

NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

330 S. Main Avenue • Fallbrook, California 92028-2938 • Phone: (760) 723-2005 • Fax: (760) 723-2072 • Web: www.ncfire.org

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

RUTH HARRIS
BOB HOFFMAN
FRED LUEVANO
KENNETH E. MUNSON
JOHN VAN DOORN

STEPHEN J. ABBOTT - Fire Chief/CEO - sabbott@ncfire.org
ROBERT H. JAMES - District Counsel - roberthjameslaw@gmail.com
LOREN A. STEPHEN-PORTER - Executive Assistant/Board Secretary - lstephen@ncfire.org

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FROM: STEPHEN ABBOTT, FIRE CHIEF/CEO
SUBJECT: BOARD MEETING PACKAGE
DATE: September 24, 2019

Enclosed is your Board package for the Regular September Board Meeting. We have tried to include the information you will need to effectively consider and act on agenda items. The Board meeting will be held at **FALLBROOK PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT, 990 EAST MISSION ROAD, FALLBROOK, CALIFORNIA.**

Please note this month's meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, September 24, 2019, beginning at **4:00 p.m.**

It is our goal to be prepared to respond accurately to Board questions and concerns. You can help us achieve this goal by contacting me prior to the Board meeting with your questions and concerns. This will allow time for the Staff and me to provide the appropriate information for review at the Board meeting.

To ensure a quorum is present, please call Loren in advance of the meeting if you will be unable to attend. She may be reached at (760) 723-2012.

Respectfully,



Stephen Abbott
Fire Chief/CEO



PROUDLY SERVING THE COMMUNITIES OF FALLBROOK, BONSALE AND RAINBOW

DUTY ~ INTEGRITY ~ RESPECT



NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

AGENDA FOR REGULAR BOARD MEETING

SEPTEMBER 24, 2019

4:00 p.m.

LOCATION:

**FALLBROOK PUBLIC UTILITY DISTRICT
990 EAST MISSION ROAD
FALLBROOK CALIFORNIA**

PUBLIC ACTIVITIES AGENDA

For those joining us for the Public Activities Agenda, please feel free to depart at the close of the agenda. We invite you to stay for the remainder of the business meeting.

CALL TO ORDER ROLL CALL INVOCATION PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

1. **PUBLIC COMMENT — PRESIDENT LUEVANO** (pgs. 1-2)
➤ *Standing Event:* Members of the Public may directly address the Board of Directors on Events of interest to the Public provided no action will be taken on non-agenda Events. The Board President may limit comments to three minutes per speaker (Board of Directors – Elections, Officers and Terms SOG §3.2.6.3).
2. **EMPLOYEE BADGE PINNING — CHIEF ABBOTT** (pgs. 3-4)
➤ *Standing Item:* Badge Pinning for new employees.

ACTION AGENDA

CONSENT EVENTS:

All Events listed under the Consent Events are considered routine and will be enacted in one motion. There will be no separate discussion of these Events prior to the Board action on the motion, unless members of the Board, Staff or public request specific Events be removed from the Consent Agenda.

3. **REVIEW AND APPROVE REGULAR BOARD MEETING MINUTES FOR JULY 23, 2019** (pgs. 5-10)
➤ *Standing Event:* Review and approve minutes from July meeting as presented.
4. **REVIEW AND APPROVE SPECIAL BOARD MEETING MINUTES FOR JULY 25, 2019** (pgs.11-14)
➤ *Standing Event:* Review and approve minutes from July meeting as presented.
5. **REVIEW AND ACCEPT FINANCIAL REPORT FOR AUGUST 2019** (pgs. 15-24)
➤ *Standing Event:* Review and Accept Financial Report for August as presented.
6. **REVIEW AND APPROVE POLICIES & PROCEDURES:** (pgs. 25-34)
➤ *Standing Event:*

Job Descriptions -Customer Service/Social Media Secretary: New position. Employee of NCFPD, funded half by FRHD and NCFPD.

Job Descriptions - Administrative Specialist – IT Support: Updated to reflect increased responsibilities and changes in assignment due to termination of contract with NCDJPA.
7. **REVIEW AND ACCEPT MONTHLY WEED ABATEMENT REPORT** (pgs. 35-36)
➤ *STANDING ITEM:* Review and accept Report that demonstrates District received 387 weed/brush/dumping complaints logged for the year, with 145 inspections on new properties in the month of July and August.

Note: The Americans with Disabilities Act provides that no qualified individual with a disability shall be excluded from participation in, or denied the benefits of, District business. If you need assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact the District Office 72 hours prior to the meeting at (760) 723-2012.



AGENDA FOR REGULAR BOARD MEETING

SEPTEMBER 24, 2019

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ACTION ITEMS:

All items listed under the Action Items Agenda will be presented and discussed prior to the Board taking action on any matter. Members of the public may comment on items at the time they are presented. Time Certain Items will commence precisely at the time announced in the Agenda.

8. **CONSIDER IMPLEMENTATION OF FUNCTIONAL MOVEMENT EXERCISE EQUIPMENT AND REVIEW AND APPROVE RESOLUTION 2019-18 ALLOWING THE DISTRICT TO PURSUE GRANT FUNDING** (pgs. 37-48)
➤ New Item: Request to approve transition to FME Equipment and to approve Resolution 2019-18 to permit the District to apply for NRG Program funding for the equipment.
9. **PUBLIC HEARING DATE/TIME CERTAIN SEPTEMBER 24, 2019 (4:15 P.M.): REVIEW AND APPROVE FINAL BUDGET FOR FY 2019/2020 AND ADOPTION OF RESOLUTION 2019-15 – DFC MAROVICH AND CHIEF ABBOTT** (pgs. 49-72)
➤ Yearly Item: Review and approve Resolution 2019-15 and Final Budget for FY 2019/20. Requires Roll Call Vote.
10. **PUBLIC HEARING — SEPTEMBER 24 (4:30 P.M.) — FOR ADOPTION OF 2019 CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE WITH CERTAIN AMENDMENTS, ADDITIONS AND DELETIONS — ORDINANCE 2019-01 — CHIEF ABBOTT** (pgs. 73-154)
➤ New Item: First reading of Ordinance 2019-01, which includes amendments, additions and deletions for local rules and conditions.
11. **REVIEW AND APPROVE RESOLUTION 2019-16 RE: UPDATING COST RECOVERY PROGRAM FOR RESPONSE TO HIGHWAY INCIDENTS — DFC MAROVICH AND CHIEF ABBOTT** (pgs. 155-64)
➤ New Item: Review and approve the Resolution 2019-16, updating the Cost Recovery Program for motor vehicle, Haz-mat incidents within the District.
12. **CONSIDER AND APPROVE JOINT POWERS AND GRANT AGREEMENTS WITH FALLBROOK REGIONAL HEALTH DISTRICT — D/C MAHR AND CHIEF ABBOTT** (pgs. 165-200)
➤ New Item: Consider and approve revised JPA and grant agreements for ambulance, MSO and Customer Service/Social Media Secretary.

DISCUSSION AGENDA

No action shall be undertaken on any Discussion Event. The Board may: acknowledge receipt of the information or report and make comments; refer the matter to Staff for further study or report; or refer the matter to a future agenda.

13. **STRATEGIC DIRECTION DISCUSSION — CHIEF ABBOTT** (pgs. 201-12)
Recurring Item: Review and discussion of continuing strategic direction.

STANDING DISCUSSION EVENTS: All Events listed under the Standing Discussion Events are presented every meeting.

- **LEGAL COUNSEL REPORT:** (pgs. 213-14)
 - "Public Agency Board Members' Worker Classification Matters for Tax Purposes"
- **WRITTEN COMMUNICATION:** (pgs. 215-30)
 - BOARD RECOGNITION PROGRAM
- **NEWS ARTICLES:** As attached. (pgs. 231-99)



AGENDA FOR REGULAR BOARD MEETING

SEPTEMBER 24, 2019

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● COMMENTS/QUESTIONS:

(pgs. 300-01)

● STAFF:

- Chief Abbott
- Other Staff

● BOARD

● BARGAINING GROUPS

● PUBLIC COMMENT

CLOSED SESSION

The Board will enter closed session to discuss events as outlined herein. As provided in the Government Code, the public will not be present during these discussions. At the end of the Closed Session, the Board shall publicly report any action taken in Closed Session (and the vote or abstention on that action of every member present) in accordance with Government Code § 54950 ET. seq.

CS-1. ANNOUNCEMENT — PRESIDENT LUEVANO:

(pgs. 302-03)

- An announcement regarding the items to be discussed in Closed Session will be made prior to the commencement of Closed Session.

CS-2. CONFERENCE WITH LABOR NEGOTIATOR – GOVERNMENT CODE § 54957.6 — MANAGEMENT GROUP NEGOTIATIONS – CHIEF ABBOTT:

- NCFPD MANAGEMENT GROUP DISTRICT NEGOTIATORS:
CHIEF ABBOTT, DISTRICT COUNSEL JAMES

CS-3. CONFERENCE WITH LABOR NEGOTIATOR – GOVERNMENT CODE § 54957.6 — NON-SAFETY GROUP NEGOTIATIONS – CHIEF ABBOTT:

- FFA NON-SAFETY GROUP NEGOTIATORS DISTRICT NEGOTIATORS:
CHIEF ABBOTT, DISTRICT COUNSEL JAMES

CS-4. EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE – Government Code § 54957

- *Engineer/PM John Buchanan* CHIEF ABBOTT
CHIEF MAROVICH

CS-5. EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE – Government Code § 54957

- *Fire Chief/CEO* DISTRICT NEGOTIATORS:
DISTRICT COUNSEL JAMES

CS-6. REPORT FROM CLOSED SESSION — PRESIDENT LUEVANO

CONVENE TO OPEN SESSION: The Board will return to Open Session at the conclusion of Closed Session to Report on Closed Session Matters and to Hear Remaining Agenda Items, if any.

ADJOURNMENT

SCHEDULED MEETINGS

The next regularly scheduled Board meeting is: Tuesday, 10/22/2019, 4:00 p.m. at FPUD.

CERTIFICATION OF AGENDA POSTING

"I certify that this Agenda was posted in accordance with the provisions of the Government Code § 54950 et. seq. The posting locations were: [1] the entrance of North County Fire Protection District Administrative Offices, [2] Fallbrook Public Utility District Administrative Offices and [3] the Roy Noon Meeting Hall; [4] District's website at <http://www.ncfireprotectiondistrict.org>. The Agenda was also available for review at the Office of the Board Secretary, located at located at 330 S. Main Avenue, Fallbrook (760) 723-2012. Materials related to an item on this Agenda submitted to the District after distribution of the agenda packet, are available for public inspection in the Office of the Board Secretary, during normal business hours or may be found on the District website, subject to the Staff's ability to post the documents before the meeting. The date of posting was 9/20/2019 ."

Board Secretary Loren Stephen-Porter:

Date: 9/20/2019



**NORTH COUNTY FIRE
PROTECTION DISTRICT
FIRE CHIEF/CEO**

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FROM: STEPHEN ABBOTT, FIRE CHIEF/CEO
DATE: SEPTEMBER 24, 2019
SUBJECT: PUBLIC COMMENT

PUBLIC COMMENT:

- 1. Members of the Public may directly address the Board of Directors on items of interest to the Public provided no action will be taken on non-agenda items. The Board President may limit comments to three minutes per speaker (Board of Directors Operations – Elections, Officers and Terms SOG § 3.2.6.3.).*

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**NORTH COUNTY FIRE
PROTECTION DISTRICT
ADMINISTRATION**

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FROM: CHIEF ABBOTT AND DEPUTY CHIEF MAROVICH
DATE: SEPTEMBER 24, 2019
SUBJECT: BADGE PINNING CEREMONY

PUBLIC ACTIVITIES AGENDA

BACKGROUND:

The Board of Directors has approved a process of hiring District employees during regularly scheduled Board meetings. This practice provides a professional environment for congratulating the employees and their families for all the hard work and sacrifice.

DISCUSSION:

The following individuals will be present during the September 25, 2019 Regular Board Meeting. Fire Chief Stephen Abbott will take this opportunity to officiate over the Badge Pinning Ceremony.

It is the distinct pleasure of the organization to present the following individuals as promoted employees and new hires:

Dominic Fieri	Fire Marshal
Mary Murphy	Medical Services Officer
Kyle Adamson	Single Role Paramedic

Dominic Fieri:

Dominic Fieri began his full-time career in the fire service 18 years ago. Dominic comes to us from the City of Carlsbad where he has worked within the Fire Department for the past 13 years as a Senior Fire Inspector and Fire Investigator.

Some of Dominic's accomplishments within his fire service career involved training new and current staff as well as performing billions of dollars' worth of new construction development inspections and plan reviews. Some notable projects and work include a local power plant, and a desalination plant. Dominic inspected a thousand industrial/commercial buildings and thousands of single-family home developments to ensure compliance with national, state and local life safety regulations and standards, which are designed to protect lives and assist the community and first responders during times of emergencies.

BADGE PINNING CEREMONY
SEPTEMBER 24, 2019
PAGE 2 OF 2

Dominic is currently a State and Nationally Certified Fire and Explosion Investigator where he has performed a few hundred fire investigations including six fatal fires of which he was lead fire investigator. More than a hundred of those fire investigation cases concluded with a criminal arson arrest and or conviction.

Prior to his career in the fire services, Dominic pursued his undergraduate degree from Cal. State Los Angeles in Fire Protection Administration and Technology and is currently a student at San Diego State University pursuing a Master's in Public Administration.

Outside of work, Dominic enjoys spending his time with his loving wife, Julie and their three young children Mia, Grace and Hudson.

Mary Murphy:

Mary has been in the fire service for 13 years, working in CSA 17 (Del Mar, Solana Beach, Encinitas, Rancho Santa Fe) and Carlsbad prior to North county Fire in the role of MSO. She chose this field because of her passion for patient care, customer service and Firefighter wellness. Prior to her role of Medical Services Officer, she worked as an ER Nurse for 12 years and has been a nurse for over 25 years. She is originally from Ireland and has lived in the US for over 20 years. She is married and has 2 teenage boys.

Kyle Adamson:

Kyle graduated college in 2013 with a degree in Advertising at the University of Oregon from which he began working as a Web Merchandiser for Jack's Surfboards. He has always thrived working in a team environment, and was soon drawn to the fire service after visiting his local fire station in Tustin, CA.

After leaving his position as a web merchandiser, Kyle completed his EMT training in 2015 and his Firefighter I Academy from El Camino College the following year. Kyle has gained a lot of his EMS experience through Care Ambulance primarily working in-house with Anaheim Fire & Rescue in a 911 setting. Towards the end of his 3 years working for Care, Kyle received his paramedic education from the UCLA Center for Prehospital Care in 2018 and has recently earned a position as a Single Role Paramedic with the North County Fire Protection District. He is very excited to be a part of the North County Fire family and is focused on providing the best services to the community. Kyle currently resides in Huntington Beach where he enjoys playing hockey, golfing, and surfing.

