

B. UNIT OVERVIEW

Tuolumne-Calaveras Unit Description

Geographic

The Tuolumne-Calaveras Unit is located in Central California, an hour east of Modesto or Stockton, in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Range; a region known as the Mother lode. It includes the majority of Calaveras and Tuolumne counties, and the eastern portions of San Joaquin and Stanislaus Counties. “The Unit” by definition technically extends down slope from the Forest Service boundary and into the Central Valley as far west as the San Joaquin River in the vicinity of Interstate Highway 5. However the Unit’s Primary Operational Area (POA) begins at the LRA/SRA boundary a few miles west of the western Calaveras and Tuolumne County lines (running south roughly from Clements, past Woodward Reservoir to Turlock Lake) up to the Forest Service boundary. *(Throughout this document the phrase “the Unit” refers to that POA.)* The Unit spans an elevation range from a low of 300’ among the rolling plains of eastern San Joaquin and Stanislaus counties to highs of near 5,000’ in central Tuolumne Co. and 6,000’ feet in central Calaveras Co. The heart of the Unit is cut by a series of generally east-west oriented river canyons creating vast areas of extremely steep and rugged terrain. In the west the topography is generally described as rolling hills, however here too steep rugged terrain is created by a unique series of north-south oriented ridges that form a sort of barrier between the foothill country and the western plains.

The entire Unit encompasses almost 2.9 million acres. There are over a million acres of State Responsibility Area (SRA) lands within the Unit. SRA is defined as forest, brush or grass covered lands where the State is responsible for wildland fire protection. SRA is mainly composed of state and private land holdings. Lands owned and/or administered by the Federal government are designated as Federal Responsibility Areas (FRA). Lands not designated as SRA or FRA typically fall within an incorporated city, are in agricultural use or are rural central valley areas that don’t otherwise meet the criteria for SRA/FRA designation. These remaining lands are designated as Local Responsibility Areas (LRA).

| TUOLUMNE - CALAVERAS UNIT ACRES BY LAND OWNERSHIP | |
|--|-----------|
| TOTAL ACRES | 2,869,030 |
| Private | 2,040,346 |
| U.S. Forest Service | 690,017 |
| U.S. Bureau of Land Mangt. | 82,190 |
| U.S. Bureau of Reclamation | 24,207 |
| State of California | 16,443 |
| U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service | 10,297 |
| Bureau of Indian Affairs | 356 |

Table B-1

There are four major watersheds in the Unit: the Mokelumne, Calaveras, Stanislaus and Tuolumne River systems. These four systems support seven major reservoirs within the Unit: Camanche Reservoir, Hogan Lake, Pardee Reservoir, Tiger Creek Reservoir, New Melones Reservoir, Tullock Lake, and Don Pedro Reservoir. These hydrologic resources in turn support major local and regional communities and industries.

There are five east-west state highways in the Unit: 12, 26 and 4 in Calaveras County; 108 and 120 in Tuolumne County. State Highway 49 is the only north-south highway. The majority of towns and the greatest population densities in the Unit exist on or near these major transportation corridors.

Socioeconomic

The approximate population within the Unit is 103,500. In 2004, the US Census Bureau reported an estimated population of 45,939 in Calaveras County and 56,962 in Tuolumne County. Almost the entire population within these counties is in the SRA. The population within the San Joaquin and Stanislaus County portion of the Unit is less dense and only provides a minor contribution to the total Unit population.

In Tuolumne County, the highest population density is found along the Highway 108 corridor from Jamestown to Twain Harte. Tuolumne City (LRA), Columbia, the Groveland area, and the southern confines of the Lake Don Pedro area also feature high population densities. The high density population areas in Calaveras County are the upper Highway 4 corridor from Murphys to Big Trees Village; along Hwy 26 from Valley Springs to Jenny Lind; and in proximity to O'Byrnes Ferry Rd. in the Copperopolis area, from Hwy. 4 to Lake Tullock. Other areas of dense population exist in Angels Camp (LRA), San Andreas (LRA), Mountain Ranch, and along Hwy. 26 in Mokelumne Hill and West Point. Virtually every population center within the Unit is identified as a Community at Risk as per the criteria set forth in the National Fire Plan.

The population within the Unit increases significantly at specific times of year, including the summer fire season. The greater Arnold area in Calaveras Co. and the greater Twain Harte area in Tuolumne Co. include large numbers of 2nd homes, providing destinations for significant numbers of people from outside the Unit. These temporary residents and thousands of others who visit the campgrounds, RV parks and motels throughout the Unit, come during the summer to take advantage of the many recreational and aesthetic opportunities present. Temporary population increases of this sort have several impacts on the counties involved including increasing the potential for human caused fire starts.

The major industries/employers that support the local economy include health care, government, tourism and recreation, construction, and agriculture. In years past the timber industry has been a significant employer, but has steadily declined in recent years. Sierra Pacific Industries, a major timberland owner and mill operator, is planning to close their mill in Sonora by the middle of 2009 due to a combination of challenging economic

and regulatory conditions. A variety of other small businesses exist to support the needs of the populace and contribute significantly to the local economy.

