and Santa Clara County Parks.

Objectives

1. Continue fuel modification work within the Lexington Basin in support of the Lexington Hills Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) on projects including Montevina Road, Morell Road, Moody Gulch, Black Road and Bear Creek Road.
2. Conduct fuel modification work within the vicinity of Saratoga (including Highway 35 and Highway 9), Redwood Lodge Road, Sanborn County Park, and Stevens Canyon Road.
3. Conduct fuel modification work along escape routes on Loma Chiquita and Casa Loma Roads, fuel break around the Loma Prieta repeater site, fuel modification along Chual Spur Road.
4. Conduct fuel modification at Rancho Canada Del Oro Open Space and the Sierra Azul Open Space preserve
5. Develop VMP burn plans for Rancho Canada Del Oro Open Space, the Sierra Azul Open Space preserve, Motorcycle Park, Grant Ranch Park and the San Antonio Valley Ecological Reserve.
6. Assist the Santa Clara County Fire Safe Council thru grants to expand a chipper program to include stakeholders in the Croy Ridge community.
7. Assist in gaining stakeholder support for a shaded fuel break along the western boundary of Santa Clara County.
8. Assist in gaining stakeholder support and implementation of a County-wide CWPP for Santa Clara County.

9. Assist Santa Clara County Parks on a shaded fuel break around camp grounds and cabin structures in Mt. Madonna County Park.
10. Continue maintenance of evacuation routes on Morrill, Montevina and Wright Station Roads.
11. Assist in securing grant money in pursuit of above ground water storage tanks for fire suppression use at the Bear Creek Stables in the Sierra Azul Open Space Preserve.
12. Assist County Parks and the South Skyline Fire Safe Council to develop a fuel break along Charcoal Road from Table Mountain through to Sanborn County Park.
13. Continue homeowner defensible space inspections (LE 100) in and around the Lexington Basin with a focus on the communities of Aldercroft Heights and Soda Springs Canyon.
14. Continue homeowner defensible space inspections (LE 100) in the Stevens Canyon area with a focus on Montebello and Redwood Lodge Roads.
15. Continue collaborative work with the South Skyline Fire Safe Council in Santa Cruz County along Skyline Road (Highway 35) including fuel modification work to maintain an evacuation route between Santa Clara and Santa Cruz Counties.
16. Complete pre response and evacuation plans for the Lexington Basin area in collaboration with Santa Clara County Fire.
17. Complete pre response and evacuation plans for the Saratoga, Los Altos, Stevens Canyon, Montevina Road areas.

BATTALION FOUR (Alameda County)

Battalion Four covers the entire County of Alameda. Alameda County has a population of 1.5 million people. It is geographically located on the eastern side of the San Francisco Bay and stretches eastward from Oakland into the greater San Joaquin valley near Tracy (see Appendix C). Contra Costa County borders it to the north while Santa Clara and San Joaquin border it to the south and east.

Topography ranges from rolling hills near the bay to mountainous elevations up to 4000 feet with steep canyon drainages south of Livermore. Fuel types are generally grass (50%), chaparral (30%) and oak woodland (20%). Weather during fire season is temperate near the bay and hotter and drier further inland approaching the inland valleys. The most significant weather factor in Alameda County is wind. Wind patterns are predominately west to east during fire season due to the cooler marine air flowing from the San Francisco Bay into the Livermore and San Joaquin valleys. Wind speeds vary but on most summer days the winds near the bay are 10 to 20 mph in the eastern portion of the county on those same days wind velocities will be 15 to 25 mph Wind velocities of 40 to 50 mph in the eastern portion of the Battalion are not uncommon under normal weather patterns. Even though relative humidities are tempered by the marine influence, the higher wind speeds adversely affect fire behavior. Any fire starts with sustained fuel continuity downwind quickly progress into moderate to rapid rates of spread at the fire's head. Quick initial attack by fire suppression forces is critical in these conditions.

Operationally, Battalion Four is a complex environment for CAL FIRE. There are twelve local government fire agencies operating in Alameda County. Combined, there are 125 paid companies in the Alameda County Fire Service. Nine of the twelve departments border CAL FIRE state responsibility areas (SRA). There are approximately 70 miles of wildland-urban interface (WUI) separating local government responsibility areas (LRA) from the 286,000 acres of CAL FIRE jurisdiction. The interface area is densely populated with homes that easily exceed one million dollars each. The high values at risk in Battalion Four and the windy conditions have combined to create high damage loss fires historically. A single two acre fire in the Oakland Berkeley hills destroyed two homes and damaged a third for a total damage loss of four million dollars. The 1991 Tunnel Fire destroyed 3,000 homes for a loss of 1.8 billion dollars. Life safety at wildland fires is also a major concern. There have been 28 wildland fire fatalities in Alameda County going back to 1968 including citizens, police and firefighters. Coordination during wildland fire evacuations in the densely populated interface areas is a major challenge. Coordination with local government fire resources is critical to fire response in Alameda County. An extensive cooperative effort over the past ten years to create and manage mutual threat zones and responses to fires has dramatically increased CAL FIRE's initial attack capability in this area. That coupled with CAL FIRE moving additional fire engines and helicopters into the East Bay during times of high fire danger increases the probability of keeping fires small and therefore reducing the need for evacuations and reducing dollar loss.

The main focus for fire prevention in Battalion Four is public education, information and fuel reduction in prioritized areas. This focus includes a strong relationship with stakeholders to maximize effectiveness of limited resources to accomplish prioritized objectives. East Bay Regional Parks is in the process of completing an Environmental Impact Report to address fuels management

by way of the establishment of fuel breaks, shaded fuel breaks and the reduction of hazardous trees and other vegetation within their jurisdiction of Alameda County. CAL FIRE is partnered with local government fire agencies, the Diablo Fire Safe Council and the Hills Emergency Forum. This partnership is designed to reach beyond the fire service to involve homeowners, community leaders, planners, developers, insurance companies, public utilities and others to reduce the risk of wildfire, before a fire starts.

Priority Areas

Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) areas that are SRA/ local responsibility area (LRA) jurisdiction:

1. Oakland-Berkeley Hills: 16,200 acres with an estimated population of 105,000. Oakland Fire, Berkeley Fire, East Bay Regional Parks and CAL FIRE have jurisdiction.
2. San Leandro-Castro Valley Hills: 8,500 acres with an estimated population of 30,000. Alameda County Fire, East Bay Regional Parks and CAL FIRE have jurisdiction.
3. Hayward Hills: 5,000 acres with an estimated population of 38,000. Hayward Fire, East Bay Regional Parks and CAL FIRE have jurisdiction.
4. Union City-Fremont Hills: 10,000 acres with an estimated population of 20,000. Alameda County Fire, Fremont Fire and CAL FIRE have jurisdiction.
5. Pleasanton Ridge- Kilkare Woods: 4,000 acres with an estimated population of 5,000. Livermore-Pleasanton Fire, East Bay Regional Parks and CAL FIRE have jurisdiction.
6. Palomares-Niles Canyon: 3,500 acres with an estimated population of 1,500. Alameda County Fire, Hayward Fire, Fremont Fire, East Bay regional Parks and CAL FIRE.

Objectives

1. Continue and enhance fuel modification and fuel reduction projects in the wildland-urban interface areas. Coordinate resources with the Hills Emergency Forum and the Diablo Fire Safe Council. Projects include but are not limited to:
 - i. Sunol-Diablo Fire Safe Council fuel reduction project.
 - ii. Castro Valley-Diablo Fire Safe Council shaded fuel break project.
 - iii. Berkeley upper Strawberry Canyon fuel reduction project.
 - iv. Diablo Fire Safe Council East Bay roadside clearance project.
 - v. East Bay Regional Park Claremont Canyon fuel reduction project.
 - vi. Tilden Park eucalyptus removal project.
 - vii. Oakland-Berkeley Hills 15 mile fuel break project.
 - viii. Oakland Shepherd Canyon shaded fuel break project
 - ix. East Bay Regional Park Chabot Park fuel reduction project.
 - x. Highway 24 Caldecott Tunnel fuel reduction project.
 - xi. Obtain language changes in the conditions of approval for wind generators use.
2. Permits requiring numbering and marking gates and road access utilizing the standards of PRC 4290 with regard to signage.