1 July 23, 2019

2 **REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF**
3 **THE NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT**

4 President Luevano called the meeting to order at 4:00 p.m.

5 **THE INVOCATION GIVEN BY CHIEF ABBOTT.**

6 **ALL RECITED THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE.**

7 **ROLL CALL:**

8 **Present:** Directors Harris, Luevano, Munson and Van Doorn.

9 **Absent:** Director Hoffman.

10 **Staff Present:** Fire Chief/CEO Abbott, Attorney James and Board Secretary Stephen-
11 Porter. In the audience were: D/Cs Mahr and McReynolds, B/Cs Krumwiede and Mann;
12 Administrative Captain MacMillan and members of the public and Association.

13
14 **PUBLIC ACTIVITIES AGENDA**

15 1. **PUBLIC COMMENT:** President Luevano addressed the audience and inquired whether
16 there were any public comments regarding items not on the Agenda. Several members of
17 the public were there to address concerns regarding weed abatement issues on two
18 properties on Quail Hill, 818 and "0". Speaking for the group, Brad Fox expressed concerns
19 about the lack of defensible space, noting that the entire District had received the
20 advisement of requirements for weed abatement, however, these owners had not completed
21 theirs. He stated that while they were absent owners who had no structures on their
22 properties, the individuals present at the meeting had homes close to these properties and
23 felt vulnerable. He noted they had lived through numerous fires, including the 2003 Gavilan
24 Fire and were evacuated in the 2007 Rice Fire. They requested the Board take swift action
25 to protect their property and the community. Chief Abbott explained the annual weed
26 abatement process to the audience, noting that the time for forced abatement had not yet
27 occurred. He verified their concerns and stated the District would work with them and the
28 other landowners to timely resolve the issue. The Board requested that Chief Abbott provide

29 follow-up report on the status of the concerns. There being no comments, the Public
30 Comment Section was closed.

31 2. **EMPLOYEE BADGE PINNING — DFC MAROVICH AND CHIEF ABBOTT:** Chief Abbott
32 presented for badge pinning newly promoted individuals: B/C Greg Mann; Captain/PM
33 Danny Sahagun; Engineer/PM Chad Spencer and Engineer/PM Bruce Moore. All members
34 were given an opportunity to introduce family and friends available for the event. At the
35 conclusion of the introductions, each were pinned by a person of their choice and
36 congratulated by the Board.

37 3. **RECOGNITION OF RETIRING EMPLOYEE — DFC MAROVICH AND CHIEF ABBOTT:** Chief
38 Abbott presented B/C Schoenheit to the Board for recognition of his many years of service
39 to the District, noting his accomplishments while serving in numerous capacities within the
40 District. He was congratulated and wished well in his future endeavors, as well as presented
41 with a retirement flame.

ACTION AGENDA

CONSENT ITEMS:

- 44 4. **REVIEW AND ACCEPT REGULAR BOARD MEETING MINUTES FOR JUNE 2019**
- 45 5. **REVIEW AND ACCEPT FINANCIAL REPORT FOR JUNE 2019**
- 46 6. **REVIEW AND ACCEPT POLICIES & PROCEDURES**
- 47 7. **REVIEW AND ACCEPT CUSTOMER SATISFACTION SURVEY PROGRAM RESULTS — SECOND**
48 **QUARTER 2019**
- 49 8. **REVIEW AND ACCEPT ANNUAL FLEET PROGRAM**
- 50 9. **REVIEW AND ACCEPT ANNUAL TRAINING REPORT FOR 2019**
- 51 10. **REVIEW AND ACCEPT MONTHLY WEED ABATEMENT REPORT**

52 President Luevano inquired whether there were any questions on Consent Items 4-10.
53 There being no discussion, President Luevano asked for a motion to approve the Consent
54 Agenda. On a motion by Vice President Harris, seconded by Director Van Doorn, the motion
55 to approve the Consent Agenda as presented passed unanimously.
56

58 **ACTION ITEMS:**

59 11. **PUBLIC HEARING DATE/TIME CERTAIN JULY 24, 2019 AT 5:15 P.M. — FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF**
60 **MULTIYEAR FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT PLAN FOR THE FEE MITIGATION PROGRAM WITH ADOPTION**

61 **OF RESOLUTION 2019-06 — CHIEF ABBOTT:** President Luevano read the Resolution title and
62 opened the Public Hearing, inquiring whether there was any public comment or testimony.
63 There being neither, the Public Hearing was closed. Chief Abbott presented the Plan and
64 Resolution to the Board outlining the Fire Mitigation Program and Plan and the District's
65 compliance. Chief Abbott noted the District remains upside down in the Program and for
66 that reason, the District will continue to utilize the "pay back" option, rather than move
67 forward with approval of new plans. On a motion by Director Van Doorn, which was
68 seconded by Director Munson, the Board unanimously approved Resolution 2019-06 with
69 the following roll call votes: **Ayes:** Directors Harris, Luevano, Munson and Van Doorn;
70 **Noes:** None; **Absent:** Director Hoffman.

71 12. **APPROVE/AUTHORIZE FIXED CHARGE SPECIAL ASSESSMENT FOR WEED ABATEMENT —**

72 **CHIEF ABBOTT:** Chief Abbott presented the final request to approve a special assessment to
73 the Board for property owners who have failed to comply with District notices to abate their
74 weeds. This year there were two. When they do not comply within a specified time-period,
75 they have been brought to compliance by the District's Special Service contractor. The
76 property owners have been invoiced for the final costs and fees associated with abating their
77 parcel. Appropriate notice was posted prior to the Board meeting. If the two owners who
78 remain do not pay by the close of business day July 31st, the list will be delivered to the
79 County of San Diego no later than August 10th, 2019. The County would then lien the
80 properties. Vice President Harris inquired why the process of putting a lien on the property
81 took so long. Chief Abbott informed the Board it was a Government Code compliance timing
82 issue. On a motion by Director Van Doorn, seconded by Vice President Harris, the motion
83 to approve and authorize the fixed charge assessment and authorize sending the same to
84 the County after the final date, passed unanimously.

85 13. **REVIEW AND APPROVE RESOLUTION 2019-11 ADOPTING LOCAL GOALS AND POLICIES**
86 **RELATING TO COMMUNITY FACILITIES DISTRICTS:** Chief Abbott present Resolution 2019-11 and

87 the Local Goals and Policies to the Board for consideration. He noted this is recommended
88 by the special bond counsel from Best, Best and Krieger, who is assisting with the
89 development of the CFD, to be accomplished prior to going to the next step before the
90 election. This Policy would be added to the Policy manual and used for development of any
91 future CFDs for the District. On a motion by Vice President Harris, seconded by Director
92 Van Doorn, the motion to approve Resolution 2019-11 and adopt the Local Goals and
93 Policies passed unanimously.

94 14. **CONSIDER REQUEST TO DEDICATE NEW FIRE ENGINE TO ENGINEER/PARAMEDIC ERIN**
95 **"STORMY" McINERNEY — CHIEF ABBOTT:** Chief Abbott and D/C Mahr presented a request to
96 dedicate the new fire engine to Engineer/Paramedic Stormy McInerney, noting that the
97 death of Stormy had deeply touched the District members. Discussion ensued regarding
98 past practices and other options. Vice President Harris expressed a desire to see something
99 more permanent, such as a tree planting with a plaque at Station 5. A/P Ryan informed the
100 Board that the Association was working with Gina McInerney on a scholarship to carry on his
101 name and a tree planting. D/C Mahr supplied information on the types of dedication
102 materials being considered and relative costs. On a motion by Vice President Harris,
103 seconded by Director Van Doorn, the motion to dedicate the new engine to Stormy with
104 some type of lettering or plaque, not to exceed \$1000 passed unanimously.

105 15. **CONSIDER RESOLUTION 2019-12 ACCEPTING THE REPORT ON STATE MANDATED**
106 **INSPECTIONS — CHIEF ABBOTT:** Chief Abbott presented Resolution 2019-12 to the Board for
107 consideration and approval, noting that SB 1205 (Health & Safety Code §13146.4) now
108 requires certain occupancies meet inspection standards, with an annual report reviewed and
109 approved by the Board. The purpose is the Board to review the adequacy of its fire
110 prevention activities. The report noted that 100% of required inspections were completed
111 in FY 18/19. On a motion by Director Munson, seconded by Vice President Harris, the
112 motion to accept the report and approve Resolution 2019-12 passed unanimously.

113 16. **REVIEW AND SELECT SAN DIEGO LAFCO 2019 REDEVELOPMENT OVERSIGHT BOARD**
114 **ELECTION — CHIEF ABBOTT:** Chief Abbott presented the LAFCO 2019 election materials
115 regarding the Redevelopment Oversight Board Election, noting the Nomination Committee

116 had recommended all three candidates equally. After discussion, the Board discussed
117 adding a Fire Protection member to the Board, selecting Mark Baker. On a motion by Vice
118 President Harris, seconded by Director Van Doorn, the motion to submit a vote for Mark
119 Baker passed unanimously.

120 **DISCUSSION AGENDA**

121
122 17. There were no Discussion Agenda Items for the July 23, 2019, Board Meeting.

123 **STANDING DISCUSSION ITEMS:**

124 ● **LEGAL COUNSEL REPORT:** Counsel James presented his report "California
125 Supreme Court Decides Cal Fire Narrowly." Brief discussion ensued regarding how this law
126 affects "air time." This is informational only, no action required.

127 ● **WRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS:** Brief discussion ensued regarding the items, with
128 Chief Abbott noting the District received a \$30,000 grant for PPE and training for the District
129 Volunteers. Informational only, no action required.

130 ● **BOARD RECOGNITION PROGRAM**

131 ● **NEWS ARTICLES:** Brief discussion ensued regarding articles. This is informational
132 only, no action required.

133 ● **COMMENTS:**

134 ● **STAFF REPORTS/UPDATES:**

135 ● **STEPHEN ABBOTT, FIRE CHIEF/CEO:** Chief Abbott informed the Board the District is
136 waiting for the written JPA agreement from Fallbrook Regional Health District. He noted they
137 are very pleased with the changes in the affiliation that are moving forward. Chief Abbott
138 stated he expected to have the updated Strategic Plan at the next Board meeting, noting the
139 Leadership Team had been working on it. Chief Abbott expressed his thanks and gratitude
140 for the services for Stormy and the support the District received from local agencies. Chief
141 Abbott informed the Board the Carlsbad Fire Chief is the new area coordinator for the North
142 Zone. Chief Abbott updated the Board on the progress of recruitment for the Medical
143 Services Officer and the Fire Marshal. Chief Abbott also informed the Board that he will not

144 be able to attend FRI this year, although he was slated to lecture, due to unexpected issues.
145 Informational only, no further action required.

146 ● **CHIEF OFFICERS AND OTHER STAFF: D/C MAHR:** D/C Mahr informed the Board the
147 weight issues on the Type III engine had been resolved. The two Type I engines have
148 arrived and the Staff expects to have them outfitted and in service in approximately thirty
149 days. **D/C McREYNOLDS:** D/C McReynolds introduced Administrative Captain Brian
150 MacMillan; he has joined Headquarters Staff to assist with management of the Volunteer
151 Program and transition of the Policy manual to a new format.

152 ● **BOARD:**

153 ● **BARGAINING GROUPS:** No comments.

154 ● **PUBLIC COMMENT:** No comments.

155 156 **CLOSED SESSION**

157 CS-1. There were no Closed Section Items for the July 23, 2019 Board Meeting.

158 159 **ADJOURNMENT**

160 A motion was made at 4:55 p.m. by Vice President Harris and seconded by Director Van
161 Doorn to adjourn the meeting and reconvene on July 25, 2019, at 4:30 p.m. The motion
162 carried unanimously.

163 Respectfully submitted,

164
165 

166 Loren Stephen-Porter

167 Board Secretary

168
169 Minutes approved at the Board of Director's Meeting on: September 24, 2019

1 July 25, 2019

2 SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
3 THE NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

4 President Luevano called the meeting to order at 4:30 p.m.

5 THE INVOCATION GIVEN BY CHIEF ABBOTT.

6 ALL RECITED THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE.

7 ROLL CALL:

8 **Present:** Directors Harris, Luevano, Munson and Van Doorn.

9 **Absent:** Director Hoffman.

10 **Staff Present:** Fire Chief/CEO Abbott, Attorney James and Board Secretary Stephen-
11 Porter, B/S McReynolds and A/C MacMillan. In the audience were: members of the public
12 and Association.

13
14 **PUBLIC ACTIVITIES AGENDA**

15 1. **PUBLIC COMMENT:** President Luevano addressed the audience and inquired whether
16 there were any public comments regarding items not on the Agenda. There being no
17 comments, the Public Comment Section was closed.

18
19 **ACTION AGENDA**

20 2. **PUBLIC HEARING DATE/TIME CERTAIN JULY 25, 2019 AT 4:30 P.M. — REVIEW AND**
21 **APPROVE RESOLUTION (2019-13) TO ESTABLISH THE PROPOSED NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION**
22 **DISTRICT COMMUNITY FACILITIES DISTRICT (CFD) No. 2019-02 AND RESOLUTION (2019-14)**
23 **CALLING FOR SPECIAL ELECTION — CHIEF ABBOTT:** President Luevano read the title to
24 proposed Resolution 2019-13 and 2019-14, opening the public hearing. Chief Abbott
25 provided an overview of the Resolutions, noting these were the next steps in the ballot
26 measure. He provided an overview of the issues, noting that thirty years ago, when the
27 District had gone to paramedics and there was an increase in workload, there was no
28 additional funding support and no increase in revenue to cover the additional services. In
29 addition, the closure of Fallbrook Hospital, changes in healthcare reimbursement, reduction

30 in insurance payment and the postponement of facilities maintenance required the District
31 take action in this manner to close the gap for the District's financial needs. After careful
32 consideration, the Board determined the best method was to create a special tax district,
33 within all the District for \$60/year/parcel.

34 A member of the public, who resides in both Arizona and De Luz, opined that the District
35 had not done enough to announce the problems at the District and that the notice for the
36 public hearing was insufficient as the article in the paper had not provided a specific time for
37 the meeting, although it provided a date.

38 President Luevano reviewed the number of steps the District had taken to make the public
39 aware of the issues, including the length public information campaign and numerous public
40 hearings. Chief Abbott and B/S Stephen-Porter stated all the required public notices had
41 been placed. Audience member Tom Frew opined that he appreciated the hard work the
42 District had done keeping the public informed, including the social media aspect.

43 At the conclusion of the discussion, President Luevano asked for a motion to approve
44 Resolution 2019-13 as presented. On a motion by Vice President Harris, seconded by
45 Director Munson, the motion to approve Resolution 2019-13 as presented passed
46 unanimously.