Fire Environment

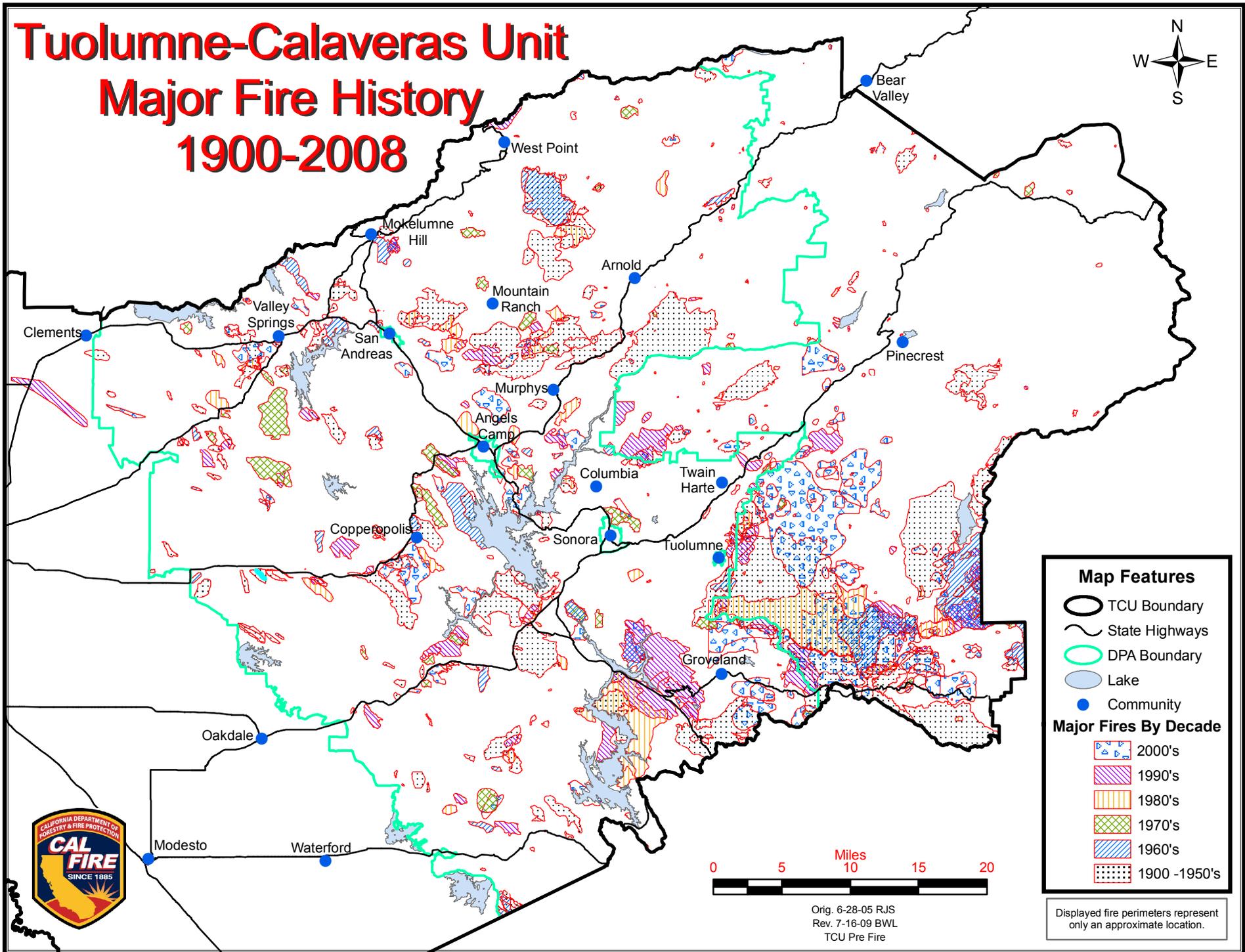
Being located in the heart of the central Sierra Nevada range, TCU features examples of a wide range of challenging topography, fuels and weather. These naturally occurring elements alone have a great deal of influence on the nature of wildland fires within its boundaries. Add to this an expanding human population and the environment is ripe with potential for large damaging fires.

The grasslands of the rolling western plains routinely experience extreme summer heat, and significant wind events during the spring and fall months. In these areas motorized fire equipment can be fully utilized to great success. The brush fields common throughout the central portions of the Unit lay over broad expanses of steep hillsides and atop narrow ridgelines between the deepening river canyons. Here too routine summer temperatures can be extreme, while the topography makes access increasingly difficult for motorized equipment. The brush transitions into the mixed oak and conifer zones as the elevation increases and the canyon depth and width increase significantly. Over 38% of the CDF protected lands are covered with these high hazard brush and timber fuels. This mid-elevation area also experiences high summer temperatures, and is most affected by the normal diurnal winds associated with the canyon-dominated topography. The higher elevation zone features dense stands of conifer timber much of which exhibits large accumulations of ground and ladder fuels. While routinely temperatures are moderated due to the elevation, wind events in the fall contribute to potentially challenging fire conditions. Historically, severe fire weather occurs throughout the Unit on 35% of days during the fire season.

The convergence of significant fire weather conditions, a wide variety of topography and a broad spectrum of fuels has resulted in a long history of large damaging fires within TCU. Concrete evidence of this is depicted in the following Fire History map.

Figure B-4: TCU Major Fire History Map

Tuolumne-Calaveras Unit Major Fire History 1900-2008



Fire Protection Responsibilities

CDF is mandated by statute to provide wildland fire protection on SRA lands. Wildland fire protection on FRA lands is the responsibility of the federal government (USFS, BLM etc); and of local government entities (city, county, district) on LRA lands. To reduce fire protection costs, and increase the efficiency of initial attack operations, the CDF and federal land management agencies have entered into various agreements that define Direct Protection Areas (DPA) for each agency. An agency’s DPA is the geographic area for which the agency is directly responsible for providing wildland fire protection, regardless of SRA/FRA designation. As an example, a plot of private land (SRA by definition) well within the national forest boundary (FRA by ownership) may receive Direct Protection by the USFS due to the closer proximity of USFS fire resources. Thus this plot of SRA is designated part of the federal DPA. Similarly, USFS land (FRA) isolated within private land (SRA) may be provided Direct Protection by CDF due to its proximity to CDF resources. Thus this FRA land is included in the state DPA. On a statewide basis, CDF and the federal agencies attempt to balance the acreage totals of these trade-offs so that no single agency is protecting more of the other agencies land than the reciprocating agency. Where agency jurisdictions abut is where the majority of DPA swaps have been agreed to. This process is guided by the “Balancing of Acres” agreements amongst agencies. Through this agreement the Tuolumne-Calaveras Unit and the Stanislaus National Forest provide direct wildland fire protection on some of each other’s Responsibility Areas as shown in the table below.

| TUOLUMNE - CALAVERAS UNIT CDF DIRECT PROTECTION ACRES BY JURISDICTION | |
|--|------------------|
| Calaveras Co. SRA | 623,621 |
| Tuolumne Co. SRA | 386,316 |
| Stanislaus Co. SRA | 179,174 |
| San Joaquin Co. SRA | 64,437 |
| BLM FRA | 82,023 |
| USFS FRA | 73,487 |
| BOR FRA | 23,157 |
| BIA FRA | 356 |
| TOTAL CDF DPA ACRES | 1,253,551 |

Table B-2

CDF Organization

The Tuolumne-Calaveras Unit manages a large “schedule B” organization throughout the Unit, and a “schedule A” organization in Tuolumne County. The “schedule B” program consists of the personnel, facilities and equipment directly funded by state dollars for the purpose of providing wildland fire protection on SRA lands. The “B” program in TCU consists of 15 CDF fire stations, 2 inmate conservation camps, 1 inmate conservation camp training center, an air attack base, a Helitack base, an Emergency Command (dispatch) Center and a fire lookout tower. During peak fire season (historically June through September), these facilities provide the base of operations for 21 type III wildland fire engines staffed with 3-4 firefighters, 10 17-man inmate fire crews, 2 bulldozers, 1 air attack plane, 2 air tanker planes, 1 14-person Helitack crew, and 2 lookouts (as needed).