3. Conduct geographic information system (GIS) / global positioning satellite (GPS) mapping and marking of wind farm gates and road system for emergency responses.
4. Conduct public information and education programs at local schools.
5. Distribute FireSafe educational materials at public gatherings and public venues.
6. Utilize Defensible Space Inspectors and Volunteers in Prevention for targeted inspections of dwellings and buildings for LE 100 inspections and compliance with PRC 4291.
7. Whenever dealing with the media suggest fire prevention messages to be included and integrated into their story.
8. Conduct meetings with agricultural groups such as the Cattleman's Association, and Farm Bureau to provide information and encourage the use of firebreaks and clearance around all improvements such as dwellings, barns, out buildings and wells.
9. Conduct training exercises and pre-fire season briefings with cooperating fire agencies and share pre-fire plans for special target hazards.
Assist with an update of the countywide community wildfire prevention plan (CWPP). (Current update January 1, 2015)
10. Develop concise pre response and evacuation plans for priority areas in the Battalion. These plans and maps will provide new personnel, ECC staff, and incident management teams with the location of strategic control points and access into the SRA lands.

BATTALION FIVE (Stanislaus)

Battalion Five covers all of western Stanislaus County west of the San Joaquin River between San Joaquin County to the north and Merced County to the South (see Appendix C). Most of Stanislaus County between the San Joaquin River and Interstate 5 is local responsibility area (LRA). The Battalion also includes a portion of Eastern Santa Clara County; including the San Antone Valley and is bordered by the top of the China Grade on Mount Hamilton Road to the west of the San Antone Valley.

The vegetation and topography in Battalion Five transitions from annual grass rangelands on rolling foothills along the Interstate Five corridor to remote, steep, brush and pine covered mountains to the west. The area includes over 230,000 acres of watershed critical to maintaining downstream water quality. All runoff flows into the San Joaquin River, a valuable fisheries and source of agricultural and domestic water supply.

Numerous plants and animals that are designated as rare, threatened or endangered species, or are candidates for such designation, occur here.

The Battalion includes sparsely populated rural and ranch properties and a planned upscale residential resort community in the Salado Creek area, being developed under the Diablo Grande Specific Plan. Currently Development at Diablo Grande consists of two golf courses and just over 500 homes. The Battalion includes wilderness areas of Henry Coe State Park and the Frank Raines Off-Highway Vehicle Park.

Frank Raines Park is a 1,800 acre multi use park operated by Stanislaus County, located 18 miles west of Patterson in Del Puerto Canyon. Eight hundred acres of the park is designated for off highway vehicle (OHV) use. The OHV portion of the park is in very steep and treacherous terrain. Because of the steep terrain and the potential fire risk, The OHV portion of the park is typically closed from June through October of each year.

The 23,300 acre wilderness area of the 87,000 acre Coe State Park is located in western Stanislaus County. The wilderness area is environmentally sensitive and has a number of archeological sites within its boundaries.

The Battalion has a significant history of large damaging wild land fires. While the majority of fires start along the Interstate 5 (I-5) corridor, the majority of large damaging fires have occurred in more remote areas of the Battalion. The primary factors contributing to difficulty of control have been the steep, inaccessible terrain, the extreme burning conditions from decadent brush and pine trees, and the prolonged response time for fire suppression resources to the remote areas of the Battalion.

Priority Areas:

1. Diablo Grande Development Fire Break / Fuel Reduction Project in the wildland-urban interface (WUI)
2. Diablo Grande Development is a 28,500 acre Planned Residential and Resort Community (Specific Plan) located nine miles west of Patterson. Currently constructed (as part of the first phase) are two 18 Hole golf courses and approximately 520 residential homes. This project consists of a combination of fire breaks, fuel reduction projects, and greenbelts.
3. Mount Oso Road Fire Break
4. The Mount Oso Road fire break is maintained by CAL FIRE to provide safe access and to act as a critical fire break to protect the critical communications facilities, which serve central California, located at the summit of Mount Oso.
5. Stanislaus / Santa Clara County Line Road fire break
6. This primarily ridge top road runs from the San Antone Valley to Highway 152. The road serves as a critical access road and a fire break between the urban interface of Santa Clara County and the environmentally sensitive wilderness areas of Henry Coe State Park and the Orestimba Creek watersheds.
7. Fink Road Solar Farm
8. The Fink Road Solar Farm is a proposed 800 acre, 80 to 100 megawatt, photovoltaic solar energy farm located just west of Interstate 5 west of Newman.
9. Copper Mountain Solar Farm
10. The Copper Mountain Solar Farm is a proposed 13 megawatt photovoltaic solar energy facility located in portions of a 4,147 acre site within the confines of the Diablo Grande Development.

Objectives:

1. Improve local operational efficiency and effectiveness by improving mutual and auto aid agreements between CAL FIRE and West Stanislaus Fire Protection District, City of Patterson, and City of Newman. This will include improving communications systems and dispatch procedures. The Current Automatic Aid Agreement with the city of Patterson was signed in 2014.
2. Review all development projects for compliance with PRC 4290 and make recommendations for fire defense improvements. ~~This will include:~~
3. Continue Participating as a voting member of the Stanislaus County Fire Authority in developing improved local fire codes, ordinances and fire prevention processes.
4. Work with Caltrans and local landowners on mowing, disking, and other and fuel reduction projects along the I-5 corridor, to prevent large wind driven fires that endanger the motoring public and interrupt transportation and commerce through the area.
5. Work with the electric utilities (PG & E and TID) on grading fire roads and maintaining fuel breaks along critical transmission lines.
6. Work closely with local fire officials to improve communications between agencies.
7. Maintain critical fire roads and fuel breaks.
8. Work with West Stanislaus County Fire Protection Districts and Stanislaus County Parks on improving fire safety conditions in Frank Raines OHV Park.

9. Develop concise pre response and evacuation plans for priority areas within the Battalion. These plans and maps will provide new personnel, ECC staff, and incident management teams with the location of strategic control points and access into the SRA lands.
10. Repair the Mt. Oso Fire Lookout Facility, and bring it back to operational status to use in the detection of wildfire on the East side of the Unit. Seek funding and a fiscal sponsor to establish a fire detection camera at Mt. Oso.
11. Work with the West Stanislaus County Resource Conservation District (RCD) to establish a Fire Safe Council on the west side of Stanislaus County.
12. Cooperate with Santa Clara County to establish an Amador Agreement at Sweetwater Station located in the San Antone Valley. The San Antone valley is an underserved area of Santa Clara County. The County is working with area residents to establish funding.

BATTALION SIX (Contra Costa County)

The Contra Costa battalion covers all of Contra Costa County as well as western San Joaquin County (see Appendix C). It is geographically located on the eastern side of the San Francisco Bay and stretches eastward from the Port of Richmond into the San Joaquin Delta and south into the San Joaquin Valley to Tracy. Alameda County borders the Battalion to the south and west while bridges connect it to Marin and Solano Counties to the north. Stanislaus County shares a border with San Joaquin County to the south as well.

The vegetation and wildlife habitat of Contra Costa County includes several broadly defined types: native and non-native forests and woodlands, shrub lands, grasslands, riparian woodland and scrub, and wetlands. Numerous plants and animals that are designated as rare, threatened, or endangered species or are candidates for such designation occur here.

Contra Costa County contains 13 major watersheds and sub-watersheds, with over 1,300 miles of creeks and drainages. These watersheds form a crucial part of the Bay Area's domestic water supply, and includes several large reservoirs.

Weather during fire season is temperate near the bay and hotter and drier further inland approaching the inland valleys. Like Alameda County, the most significant weather factor in San Joaquin County is wind. Wind patterns are predominately west to east during fire season due to the cooler marine air flowing from the San Francisco Bay into the Livermore and San Joaquin valleys. Wind speeds vary but on most summer days the winds near the bay are 10 to 20 mph. In the eastern portion of the county on those same days wind velocities will be 15 to 25 mph. Wind velocities of 40 to 50 mph in the eastern portion of the Battalion are not uncommon under normal weather patterns. Even though relative humidity is tempered by the marine influence, higher wind speeds adversely affect fire behavior. Any fire starts with sustained fuel continuity downwind quickly progress into moderate to rapid rates of spread at the fire's head. Quick initial attack by fire suppression forces in these conditions is critical for containing fires at a small size.

In Contra Costa County the Mediterranean-like climate, along with the rugged wind-conducive topography and fire-adaptive native vegetation set the stage for periodic burns. In addition to this fire receptive environment, the naturally occurring subsidence inversion that occurs on hills and mountains above 1,000 feet in elevation continually creates challenging firefighting conditions with low humidity's and warm temperatures in the overnight hours.