47 Chief Abbott presented the Resolution 2019-14 for review and approval. This Resolution
48 sets the date and format for the mail ballot. Vice President Harris asked if this was a
49 ministerial act that needed to be performed to move forward, with it being affirmed. Chief
50 Abbott noted that as stated in 6.3. of the Resolution, two Board members could submit
51 arguments in support of the measure and requested the Board select to members be
52 designated. Both Director Van Doorn and Director Hoffman were selected to perform this
53 task. At the conclusion of the discussion, President Luevano asked for a motion to approve
54 Resolution 2019-14 as presented. On a motion by Vice President Harris, seconded by
55 Director Van Doorn, the motion to approve Resolution 2019-14 with Directors Van Doorn
56 and Hoffman as the contributors in 6.3. passed unanimously.

DISCUSSION AGENDA

3. There were no additional Discussion Agenda Items for the July 25, 2019, Board Meeting.

STANDING DISCUSSION ITEMS:

● COMMENTS:

● STAFF REPORTS/UPDATES:

● STEPHEN ABBOTT, FIRE CHIEF/CEO: No further comments.

● CHIEF OFFICERS AND OTHER STAFF: No further comments.

● BOARD: No further comments.

● BARGAINING GROUPS: No comments.

● PUBLIC COMMENT: No comments.

ADJOURNMENT

A motion was made at 4:47 p.m. by Vice President Harris and seconded by Director Van Doorn to adjourn the meeting and reconvene on August 27, 2019, at 4:00 p.m. The motion carried unanimously.

Respectfully submitted,



Loren Stephen-Porter

Board Secretary

Minutes approved at the Board of Director's Meeting on: September 24, 2019

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**NORTH COUNTY FIRE
PROTECTION DISTRICT
ADMINISTRATION - BUDGET & FINANCE**

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FROM: DFC CHIEF STEVEN MAROVICH, HR/FS CHERIE JUUL AND CHIEF ABBOTT
DATE: SEPTEMBER 24, 2019
SUBJECT: REVENUE & EXPENDITURES AS OF AUGUST 31, 2019 (16%)

Revenue Sources	Budgeted	Collected	Over/Under	% of Budget
Property Taxes - FBK	15,476,356.00	229,418.43	(15,246,937.57)	1%
Property Taxes - RNBW	285,000.00	4,195.51	(236,911.29)	1%
Ambulance and Collections	1,945,000.00	341,318.77	(1,603,681.23)	18%
GEMT-State Supplement	130,000.00	-	(130,000.00)	0%
Prevention Fees	200,000.00	42,501.33	(157,498.67)	21%
Tower Lease Agreements	103,000.00	14,607.88	(88,392.12)	14%
Other Revenue Sources	50,000.00	2,995.00	(47,005.00)	6%
Interest	70,000.00	34,357.79	(35,642.21)	49%
Cost Recovery	70,000.00	12,936.26	(57,063.74)	18%
Fallbrook Healthcare District	181,637.00	-	(181,637.00)	0%
Community Facilities District (CFD)	149,079.00	32,787.77	(116,291.23)	22%
Strike Team Reimbursements	89,000.00	-	(89,000.00)	-
Other Reimbursements	150,000.00	-	(150,000.00)	0%
Mitigation Fees & Interest - FBK	300,000.00	141,071.84	(158,928.16)	47%
Donations & Grants	288,215.00	43,798.00	(244,417.00)	15%
Annexation fees	-	-	-	-
Transfers & Loans	-	-	-	0%
Total Revenue:	19,487,287.00	899,988.58	(18,587,298.42)	5%
	Budgeted	Spent	Over/Under	% of Budget
TTL Expenditures YTD thru 08-31-2019	18,541,468.00	4,448,037.87	(14,093,430.13)	24%
Revenue over Expenditures		(3,548,049.29)		

North County Fire Protection District
 For the Second Month Ending August 31, 2019
16% of Budget

COLOR KEY	
	Within/Below Budget
	Within 10% of Budget
	>10% of Budget (see notes)

Description	August Actual	Running Total	Annual Budget	Amount Remaining	% Used
TOTAL PERSONNEL*	2,941,389.33	4,051,875.71	14,868,417.00	10,816,541.29	27.3%
101 Total Board Administration	48,997.81	60,225.31	468,900.00	408,674.69	12.8%
102 Total Administration	53,574.97	121,902.33	1,090,029.00	968,126.67	11.2%
103 Total Fire Prevention	2,243.27	5,898.27	70,400.00	64,501.73	8.4%
104 Total Emergency Services	45,127.69	46,593.39	353,396.00	306,802.61	13.2%
105 Total Emergency Med Svcs	9,255.41	16,841.99	205,233.00	188,391.01	8.2%
106 Total Reserves (note below)	928.55	1,067.55	62,995.00	61,927.45	1.7%
107 Total Communications	11,789.63	76,617.09	686,121.00	609,503.91	11.2%
108 Total Shop/Maintenance	29,025.04	50,808.20	308,890.00	258,081.80	16.4%
109 Total Training	5,336.53	16,208.03	75,000.00	58,791.97	21.6%
120 Total General Fund Reserve	-	-	200,000.00	200,000.00	0.0%
GRAND TOTAL	3,147,668.23	4,448,037.87	18,389,381.00	13,941,343.13	24.2%
* Includes Q1 Work Comp pymt and PERS UAL payment					
Note: SAFER grant will provide reimbursement					
200 Total Capital Expenditures	157,967.73	259,274.88	1,958,864.89	1,699,590.01	13.2%

**NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
Tax Apportionments FY 19-20**

DATE	APP #	GROSS	REFUNDS & ADJUSTMENTS	FY 19/20 NET	FY 19/20 RUNNING	FY 18/19 NET	FY 18/19 RUNNING
08 13 2019	1	231,494.20	2,075.77	229,418.43	229,418.43	211,088.06	211,088.06
09 10 2019	2			-	229,418.43	62,146.73	273,234.79
10 8 2019	3			-	229,418.43	175,730.27	448,965.06
11 5 2019	4			-	229,418.43	603,342.32	1,052,307.38
12 10 2019	5			-	229,418.43	4,702,859.90	5,755,167.28
01 21 2020	6			-	229,418.43	2,475,082.73	8,230,250.01
02 25 2020	7			-	229,418.43	373,592.56	8,603,842.57
03 1 2020				-	-	-	-
04 7 2020	8			-	229,418.43	3,842,704.38	12,446,546.95
04 28 2020	9			-	229,418.43	1,803,479.65	14,250,026.60
05 26 2020	10			-	229,418.43	129,786.35	14,379,812.95
06 23 2020	11			-	229,418.43	231,038.97	14,610,851.92
07 21 2020	12			-	229,418.43	77,727.25	14,688,579.17
TOTAL YTD		231,494.20	2,075.77	229,418.43	229,418.43	211,088.06	211,088.06
Net Rev Increase							8.68%

**RAINBOW FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
Tax Apportionments FY 19/20**

DATE	APP #	GROSS	REFUNDS & ADJUSTMENTS	FY 18/19 NET	FY 18/19 RUNNING	FY 18/19 NET	FY 18/19 RUNNING	
08 13 2019	1	4,233.48	37.97	4,195.51	4,195.51	3,880.98	3,880.98	
09 10 2019	2			-	4,195.51	1,142.66	5,023.64	
10 8 2019	3			-	4,195.51	3,230.89	8,254.53	
11 5 2019	4			-	4,195.51	11,081.56	19,336.09	
12 10 2019	5			-	4,195.51	86,192.15	105,528.24	
01 21 2020	6			-	4,195.51	46,559.31	152,087.55	
02 25 2020	7			-	4,195.51	6,832.96	158,920.51	
03 1 2020				-	4,195.51	-	158,920.51	
04 7 2020	8			-	4,195.51	70,775.54	229,696.05	
04 28 2020	9			-	4,195.51	33,900.26	263,596.31	
05 26 2020	10			-	4,195.51	2,421.64	266,017.95	
06 23 2020	11			-	4,195.51	4,226.68	270,244.63	
07 21 2020	12			-	4,195.51	1,423.06	271,667.69	
TOTAL YTD		4,233.48	37.97	4,195.51	4,195.51	3,880.98	3,880.98	
							Net Rev Increase 8.10%	

NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
AMBULANCE REVENUE FY 2019-2020

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>BILLED</u>	<u>CONTRACTUAL WRITE DOWNS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>BAD DEBT WRITE-OFFS</u>	<u>REFUNDS</u>	<u>ADJ AR</u>	<u>DEPOSITS RECIEVED</u>	<u>BILLING FEES</u>	<u>FY 19-20 NET REVENUE</u>	<u>FY 18-19 NET REVENUE</u>
			<u>AR FY 19-20</u>	<u>AR FY 18-19</u>							
07 31 2019	578,484.46	304,372.40	274,112.06	213,761.06	75,924.16	-	198,187.90	165,604.55	9,770.67	155,833.88	156,594.61
08 31 2019			-	196,525.85			-			-	127,795.75
09 30 2019			-	180,398.25			-			-	144,364.63
10 31 2019			-	177,845.02			-			-	173,574.04
11 30 2019			-	232,615.61			-			-	158,597.14
12 31 2019			-	227,844.63			-			-	136,934.48
01 31 2020			-	265,799.30			-			-	146,990.66
02 28 2020			-	217,930.29			-			-	155,082.20
03 31 2020			-	217,351.75			-			-	150,448.07
04 30 2020			-	212,122.36			-			-	176,106.75
05 31 2020			-	191,346.91			-			-	199,697.17
06 30 2020			-	208,945.78			-			-	139,056.24
TOTAL:	578,484.46	304,372.40	274,112.06	213,761.06	75,924.16	-	198,187.90	165,604.55	9,770.67	155,833.88	156,594.61
					Net A/R Change		28.23%			New Revenue Change	-0.49%

NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
MONTHLY INVESTMENT REPORT

August 31, 2019

FALLBROOK	BALANCE	INTEREST	
		RATE	
County of San Diego/General Fund - FBK	881,896.57	0.01%	Operating
County of San Diego/General Fund - RNBW	851,141.09	0.01%	Operating
County of San Diego/Capital Reserve	390,186.32	0.01%	Capital Reserves
County of San Diego/Fire Mitigation Fund - FBK	694,116.80	0.01%	Mitigation Fees
County of San Diego/Fire Mitigation Fund - RNBW	3,952.87	0.01%	Mitigation Fees
Local Agency Investment Fund	2,542,946.60	2.38%	LAIF
Workers' Comp JPA	464,728.73	0.26%	PASIS Funds
Bank of America/PASIS	26,539.74	0.01%	
First National/Benefit Fund	155,100.61	0.70%	
First National/Payroll	427,474.50	0.72%	
First National/Accounts Payable	142,467.47	0.69%	
First National/Accounts Receivable	120,576.87	0.70%	
Pacific Western Bank/Accounts Receivable	1,432,805.63	0.00%	
TOTAL	8,133,933.80		

**NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
COST RECOVERY FY 2019/2020**

<u>Month</u>	<u>Billed</u>	<u>Collected</u>	<u>YTD % Collected</u>	<u>Billing Fees</u>	<u>Net Revenue 19/20</u>	<u>FY 18/19 Net Revenue</u>
7 31 2019	9,600.00	3,489.33	36.35%	697.87	2,791.46	9,132.00
8 30 2019	13,459.00	12,681.00	94.22%	2,536.20	10,144.80	5,129.88
9 30 2019			#DIV/0!	-	-	6,630.40
10 31 2019			#DIV/0!	-	-	6,263.39
11 30 2019			#DIV/0!	-	-	6,981.22
12 31 2019			#DIV/0!	-	-	4,120.80
1 31 2020			#DIV/0!	-	-	3,653.60
2 28 2020			#DIV/0!	-	-	6,160.00
3 30 2020			#DIV/0!	-	-	2,764.80
4 30 2020			#DIV/0!	-	-	2,646.80
5 31 2020			#DIV/0!	-	-	5,687.20
6 30 2020			#DIV/0!	-	-	5,743.37
TOTAL:	23,059.00	16,170.33	70.13%	3,234.07	12,936.26	14,261.88
					Net Rev Increase	-9.29%

therecoveryhub.com

Document Date	Document Number	Vendor Name	Transaction Description	Document Amount
08 1 2019	81565 - 1ST PYMT	COMMUNITY LEASING PARTNERS	(2) Pierce Type 1 1st pymt	33,494.99
08 1 2019	0138016 - JUUL	GFOA	GFOA Dues 8/19-7/20	160.00
08 1 2019	143220	STRYKER FLEX FINANCIAL	Pymt 2 of 5	60,666.27
08 1 2019	STMT 08/2019	Employee Benefit Specialists, Inc.	Dental/Vision/Life 08/2019	8,409.70
08 1 2019	LTD 08/2019	Harry J. Wilson Insurance Center	LTD 08/2019	1,011.00
08 1 2019	MEDIC RENEW 19-21	RICHARD REES	Medic renew 19-21	200.00
08 1 2019	LTD 08/2019	THE STANDARD	LTD 08-2019	577.50
08 1 2019	ORDER 7602003	UNION-TRIBUNE	Legal notice	481.37
08 1 2019	9835117253	VERIZON WIRELESS	07/02/19-08/01/19	77.22
08 1 2019	159543	ADMINISTRATIVE SOLUTIONS	FSI Admin Fee 08/19	114.00
08 1 2019	60034556	Linde Gas North America LLC	Oxygen refill	254.49
08 1 2019	60034583	Linde Gas North America LLC	Oxygen refill	143.38
08 1 2019	60034636	Linde Gas North America LLC	Oxygen refill	107.77
08 1 2019	1939NCF081901	Strategy Research Institute	Revenue Measure Mgmt Fee 8/19	4,600.00
08 1 2019	097701453	XEROX - PASADENA	06/21/19-7/25/19	161.02
08 1 2019	097701454	XEROX - PASADENA	06/21/19-7/21/19	840.88
08 2 2019	PR AP 08/02/19	FALLBROOK FIREFIGHTERS' ASSN	FFA DUES PR 08/02/19	2,412.90
08 2 2019	PR AP 8/2/19	FALLBROOK FIREFIGHTERS' ASSN	FFA SR DUES 08/02/19	24.57
08 2 2019	PR AP 08/02/19	FIREFIGHTERS LEG. ACTION GRP	FLAG PMT 08/02/19	88.00
08 2 2019	PR AP 08/02/19	LINCOLN NATIONAL	LINCOLN NAT'L 08/02/19	1,725.11
08 2 2019	5165545	24 Hour Fire Protection	Sta. 5 Sprinkler Insp	400.00
08 2 2019	5164468	24 Hour Fire Protection	Sta. 3 Sprinkler insp	400.00
08 2 2019	5185394	24 Hour Fire Protection	Sta. 2 Sprinkler insp	285.00
08 2 2019	REFUSE 8/2/19	DAN NIETO	Fbk refuse	15.00
08 2 2019	FBK REFUSE 8/2/19	Todd Parmelee	Fbk refuse	15.00
08 2 2019	36552717579	DIRECTV	08/01/19-08/31/19	150.23
08 2 2019	55	FALLBROOK CAR WASH	Abbott/Marovich	44.85
08 2 2019	0381456080219	TIME WARNER CABLE	08/02/19-09/01/19	337.93
08 2 2019	0381472080219	TIME WARNER CABLE	08/02/19-09/01/19	1,142.93
08 2 2019	INV305615	L.N. CURTIS & SONS	Harness	6,580.51
08 5 2019	855405	Best Best & Krieger	Re Formation of CFD	8,196.80
08 5 2019	FIRESETTER 19/20	BURN INSTITUTE	Youth Firesetter Program	1,994.00
08 5 2019	Q1 2019 TAX PYMT	UNITED STATES TREASURY	Q1 2019 Tax payment	19.58
08 5 2019	07/04/19-08/05/19	FALLBROOK PUBLIC UTILITY DISTR	07/04/19-08/05/19	272.23
08 5 2019	7/4/19-8/5/19	FALLBROOK PUBLIC UTILITY DISTR	07/04/19-08/05/19	336.46
08 5 2019	HUM1020	HARRINGTON, THOMAS	HUM1020	663.75
08 5 2019	132574	FIRE, ETC.	Chocs	780.11
08 6 2019	12343631	MCMASTER-CARR SUPPLY CO.	Screws/locknuts	415.53
08 7 2019	9306925566	LAWSON PRODUCTS INC.	Washers	466.42