The “schedule A” program offered by CDF to local government consists, in part, of equipment owned by the local government entity (Tuolumne Co). Staffing and administration is provided by the State (CDF) under a contractual agreement. In Tuolumne Co. CDF provides year-around staffing on a Type 1 municipal fire engine. This engine, along with the many volunteer-staffed engines and water tenders that make up the bulk of the Tuolumne Co. Fire Dept., is also included in wildland fire operations.

TCU is administered by the Unit Chief and a Deputy Chief for Operations, headquartered in San Andreas, Calaveras Co. The fire control portion of the Unit is divided into North and South Divisions, each of which is managed by a CDF Division (aka Assistant) Chief. The North Division is most easily thought of as being Calaveras County; but also includes eastern San Joaquin Co., a small portion of northeastern Stanislaus Co., and a swath of private timber land north of the Middle Fork Stanislaus River in northeastern most Tuolumne Co. The South Division includes the remaining majority of Tuolumne Co. and eastern Stanislaus Co. A third Division Chief, also operating out of Tuolumne Co., supervises the Tuolumne Co. Fire Dept. (schedule ‘A’ program).

The North Division, in Calaveras Co., is divided into four battalions, each of which is administered by a CDF Battalion Chief. Battalion 1 covers from Mokelumne Hill to Wallace on the north, and from Jenny Lind to San Andreas on the south, and includes the Valley Springs and San Andreas Forest Fire Station’s. Battalion 2 covers the lower Highway 4 corridor from Eastern Stanislaus County to Murphys, and includes the Copperopolis, Altaville and Murphys Forest Fire Stations. Battalion 3 is the upper Highway 26 area and includes the communities of Glencoe, West Point, Wilseyville, Railroad Flat and Mountain Ranch, and includes the West Point, Esperanza and Hermit Springs Forest Fire Stations. Battalion 4 covers the upper Highway 4 area from Forest Meadows to Black Springs Road and the area in Tuolumne County north of the Middle Fork Stanislaus River, and includes the Arnold and Skull Creek Forest Fire Stations and Blue Mountain Lookout. Vallecito Conservation Camp, located between Angels Camp and Murphys, completes the North Division list.

The South Division, in Tuolumne Co., is divided into two Battalions. Battalion 5 covers the Tuolumne Co. area north of the Tuolumne river and includes the new (2008) Standard Forest Fire Station (this station operation relocated from the old Sonora Station), and the brand new Twain Harte Forest Fire Station (rebuilt in 2008-09 on the same site). Battalion 6 covers the area south of the Tuolumne River and includes the Groveland, Blanchard and Green Springs Forest Fire Stations. The South Division also includes the Columbia Air Attack base (fixed wing and helicopter), Baseline Conservation Camp and the Forestry Training Program located at the Department of Corrections' Sierra Conservation Center.

Local Government Fire Organization

CDF cooperates closely with the local city and district fire departments. These agencies have primary responsibility for all emergency incidents within their boundaries, except wildland fires (exception: as LRA's Sonora City and Angels Camp City retain wildland fire jurisdiction). CDF and local agencies apply the concept of "closest available resource", via long standing mutual aid agreements, in order to assure the appropriate numbers and types of emergency resources are brought to bear for every emergency. Thus CDF engines are responding to all incidents throughout the two counties during the months these engines are staffed. Similarly, CDF relies heavily on district and city resources to supplement our wildland fire response. To facilitate this level of cooperation, TCU's Emergency Command Center (ECC) provides dispatching services for all of the local city and district fire departments in Tuolumne and Calaveras Counties, and the Bear Valley Fire Department in western Alpine County.

There are 10 fire districts and one city department in Calaveras County: West Point; Mokelumne Hill; Foothill; Jenny Lind; San Andreas; Central; Copperopolis; Altaville-Melones; Murphys; and Ebbetts Pass Fire Districts; and Angels Camp City;. The district boundaries combine to cover the entire county except three geographic areas that chose to be excluded from the districts. These areas are as follows: Area 1 – west county area between the Jenny Lind and Copperopolis Fire Districts; Area 2 – Old Gulch Road area south of San Andreas; and Area 3 – the greater Sheep Ranch area. These areas later negotiated with adjacent districts to provide their fire protection. The district boundaries encompass large areas surrounding the communities they are named after (the Foothill Fire Dist. includes the Hwy. 12 corridor from Valley Springs to Wallace; the Central Fire Dist. covers the Mountain Ranch and Railroad Flat areas).