In the past 60 years there have been more than 30 wildfires that were more than 300 acres and countless smaller fires in Contra Costa County mainly in the Central and Eastern portions of the County. In San Joaquin County there has been also more than 30 large wildfires, many burning into adjacent Alameda and/or Stanislaus Counties. The acreage in San Joaquin County is more substantial than Contra Costa due to the expansive grass lands of the Altamont and I-5 corridor.

Operationally, Battalion Six is a complex network of agencies working together to protect the community from fire. In Contra Costa County and Western San Joaquin Counties there are thirteen local and federal government fire agencies that comprise 79 paid and volunteer companies. Of these thirteen departments nine border CAL FIRE state responsibility areas (SRA). There are 45

mutual threat zones (MTZ) that separate the local government responsibility areas (LRA) from the 259,072 acres of CAL FIRE jurisdiction. These MTZ's are at times densely populated and with homes that easily exceed one million dollars each. By responding both the local government departments as well as CAL FIRE to fires in these MTZ's our response is dramatically increased assisting in keeping the majority of fires within CAL FIRE's goal of less than 10 acres within the SRA.

There are several large landowners in the Battalion. Three of the largest are the East Bay Regional Park District, Mt Diablo State Park, and the Contra Costa Water District.

Mt Diablo State Park encompasses approximately 30,000 acres of open space in the middle of the Battalion. The Park had its first significant wild land fire event in recent years. The Morgan Fire burned 3,111 acres in September of 2013. The fire was primarily focused on the North Peak area of the State Park extending to the Summit Road and into the Curry Canyon Area. The fire damaged park infrastructure and some outbuildings but no homes were damaged and no lives were lost. It is important to note here that the fire burned in a previous footprint of the fires of 1931 and 1977 allowing CAL FIRE to gather additional fire history to aid in planning for future fires.

The Contra Costa Water District includes the Los Vaqueros Reservoir and is a large stakeholder in overall watershed protection with close to 80,000 acres under management. The Los Vaqueros Reservoir and watershed incorporates some 20,000 acres and provides a domestic water supply to over 450,000 people.

The population of Contra Costa County is now over one million people while in contrast the population within the 65,647 acres of the San Joaquin County SRA portion of the Battalion is under 100 and comprised mainly of ranch owners. In Contra Costa County the majority of citizens reside within the 19 incorporated cities, although more than 20% live in unincorporated communities. The continuing growth in the population further increases the pressure on areas of wildland urban interface. Top on the list of projects for the battalion are the cooperative agreements with other fire agencies. These include the continued staffing of Sunshine Forest Fire Station though the non-fire season months under the current Amador plan with the East Contra Costa Fire Protection District and updating and improving the Mutual Threat Zone response plans.

The main focus for fire prevention in Battalion Six is public education, information, and fuel reduction in prioritized areas. One of our biggest partners in this field is the Diablo Fire Safe Council (DFSC). The DFSC has been very successful in obtaining grant money to further fire safety and fuels management projects in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties. In 2015 the DFSC after working with CAL FIRE and Contra Costa County Stakeholders completed its first update to their Community Wildfire Prevention Plan (CWPP) which was originally written in 2009. Battalion Six personnel will continue to support the CWPP and all other projects in any way possible.

Finally with this year being the 24th anniversary of the Tunnel Fire that occurred in October of 1991 in the Oakland Hills, CAL FIRE will be continuing its relationship with the Hills Emergency Forum (HEF). This Forum made up of stakeholder agencies in both Alameda and Contra Costa Counties has worked tirelessly for over 2 decades to both prevent and prepare for another Urban Interface Wildland event that could occur in the Oakland Hills area. The Tunnel Fire remains the largest loss of structures (3,000) by wildfire in the history of California.

Priority Areas

Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) areas that are SRA/LRA jurisdiction as well as sensitive infrastructure and cultural areas:

1. Canyon: 1,200 acres with an estimated population of 500. This area borders Contra Costa and Alameda Counties and has very poor ingress and egress for citizens. Moraga-Orinda Fire, East Bay Regional Parks and CAL FIRE have jurisdiction.
2. Mt Diablo State Park: 30,000 acres that border the communities of Danville, Alamo, Diablo, Walnut Creek, Clayton, Morgan Territory. Estimated population effected of 20,000. Many endangered species as well as a very high cultural importance to Native American Indians. Currently working with Save Mt. Diablo to provide technical assistance in fuel modification.
3. Alhambra Valley, Wild Cat Canyon and West Contra Costa County: 25,000 acres with an estimated population of 20,000. Richmond Fire, Contra Costa County Fire, Moraga-Orinda Fire, Pinole Fire, Rodeo-Hercules Fire, Crockett Fire, East Bay Regional Parks and CAL FIRE have jurisdiction.
4. Bollinger Canyon and Las Trampas Ridge: 5,400 acres with an estimated population of 5,000 including Saint Mary's College in Moraga. Moraga-Orinda Fire, San Ramon Valley Fire, East Bay Regional Parks and CAL FIRE have jurisdiction.
5. Los Vaqueros Watershed and Mallory Ridge: 25,000 acres with an estimated population of less than 2,000. This area includes the Los Vaqueros reservoir which provides drinking water to nearly a half million citizens.

Objectives

1. Continue and enhance the fuel modification and fuel reduction projects in the wildland-urban interface areas. Coordinate resources with the Diablo Fire Safe Council and Hills Emergency Forum. Projects include but are not limited to:
 - a. Diablo Fire Safe Council fuel reduction projects
 - i. Morgan Territory
 - ii. Kensington Hills
 - iii. Moraga area
 - iv. Orinda area
 - v. Lafayette area
 - vi. Shakespeare Theatre
 - vii. El Cerrito area
 - viii. Highway 24 Caldecott Tunnel

2. In cooperation with Moraga-Orinda Fire conduct LE-100 inspections and look at access and egress issues within the Community of Canyon
3. Review/update Mt. Diablo State Park pre-fire management plan with State Parks and other local agency cooperators.
4. Utilize Defensible Space Inspectors and Volunteers in Prevention for targeted
5. Inspections of dwellings and buildings for LE 100 inspections and compliance with PRC 4291.
6. 5. Continue working with Contra Costa Water District to protect and enhance the Los Vaqueros watershed and nature area.
7. Update the countywide CWPP as needed. (current as of 2014)
8. Upkeep, maintenance and mapping of the Contra Costa County fire trails.
9. Remain active in the Diablo Fire Safe Council.
10. Participate in public education events at public gatherings and venues.
11. Conduct training exercise and pre-fire season briefings with cooperating fire agencies and share pre-fire plans for special target hazards.
12. 11. Develop concise pre attack plans and compartment maps that will provide new personnel, ECC staff, and overhead teams with the location of strategic control points and access into the vast areas of SRA lands.
13. Educate the public on equipment caused fires.
14. Reduce arson fires.

BATTALION SEVEN (South Santa Clara County Fire District & Morgan Hill Fire Department)

The South Santa Clara County Fire District and the City of Morgan Hill, together known as Battalion Seven, is located in the Southern end of Santa Clara County (see Appendix C). Battalion Seven provides fire control and advanced emergency medical services to approximately 70,000 customers in the unincorporated areas of Morgan Hill, Gilroy, and the community of San Martin and the City of Morgan Hill. The Battalion has five fire stations that cover approximately 300 square miles.

Battalion Seven protects residential, commercial and light industrial occupancies, wildland, wildland urban interface communities, 10 wildland Mutual Treat Zones, 80 miles of State Highways 152, 156, 25, and 101, and 45 miles of two separate rail lines owned by Southern and Union Pacific Railroads, which are also used by Cal Train Commuter and Amtrak trains.

The San Andrea's, Hayward, and Sergeants Fault Zones run through Battalion Seven. One large major water supply from San Luis Reservoir and a gas pipeline also run through the Battalion.