Document Date	Document Number	Vendor Name	Transaction Description	Document Amount
08 8 2019	2019-064	STREAMLINE AUTOMATION SYSTEMS, LLC	Licensing	12,394.56
08 8 2019	73006	THE COUNSELING TEAM	Crisis intervention - McInermy	3,762.50
08 8 2019	08/09/19-09/08/19	AT&T U-VERSE	08/09/19-09/08/19	139.58
08 9 2019	82391	FALLBROOK PROPANE GAS CO.	Propane Sta. 3	201.00
08 11 2019	0417565081119	TIME WARNER CABLE	08/11/19-09/10/19	89.98
08 12 2019	1207673758	Citrix Systems, Inc	08/12/2019-09/11/2019	117.00
08 13 2019	09H0036333755	READY FRESH	07/11/19-08/10/19	45.23
08 13 2019	94392	UNIFORM SPECIALIST/ACE UNIFORMS	Adamson - uniform	633.14
08 15 2019	CE RENEWAL 19/20	County of San Diego EMS Certification Services	CE provider renewal	1,135.00
08 15 2019	STMT 08/15/19	FALLBROOK OIL COMPANY	Fuel 08/01/19-08/15/19	3,725.70
08 15 2019	11904	MICHEL'S APPLIANCE REPAIR	Washer/Dryer repair Sta. 1	132.63
08 16 2019	PR AP 08/16/19	FALLBROOK FIREFIGHTERS' ASSN	FBK FFA DUES PR 08/16/19	2,402.90
08 16 2019	PR AP 8/16/19	FALLBROOK FIREFIGHTERS' ASSN	FBK FFA SR DUES PR 08/16/19	25.74
08 16 2019	PR AP 08/16/19	FIREFIGHTERS LEG. ACTION GRP	FLAG PMT 08/16/19	88.00
08 16 2019	PR AP 08/16/19	LINCOLN NATIONAL	LINCOLN NAT'L PMT 08/16/19	4,864.82
08 16 2019	NCFPD19101	Fully Involved	Plan check 7/21/19-8/3/19	1,162.50
08 16 2019	FSC4510	JOSEPH BRADSHAW	FSC4510	796.50
08 19 2019	4151	Fallbrook Overhead Doors and Entry Gates	Transmitter Sta. 1	50.00
08 20 2019	ORG5000	KEITH MCREYNOLDS	ORG5000	1,012.50
08 20 2019	0000240082019	TIME WARNER CABLE	08/20/19-09/19/19	149.95
08 22 2019	07/22/19-08/20/19-15	SDG&E	07/22/19-08/2019	26.13
08 23 2019	44556	ACTION MAIL	Tabloid mailing	5,387.90
08 26 2019	07/24/19-08/22/19-09	SDG&E	07/24/19-08/22/19	122.79
08 26 2019	07/24/19-08/22/19-32	SDG&E	07/24/19-08/22/19	15.09
08 26 2019	07/23/19-08/21/19-37	SDG&E	07/23/19-08/21/19	65.16
08 30 2019	PR AP 08/30/19	FIREFIGHTERS LEG. ACTION GRP	FLAG PMT 08/30/19	88.00
08 30 2019	PR AP 08/30/19	FALLBROOK FIREFIGHTERS' ASSN	FFA DUES 08/30/19	2,364.95
08 30 2019	PR AP 8/30/19	FALLBROOK FIREFIGHTERS' ASSN	FFA SR DUES 08/30/19	24.57
08 30 2019	PR AP 08/30/19	LINCOLN NATIONAL	LINCOLN NAT'L 08/30/19	1,712.78
08 31 2019	PERMIT 8/19-8/20	County of San Diego DEH	Haz Mat Permit	565.00
08 31 2019	STMT 08/2019	D.F. Cleaning Service	Admin cleaning 08/2019	420.00
08 31 2019	NCFPD19-102	Fully Involved	Plan ck servies 8/15-8/31/19	1,050.00

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**NORTH COUNTY FIRE
PROTECTION DISTRICT
FIRE CHIEF/CEO**

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FROM: STEPHEN ABBOTT, FIRE CHIEF/CEO
DATE: SEPTEMBER 24, 2019
SUBJECT: APPROVAL OF POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The following Policies and Procedures are being presented for review and approval:

1. Job Descriptions -Customer Service/Social Media Secretary:
 - New position. Employee of NCFPD, funded half by FRHD and NCFPD.
2. Job Descriptions - Administrative Specialist – IT Support:
 - Updated to reflect increased responsibilities and changes in assignment due to termination of contract with NCDJPA.



NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

POLICY AND PROCEDURE MANUAL

ADMINISTRATION
RULES AND REGULATIONS
JOB DESCRIPTIONS

SECTION 225.39
SEPTEMBER 24, 2019
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CUSTOMER SERVICE/SOCIAL MEDIA SPECIALIST

1.0. **PURPOSE:**

- 1.1. To provide a general description of the duties and responsibilities, qualifications and physical requirements for the classification of Customer Service/Social Media Specialist for the North County Fire Protection District (NCFPD) and Fallbrook Regional Health District (FRHD).

2.0. **POLICY:**

- 2.1. Members classified in the position of Customer Service/Social Media Specialist are intended to meet the general personal and professional qualifications, perform the stated duties and responsibilities and other duties as assigned.

3.0. **INTENT:**

- 3.1. The intent of this Policy is to provide an overview of the general attributes and abilities necessary to perform the classification of Customer Service/Social Media Specialist, which is a 50/50 cost-shared position between the NCFPD and FRHD. It is also the intent of this Policy to provide an overview of the typical duties and responsibilities of the position. This Policy is not intended to delineate every facet of the classification. Other duties and responsibilities may be assigned as appropriate to fulfill the mission of the Districts.
- 3.2. This position is employed by NCFPD however will also receive direction from their duly authorized FRHD supervisor. It will be the responsibility of these two assigned District supervisors to coordinate work assignments for this position.

4.0. **GENERAL ATTRIBUTES:**

- 4.1. This assignment is a full-time work classification. The Customer Service/Social Media Specialist classification is considered a "Non-Exempt" employee as defined by FLSA and is overtime eligible. Specifics of compensation and benefits are described in the Memorandum of Understanding between the Non-Safety bargaining group and the District. The position is a Miscellaneous position as defined by PERS. Under the supervision of a Division Chief, the essential duties and responsibilities are:
 - 4.1.1. Performs social media, customer service and clerical duties necessary for the daily operation of North County Fire and Fallbrook Regional Health District's administrative headquarters and assists with administrative duties, as assigned by supervising staff.



NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

POLICY AND PROCEDURE MANUAL

ADMINISTRATION
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SEPTEMBER 24, 2019
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CUSTOMER SERVICE/SOCIAL MEDIA SPECIALIST

- 5.0. **TYPICAL DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:** *The following duties are typical for this classification. Incumbents may not perform all of the listed duties and/or may be required to perform additional or different duties from those set forth below to address business needs and changing business practice.*
- 5.1. Serves as a customer service representative for all public inquires; answers telephone and determines nature of the calls, answers questions and resolves issues or routes calls to appropriate individuals to handle inquiries and complaints, takes and delivers messages; greets the public in a pleasant and professional manner, explains departmental policies and procedures to the public, assists with special projects as assigned and performs related duties as assigned.
- 5.2. Serves as a communication specialist for the Districts, creating, observing and responding to social media conversations within the community across a variety of platforms including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube and others using relevant and appropriate media formats such as text, video and images. Generates, edits and publishes daily content that builds meaningful connections and encourages community members to take action; optimizes pages within each platform to increase the visibility of the Districts' social content; promotes programs and events through the use of promotional materials, elicits community and organizational support for assigned programs and projects, researches, analyzes and evaluates new service delivery methods and techniques; monitors and updates website(s) as needed.
- 5.3. Prepares and tracks a variety of electronic and paper files, records, reports and related documents; maintains file integrity and confidentiality by monitoring and assuring compliance to policies and procedures.
- 5.4. Provides information and assistance to constituents, visitors and others; explains nature of programs, policies, procedures and services; responds to requests for information within the span of authority; maintains absolute confidentiality of work-related issues, records and information.
- 5.5. In coordination with the District's HIPAA Security Officer, provides intake of legal records, request for production of incident and health-related records.
- 6.0. **EXPERIENCE/KNOWLEDGE/ABILITIES:**
- 6.1. **KNOWLEDGE OF:** Principles of record keeping and records management; business English usage, spelling, grammar and punctuation; personal computer hardware and software, including Microsoft Office Suite (at an intermediate or



NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

POLICY AND PROCEDURE MANUAL

ADMINISTRATION
RULES AND REGULATIONS
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SEPTEMBER 24, 2019
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CUSTOMER SERVICE/SOCIAL MEDIA SPECIALIST

advanced level); principles and practices of effective customer service, advanced social media writing skills including the art and science of headline writing, writing engaging introductions, structuring text for easy reading online subtitles, aptitude for analyzing appropriate social data/metrics for continuous improvement.

- 6.2. **ABILITY TO:** In addition to the aforementioned, organize and assist with office support functions, promote programs and events, research analyze and evaluate new service delivery methods and techniques, a willingness to support both Districts; and other duties as assigned.
- 6.3. **EXPERIENCE:** One year of office support experience, preferably in government operations is required, as well as experience with social media marketing in a professional setting.
- 6.4. **EDUCATION:** A high school diploma or GED equivalent is required. An Associate of Arts/Science or Bachelor of Arts/Science in applicable subject matter or a related field is desirable, but not required.
- 6.5. **LICENSES AND CERTIFICATIONS:** Must have and maintain a valid Class "C" California Driver's License. Must be insurable and maintain this status with the District's all-risk insurance carrier.
- 7.0. **PHYSICAL DEMANDS:**
 - 7.1. Employee is required to meet applicable "[Support Staff](#)" physical requirements.
- 8.0. **ENVIRONMENTAL:**
 - 8.1. Work is performed in a standard office environment. Work environment is both formal and informal, team and autonomously oriented, having both routine and variable tasks, with variable pace and moderate pressure at times. Some tasks may be fast paced.
- 9.0. **COMMUNICATIONS:**
 - 9.1. **VISION:** (May be correctable) to drive a vehicle.
 - 9.2. **HEARING:** Of alarms and warning devices; to understand conversations.
 - 9.3. **SPEAKING:** To give instructions, present classes; communicate with staff and representatives of other agencies.



NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

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CUSTOMER SERVICE/SOCIAL MEDIA SPECIALIST

9.4. WRITING: To complete records, reports, meeting notes and documentation.

9.5. READING: Reports, records and computer screens.

10.0. REFERENCES:

10.1. None.

11.0. RELATED POLICIES/FORMS:

11.1. POLICIES:

11.1.1. Support Staff.

11.2. FORMS:

11.2.1. None.



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ADMINISTRATIVE SPECIALIST – IT SUPPORT

1.0. **PURPOSE:**

- 1.1. To provide a general description of the duties and responsibilities, qualifications and physical requirements for the classification of Administrative Specialist-IT Support.

2.0. **POLICY:**

- 2.1. Members classified in the position of Administrative Specialist-IT are intended to meet the general personal and professional qualifications, perform the stated duties and responsibilities and other duties as assigned.

3.0. **INTENT:**

- 3.1. The intent of this Policy is to provide an overview of the general attributes and abilities necessary to perform the classification of Administrative Specialist. It is also the intent of the Policy to provide an overview of the typical duties and responsibilities of the position. This Policy is not intended to delineate every facet of the classification. Other duties and responsibilities may be assigned as appropriate to fulfill the mission of the District.

4.0. **GENERAL ATTRIBUTES:**

- 4.1. This assignment is a full-time work classification. The Administrative Specialist classification is considered a “Non-Exempt” employee as defined by FLSA and is overtime eligible. Specifics of compensation and benefits are described in the Memorandum of Understanding between the Non-Safety bargaining group and the District. The position is a Non-Safety position as defined by PERS. Under the supervision of a Division Chief, the essential duties and responsibilities are:

- 4.1.1. Performs technical, organizational and administrative activities to support the functions of the assigned Division; duties may vary according to work assignment.

- 5.0. **TYPICAL DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:** *The following duties are typical for this classification. Incumbents may not perform all of the listed duties and/or may be required to perform additional or different duties from those set forth below to address business needs and changing business practice.*

- 5.1. Prepares and tracks a variety of electronic and paper files, records, reports and related documents; maintains file integrity and confidentiality by monitoring and assuring compliance to NCFPD policies and procedures; assures the accuracy of the electronic and paper filing systems.