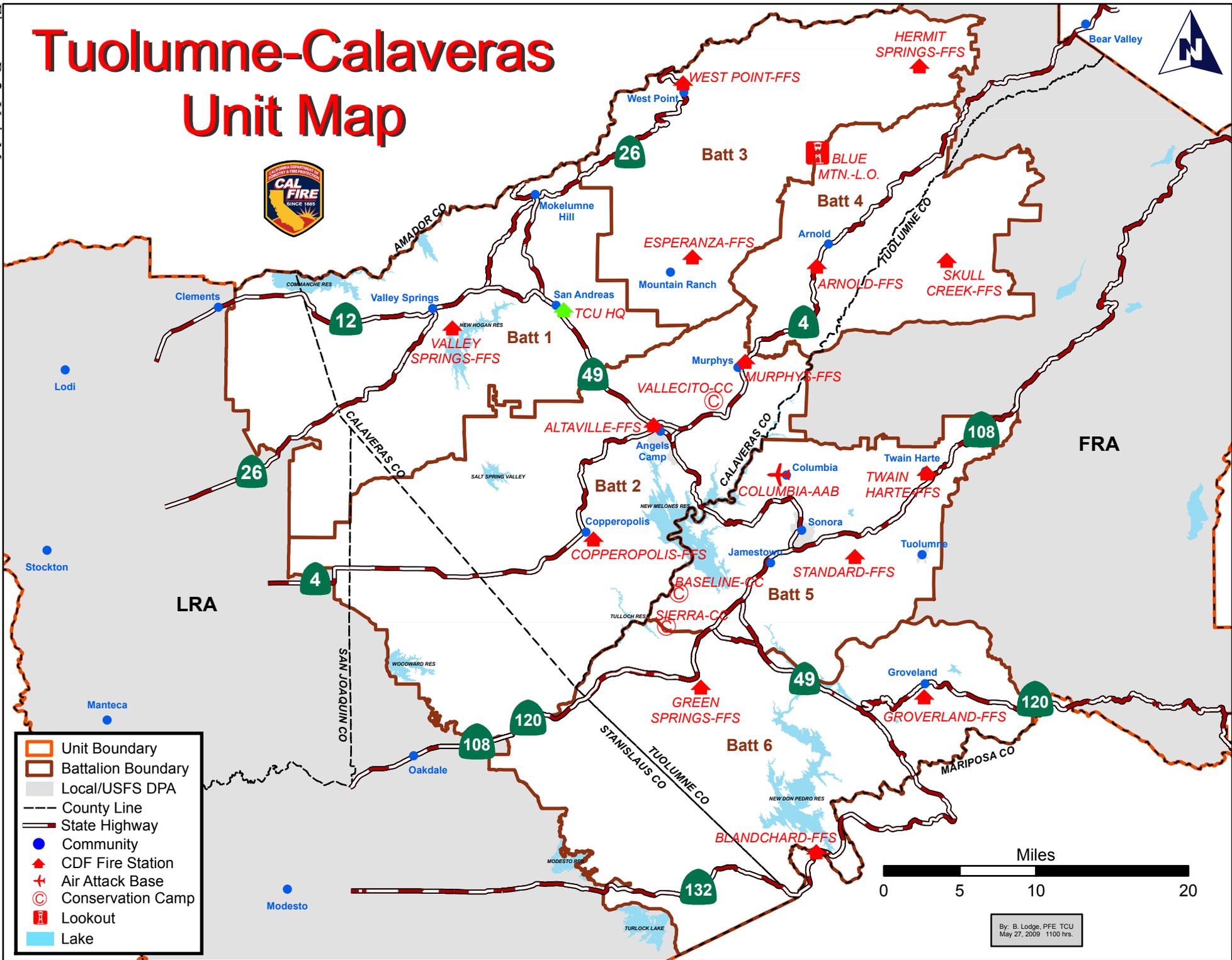
There are seven fire districts and one city department in Tuolumne County: Columbia; Jamestown; Tuolumne; Twain Harte; Mi-Wuk-Sugarpine; Strawberry; Groveland; and Sonora City. The district boundaries encompass relatively small areas surrounding the communities they are named after. The majority of unincorporated Tuolumne County falls outside a fire district boundary thus is protected by the Tuolumne County Fire Department, (administered by CDF, see above). All but one of the Tuolumne County fire stations is staffed by volunteer firefighters. The Mono Village Station is staffed with a minimum of two full time CDF personnel 24 hours a day, 7 days a week (24/7).

Jamestown Fire District has contracted with CDF to provide one CDF Fire Captain to perform the administrative duties for the department.

At the annual closure of the state's wildland "fire season" the CDF schedule 'B' program lays off its seasonal staff and most of the stations are "closed" while the permanent staff engages in training, maintenance and administrative operations. Under the terms of the "Amador Program" Tuolumne County has for many years contracted with CDF to retain engine staffing at CDF stations, for the purpose of maintaining a higher level of emergency response capability throughout the winter months than would be possible with only the schedule 'A' Mono Vista station and available volunteers. In 2008 a single state engine was staffed at Twain Harte, Blanchard and Green Springs Forest Fire Stations. A Tuolumne Co F.D. engine was staffed at Columbia Helitack base.