Since 1997, Battalion Seven has provided Advanced Life Support (paramedic) services for all members of the community. Battalion staff works closely with the local ambulance provider, (Rural Metro) and Santa Clara County EMS. Along with fire suppression and emergency medical service, Battalion personnel are trained in many other aspects of emergency responses. These include: vehicle extrication, swift water rescue, hazardous material response, earthquake, and flood preparedness. The Battalion also provides fire prevention education, code enforcement, and engineering services to the public. Battalion staff includes three Battalion Chiefs, one Fire Captain Paramedic in the position of EMS Coordinator, one Fire Captain in the position of Fire Marshal, six Fire Captains/Paramedics, six Fire Captains, thirteen Fire Apparatus Engineers/Paramedics, fourteen Fire Apparatus Engineers, one Mechanic, four Communication Operators, one Staff Service Analyst and one Office Technician. The Battalion operates seven type I Fire Engines, one 105 foot Truck, one Type VI Engine, one Type III engine, two 3,000 gallon Water Tenders, three Utility Vehicles, three Chief Officer's Vehicles, one Mobile Air Support Unit and one Technical Rescue Unit. One Type I Engine, one Type VI Engine and a Type III Engine were purchased new in 2015. The Battalion is supported by its sixteen Volunteer Firefighters. In addition to emergency response, Volunteer Firefighters are frequently utilized to staff stations when front line engines are on other emergencies. Volunteer Firefighters are also involved in numerous charitable activities and fund raisers. The battalion sponsors a youth Fire Explorer program with 15 active participants.

Battalion Seven actively participates in automatic aid agreements with the Gilroy City Fire Department, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), Pajaro Valley Fire District, San Benito County Fire, and the San Jose City Fire Department. Battalion Seven is also an active participant in the Santa Clara County and State of California Mutual Aid Plans responding to disasters in the County and throughout California.

The Battalion is an all risk emergency response Battalion. Personnel respond to approximately 5,500 incidents per year which include various assists to other fire departments, emergency medical services, structure, vehicle, wildland fires, hazardous materials spills, water rescues, and public service assists.

BATTALION SEVEN - South Santa Clara County Fire District

The South Santa Clara County Fire District was established in 1980 when the Gilroy Rural Fire District merged with the Morgan Hill Rural Fire District. Personnel and administration for the South Santa Clara County Fire District is provided by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) under a cooperative agreement. CAL FIRE is the largest multi-purpose emergency service and resource protection agency within the United States. The Santa Clara Unit (SCU) of CAL FIRE is responsible for over 1.35 million acres of State Responsibility Area (SRA), as well as Local Responsibility (LRA).

The Insurance Service Organization Rating (ISO) rating for the South Santa Clara County Fire District is a 4/10. The ISO rating of 4 is for properties within 5 miles of any fire station, or any fire department that we currently have an auto aid agreement with. The ISO rating of 10 is anything outside of that 5 mile zone.

A seven-member Board of Fire Commissioners oversees the South Santa Clara County Fire District. The Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors appoints them. Each Board Member lives in a different area of the Fire District and represents the diversified views of the local community. The Board provides input, oversight, and budget management, as representatives of the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors.

All properties in Battalion Seven that are also in the SRA are inspected for defensible space against wildfire. Defensible Space Inspectors are hired annually using funding from SRA fees collected from property owners.

Santa Clara County Mission Statement

Our mission is to provide quality public services with measurable outcomes for the residents of the County of Santa Clara, in order to meet their needs for a healthy, safe, and prosperous environment and help them develop a community rich in both natural beauty and economic opportunity where diverse people come together to celebrate a higher quality of life. The South Santa Clara County Fire District is dedicated to provide professional customer service through performance and accountability.

We provide fire and emergency medical services to protect life and property and we strive to reduce emergencies through fire prevention and public education.

The South Santa Clara County Fire District Mission Statement

The South Santa Clara County Fire District is dedicated to provide professional customer service through performance and accountability. We provide fire and emergency medical services to protect life and property and we strive to reduce emergencies through fire prevention and public education.

South Santa Clara County Fire District Board of Commissioners Strategy

We will advise responsibly and in accordance with all Federal, State, and Local laws, codes, and ordinances. We will ethically represent the residents of the Fire District at all times with Respect, Leadership, and Integrity. We will be fiscally responsible, while providing the Fire District residents with highly trained and properly equipped personnel, meeting and exceeding industry standards

BATTALION SEVEN - City of Morgan Hill

The City of Morgan Hill was incorporated in 1906, and is a General Law City operating under the Council-Manager form of government. It is a community of 12 square miles, serving 38,000 people. It is located 12 miles south of the City of San Jose and 15 miles east of Monterey Bay. It is a comfortable, thriving residential community, surrounded by agricultural lands producing fruits, vegetables and wines. Its top employers include Anritsu, Comcast Cable, and the Morgan Hill Unified School District. Fire and emergency medical service (EMS) delivery in the city is provided by two stations; El Toro and Dunne Hill.

The Insurance Service Organization Rating (ISO) rating for the City, updated in 2014, is 2/3X. The ISO rating of 2 is for properties within 5 miles of any fire station, or any fire department that we currently have an auto aid agreement with. The ISO rating of 3X (formerly 9) is anything outside of that 5 mile zone.

The Morgan Hill Fire Department Mission Statement

The Morgan Hill Fire Department is committed to the Protection of Life, Property, and the Environment through Performance, Preparedness, and Prevention.

The Morgan Hill Fire Department Vision Statement

The Morgan Hill Fire Department will be recognized as a fire service leader through innovative programs focusing on regionalization, community preparedness, education, and youth programs while delivering exceptional emergency and non-emergency services.

Priority Areas

Conduct homeowner defensible space inspections (LE-100 inspections within the State responsibility areas):

1. Holiday Lake Estates/ Jackson Oaks
2. El Matador Drive
3. Redwood Retreat Road
4. Developed areas East of New Avenue.
5. Day Road
6. Burchell Road
7. Chesbro Reservoir and Live Oak area.

Objectives

1. To keep structure fires to the room of origin on the valley floor, to the floor of origin in rural locations, and to the building of origin in extreme rural or mountainous locations of Battalion Seven.
2. To treat, package, and transport patients to definitive care within 1 hour.
3. To meet designated EMS response times 95% or above.
4. To adopt Fire Code every three years.
5. To minimize the interface fire threats.
6. To identify high fire severity zones and complete pre-response and evacuation plans. Holiday Lakes/Jackson Oaks pre-response and evacuation plans were completed in January 2015.
7. To identify fuel reduction and fuel modification projects in the high fire severity zones.
8. To support a Community Emergency Response Team (CERT).
9. To maintain adequate staffing at all fire stations.
10. To pursue additional funding for improved service using grant resources
11. To continue exploring regionalization possibilities.
12. Support development of a county-wide community wildfire prevention plan (CWPP).
13. Educate the public about the Santa Clara County Fire Safe Council.
14. Maintain school and special event programs.
15. Assist CAL FIRE staff conducting homeowner defensible space inspections (LE 100) pursuant to PRC 4291 on State responsibility areas.
16. Continue to recruit and retain volunteer firefighters.
17. Continue plans reviews and enforcement of PRC 4290.
18. To provide employees with the latest fire and EMS training to support objectives 1 and 2.
19. Continue to work with and support all of our cooperators.
20. Work in cooperation with the Santa Clara County Fire Safe Council, local law enforcement, and our local cooperators to develop evacuation plans and fire plans for communities at risk susceptible to a major incident.
21. Utilize the reverse 911 system for public notification during major incidents which may impact their communities.

BATTALION NINE (Emergency Command Center)

The CAL FIRE Emergency Command Center (ECC) of the Santa Clara Unit (SCU) is one of 22 Emergency Command Centers within the agency. Using the radio call sign “Morgan Hill”, the ECC provides command and control services for eight field Battalions, 17 fire stations, the Fire Prevention Bureau, and one Helicopter Base. The twelve fire stations in SCU are strategically positioned within Santa Clara, Alameda, Contra Costa, western San Joaquin, and western Stanislaus Counties. Those twelve stations house 15 Type III Engine Companies to protect State Responsibility Areas (SRA). Six fire stations under “Schedule A” cooperative agreements house six Type I advanced life support (ALS) Engines, one ladder truck, one Type III Engine, one Type VI Engine, and two Type I water tenders serving the South Santa Clara County Fire District, the City of Morgan Hill, and Alameda County Fire. The one Helicopter Base houses a State owned Type II fire/ rescue capable helicopter. Two of the SRA stations provide fire protection outside of State declared fire season under Amador contracts serving East Contra Costa Fire District and the South Santa Clara County Fire District.