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ADMINISTRATIVE SPECIALIST – IT SUPPORT

- 5.2. Provides administrative support and functions to Division Chief; takes and transcribes meeting minutes and prepares summaries for distribution; compiles, reviews and updates statistical information and reports; reviews, corrects and processes technical and legal documents.
- 5.3. Composes correspondence and other documents/reports on a wide variety of subjects requiring knowledge of the procedures and policies of NCFPD; composes general and confidential correspondence; schedules, prepares and proofreads documents for distribution.
- 5.4. Maintains calendars, schedules meetings, appointments, inspections and public presentations; prioritizes and resolves complex meeting schedules; coordinates meeting resources and travel.
- 5.5. Assures project deadlines are met; monitors program area budget; researches files, technical documents and computer databases; compiles data and information; creates, maintains, stores, retrieves and archives files and records.
- 5.6. Conducts and coordinates assigned projects; identifies and resolves problems within scope of authority; provides assistance with analyzing, maintaining and tracking departmental statistics, documents, policies and procedures; performs special administrative and accounting duties as assigned.
- 5.7. Provides information and assistance to constituents, visitors and others having business with the NCFPD; explains nature of programs, policies, procedures and services; responds to requests for information within the span of authority; maintains absolute confidentiality of work-related issues, records and NCFPD information.
- 5.8. Answers phones and determines nature of the calls; answers questions and resolves issues, or routes calls to appropriate individuals to handle inquiries and complaints; takes and delivers messages.

~~In coordination with the District's HIPAA Security Officer, Custodian of Records and legal counsel, provides intake, management and response to legal records request for production of incident and health related records. Coordinates and schedules District staff with legal counsel for legal, court and deposition appearances.~~

- 5.9. Charged with installing, supporting, and maintaining servers or other computer systems, including hardware, peripherals and software, and planning for and responding to service outages and other problems. Also charged with overseeing the maintenance, backing up and securing of databases, as well as retrieving files and e-mails when needed.



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ADMINISTRATIVE SPECIALIST – IT SUPPORT

6.0. **EXPERIENCE/KNOWLEDGE/ABILITIES:**

6.1. **KNOWLEDGE OF:** Principles of record keeping and records management; business English usage, spelling, grammar and punctuation; personal computer hardware and software, including Microsoft Office (at an intermediate or advanced level); principles and practices of effective customer service. Administration of infrastructure to include firewalls, databases, malware protection and other process. Management of various aspects to support all members by analyzing and troubleshooting network and hardware systems and software. Up-to-date changes and latest components and other necessary aspects of IT services. Purchasing new software and hardware equipment and compliance with budgetary standards.

~~6.2.~~ **ABILITY TO:** Organize and assist with administrative services and functions; manage multiple projects, duties and assignments; interpret and apply policies, procedures and regulations; maintain complex and comprehensive records; plan, prioritize and carry out assignments with minimum supervision; conduct research and prepare administrative reports; communicate effectively and use discretion and sound judgment; understand and carry out written and oral instructions, keep accurate and detailed records; establish and maintain effective relationships with other officials, employees, community organizations, service providers and the public in the course of work. Answer concerns regarding software and hardware. Work with vendors to understand what the most suitable systems for the organization would be. As information technology continues to transform exponentially, it is necessary for this position to assess how these advancements would help the organization.

~~6.3.6.2.~~ **EXPERIENCE:** Three year's administrative support experience, preferably in government operations is required. In-depth knowledge of computer systems including extensive knowledge of information technologies and systems. experience coordinating at multiple levels and taking ownership of all IT-related issues.

~~6.4.~~ **EDUCATION:** A high school diploma or GED equivalent, supplemented by Associate of Arts/Science in applicable subject matter or a related field is required. Technical courses in software and hardware installations, operating systems, spreadsheet applications, troubleshooting, networking and advanced database manipulation is desired. Bachelor of Arts/Science in an associated field is deemed highly desirable.



NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

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ADMINISTRATIVE SPECIALIST – IT SUPPORT

6.5-6.3. **LICENSES AND CERTIFICATIONS:** Must have and maintain a valid Class "C" California Driver's License. Must be insurable and maintain this status with the District's all-risk insurance carrier. Hardware, networking and software certification is highly desirable.

7.0. **PHYSICAL DEMANDS:**

7.1. Employee is required to meet applicable "[Support Staff](#)" physical requirements.

8.0. **ENVIRONMENTAL:**

8.1. Work is performed in a standard office environment. Work environment is both formal and informal, team and autonomously oriented, having both routine and variable tasks, with variable pace and moderate pressure at times. Some tasks may be fast paced.

9.0. **COMMUNICATIONS:**

9.1. **VISION:** (May be correctable) to drive a vehicle.

9.2. **HEARING:** Of alarms and warning devices; to understand conversations.

9.3. **SPEAKING:** To give instructions, present classes; communicate with staff and representatives of other agencies.

9.4. **WRITING:** To complete records, reports, meeting notes and documentation.

9.5. **READING:** Reports, records and computer screens.

10.0. **REFERENCES:**

10.1. None.

11.0. **RELATED POLICIES/FORMS:**

11.1. **POLICIES:**

11.1.1. [Support Staff](#).

11.2. **FORMS:**



NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

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ADMINISTRATIVE SPECIALIST – IT SUPPORT

11.2.1. None.

LAST REVIEW:	02-25-14	01-22-08
LAST UPDATE:	02-25-14	01-22-08
FC/BOD APPROVAL:	03-25-14	01-22-08
TRACKER:	225.03	

L/M Review: 02-25-14



NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FROM: STEPHEN ABBOTT, FIRE CHIEF/CEO
DATE: SEPTEMBER 24, 2019
SUBJECT: WEED INSPECTION – MONTHLY REPORT

CONSENT AGENDA

RECOMMENDATION:

This report is informational only.

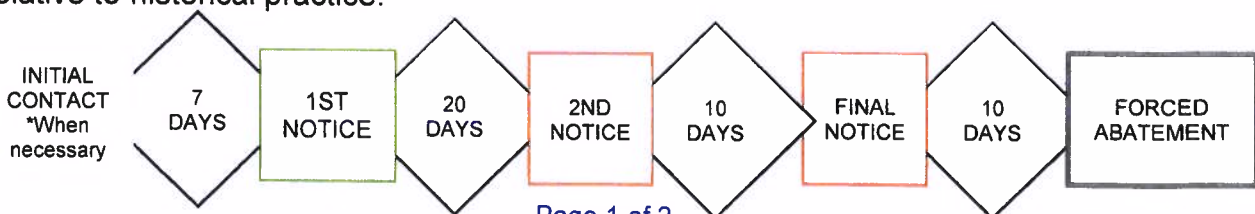
BACKGROUND:

Approximately three years ago the District reinstated an active Weed Abatement Program, which involved a complete development of a new system, given it had been largely dormant since the Great Recession. Since that time, Staff has continued to revise this Program to balance the interests of working with property owners in helping them to keep their properties fire safe versus ensuring compliance with delinquent property owners. Historically, this had involved an initial 30-day notice period followed by a reinspection and a second 15-day notice period, after which point a final notice was issued and the District would work with its contractor to forcibly abate non-compliant properties.

Given the archaic nature of legacy data mining, this historical process was very time consuming and labor intensive. As a result, this program has historically been complaint-based or reactive in nature. With this process, the District receives complaints via phone calls and the online complaint form from community members regarding weeds and other concerns. These complaints are logged and the inspections are completed in the order they are received.

DISCUSSION:

With the advent of newer technologies (real-time GIS mapping and “collector apps” that integrated this information with County Tax Assessor records), the District has recently upgraded its abatement software package. In so doing, this software compresses and automates many manual tasks, making the inspection and noticing process far more efficient. As a result, we have shortened the inspection process to an initial 20-day notice period followed by a reinspection and second 10-day notice period, cutting time in half relative to historical practice.



WEED INSPECTION – MONTHLY REPORT
SEPTEMBER 24, 2019
PAGE 2 OF 2

More importantly, once this process is completely refined and tailored to meet our specific needs, it will transition our weed inspection process from a complaint-based, reactive one to a more expedient and efficient, proactive process. In so doing, we should see a reduction in complaints as we will be able to process inspection notices far more quickly. Other agencies that have adopted this program have achieved similar results.

Currently the District has received 387 weed abatement complaints. Fire Prevention has conducted 145 inspections on new properties since the month of July. Of these, 331 properties have been brought into compliance. The remainder are receiving supplemental notices in accordance with the timelines described above. One property has remained non-compliant despite all noticing a posting procedure and has been scheduled for forced abatement.

Fire Prevention Staff is working diligently to stay on top of these weed complaints. One of our inspectors has just recently gone on extended medical leave; the District is in the process of hiring a temporary replacement.

FISCAL:

Annually, North County Fire Protection District budgets \$30,000 to be used towards forced abatement activities.

SUMMARY:

Fire Prevention will continue to follow up on complaints and provide written notice to comply. Some of these notices may end up as forced abatements. This will continue until the rainy season begins.



NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

STAFF REPORT

TO: NCFPD BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FROM: RYAN GARING, COLLIN BAKER, CHAD SPENCER AND D/C McREYNOLDS
DATE: 09/07/2019
SUBJECT: NEIGHBORHOOD REINVESTMENT GRANT REQUEST FOR FITNESS EQUIPMENT

ACTION AGENDA

RECOMMENDATION:

1. Begin the process of implementing functional movement exercise equipment to replace existing workout equipment, as recommended by the Santa Ana Wellness program and of the NCFPD wellness committee.
2. Approve the attached resolution to pursue grant funding for said equipment through the Neighborhood Reinvestment Grant Program.

Background:

Over the past ten years, the fire service has seen a shift in the way firefighters train for the demands of the job. This has ranged from how we throw ladders, pull hose, ventilate, perform a transitional attack, establish command and control, as well as other strategy and tactics. Over the course of this time there has also been an increased level of awareness when it comes to firefighter health and wellness. In all facets, our department has mirrored other departments in the north zone as well as keeping current with other departments across the country.

The pieces of workout equipment used by NCFPD personnel are over fifteen years old and are limited in their capabilities to keep up with local, state, and national trends towards firefighter wellness. It has long been recommended by the Santa Ana staff that we begin implementing new pieces of equipment that involve functional full body movement to better prepare our personnel for fire ground activities. The wellness committee has researched new equipment being used across the country and been in contact with neighboring agencies to determine the best compliment of equipment to purchase.

Discussion:

The Neighborhood Reinvestment Grant program is a mechanism by which County Supervisors from each District may fund infrastructure projects, utilizing sales tax dollars

**NEIGHBORHOOD REINVESTMENT GRANT
REQUEST FOR FITNESS EQUIPMENT
SEPTEMBER 24, 2019
Page 2 of 2**

raised from within the unincorporated areas of the County. The 5th Supervisorial District has normally been most supportive of funding projects that enhance public safety, and firefighter health and wellness is clearly a critical component of maintaining the District's operational readiness, and subsequently outstanding customer service.

Participation in the Neighborhood Reinvestment Grant program requires Board approval in as much as the District is making a commitment to expend public funds for a public purpose. Accordingly, staff is requesting that the Board approve the attached resolution as presented.

FISCAL ANALYSIS:

There will be no upfront cost to the district for this equipment as it is being obtained through the Neighborhood Reinvestment Grant Program funds. The quote for each stations compliment has been attached to this report. The total amount being requested for all five stations is \$35,486.

SUMMARY:

Pursuing a Neighborhood Reinvestment Grant for the replacement of antiquated exercise equipment will allow the District to continue to place employee wellness at the forefront of our department's culture we are fostering an environment where employees are better equipped to mentally and physically serve the community through excellence and the highest level of preparedness.



COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
APPLICATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019/20
NEIGHBORHOOD REINVESTMENT
PROGRAM GRANT

READ INSTRUCTIONS FIRST
 ALL FIELDS MUST BE COMPLETED AS APPLICABLE

ELIGIBILITY: Only non-profit or government/public agencies operating in San Diego County may apply.

What is the legal status of your organization?

Non-Profit Corporation Government/Public Agency

Federal Tax Identification Number (TIN or EIN): 95-600542 Organization Name: North County Fire Protection Distri
(Must match name filed under Federal Tax Identification Number)

ADDITIONAL CRITERIA (ATTORNEY GENERAL & SECRETARY OF STATE COMPLIANCE):

Please attach proof of the organization's eligibility to apply in the following two ways: 1) Current or Exempt status with the California Attorney General's Charitable Organization Registry and 2) Active status with the California Secretary of State's Business Search. Screen shots or other evidence should be included as attachments with this application.

ORGANIZATION:

Street Address

Address: 330 S. Main Ave
 City: Fallbrook State: CA Zip: 92028

Mailing Address Same as Street Address

Address: 330 S. Main Ave
 City: Fallbrook State: CA Zip: 92028

Popular Name or d.b.a.: SSA

Supervisorial District (based on street address of organization): 1 2 3 4 5 (Select only one)

Title of Grant Request: Firefighter Wellness Functional Workout Equipment

Contact Person (Individual who will sign the grant agreement and be responsible for the expenditure of the funds)

Name: Keith McReynolds Title: Division Chief-Training & Safety
 Telephone Number: (760) 723-2 Fax Number: (760) 723-2 Email: kmcreynolds@ncfire.org

Grant Administrator (Individual who will sign the grant agreement and be responsible for the expenditure of the funds)
 (This individual must be different from the Contact Person listed above)

Name: Stephen Abbott Title: Fire Chief
 Telephone Number: (760) 723-2 Fax Number: (760) 723-2 Email: sabbott@ncfire.org

PROPOSAL:

PROJECT LOCATION (see instructions)

Street Address: 315 E. Ivy St, 2180 Winterwarm Dr., 2309 Rainbow Valley Blvd, 4375 Pala Mesa Dr.
 Community to be Served: Fallbrook, Rainbow, and Bonsall

For Capital Projects:

Owner of Project Site: _____
 Name of person or entity responsible for project site maintenance (Provide a copy of any maintenance agreements or commitment letters, if applicable.) _____

Purpose of grant: (Describe the purpose for which you are seeking grant funding. If your request consists of multiple components, please describe each item in priority order and indicate the associated amount requested. A higher priority shall be given to requests for capital projects and/or one-time expenses.)

Please see attached addendum.



COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
APPLICATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019/20
NEIGHBORHOOD REINVESTMENT
PROGRAM GRANT

ORGANIZATION NAME: North County Fire Protection District
 TITLE OF GRANT REQUEST: Firefighter Wellness Functional Workout Equipment

Estimated Total cost of the project: \$35,486 (Provide verifiable cost estimates with this application)

Total Amount requested from the County (minimum \$3,500): \$35,486 **Estimated project completion date:** 10/21/2019

Have you made any expenditures to date for this project that you expect to claim under this grant: Yes No
IMPORTANT: This information will be used to determine the effective date of your grant if awarded.

If YES, the date of the first expenditure: Month: _____ Year: _____

If NO, when do you expect to start the project: Month: August Year: 2019

QUESTIONS 1 & 2 WILL BE USED TO HELP EVALUATE YOUR PROPOSAL

1. Briefly describe how your organization measures or plans to measure the (positive) impact of activities/operations proposed in the community. Provide an estimate of how many people will be served.