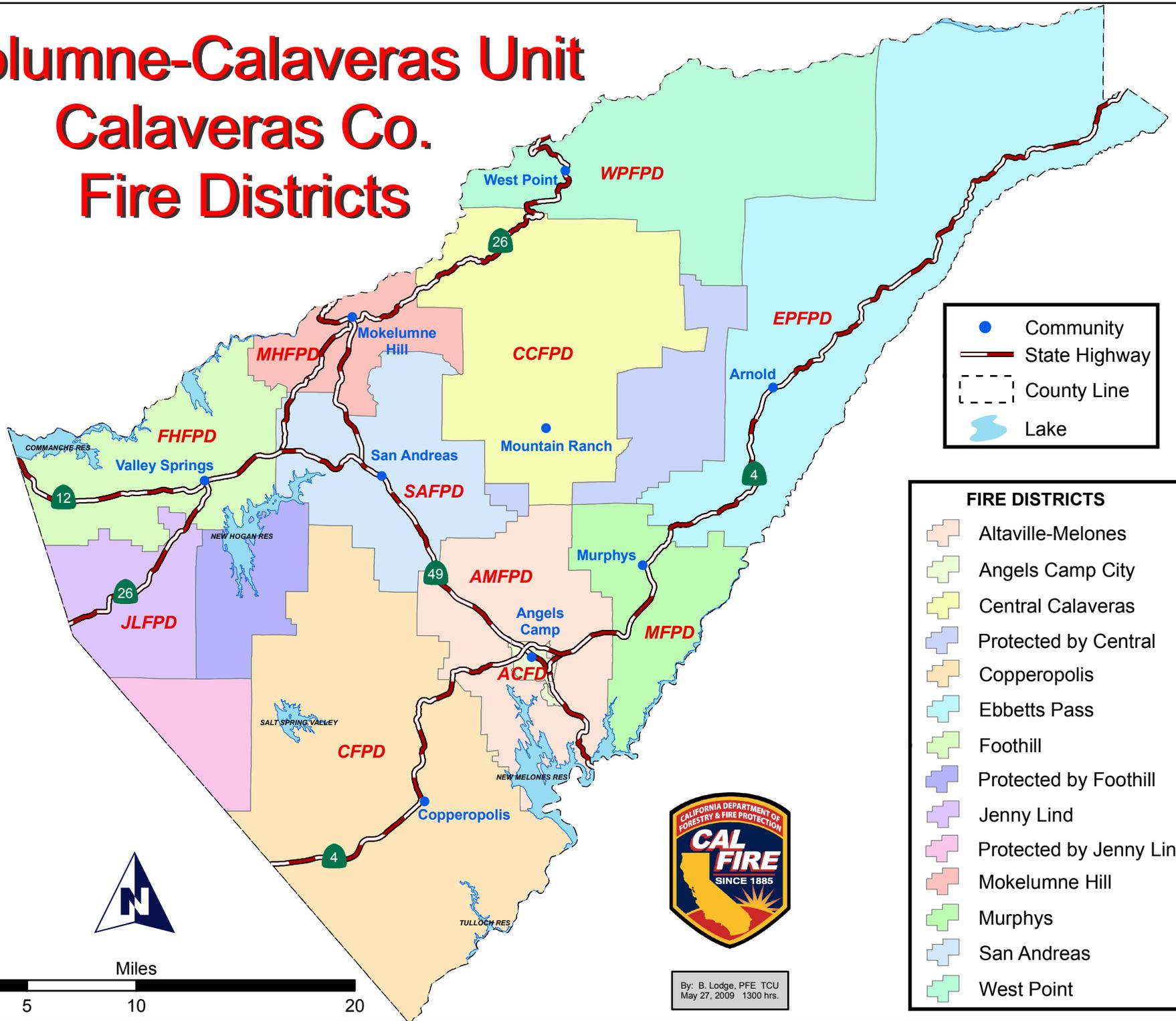
Figure B-2 Unit Map

Tuolumne-Calaveras Unit Map



By: B. Lodge, PFE TCU
May 27, 2009 1100 hrs.

Tuolumne-Calaveras Unit Calaveras Co. Fire Districts



- Community
- State Highway
- - - County Line
- ☪ Lake

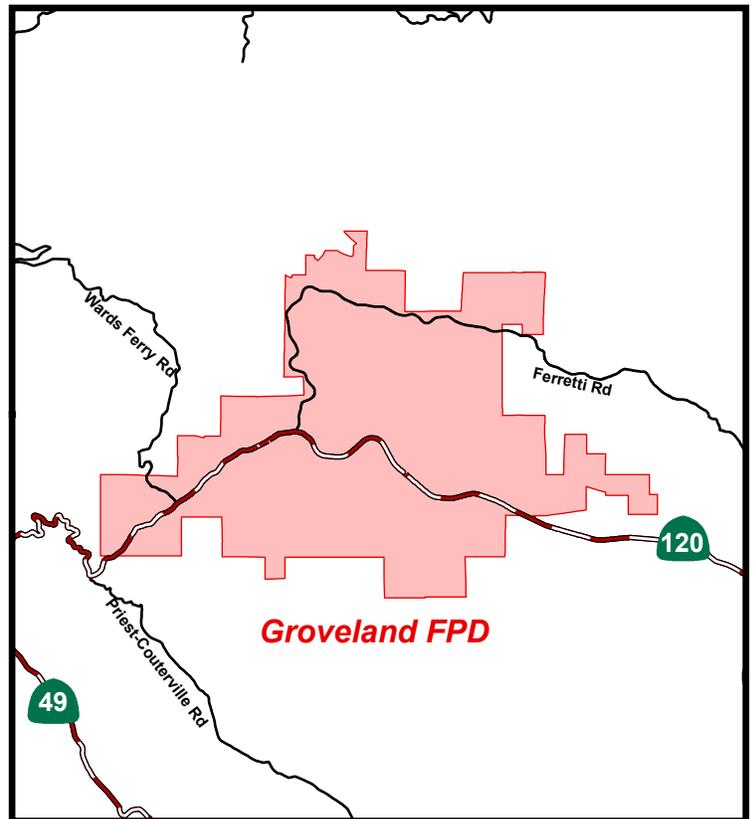
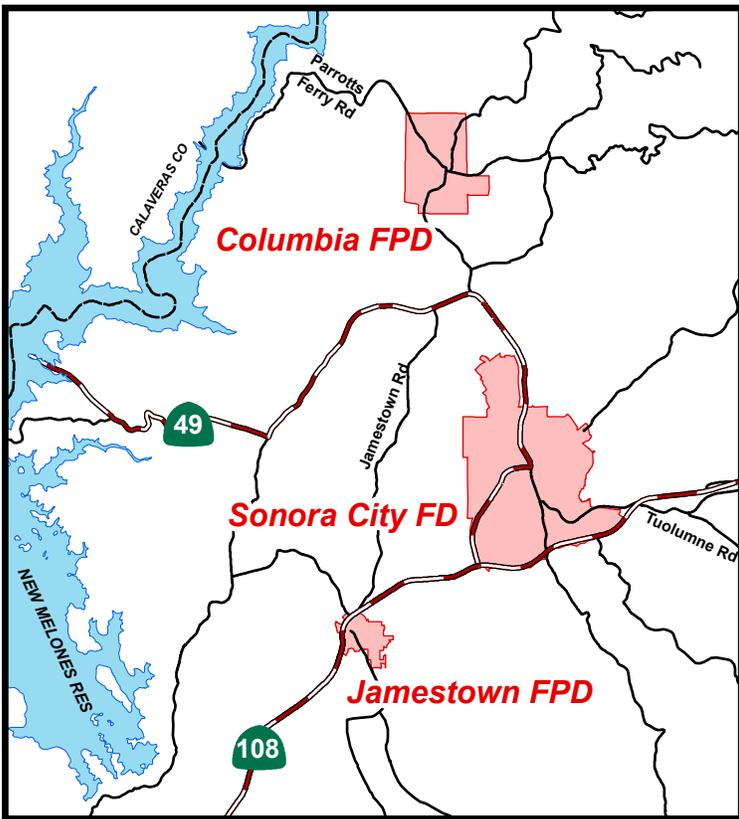
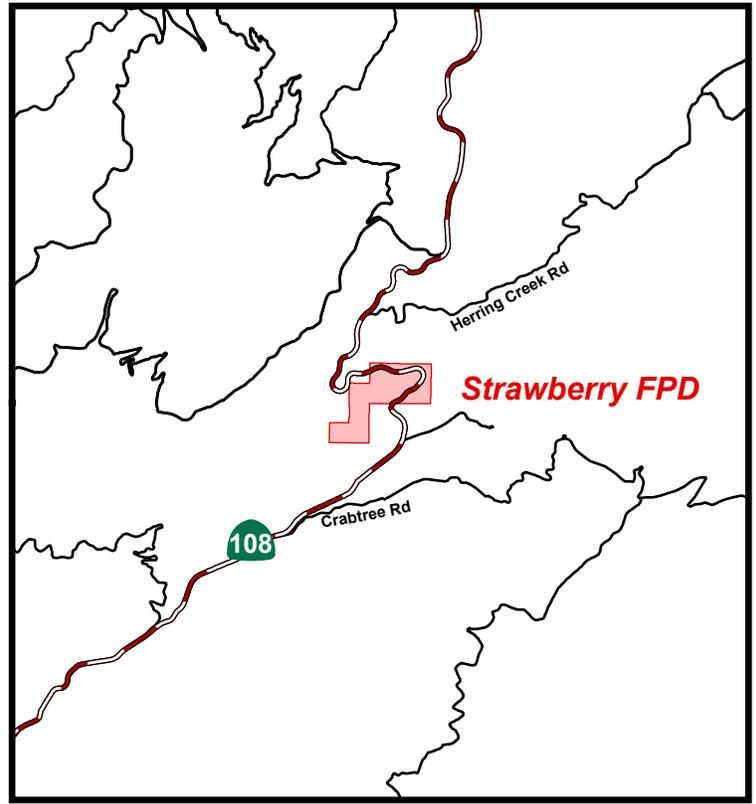
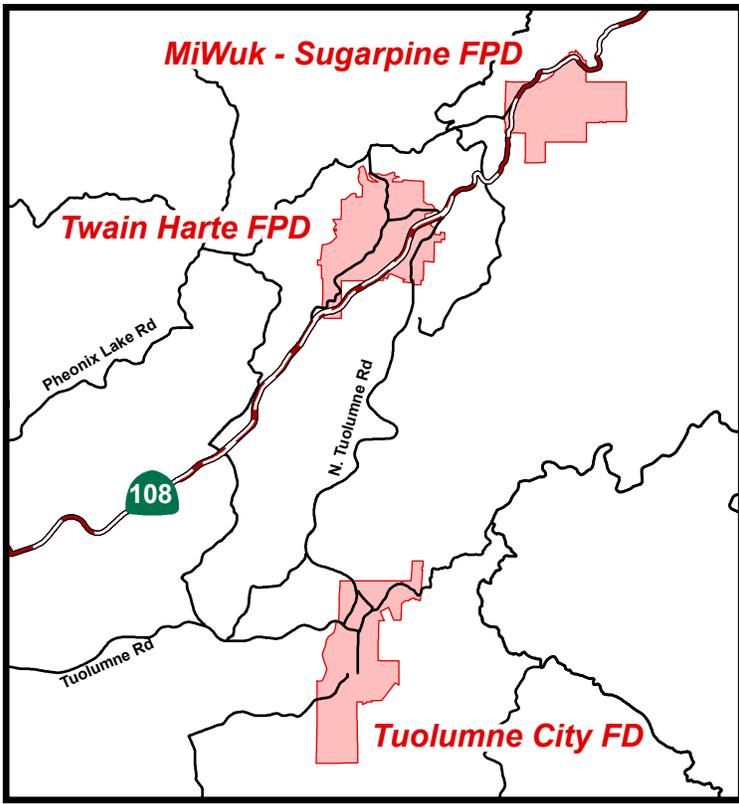
FIRE DISTRICTS