ECC staffing consists of one full time Battalion Chief, four permanent full time Fire Captains, one Limited-term “drought augmentation” Fire Captain, and five permanent full time Communications Operators. The ECC maintains a staffing level of 2 qualified staff on duty at all times. During State declared Fire Season the staffing is augmented to 3 qualified staff during daylight hours. One Duty Officer (Fire Captain) is on duty at all times as a part of our staffing model.

The ECC provides communications, logistical support and maintains command and control of all resources within the Santa Clara Unit (SCU). Resources may be utilized to mitigate wildfires and to assist local, State and Federal Government with any emergency management needs including, but not limited to fires, floods, and earthquakes in the Local Responsibility Areas (LRA) within SCU or elsewhere in the State.

A portion of the LRA lands in SCU are protected by means of 110 Mutual Threat Zone Agreements (MTZs) established between CAL FIRE and local governments. MTZs are divided into geographic areas dictated by community, geography, and structure density, in relationship to State Responsibility Areas (SRA).

The ECC works hand in hand with our cooperators by means of Mutual Aid and Automatic Aid Agreements. On a day to day basis, the ECC provides assistance to adjoining jurisdictions by means of Automatic Aid Agreements. These agreements allow CAL FIRE and its cooperators to dispatch the closest available resource to any given incident. On a broader scale, if a given entity determines the incident they are responding to will exceed or has exceeded their capabilities, CAL FIRE will assist as requested to manage and mitigate the incident.

The ECC provides a leadership role in the monitoring of fire weather conditions within SCU. The issuing of Red Flag Warnings and Fire Weather Watches are a foundation for determining wildfire threat. The ECC works closely with the Monterey and Sacramento Fire Weather Office to anticipate such weather events, which allows the ECC to augment staffing prior to potentially higher fire activity that accompanies some weather events. The ECC also works closely with the SCU Duty Chief and the Northern Region Operations Center (NOPS) Duty Officer as it pertains to

pre-positioning of CAL-FIRE resources in critical areas of the State and tracking of costs associated with these movements and augmentations.

The ECC manages two Remote Automated Weather Stations (RAWS) and monitors fourteen others (which are the property of State Parks, San Francisco Water Department, East Bay Regional Parks, Contra Costa Water District, Central Fire Protection District and the San Ramon Valley Fire Protection District) stations on a daily basis to set the appropriate dispatch levels based on calculated burn indices. A Standard Response is pre-determined for each dispatch level in the event of a wildfire, or other type of fire determined to be a threat to the wildland. Dispatch levels and responses are determined based on the Unit's Fire Danger Operating Plan.

The ECC Expanded Operation (SCU Expanded) is a co-located facility that supports operations on an incident that goes beyond the scope of initial attack, to be managed off the main ECC floor. The ECC can then continue to maintain the day-to-day business of the Unit with less distraction. The SCU Expanded operation can fully manage Crews, Equipment, Overhead, Supplies, and General Information. When an initial attack incident occurs that has the potential to become an extended attack or major incident, the ECC Duty Officer can request to open the SCU Expanded. Additional staffing can be requested by call-back of off duty ECC personnel or by requesting an ECC Support Team to be activated by NOPS.

The Emergency Command Center Mission

The Mission of the CAL FIRE Morgan Hill Emergency Command Center is to provide timely, professional, consistent, accurate and coordinated command and control functions; utilizing existing and future resources, funding sources and technology in a creative manner to produce the best possible service to those in need.

Priorities

1. The ECC will endeavor to meet or exceed the call processing and dispatching recommendations set forth in NFPA 121 and NENA Standards.
2. To hold the public and fire service personnel safety as the number one priority in relation to ECC responsibilities.
3. Provide proper notification to the public through designated processes including the media, regarding incidents and events that have a potential effect on their safety.
4. Maintain efficiency of all tasks required, and perform them in a timely manner.
5. To maintain a proper database to use in the event of an emergency to query and activate proper resources to mitigate an event.
6. Develop a Continuity of Operations Plan.
7. Establish an Eastside Command Frequency.
8. Maintain a high level of customer service to the public and cooperating agencies.

Objectives

1. To provide accurate and timely dispatching services to the population served by the CAL FIRE Santa Clara Unit and cooperators through training, instruction and procedural guidelines.
2. To provide notifications to CAL FIRE and cooperator resources of all incidents in the Santa Clara Unit based on information collected, the approved standard response plans, and the Duty Officer's knowledge and experience.
3. To keep Unit personnel and cooperators informed in areas of significance; including the media, regarding incidents and events that have a potential effect on their safety.
4. Aggressively initiate the Fire Management Assistance Grant (FMAG) request process as soon as an incident is identified to meet the criteria of any given wildland fire which is damaging, or threatening to damage infrastructure within SCU.
5. To maintain the ECC and Unit telecommunications resources to meet the needs of Unit personnel with fiscal responsibility.
6. Employ new technologies for incident information gathering and sharing such as with the Next generation ICS (NICS) software program in cooperation with resources on the incident and the ECC.
7. Provide accurate and timely incident information to NOPS and Sacramento staff through the ICS 209 reporting program and the Report on Conditions (ROC) procedures.
8. Continue to improve and expand SCU's frequency management capabilities through the use of Schedule A funded Command Frequencies to be used as alternate command channels.
9. Monitor the six EnviroVision Solutions LLC ForestWatch cameras installed in late 2014 as an aide to detecting wildfires.

BATTALION TWENTY (Prevention-Law Enforcement)

The Santa Clara Fire Prevention Bureau falls under the direction and supervision of the Unit's East Bay Law Enforcement Division Chief. The Bureau is staffed by a Battalion Chief, two Fire Captain Specialists, one who also doubles as a Pre-Fire Engineer, a Fire Prevention Specialist II (FPS II), and four Forestry Aides. All of the Prevention Bureau staff are California Peace Officers, except the FPS II and Forestry Aides. The Bureau is involved in all areas of law enforcement, fire prevention and education. There are three separate but related functions handled by the individuals assigned to the Bureau; Education, Engineering and Enforcement.

The Volunteers in Prevention program (VIP) is administered and coordinated by the FPS II. The VIP's currently have 36 members and conduct public outreach, education programs and news releases. In 2014, they conducted over 1,100 PRC-4291 (LE-100 Defensible Space) inspections, and when combined with other projects, donated over 3,800 hours of their personnel time to fire prevention engineering and education in the Unit.

The Law Enforcement branch of the Bureau includes; fire investigations (origin and cause determination), issuing citations, processing criminal complaints with local District Attorneys, and civil cost collections, which are returned to the State's General Fund. The Bureau maintains active membership in the Santa Clara County Arson Task Force, the Alameda County Fire Prevention and Fire Investigation Officers groups, and is currently working to establish an interdisciplinary fire investigation team in Stanislaus and Contra Costa County. In addition to these groups the Bureau is actively fostering working relationships with the over 40 other Law Enforcement agencies within the Units boundaries.

Pre Fire Engineering and Fire Protection Planning are also handled by the Bureau. The majority of the Public Resources Code 4291 inspections are conducted by the local fire department officials in cooperation with the local CAL FIRE Battalion Chief. The reason for having these local agreements is that many of the local agencies have requirements that are more restrictive than PRC 4291. In addition it makes the process easier for the property owner.

Pre Fire Engineering includes geographic information systems (GIS) mapping of assets at risk, wild land fuel belts, and the maintenance of various other GIS data layers for use in planning and implementing fuel reduction projects. Pre Fire Engineering maintains reporting of field data on all ongoing fuel reduction projects in the Unit to Sacramento using the CALMAPPER program. The Bureau also provides technical support for the two Fire Safe Council's in the Unit; the Santa Clara Fire Safe Council and the Diablo Fire Safe Council, and also to the Hills Emergency Forum, a working group formed after the Tunnel Fire to address projects in the LRA and interface areas of the East Bay Hills and surrounding communities. With input and cooperation from these groups, and the associated stake holders, the Pre-Fire Engineer establishes goals and projects in the Unit's Fire Management Plan to reduce the threat of large damaging fires. The Fire Management Plan is the Unit's template for fuels reduction projects including pending, ongoing, and completed projects. The Unit's Fire Plan allows us to respond to the needs and concerns of the public and identifies projects to be funded through cooperative grants and donations.

Mission Statement

The mission statement of the Santa Clara Fire Prevention Bureau is to work to reduce unplanned ignitions within the unit, limit damage caused by uncontrolled fires, through the use of education, pre fire mitigation projects, patrol, and law enforcement to meet the mission statement of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.