NCFPD provides fire and emergency medical services to the unincorporated communities of Fallbrook, Bonsall, and Rainbow with a combined population of 50,000. The District has dropped response boundaries with fire departments in all of our surrounding communities including Oceanside, Vista, Deer Springs, and Pala. NCFPD exceeded 6,000 calls for the calendar year 2018.

Having proper functional workout equipment will better prepare firefighters for the physical and mental stresses of the job. NCFPD currently has among the highest workers comp claims for San Diego county fire departments. This time off work costs both the employees and the community time and money. By having more up to date equipment similar to other agencies, NCFPD aims to reduce costly workers comp claims with more healthy/fit firefighters

2. What other funding partners/sources do you have for this project?

NCFPD has no other funding sources for this project. This project is part of the improvement to our firefighter wellness/cancer prevention program. Currently the agency has spent thousands of dollars towards this program with repairs to outdated equipment, annual cancer screenings, flash hoods for firefighters, and our wellness provider experts (Santa Ana College). With the overall fiscal demand of this program it has been difficult to find money over the past decade to go towards full body functional workout equipment that mimics on the job movements.

While NCFPD has seen an increase in funds, the priority has been to purchase desperately needed Fire and EMS equipment that has been put off for years. This is why NCFPD is seeking assistance through the neighborhood reinvestment program.

Qty	SKU	Description	Delivery Method	Tax	Your Price	Ext. Price
1		Freight In		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	\$145.00	\$145.00
1		Delivery Charge	Delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	\$285.00	\$285.00
		Installation & Assembly INCLUDED		<input type="checkbox"/>		

Special Instructions:

Item Total:	\$6,586.72
Tax:	\$510.47
TOTAL:	\$7,097.19

Pricing is valid for 30 days. Please sign approval and attach with deposit check to initiate order. Commercial products are special order and as such are not subject to cancellation, unless special arrangement has been made for restocking fees with Fitness Direct.
Thank you for your business !



**COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
FISCAL YEAR 2019/20 NEIGHBORHOOD
REINVESTMENT PROGRAM GRANT
APPLICATION SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL**

ORGANIZATION NAME: North County Fire Protection District
TITLE OF GRANT REQUEST: Firefighter Wellness Functional Workout Equipment

Financial Solvency:

Please Type Initials RCG

I hereby certify that this organization is currently financially solvent and not at risk for insolvency.

<u>FINANCIAL STATEMENT</u>	PRIOR YEAR ACTUALS	CURRENT YEAR
	July 1, 2018 Through June 30, 2019	July 1, 2019 Through June 30, 2020
Type in Your "Fiscal Year" if different	Through	Through
COUNTY COMMUNITY ENHANCEMENT GRANTS	\$0	\$0
COUNTY NEIGHBORHOOD REINVESTMENT GRANTS (Formerly Community Projects Grants)	\$106,896	\$0
CITY FUNDING City Name: _____	\$0	\$0
OTHER REVENUES (Please itemize below)		
Property Tax Revenues	\$14,953,001	\$229,416
Fees (Ambulance, Prevention, other)	\$2,194,132	\$175,417
Reimbursements	\$736,885	\$0
TOTAL REVENUES (If more than \$50,000, attach IRS form 990 or 990EZ. If \$50,000 or less, attach IRS form 990-N e-postcard))	\$17,992,914	\$404,835
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$16,106,852	\$0
OPERATING SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	\$1,886,062	\$404,835

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF North County Fire Protection District

(Organization name)

WHEREAS, the County of San Diego Neighborhood Reinvestment Program provides funding for non-profit corporations for certain specified purposes; and

WHEREAS, the North County Fire Protection District

(Organization name)

wants to file an application with County of San Diego for Neighborhood Reinvestment Program funding.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of

North County Fire Protection District

(Organization name)

:

1. Confirms that North County Fire Protection District is a non-profit California corporation or a public agency under the laws of the State of California;
2. Approves the filing of an application with the County of San Diego for Neighborhood Reinvestment Program funding during the County's 2019-2020 fiscal year; and
3. Authorizes the people listed below to sign a grant agreement with the County of San Diego for Neighborhood Reinvestment funds for the 2019-2020 fiscal year.

1. Print Name: Fred Luevano

Signature:

Title: President, Board of Director

2. Print Name: Stephen J. Abbott

Signature:

Title: Fire Chief/CEO

3. Print Name: Steve Marovich

Signature:

Title: Deputy Fire Chief

Adopted on this 24th day of September, 2019

Secretary, Board of Directors

Grant Addendum

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this grant is to obtain funding to assist NCFPD with obtaining new functional workout equipment to replace our current outdated equipment. The NCFPD Wellness Committee has had an interest in purchasing this equipment for years, but every dollar that has come back to the department after the recession has gone to other vital programs like apparatus replacement, staffing, EMS delivery services, station maintenance and repair, etc.

BACKGROUND:

Over the past ten years, the fire service has seen a shift in the way firefighters train for the demands of the job. This has ranged from how we throw ladders, pull hose, ventilate, perform a transitional attack, establish command and control, as well as other strategy and tactics. Over the course of this time there has also been an increased level of awareness when it comes to firefighter health and wellness. In all facets, our department has mirrored other departments in San Diego County, as well as keeping current with other departments across the country.

DISCUSSION:

There has been a major push in the fire service to improve firefighter's health and wellness. The intent has been to keep firefighters living a healthy lifestyle comprised of proper nutrition and fitness. This keeps firefighters healthy throughout their career and into retirement. Years ago, we implemented our Wellness Program which uses Santa Ana College to help establish nutritional guidelines, workout programs, blood tests, as well as annual physical performance results. In addition to this, we have also added cancer blood screenings for our employees, which now accounts for a large part of our Wellness budget. These same programs are used by many of our neighboring agencies and gives our firefighters a benchmark to gauge where their performance results measure up against others who are similar to them. We are seeing a marked improvement in food choices made by the department as a whole, but one area we seem to be lacking is the overall physical fitness of the department and on-the-job injuries.

For years, our Wellness Program has come to the stations and helped facilitate workouts for our employees, which better prepares them for the demands of the job and promotes an attainable workout plan. Many times, Santa Ana College will have to bring their own equipment in order to have proper equipment in place for a full body workout and to replicate fire ground movements. Often times, the instructors leave while giving advice for us to revamp our equipment to mirror our neighboring agencies, as well as national trends. Not only has some of our equipment become outdated, it takes up a large amount of valuable workout space in our station gyms. Two of our stations have the workout equipment on the apparatus floor, exposing it to diesel particulates that settle in the apparatus bay, from rig checks to routine backing into the station. These machines only provide a limited amount of exercises, as well as being placed (apparatus bay), in what departments are now calling "hot zones" in respect to cancer prevention. The new proposed equipment takes up much less space and can be kept away from these hot zones. These examples combined with examining our own physical fitness program is what prompted the Wellness Committee to find ways for our personnel to become better fit to fight fires and live longer, healthier lives.

The pieces of equipment that are recommended will serve a greater purpose and return than the equipment we are currently using. These pieces have been examined internally and recommended by our departments contracted Wellness Provider to ultimately improve the health and safety of each employee. They coincide with the five elements of a firefighter workout program that is published by Lexipol. The rowers and assault bikes provide full body resistance/cardio training while lowering impact on joints that occur more predominantly in treadmill work. The barbells/weights, kettle bells, medicine balls, slam balls, and sand bags provide the full body strength/functional exercise component as well as the core strength and balance component. The barbells and weights are part of the full body strength and functional component as well. This equipment and the components they fall under as mentioned by Lexipol, are designed to provide firefighters with the proper training to keep them alive and healthy by mimicking movements they are required to do while performing essential job functions.

FISCAL ANALYSIS:

Please see attached quote.

SUMMARY:

North County Fire Protection District has striven to be at the forefront of providing the upmost care for its customers and employees. This is accurately reflected in our Mission, Vision and Values statement, which states that our mission is "To meet our community's expectations through excellence in public safety and service." It is also our duty to be "progressively minded, constantly monitoring the environment, identifying and applying new concepts." By placing employees' wellness at the forefront of our department's culture, we are fostering an environment where employees are better equipped to serve the community both mentally and physically, in excellence and the highest level of preparedness. The vision statement of the county is "A region that is building better health, living safely and thriving," which coincides with NCFPD's commitment to provide the best possible service to our community. Without the help of the San Diego County Board of Supervisors, NCFPD will continue to be behind the curve in having the proper equipment. With the assistance of the grant, NCFPD will be better able to keep our firefighters healthy and on the job, so they can provide our communities with the best services and our taxpayers with the greatest return on their investment possible.

Office of Supervisor Jim Desmond
County Administration Center
1600 Pacific Highway, Room 335
San Diego, CA 92101

Dear Supervisor Jim Desmond,

About the District

We are submitting this packet today in an effort to help grow our existing wellness program for our firefighters that serve for North County Fire Protection District. NCFPD is a combination fire department which provides fire and emergency medical services to the unincorporated communities of Fallbrook, Bonsall, and Rainbow with a combined population of over 50,000. The District has boundary drop and automatic aid agreements with fire departments with all our surrounding communities including Oceanside, Vista, Deer Springs, Camp Pendleton, and Pala.

Project Description

There are eighteen firefighters that work each day among the 5 stations within the NCFPD response area. These firefighters are exposed to a variety of hazards each and every day and must make decisions to ultimately protect life, property, and the environment while being exposed to harmful toxins that can have lasting effects on their health. NCFPD has already taken steps in improving our wellness program with the latest being functional movement and injury prevention. Functional movement workout equipment have become increasingly popular in fire stations throughout North America due to limited space in the fire stations and the need for equipment to mimic the jobs and functions firefighters perform on a daily basis. While the intent to keep employees set up for a healthy career and retirement is always there, the financial means to do so may not always be. This is why we are coming to you today to help us continue our vision of keeping our employees healthy while reducing injuries so they can continue to serve this community while maintaining their health for the betterment of themselves as well as the community.

Project Cost

Total Cost for 5 sets of equipment (5 fire stations): \$32,933.60

Tax: \$2,552.35

Installation: Included



Nick Haar (NICK)
 8063 Balboa Ave
 San Diego, CA 92111
 Phone: (858) 653-3600
 Fax: (858) 633-5738

Quote

Quote Order 9-005837
Date 07/11/19

Ship To Information

North County Fire Protection District
 Collin Baker
 330 S. Main Street
 Fallbrook, CA 92028

Home: (951) 704-3020

Cell: (951) 704-3020

Email: CBaker@ncfire.org

Bill To Information

North County Fire Protection District
 Collin Baker
 330 S. Main Street
 Fallbrook, CA 92028

Home: (951) 704-3020

Cell: (951) 704-3020

Email: CBaker@ncfire.org

Expiration Date: 12/31/2019

Terms: Net Upon Receipt

Qty	SKU	Description	Delivery Method	Tax	Your Price	Ext. Price
1	TRX-CLUB4	TRX Club4 Commercial Trainer	Delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	\$182.00	\$182.00
1	BS-KB10	10lb Kettle Bell	Delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	\$15.00	\$15.00
1	BS-KB15	15lb Kettle Bell	Delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	\$22.46	\$22.46
1	BS-KB20	20lb Kettle Bell	Delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	\$29.96	\$29.96
1	BS-KB25	25lb Kettle Bell	Delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	\$37.46	\$37.46
1	BS-KB30	30lb Kettle Bell	Delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	\$44.96	\$44.96
1	BS-KB35	35lb Kettle Bell	Delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	\$52.46	\$52.46
1	BS-KB40	40lb Kettle Bell	Delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	\$59.96	\$59.96
1	BS-KB45	45lb Kettle Bell	Delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	\$67.46	\$67.46
1	BS-GDKR100	Kettlebell/Dumbell Rack	Delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	\$192.00	\$192.00
1	AGF-SS2	AgileFit Squat Rack w/ Pull Up Bar,Plate storage	Delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	\$482.00	\$482.00
1	AGF-OB86-BN	AgileFit Bronson Oly Bar 7',140k,28mm,Bushing	Delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	\$155.00	\$155.00
1	AGF-LJC	AgileFit Oly LockGrip Pro HD Collars [pair]	Delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	\$25.00	\$25.00
2	AGF-ROG-5	AgileFit Rubber Oly Grip Plate - 5lb	Delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	\$6.25	\$12.50
2	AGF-ROG-10	AgileFit Rubber Oly Grip Plate - 10lb	Delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	\$12.50	\$25.00
2	AGF-ROG-25	AgileFit Rubber Oly Grip Plate - 25lb	Delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	\$31.25	\$62.50
2	AGF-ROG-35	AgileFit Rubber Oly Grip Plate - 35lb	Delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	\$43.75	\$87.50
2	AGF-ROG-45	AgileFit Rubber Oly Grip Plate - 45lb	Delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	\$56.25	\$112.50
1	C2-D-PM5	Concept 2 Rower Model D w PM5 Console	Delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	\$890.00	\$890.00
1	LC-ASS-ABIKE	Assault Airbike	Delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	\$789.00	\$789.00
1	LIF-2-FCB-2E	Lifeline 20lb Cable (Purple), no handle	Delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	\$8.00	\$8.00
1	LIF-2-FCB-4E	Lifeline 40lb Cable (Magenta), no handle	Delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	\$10.00	\$10.00
1	LIF-2-FCB-6E	Lifeline 60lb Cable (Red), no handle	Delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	\$12.00	\$12.00
3	LIF-LLEH	LifeLine Hard Plastic Handles	Delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	\$10.00	\$30.00
1	TS-CDP-300	TFI Dual Stack, Adj Pulley System w/Chin-up	Delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	\$2,450.00	\$2,450.00
2	APO-SBALL-20	FitDir Slam Ball 20lb	Delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	\$45.00	\$90.00
2	APO-WBALL20	FitDir Wall Ball 20lb	Delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	\$72.00	\$144.00
1	APO-WBALL15	FitDir Wall Ball 15lb	Delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	\$68.00	\$68.00

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**NORTH COUNTY FIRE
PROTECTION DISTRICT**
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FROM: DEPUTY CHIEF MAROVICH AND CHIEF ABBOTT
DATE: SEPTEMBER 24, 2019
SUBJECT: FY 19/20 FINAL BUDGET ADOPTION

ACTION AGENDA

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Board of Directors approve the following:

- FY19/20 Final Budget during the Public Hearing, set for September 24, 2019 at 4:15 p.m. time certain.
- Adopt Resolution 2019-15 as presented.

DISCUSSION:

Attached are the final documents for the FY19/20 Final Budget submitted for the Board's approval. The detailed Budget in its entirety is presented as an attached document. Over the last Fiscal Year and on into FY19/20, the District has continued to experience a steady increase of property tax revenue as a result of the economic growth. The Final Budget presented herein reflects a balanced spending plan for the upcoming Fiscal Year that will allow the District to meet routine operational needs.