- ☪ Altaville-Melones
- ☪ Angels Camp City
- ☪ Central Calaveras
- ☪ Protected by Central
- ☪ Copperopolis
- ☪ Ebbetts Pass
- ☪ Foothill
- ☪ Protected by Foothill
- ☪ Jenny Lind
- ☪ Protected by Jenny Lind
- ☪ Mokelumne Hill
- ☪ Murphys
- ☪ San Andreas
- ☪ West Point

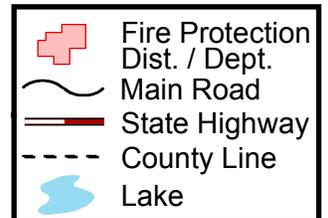


By: B. Lodge, PFE TCU
May 27, 2009 1300 hrs.





Tuolumne-Calaveras Unit Tuolumne Co. Fire Districts



By: B. Lodge, PFE TCU
May 27, 2009 1800 hrs.

Miles



Figure B-4 Tuolumne Co. Fire Dists.

TCU ANNUAL FIRE OCCURRENCE STATISTICS

(The fire occurrence statistics below and on the following pages are drawn from the “ignition” database compiled by the CDF Fire Plan program based on CAIRS data. The fire cause code numbers and descriptors used do not coincide with the codes and descriptors used by TCU in Preliminary Fire Report and LE-66B incident documentation.)

2008 vs. the Five Year Average: In 2008 TCU experienced the second of two consecutive relatively mild fires seasons in terms of fire occurrence:

- 273 fires, compared to the 5-year average of 298 (2004 – 2008).
- 2460 acres, compared to the 5-year average of 3836 (2004 – 2008).

| 2008 LEADING FIRE CAUSE CATEGORIES | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|------|---|
| Cause | 5-yr* Average | 2008 | NOTES |
| Debris Burning | 53.4 | 56 | low of 40 in '06, high of 65 in '07 |
| Misc. / Other | 40.8 | 49 | low of 26 in '05, high of 68 in '07 |
| Undetermined | 49.4 | 45 | low of 37 in '04, high of 63 in '06 |
| Equipment | 66.6 | 32 | high of 80 in '04, low of 32 in '08, steady downward trend |
| Unknown / Unreported | 19.3** | 30 | increasing annually since reporting began in '06 (** 3-yr avg) |
| Arson | 16.6 | 21 | low of 12 in '07, high of 21 in'08 |
| Vehicle | 21.2 | 8 | decreasing every year since '04 |
| | | | * 2004 - 2008 |

Table B-3

- Three of the top seven 2008 causes are unspecified; raising questions relative to cause determination and reporting:
 - Is cause determination training adequate?
 - Is the incident reporting software user friendly or flawed?
 - Do Reporting Officers, Prevention Officers and miscellaneous investigators have sufficient opportunity and motivation to engage in thorough investigations?