Objectives

1. Identify potential arson fires, develop suspects and make arrests swiftly to protect the public.
2. Utilize Forestry Aides for residential fire inspections (LE-100) according to PRC 4291.
3. Educate the public on the laws and how to properly remove flammable vegetation to maintain clearance in and around inhabited structures to prevent structures from being damaged, and to provide a means for firefighters to defend them.
4. Directly patrol the area's that pose a high fire danger risk to citizens for education and enforcement.
5. Implement the Unit's Fire Management Plan to reduce the threat of large damaging fires by vegetation management treatments.
6. Implement the SCU VIP Program to assist the Unit in a variety of Fire Prevention Activities to educate the public in wildfire awareness.
7. Collaborate with the Local Agency fire investigators in the detection and investigation of fires that occur within the SRA, and assist with fire investigations in LRA.
8. Work with local law enforcement agencies to provide law enforcement mutual aid assistance.

SAFETY BATTALION

The CAL FIRE Santa Clara Unit's sphere of influence includes Santa Clara, Alameda, Contra Costa and portions of Stanislaus, and San Joaquin Counties. It shares jurisdictional boundaries with 35 separate city fire departments and fire protection districts; two State Parks; numerous county and special district parks; several open space districts; and several public and private domestic water provider watersheds.

The Santa Clara Unit Safety Battalion actively participates in the Santa Clara County, Contra Costa, and Alameda Counties Safety Officer's Associations. In addition, the Santa Clara Unit Safety Battalion Chief participates in regular meetings with the East Bay Regional Parks District; Mount Diablo and Henry Coe State Parks; the Morgan Hill Police Department; the Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office, the California Highway Patrol, and other responding agencies.

The Safety Battalion oversees quarterly Safety Committee meetings to discuss safety issues, review personnel and vehicle accidents, identify issues that could lead to potential employee injuries or hazards, and ensure CAL FIRE's safety requirements and safety programs are being adhered to in the fire stations and on incidents.

Safety Battalion Mission Statement

The CAL FIRE Santa Clara Unit Safety Battalion is to provide the most current national industry standards for safety in all mentioned program areas with the highest attention given to providing safety in the work environment. The Battalion tracks work related injuries and illnesses for the Santa Clara Unit employees through the Injury and Illness Prevention Program to provide for the overall safety of the Santa Clara Units permanent and seasonal employees.

The Santa Clara Unit Safety Battalion is to enhance fire department safety by seeking creative and alternative safety training mechanisms. Ensure employee participation at all levels for a successful safety program. Encourage employee support in the safety program.

Priorities

1. Protect the life and physical well-being of employees.
2. Protect the life, physical well-being, and property of the public.
3. Provide a safe and healthy work environment for employees.
4. Identify potential work hazards and initiate reasonable actions to eliminate or control them before they contribute to accidents, injury, or illness.
5. Respond to employee reports of Unsafe Practices (IIPP-8) in a timely and effective manner.
6. Make safety a normal part of all work practices and procedures.
7. Investigate work related accidents, injuries, and illnesses promptly and implement improved accident prevention methods.
8. Maintain employee well-being and minimize the loss of productivity due to injury.
9. Reduce the frequency and severity of occupational illnesses, injuries and property damage.

10. Comply with applicable safety-related laws, regulations, and policies, such as state safety orders published in the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 8.

Objectives

1. Review accident reports to determine causation and develop prevention recommendations.
2. Review IIPP 8 forms submitted by employees and follow through with solutions and reply back to the employees in a timely manner.
3. Develop and implement a Unit-wide well water quality testing program for Unit facilities.
4. Develop a lessons learned educational format to disseminate information to the Unit for Safety Review.
5. Recommend Guidelines and Programs for safety education and training.
6. Exchange ideas to improve methods of operations safely and efficiently.
7. Take an active role in the Unit-wide safety inspections to address concerns with health and safety issues at all Unit facilities.
8. Developing recommendations regarding Unit Policy and Programs.
9. Disseminate safety information to keep managers, supervisors, and employees informed of safety hazards and prevention techniques.
10. Evaluate the effectiveness of the Unit's Safety Program on an annual basis.

TRAINING BATTALION

The CAL FIRE Santa Clara Unit's (SCU) sphere of influence includes Santa Clara, Alameda, Contra Costa and portions of Stanislaus, and San Joaquin Counties. It shares jurisdictional boundaries with 35 separate city fire departments and fire protection districts; two State Parks; numerous county and special district parks; several open space districts; and several public and private domestic water provider watersheds. Cooperative training is held with local and county fire departments, emergency medical services (EMS) Agencies, Fire Safe Councils, five different Sheriff Offices, the California Highway Patrol and various city police departments.

SCU Training Battalion personnel actively participate in the Santa Clara County, Contra Costa County, and Alameda County Training Officer's Associations. In addition, SCU Battalion Chiefs participate in regular meetings with the Santa Clara County Fire Safe Council, the Mt. Diablo Fire Safe Council, East Bay Regional Parks District, Mount Diablo State Park, Henry Coe State Park, Morgan Hill Police Department, Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office and other responding agencies. The Battalion Chiefs assist these agencies with wildland fire training exercises and provide the Training Battalion with a list of training needs so joint operations may take place. This provides for cost effective operations and allows for enhanced interagency partnerships.

To accomplish the training objectives in 2014, the Battalion provided a total of 26,000 student contact hours to over 125 Company Officers, 96 Firefighter I's, 90 Volunteer Firefighters, and other local cooperators. There are also numerous training hours logged by all permanent personnel using

the online training program; Target Solutions. There was also a significant amount of staff time spent to coordinate students, courses, instructors, recording and tracking training, and ensuring those newly qualified trainees are listed in the statewide Resource Ordering Status System (ROSS) program. The Training Battalion is also implementing the Incident Qualification System (IQS) program that will assist in the training needs analysis and ensuring personnel are becoming qualified after attending Incident Command System (ICS) courses.

The first priority of the Santa Clara Training Battalion is to provide for the overall safety of over 125 permanent personnel and 96 seasonal employees through instructional programs that target operational efficiency with emphasis on safe operating procedures in all aspects of fire and emergency operations. The Training Battalion's responsibility is to also facilitate and to ensure coordination for the Unit-wide Training Plan, match training courses with approved personnel training requests, and to maintain a central location for updated training records for all employees.

The Battalion Staff includes one Battalion Chief, one Fire Captain Paramedic, one Fire Captain and two engine Captains that work in training during non-peak staffing periods. The Training Battalion is responsible for training five volunteer fire companies in Santa Clara County under a cooperative agreement with Santa Clara County. Staff continually strives to provide creative, cost effective, innovative training with the highest commitment to safety. The State-funded training operations, which are divided into 19 separate program areas, are a seven-day a week operation, and listed below are:

- Administrative and Office staff
- Battalion Chiefs
- Company Officers
- Firefighters
- Training Battalion
- Emergency Command Center
- Alma Helitack
- Fire Prevention
- Automotive Fleet Maintenance
- Pre-fire Engineering
- Joint Apprenticeship Program (JAC)
- Vegetation Management
- Emergency Medical Services
- Hazardous Materials Responses
- Volunteer Firefighters
- Volunteers-in-Prevention (VIPs)
- Fire Safe Councils
- Joint-Agency Operations
- Resource Management

The Training Battalion Mission Statement

The Santa Clara Unit Training Battalion responsibility is to provide on-going training, education and certification to fire service personnel. All training is focused on providing and maintaining the highest quality emergency service at both fire and medical responses to the citizens of California. Instructional programs target operational efficiency with emphasis on safe operating procedures for our personnel in all aspects of fire and emergency operations.