FISCAL ANALYSIS:

REVENUE:

The District realized a 5.02% increase in last year's property tax funding over the previous year and is budgeting an increase in property tax of approximately \$743,826, which represents a 3.5% increase. The balance of increase in revenue is directly related to increase in ambulance revenue, interest income, Fallbrook Regional Health District, the reimbursement from Lilac Fire and anticipated mitigation fees.

EXPENSES:

The increases in the following areas over last year's Budget is a direct reflection of these factors:

- Personnel – Increase in salaries reflect the 0.43% contractual pay raise. Reflection of the addition of a full-time MSO, Administrative Battalion Chief to Division Chief and increases in the Cal PERS payment. \$80,527 of the Cal PERS increase is the agreed upon fresh start for the classic miscellaneous UAL (change from 30 years to 10 years amortization).
- Department 101 – Addition of the community outreach and legal costs.
- Department 104 – Increase in vehicle insurance and addition of emergency equipment being purchased under grants.
- Department 105 – Increase in the cost of medical supplies and need for additional Single Role physicals.
- Department 106 – PPE gear for volunteers, which is reimbursed under SAFER.
- Department 107 – Increase in the dispatch fees, payment for MDC's replacement and pay down of the NCJPA's PERS UAL is included.
- Reserve Balances – The Budget reflects the recommendation of paying off one loan for Station 5 and this will decrease the debt service 15%. The Budget also identifies purchasing two staff vehicles, forklift and one ambulance.

The cost of paying off Station 5 loan will be \$1,523,161 and will require the use of approximately \$280,000 from Reserves. The savings in interest for this pay off will be \$516,830.

SUMMARY:

Staff presents the attached Final Budget for adoption and approval of Resolution 2019-15 as presented.

NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

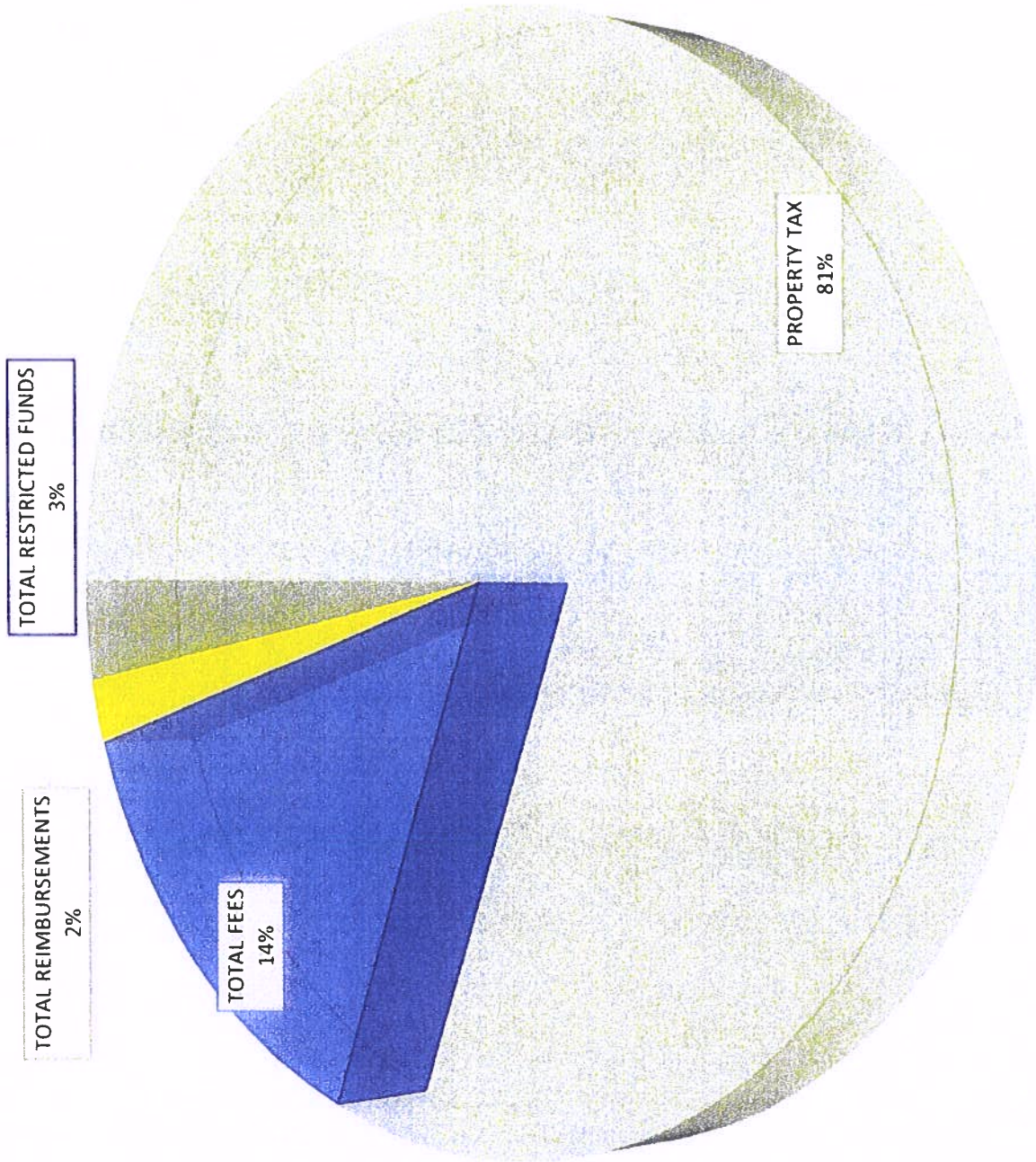


FINAL BUDGET FY 19/20

REVENUE

Funding Source	Final Budget FY 18/19	YTD thru 06/30/2019	Preliminary Budget 19/20	Final Budget 19/20	Variance 18/19 - 19/20	Notes
Property Tax	14,732,530	14,953,001	15,685,723	15,476,356	743,826	3.5% growth
Property Tax RBW Division	275,000	276,551	275,000	285,000	10,000	
Ambulance Fees	1,902,500	1,917,776	1,945,000	1,945,000	42,500	New fee added
Prevention Fees	200,000	237,030	200,000	200,000	-	
Tower Lease Agreements	90,000	102,134	95,000	103,000	13,000	
Other Revenue Sources	35,000	91,860	35,000	50,000	15,000	
Interest	30,000	35,826	30,000	70,000	40,000	
Cost Recovery	70,000	64,913	70,000	70,000	-	
Fairbrook Regional Health District			110,000	181,637	181,637	MISO, ??, social media
Community Facilities District (CFD)	68,966	35,746	70,000	149,079	80,113	All money received but in FY 19/20
Annexation Fees			-	-	-	
TOTAL FEES	2,396,466	2,485,286	2,555,000	2,768,716	372,250	
Strike Team Reimb - OES	121,780	587,046	-	89,000	(32,780)	Lilac
Other Reimbursements	374,162	187,468	150,000	150,000	(224,162)	
GEMT - State Supplement	100,000	77,558	130,000	130,000	30,000	QAF Fee
TOTAL REIMBURSEMENTS	595,942	852,072	280,000	369,000	(226,942)	
TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUE	17,999,938	18,566,910	18,795,723	18,899,072	899,134	
Donations & Grants	628,090	424,179	288,215	288,215	(339,875)	
Mitigation Fees & Interest	250,000	460,824	300,000	300,000	50,000	
Transfer from Reserves			235,000		-	
TOTAL RESTRICTED FUNDS	878,090	885,003	823,215	588,215	(289,875)	
GRAND TOTAL ALL SOURCES	18,878,028	19,451,913	19,618,938	19,487,287	609,259	

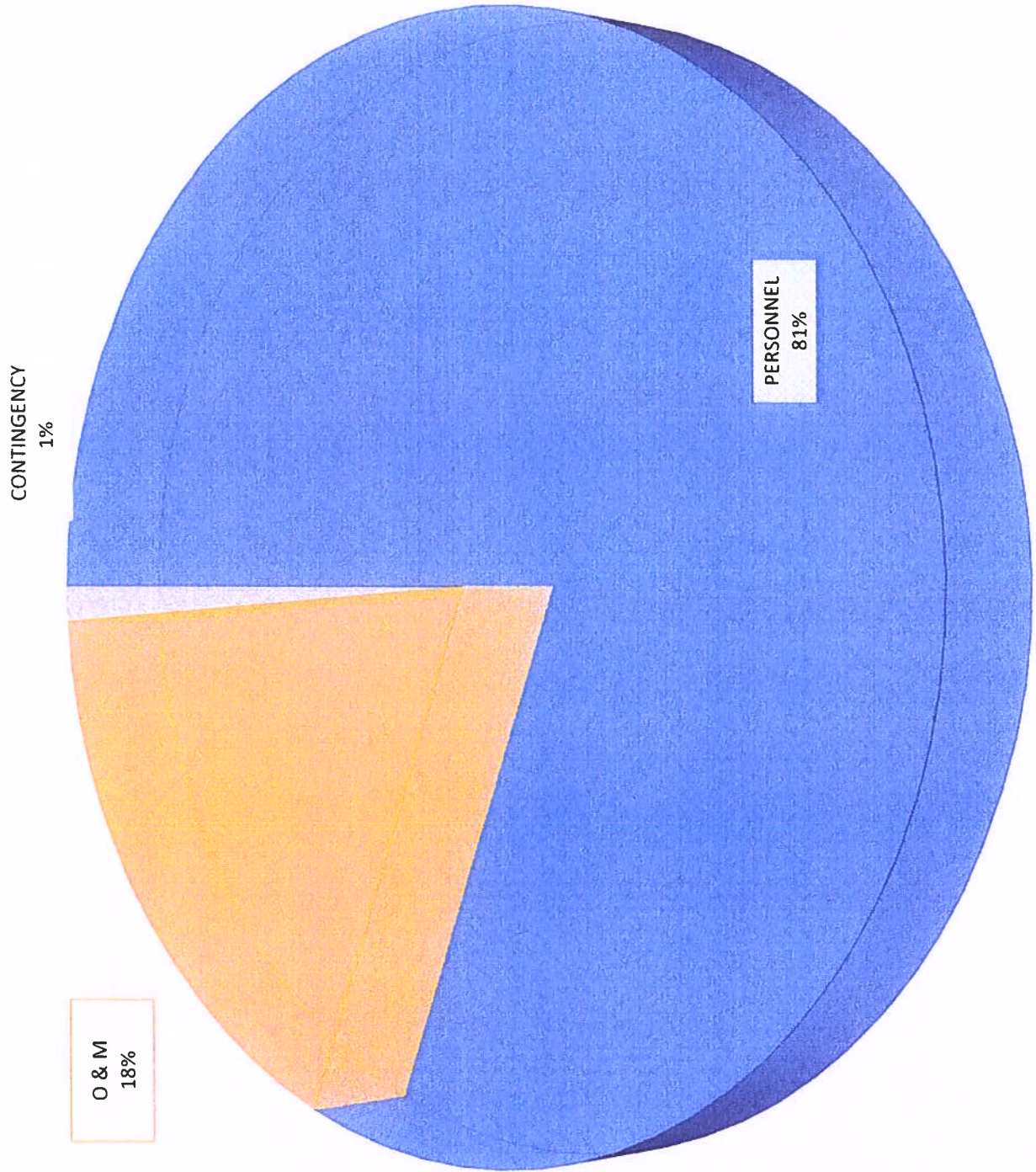
REVENUE SUMMARY



EXPENSE SUMMARY

Account	Description	FY 18/19 Budget	YTD thru 06/30/2019	FY 18/19 Prelim Budget	Final Budget 19/20	Variance 18/19 - 19/20	Notes
District Administration		328,900	272,550	468,900	468,900	140,000	Revenue measure
TOTAL		328900	272550	468900	468900	140000	
Personnel							
	Salaries	7,163,348	6,923,594	7,056,126	7,117,746	(45,601)	
	Overtime	1,298,924	1,561,992	1,245,282	1,225,830	(73,094)	
	Other Pay	1,085,467	972,020	943,238	945,399	(140,069)	
	Benefits	4,290,330	3,885,827	4,826,416	4,852,928	562,598	Increase in PERS
	Workers Comp.	600,000	522,268	500,000	750,000	150,000	
TOTAL		14,438,068	13,865,701	14,571,061	14,891,903	453,834	
Operations							
	102	1,153,120	949,251	1,093,029	1,090,029	(63,091)	
	103	80,432	50,173	83,500	70,400	(10,032)	
	104	326,918	267,315	377,414	358,096	31,178	incr. insurance cost & equip
	105	164,258	190,961	206,382	205,233	40,975	medical suppl & SR physicals
	106	31,000	42,948	62,995	62,995	31,995	PPE for volunteers under SAFER
	107	635,039	671,978	684,621	686,832	51,793	North Comm costs and MDC's
	108	344,260	296,981	301,890	308,890	(35,370)	
	109	102,850	69,299	75,000	75,000	(27,850)	
TOTAL		2,837,877	2,538,906	2,884,831	2,857,475	19,598	
Contingency							
Deposit to Reserves		200,000		310,000	200,000	-	
TOTAL		200,000	-	577,550	350,000	150,000	
TOTAL GENERAL FUND		17,804,845	16,677,157	18,502,342	18,568,278	763,432	