Year By Year Statistics; 2004 – 2008: See the tables on the following pages.

- Over the past five years Equipment and Vehicle caused fires (highlighted gray) appear to be those categories most likely to expand beyond ten acres in size (3 out of 5 years), and have the highest median* fire size (4 out of 5 years).

- Equipment caused fires: As the annual number of fires decreased since 2004, the median fire size has increased; and the percentage of these fires controlled at ten or fewer acres has been under 90% in the four most recent of the last five years (2008-2005).
- Vehicle caused fires: The annual number of fires has decreased since 2004, however the percentage of these fires contained at ten or fewer acres has trended down, bottoming out at just 75% in 2007. The percentage of these fires controlled at ten or fewer acres has been under 90% in the three most recent of the last five years (2008-2006).

With the transition from EARS to CAIRS in 2006 the Fire Plan program changed the fire cause codes and descriptors used commonly throughout the CDF system to conform with CIARS, including the addition of a 13th category – Unknown / Unreported.

- Beginning in 2004 an increase in the number of fires whose cause is Undetermined is evident.
- Combining Undetermined with Unknown/Unreported extends this trend through 2008
- The combined Undetermined and Unknown/Unreported category is the only cause category exhibiting consistent significant increase from year to year since 2004.

Interpreting the tables:

Using the 2008 table as an example... Comparing the total number of fires to the total number of fires under ten acres gives an indication of the range of fire sizes in any given category. Consider Cause code 10, Vehicle caused fires: eight total fires, seven of which were under ten acres; the average fire size is skewed high at 11.84 acres due to that one fire that exceeded 10 acres (73.5 acres).

Throughout the categories the average acre size is skewed high due to a very small number of fires within each category, usually between 2-5, that exceeded the ten acre mark significantly. Therefore Median* fire size is included in order to present a better picture of “typical” fire sizes that relate to the percentage under ten acres figure.

*Median: The middle value in a set of statistical values that are arranged in ascending or descending order (fire size in acres); an equal number of values are lower and higher than the median. Example: Eleven fires are reported at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 acres. Six acres is the middle size point, the median size; five fires are less than six acres, five fires are greater than six acres. From the 2008 table above: 273 total fires with a median of .5 acres: .5 acres was the mid point fire size - 136 fires were at or less than .5 acres, 136 fires were at or greater than .5 acres.

TCU ANNUAL FIRE OCCURRENCE STATISTICS

| | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| Total # of Fires | 321 | 311 | 284 | 302 | 273 |
| Total Acres | 8894 | 1482 | 4169 | 2182 | 2460 |
| # of Fires 10 Acres or Less | 300 | 288 | 251 | 275 | 255 |
| % of Total Fires 10 Acres or Less | 93.46% | 92.60% | 88.38% | 91.06% | 93.41% |
| Largest Fire Size Acres | 3442 | 356 | 2000 | 540 | 1346 |
| Average Fire Size Acres | 27.71 | 4.77 | 14.68 | 7.22 | 9.01 |
| Median Fire Size Acres | 0.20 | 0.30 | 0.50 | 0.76 | 0.50 |

Table B-4

| 2004 | CAIRS/Fire Plan Cause Description | Total # of Fires | Total Acres | # of Fires 10 acres or less | % of Total Fires 10 acres or less | Avg Acres | Largest Fire Acres | Median Acres |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 0 | Unknown/Unreported | 0 | 0.00 | | | | | |
| 1 | Undetermined | 37 | 3833.00 | 32 | 86% | 103.59 | 3443.00 | 0.20 |
| 2 | Lightning | 1 | 0.10 | 1 | 100% | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| 3 | Campfire | 10 | 22.70 | 9 | 90% | 2.27 | 18.00 | 0.10 |
| 4 | Smoking | 20 | 8.40 | 20 | 100% | 0.42 | 2.00 | 0.20 |
| 5 | Debris Burning | 51 | 185.30 | 49 | 96% | 3.63 | 75.00 | 0.30 |
| 6 | Arson | 18 | 989.90 | 16 | 89% | 54.99 | 879.00 | 0.10 |
| 7 | Equipment | 80 | 942.00 | 74 | 93% | 11.78 | 600.00 | 0.30 |
| 8 | Playing W/ Fire | 14 | 4.60 | 14 | 100% | 0.33 | 3.00 | 0.10 |
| 9 | Misc / Other | 34 | 35.50 | 33 | 97% | 1.04 | 14.00 | 0.15 |
| 10 | Vehicle | 45 | 2655.80 | 43 | 96% | 59.02 | 2500.00 | 0.25 |
| 11 | Railroad | 0 | 0.00 | | | | | |
| 12 | Electrical Power | 11 | 216.70 | 9 | 82% | 19.70 | 200.00 | 0.20 |
| | Annual Totals: | 321 | 8894 | 300 | 93.46% | 27.71 | 3442.00 | 0.20 |

Table B-5

TCU ANNUAL FIRE OCCURRENCE STATISTICS

| 2005 | CAIRS/Fire Plan Cause Description | Total # of Fires | Total Acres | # of Fires 10 acres or less | % of Total Fires 10 acres or less | Avg Acres | Largest Fire Acres | Median Acres |
|------|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 0 | Unknown/Unreported | 0 | 0.00 | | | | | |
| 1 | Undetermined | 49 | 114.60 | 46 | 94% | 2.34 | 30.00 | 0.30 |
| 2 | Lightning | 21 | 25.60 | 21 | 100% | 1.22 | 9.00 | 0.10 |
| 3 | Campfire | 9 | 2.20 | 9 | 100% | 0.24 | 1.00 | 0.10 |
| 4 | Smoking | 2 | 0.00 | 2 | 100% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5 | Debris Burning | 55 | 95.60 | 53 | 96% | 1.74 | 20.00 | 0.30 |
| 6 | Arson | 15 | 24.80 | 15 | 100% | 1.65 | 10.00 | 1.00 |
| 7 | Equipment | 96 | 909.50 | 84 | 88% | 9.47 | 356.00 | 0.30 |
| 8 | Playing W/ Fire | 4 | 3.30 | 4 | 100% | 0.83 | 3.00 | 0.10 |
| 9 | Misc / Other | 26 | 48.90 | 25 | 96% | 1.88 | 20.00 | 0.15 |
| 10 | Vehicle | 25 | 76.10 | 23 | 92% | 3.04 | 24.00 | 0.50 |
| 11 | Railroad | 0 | 0.00 | | | | | |
| 12 | Electrical Power | 9 | 181.80 | 6 | 67% | 20.20 | 139.00 | 3.00 |
| | Annual Totals: | 311 | 1482 | 288 | 92.60% | 4.77 | 356.00 | 0.30 |