Priorities

1. Deliver continual professional training in a twice-annual Company Officer workshop and provide a 12 month training program via internet based training and Engine Company level training. February and March 2015.
2. Attend Training Officer's meetings with local cooperators to determine their needs in response to all-risk incidents. Participate in the county wildland exercises in Santa Clara, Alameda, and Contra Costa Counties. – Spring 2015.
3. Work with the South Bay Regional Training Consortium to facilitate continuing education training with the Unit's LE officers. February 2015 – ongoing.
4. Facilitate and coordinate the Unit's instructors and develop additional cadre members within the Unit. Ongoing.
5. Continue to use Target Solutions as the tracking tool for the Unit's personnel that are in the JAC program. Ensure employees are tested in their first and third year once training has been completed. - Ongoing
6. Enter the Unit's data into IQS and interview each employee to determine ICS track and establish their training needs analysis and track any open task books. February-June 2015.
7. Support sending two personnel to attend POST physical fitness training and bring that information back to the Unit to share with the staff and create programs to ensure the health and fitness of our staff.
8. Establish drills and locations for the "McLean Drill" in the month of July 2015.
9. Provide Strike Team Leader –Engine presentations for our local government cooperators. March 2015.
10. Maintain the Unit Training Calendar with a variety of all-risk drills and safety training for SC personnel. - Ongoing
11. Utilize IQS to monitor task book progress to ensure we have a quality Priority Trainee List. Ongoing
12. Meet with the Volunteer Fire Companies to discuss their needs and share with them the mandates for fire and rescue responses commensurate with their level of training and equipment. Ongoing
13. Identify personnel that can act in the capacity of mentors and establish a list of personnel who need to be mentored. July 2015 – ongoing.
14. Provide Chief and Company Officer training from State Fire Marshal to the Unit's Chief and Company Officers. Fall 2015 – Spring 2016.
15. Purchase an EMS cache for Stations 14 and 26 to be used by trainer's in the East Bay Division.

16. Determine the stakeholders and reach out to them to establish an Optional Skill Program that will work for response between counties.
17. Work with the Training Officers in the San Mateo-Santa Cruz and San Benito-Monterey Units to put on a State Fire Training Chief and Company Officer class. The Units are also in need of a purchasing class because of the number of new Company Officers.
18. Review and update the Unit's Emergency Resources Directory (ERD).
19. Determine the Unit's training needs for the Northern Region Training allocations meeting. February 2015.
20. Make student selections to fill the allocated training slots and advise their respective program managers for their planning purposes. September 2015.
21. Enhance electronic dissemination of training announcements. Ongoing.
22. Seek outside funding sources. Ongoing.
23. Seek a permanent location for a training facility and classroom. Ongoing.

Objectives:

1. Provide continual professional training to the all personnel in the Unit through classroom-based and technology-based training.
2. Ensure local cooperators are receiving the required training for response to all risk emergencies.
3. Provide and coordinate law enforcement (LE) training to the Unit's LE Officers and cooperators.
4. Foster and improve personnel involvement in instructional cadres.
5. Provide a process for employees to successfully complete their JAC required training.
6. Implement the IQS program to better track and qualify our personnel in ICS.
7. Improve the Unit's physical fitness program and base them off of the Peace Officer's Standardized Training (POST) Standards.
8. Provide a Unit Readiness Drill to measure the performance of our personnel and to identify training deficiencies.
9. Provide annual Strike Team Leader refresher classes to our cooperators.
10. Establish and maintain a training calendar for the Unit's Personnel.
11. Maintain a priority trainee list for incidents within and outside of the Unit.
12. Develop and maintain a standardized training program for the volunteer companies.
13. Provide support and mentoring for new Fire Captains, Battalion Chiefs, and Division Chiefs in the Unit.
14. Train our Company Officers and Chief Officers to the State Fire Training Standards.
15. Develop and maintain EMS caches for training the Unit's staff.
16. Develop and support Optional Scope of Skills training programs for the Unit's Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs).
17. Work with the adjacent San Mateo-Santa Cruz and San Benito-Monterey CAL FIRE Units on a regional training plan and a Fire Truck Academy.
18. Identify the legal State and Federal requirements for training in each program area. Work with CAL FIRE and local government agencies to determine mandates.

APPENDIX B: UNIT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goal 1: Develop a method to integrate fire and fuels management practices with landowner priorities and multiple jurisdictional efforts within local, state and federal responsibility areas.

Objective:

Support the availability and utilization of CAL FIRE hand crews and other CAL FIRE resources, as well as public and private sector resources, for fuels management and activities, including ongoing maintenance.

Measurement Criteria:

CAL FIRE will report to the Board of Forestry on the number of crews available each year with a description of projects, including acres treated, completed by each Unit. Report the number of agreements and/or amount of funding and acres treated that involve grants or partnerships with federal agencies, resource conservation districts, local FSCs, fire districts, watershed groups or other non-profit or community groups that support the ability to carry out fuels reduction projects.

Goal 2: Address post-fire responsibilities for natural resource recovery, including watershed protection reforestation, and ecosystem restoration.

Objectives:

Assist landowners and local government in the evaluation of the need to retain and utilize features (e.g., roads, firelines, water sources) developed during a fire suppression effort, taking into consideration those identified in previous planning efforts.

Measurement Criteria:

CAL FIRE (utilizing Incident Management Teams) to schedule a post-fire review of the planning documents that cover the area affected by the fire. Review the goals, objectives and projects (implemented and planned) to identify successes and failures. Review the features developed during the fire and incorporate them into the existing Unit fire plan documents. This objective will only be reported when a fire occurs in an area with an existing Unit fire plan document. Incident Management Teams may conduct this post-fire assessment under the direction of the Unit Chief.