Table B-6

| 2006 | CAIRS/Fire Plan Cause Description | Total # of Fires | Total Acres | # of Fires 10 acres or less | % of Total Fires 10 acres or less | Avg Acres | Largest Fire Acres | Median Acres |
|------|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 0 | Unknown/Unreported | 10 | 0.00 | | | | | |
| 1 | Undetermined | 63 | 318.40 | 62 | 98% | 5.05 | 240.00 | 0.50 |
| 2 | Lightning | 2 | 4.00 | 2 | 100% | 2.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 |
| 3 | Campfire | 9 | 4.10 | 9 | 100% | 0.46 | 1.00 | 0.30 |
| 4 | Smoking | 7 | 3.90 | 7 | 100% | 0.56 | 2.00 | 0.10 |
| 5 | Debris Burning | 40 | 55.60 | 39 | 98% | 1.39 | 12.00 | 1.00 |
| 6 | Arson | 17 | 62.05 | 16 | 94% | 3.65 | 35.00 | 0.50 |
| 7 | Equipment | 73 | 1079.10 | 60 | 82% | 14.78 | 194.00 | 1.00 |
| 8 | Playing W/ Fire | 9 | 1.31 | 9 | 100% | 0.15 | 1.00 | 0.01 |
| 9 | Misc / Other | 27 | 2257.40 | 23 | 85% | 83.61 | 2000.00 | 1.00 |
| 10 | Vehicle | 16 | 277.30 | 14 | 88% | 17.33 | 234.00 | 0.10 |
| 11 | Railroad | 2 | 87.00 | 1 | 50% | 43.50 | 85.00 | 41.50 |
| 12 | Electrical Power | 9 | 18.80 | 9 | 100% | 2.09 | 9.00 | 0.70 |
| | Annual Totals: | 284 | 4168.96 | 251 | 88.38% | 14.68 | 2000.00 | 0.50 |

Table B-7

TCU ANNUAL FIRE OCCURRENCE STATISTICS

| 2007 | CAIRS/Fire Plan Cause Description | | Total Acres | # of Fires 10 acres or less | % of Total Fires 10 acres or less | Avg Acres | Largest Fire Acres | Median Acres |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 0 | Unknown/Unreported | 18 | 0.00 | 18 | 100% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1 | Undetermined | 53 | 387.63 | 50 | 94% | 7.31 | 230.00 | 0.50 |
| 2 | Lightning | 3 | 2.35 | 3 | 100% | 0.78 | 2.00 | 0.25 |
| 3 | Campfire | 1 | 0.40 | 1 | 100% | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.40 |
| 4 | Smoking | 8 | 3.75 | 8 | 100% | 0.47 | 2.00 | 0.15 |
| 5 | Debris Burning | 65 | 182.55 | 63 | 97% | 2.81 | 110.00 | 1.00 |
| 6 | Arson | 12 | 38.72 | 11 | 92% | 3.23 | 20.00 | 0.76 |
| 7 | Equipment | 52 | 557.75 | 44 | 85% | 10.73 | 208.00 | 1.50 |
| 8 | Playing W/ Fire | 9 | 6.45 | 9 | 100% | 0.72 | 2.00 | 1.00 |
| 9 | Misc / Other | 68 | 344.95 | 59 | 87% | 5.07 | 102.00 | 1.00 |
| 10 | Vehicle | 12 | 646.25 | 9 | 75% | 53.85 | 540.00 | 2.50 |
| 11 | Railroad | 0 | 0.00 | | | | | |
| 12 | Electrical Power | 1 | 11.00 | 0 | 0% | 11.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| | Annual Totals: | 302 | 2182 | 275 | 91.06% | 7.22 | 540.00 | 0.76 |

Table B-8

| 2008 | CAIRS/Fire Plan Cause Description | Total # of Fires | Total Acres | # of Fires 10 acres or less | % of Total Fires 10 acres or less | Avg Acres | Largest Fire Acres | Median Acres |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 0 | Unknown/Unreported | 30 | 0.00 | 30 | 100% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1 | Undetermined | 45 | 360.17 | 41 | 91% | 8.00 | 177.00 | 0.45 |
| 2 | Lightning | 11 | 36.43 | 11 | 100% | 3.31 | 7.00 | 1.00 |
| 3 | Campfire | 1 | 0.10 | 1 | 100% | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| 4 | Smoking | 4 | 2.13 | 4 | 100% | 0.53 | 2.00 | 0.06 |
| 5 | Debris Burning | 56 | 140.90 | 54 | 96% | 2.52 | 58.00 | 0.50 |
| 6 | Arson | 21 | 107.06 | 20 | 95% | 5.10 | 83.00 | 0.50 |
| 7 | Equipment | 32 | 1523.16 | 26 | 81% | 47.60 | 1346.00 | 1.50 |
| 8 | Playing W/ Fire | 12 | 11.14 | 12 | 100% | 0.93 | 5.00 | 0.60 |
| 9 | Misc / Other | 49 | 181.00 | 45 | 92% | 3.69 | 59.00 | 0.50 |
| 10 | Vehicle | 8 | 94.71 | 7 | 88% | 11.84 | 73.50 | 2.00 |
| 11 | Railroad | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | | | | |
| 12 | Electrical Power | 4 | 3.60 | 4 | 100% | 0.90 | 1.00 | 0.75 |
| | Annual Totals: | 273 | 2460 | 255 | 93.41% | 9.01 | 1346.00 | 0.50 |

Table B-9