APPENDIX C: UNIT MAPS

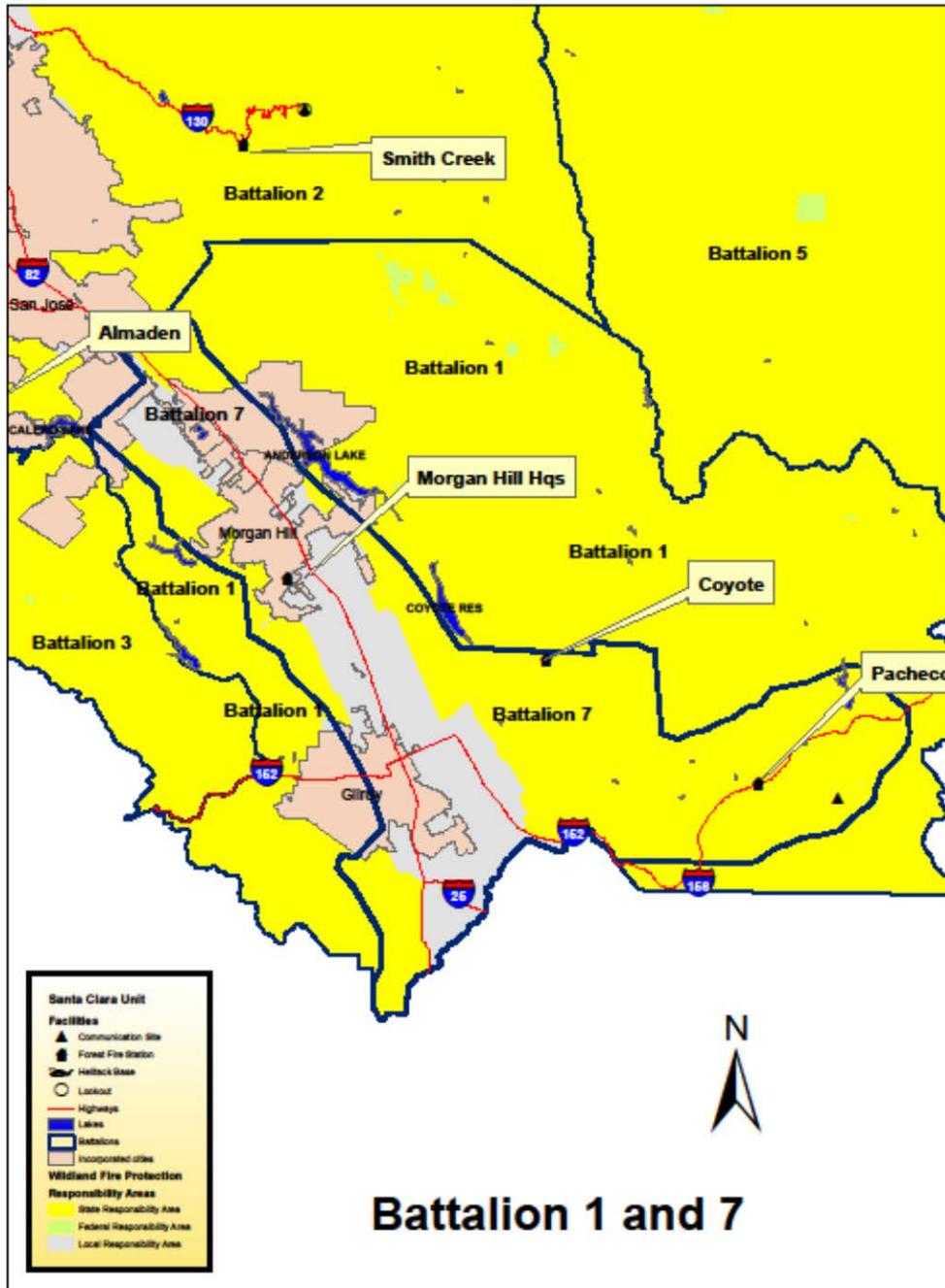
Unit Map



Unit & Battalions

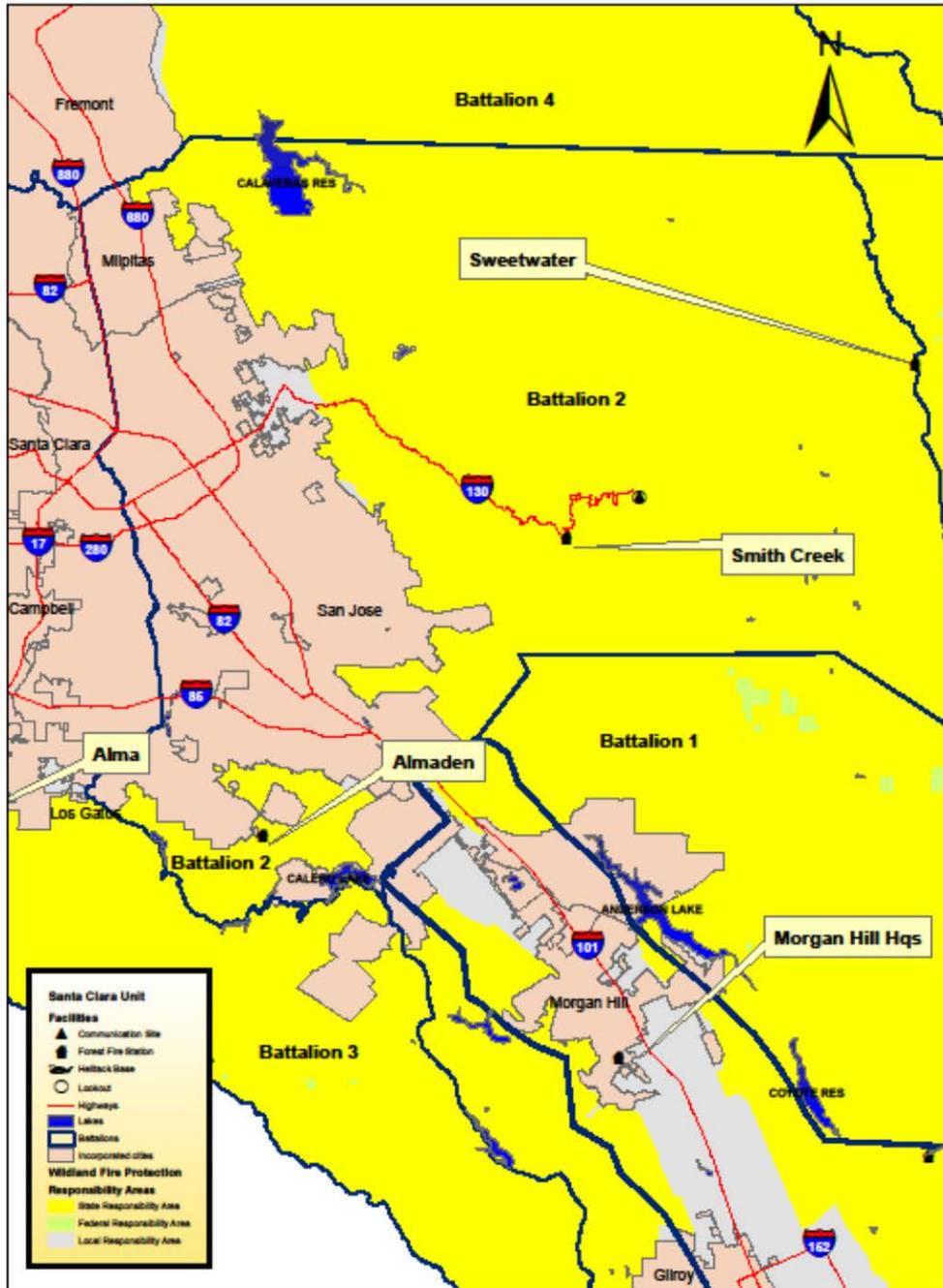


Battalions 1 and 7



Battalion 2

Battalion 2

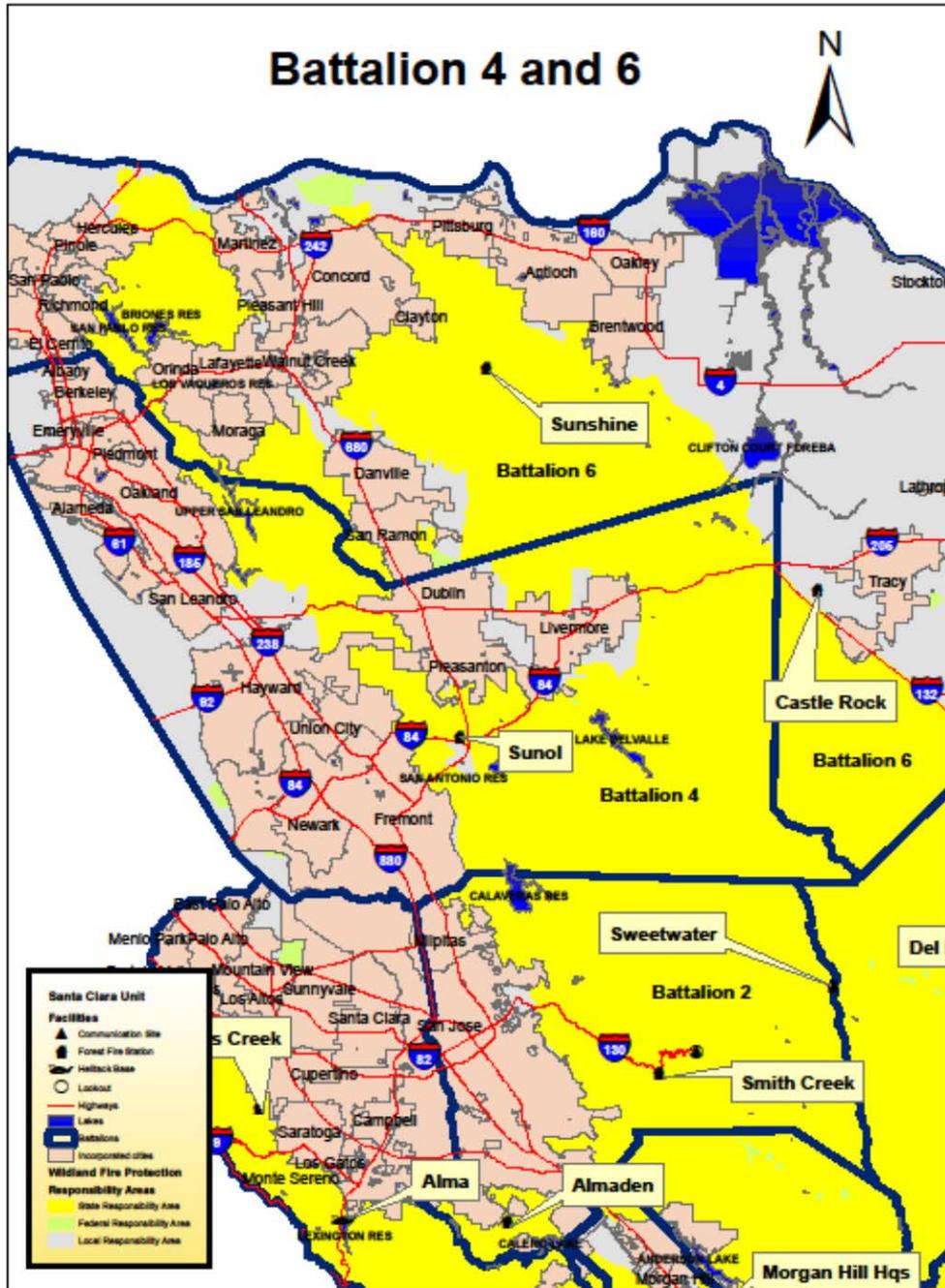


Battalion 3



Battalion 3

Battalion 4 & 6



Battalion 5

Battalion 5