EXPENSE SUMMARY



PERSONNEL

Dept	Account	Line Item	FY18/19 Budget	YTD thru 06/30/2019	FY 19/20 Prelim Budget	Final Budget 19/20	Variance 18/19 - 19/20	Notes
SALARIES								
SAFETY								
	102 5010-01-003	CEO/Fire Chief	185,000	185,000	185,000	185,000	-	
	102 5010-01-004	Deputy Fire Chief	172,530	171,643	172,530	173,393	863	
	104 5010-01-009	Division Chief/Operations	160,493	159,668	160,493	161,295	802	
	109 5010-01-009	Division Chief	80,247	25,063	160,493	161,295	81,049	
	109 5010-01-009	Admin BC	76,020	127,868	-	-	(76,020)	
	104 5010-01-010	Battalion Chiefs	413,055	409,452	413,055	415,120	2,065	
	104 5010-01-011	Captains/Captain Medics	1,616,765	1,669,181	1,631,680	1,639,838	23,073	
	104 5010-01-012	Engineers/Engineer Medics	1,431,343	1,431,987	1,436,101	1,443,282	11,939	
	104 5010-01-013	Firefighters/FF Medics	1,370,565	1,393,912	1,061,121	1,066,427	(304,138)	
	TOTAL SAFETY		5,506,018	5,573,774	5,220,473	5,245,650	(260,367)	
MISC. (Non-Safety)								
	102 5010-01-005	Executive Assistant	97,913	97,770	97,913	103,749	5,836	
	102 5010-01-007	HR/Finance Specialist	165,836	151,776	167,858	177,861	12,025	
	103 5010-01-008	Fire Marshal	112,744	112,234	124,612	125,235	12,491	
	103 5010-01-022	Fire Protection Specialist	112,529	114,062	152,458	153,220	40,691	
	108 5010-01-018	Mechanic III	95,041	94,552	95,041	97,429	2,388	
	102 5010-01-025	Administrative/IT Specialist	76,689	74,887	78,606	85,755	9,066	Cert II
	108 5010-01-029	Mechanic II	75,030	72,824	75,030	76,506	1,476	
	105 5010-01	MSO		-	102,868	103,382	103,382	
	102 5010-01-008	Front/Social		-	30,578	32,862	32,862	
	TOTAL NON-SAFETY		735,782	718,105	924,964	956,000	220,218	
SAFER								
	104 5010-01-015	SAFER II	124,449	100,524	124,449	125,071	622	
	TOTAL SAFER		124,449	100,524	124,449	125,071	622	
SINGLE ROLE								
	106 5010-03	Single Role - EMT	327,600	279,783	353,808	353,808	26,208	
	106 5010-04	Single Role - Medic	315,952	190,727	432,432	432,432	116,480	
	TOTAL SR		643,552	470,510	786,240	786,240	142,688	
PART-TIME								
	103 5010-01-023	PT Fire Protection Special (PT)	33,504	20,357	-	-	(33,504)	
	103 5010-15-000	Admin Assistant (PT)	40,339	24,067	-	-	(40,339)	
	103 5010-24	Fire Svcs Asst/Hydrant Maint	13,920	7,024	-	-	(13,920)	
	104 5010-01-016	Courier	4,784	-	-	4,785	1	
	105 5010-01	MSO	61,000	9,232	-	-	(61,000)	
	TOTAL PART TIME		153,547	60,680	0	4,785	(148,762)	
TOTAL PERSONNEL			7,163,348	6,923,594	7,056,126	7,117,746	(45,601)	

PERSONNEL

Dept	Account	Line Item	FY18/19 Budget	YTD thru 06/30/2019	FY 19/20 Prelim Budget	Final Budget 19/20	Variance 18/19 - 19/20	Notes
OVERTIME								
102	5010-06	Overtime/Admin	51,140	30,408	15,000	15,075	(36,065)	
103	5010-06	Overtime/Admin	3,784	5,174	4,500	4,523	738	
103	5010-08	CERT	-	-	1,250	1,256	1,256	
103	5010-07	Overtime/Fire & Arson	3,245	-	-	-	(3,245)	
104	5010-02	FLSA 56 Hour Adjustment	145,000	77,831	123,696	124,314	(20,686)	
104	5010-03	Overtime Promotional Testing	6,648	1,598	-	2,500	(4,148)	
104	5010-04	Association Leave	10,409	8,410	10,000	10,050	(359)	
104	5010-05	Overtime/Ambulance Callback	5,421	1,947	2,000	2,010	(3,411)	
104	5010-06	Lead Medic	8,182	9,898	9,000	9,045	863	
104	5010-07	Overtime/Other	15,342	31,202	43,000	12,000	(3,342)	
104	5010-09	Overtime/Replacement	700,618	536,485	530,000	532,650	(167,968)	
104	5010-12	Orientation/Mentorship	20,456	-	20,000	20,100	(356)	
104	5010-17	Vacancy	-	108,102	-	-	-	
104	5010-09-001	Admin	25,570	47,582	20,000	32,482	6,912	
104	5010-11	Workers Comp	102,280	85,101	60,000	60,300	(41,980)	
104	5010-10	Overtime/Strike Team	-	443,666	-	-	-	
104	5010-15	Overtime/Fire Callback	6,418	14,804	15,000	15,075	8,657	
104	5125-00	Mapping	-	-	3,120	3,136	3,136	
105	5010-06	Overtime/Admin/Other	4,091	488	1,000	1,005	(3,086)	
105	5010-02	FLSA 53/56 Hour Adjustment	91,936	47,083	112,320	112,320	20,384	
105	5010-03	Overtime/Full Time Coverage	-	28,122	20,000	20,100	20,100	
105	5010-04	Testing	-	3,765	3,300	3,317	3,317	
105	5010-05	SR New Hire	-	-	140,000	130,000	130,000	
105	5010-16	Replacement Reserve SL/AL	35,798	-	64,800	64,800	29,002	
106	5010-13	Drills & Training Volunteers	-	-	5,696	5,000	5,000	
106	5010-14	Overtime/Admin-Explorers	10,696	7,407	7,000	10,000	(696)	
107	5010-06	Communication - Overtime	2,557	3,562	3,100	3,116	559	
108	5010-06	Overtime/Admin	4,327	4,649	1,500	1,508	(2,820)	
109	5010-07	Overtime/Training	45,003	64,708	30,000	30,150	(14,853)	UASI in expenditure last year
TOTAL			1,298,924	1,561,992	1,245,282	1,225,830	(73,094)	

PERSONNEL

Dept	Account	Line Item	FY18/19 Budget	YTD thru 06/30/2019	FY 19/20 Prelim Budget	Final Budget 19/20	Variance 18/19 - 19/20	Notes
OTHER PAY								
102	5030-45	Total Medicare Tax	122,703	129,366	120,370	120,982	(1,721)	
102	5030-08	Total Social Security	9,785	7,073	9,785	7,500	(2,285)	
102	2151	FSA			1,500	1,500	1,500	
102	5010-16	A/I & S/L Reimbursement	688,860	581,528	560,715	563,518	(105,342)	
104	5010-16	Holiday Time Adjustment	226,019	204,399	206,108	207,139	(18,881)	
102	5050-00	Total Uniforms	47,600	28,532	24,000	24,000	(23,600)	
106	5050-00	Reserve Uniforms	10,500	21,121	20,760	20,760	10,260	includes SAFER II volunteers
TOTAL			1,085,467	972,020	943,238	945,399	(140,069)	
BENEFITS								
102	5020-00	Retirement (Misc. - Classic)	79,070	51,068	63,483	63,800	(15,270)	
102	5020-00-001	PEPRA Retirement (Misc.)	21,298	25,403	34,817	34,991	13,693	
102	5020-00-102	Classic UAL (Misc.)	251,717	242,918	350,933	350,933	99,216	
102	5020-00-103	PEPRA UAL (Misc.)	480	463	1,250	1,250	770	
104	5020-00	Retirement (Safety - Classic)	1,122,818	1,060,121	1,236,190	1,242,371	119,553	
104	5020-00-001	PEPRA (Safety - PEPRA)	101,967	58,886	162,620	163,433	61,466	
104	5020-00-003	SAFER II Retirement	22,409	20,145	17,253	17,339	(5,070)	
104	5020-00-102	Classic UAL (Safety)	1,098,642	1,060,241	1,382,438	1,382,438	283,796	
104	5020-00-103	PEPRA UAL Safety	678	655	1,829	1,829	1,151	
106	5020-00	Retirement	46,760	29,510	55,603	55,603	8,843	
102	5030-40	Flexible Plan Insurance	1,534,491	1,276,902	1,460,000	1,476,940	(57,551)	
102	5030-41	Flexible Plan Insurance-Retirees	10,000	59,515	60,000	62,000	52,000	
TOTAL			4,290,330	3,885,827	4,826,416	4,852,928	562,598	
			WORKERS COMPENSATION					
102	5100-42	Worker's Compensation	600,000	522,268	500,000	750,000	150,000	Large one-time claim

DEPARTMENT 101 - BOARD ADMINISTRATION

Dept	Account	Line Item	FY18/19 Budget	YTD thru 06/30/2019	FY 19/20 Prelim Budget	Final Budget 19/20	Variance 18/19 - 19/20	Notes
101	5010-14	Board Members	7,500	6,850	7,500	7,500	-	
101	5043-00	Elections	25,000	10,506	-	-	(25,000)	
101	5150-00	Memberships/Subscriptions	7,900	7,402	7,900	7,900	-	
101	5170-72	Office Supplies	2,000	987	2,000	2,000	-	
101	5180-83	Legal Fees	80,000	60,084	70,000	70,000	(10,000)	
101	5180-84	Negotiations/Labor	-	4,498	-	-	-	
101	5190-00	Advertising/Notices	4,000	941	4,000	4,000	-	
101	5230-30	Employee Recognition	5,000	779	5,000	5,000	-	
101	5230-31	Meetings/Travel	9,000	2,403	9,000	9,000	-	
101	5230-32	Community Relations	60,000	64,529	235,000	235,000	175,000	revenue measure
101	5230-38	Professional Development	2,500	884	2,500	2,500	-	
101	5340-00	Refunds and Interest	115,000	101,987	115,000	115,000	-	
101	5340-01	LAFCO Assessment Fee	11,000	10,699	11,000	11,000	-	
TOTAL			328,900	272,550	468,900	468,900	140,000	

DEPARTMENT 102 - ADMINISTRATION

Dept	Account	Line Item	FY18/19 Budget	YTD thru 06/30/2019	FY 19/20 Prelim Budget	Final Budget 19/20	Variance 18/19 - 19/20	Notes
102	5070-00	Ambulance Billing	110,000	113,975	110,000	115,000	5,000	
102	5100-43	Unemployment Insurance	5,000	551	750	750	(4,250)	
102	5130-66	Structures & Grounds	200,000	203,095	200,000	200,000	-	
102	5140-01	Personnel/JPA Academy	3,000	100	3,000	3,000	-	
102	5145-00	Personnel Recruitment	15,000	2,459	5,000	5,000	(10,000)	
102	5150-00	Memberships/Subscriptions	4,200	5,686	4,500	4,500	300	
102	5160	QAF			87,690	87,690	87,690	Fee then will be reimbursed
102	5170-70	County Admin Costs	203,000	200,301	210,000	210,000	7,000	
102	5170-71	Bank Fees	1,000	454	500	500	(500)	
102	5170-72	Office Supplies	15,000	6,397	7,500	7,500	(7,500)	
102	5170-73	Postage	4,500	5,156	5,000	5,000	500	
102	5170-74	Printing	4,500	1,573	4,500	4,500	-	
102	5180-81	Auditors	16,600	13,000	18,000	18,000	1,400	
102	5180-82	Professional Services	150,000	92,555	75,000	81,000	(69,000)	
102	5180-83	Computer Support	150,000	99,657	140,000	125,000	(25,000)	North comm savings in IT
102	5180-84	Computer Training	7,800	2,700	-	-	(7,800)	
102	5180-85	Computer Hardware/Software	60,000	45,035	30,000	30,000	(30,000)	
102	5200-00	Rents and Leases/Equipment	18,000	9,647	10,000	10,000	(8,000)	
102	5221-01	Office Furniture/Supplies	7,000	3,926	5,000	5,000	(2,000)	
102	5230-19	Trauma Interventions Program	7,300	7,257	7,300	7,300	-	
102	5230-30	Employee Recognition	3,640	1,125	4,000	3,500	(140)	
102	5230-31	Disciplinary Training	7,000	-	6,500	6,500	(500)	
102	5230-37	Physicals/Wellness Program	33,580	21,880	35,000	35,000	1,420	
102	5230-38	Professional Development	23,000	22,516	25,000	25,000	2,000	
102	5230-39	Employee Asst Program	7,000	3,720	7,000	7,000	-	
102	5230-40	Formal Education	-	-	-	-	-	
102	5230-41	Meetings and Misc. Expenses	5,000	5,211	5,000	5,000	-	
102	5230-49	PERS Medical Admin Fees	4,000	3,429	4,000	4,000	-	
102	5230-50	Post-Retirement Admin Fee	4,000	3,511	3,789	3,789	(211)	
102	5260-23	Water	28,000	23,982	28,000	28,000	-	
102	5260-24	Sewer	11,500	9,524	11,500	11,500	-	
102	5260-25	Trash	9,500	10,469	9,500	10,000	500	
102	5260-26	Gas & Electric	35,000	30,358	30,000	31,000	(4,000)	
TOTAL			1,153,120	949,251	1,093,029	1,090,029	(63,091)	

DEPARTMENT 103 - FIRE PREVENTION

Dept	Account	Line Item	FY18/19 Budget	YTD thru 06/30/2019	FY 19/20 Prelim Budget	Final Budget 19/20	Variance 18/19 - 19/20	Notes
103	5120-56	Hydrants	14,500	2,763	14,500	-	(14,500)	
103	5150-00	Memberships/Subscriptions	4,000	4,075	4,100	4,100	100	
103	5230-30	Fire Safety Council	1,900	-	1,900	1,900	-	
103	5230-31	CERT Program	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	-	
103	5230-32	Materials/Public Education	17,000	3,181	22,000	22,000	5,000	includes junior fire setter
103	5230-34	Required Weed Abatement	30,000	32,274	30,000	30,000	-	
103	5230-35	Investigative Supplies	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	
103	5230-36	Arson Investigative Training	1,500	-	1,500	1,500	-	
103	5230-38	Professional Development	5,500	2,244	7,600	3,000	(2,500)	
103	5230-39	Formal Education	3,132	3,736	-	5,000	1,868	
TOTAL			80,432	50,173	83,500	70,400	(10,032)	

DEPARTMENT 104 - EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

Dept	Account	Line Item	FY18/19 Budget	YTD thru 06/30/2019	FY 19/20 Prelim Budget	Final Budget 19/20	Variance 18/19 - 19/20	Notes
104	5080-00	Emerg. Incident Meals/Provisions	1,500	2,221	2,000	2,000	500	
104	5090-21	Kitchen/Janitorial Supplies	21,000	25,781	26,200	26,200	5,200	
104	5100-44	Facility/Vehicle Insurance	131,000	100,859	175,000	166,945	35,945	
104	5120-12	Firefighting Equipment	59,543	50,491	82,764	77,836	18,293	includes SHSGP rope rescue
104	5125-00	Map Maintenance Program	13,500	11,907	13,680	15,280	1,780	
104	5150-00	Memberships/Subscriptions	5,600	2,430	3,200	4,625	(975)	
104	5221-00	Safety Equipment/PPE	83,775	64,261	62,570	58,650	(25,125)	
104	5230-41	Meetings and misc.	-	-	1,000	2,985	2,985	
104	5223-00	Disaster Preparedness	2,000	-	2,000	1,000	(1,000)	
104	5230-38	Professional Development	9,000	9,365	9,000	2,575	(6,425)	
TOTAL			326,918	267,315	377,414	358,096	31,178	

DEPARTMENT 105 - EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

Dept	Account	Line Item	FY18/19 Budget	YTD thru 06/30/2019	FY 19/20 Prelim Budget	Final Budget 19/20	Variance 18/19 - 19/20	Notes
105	5140-00	Medical Supplies/Equipment	117,000	153,784	136,122	136,122	19,122	
105	5150-00	Memberships/Subscriptions	50	100	50	50	-	
105	5180-82	Professional Services	-	6,374	3,000	3,000	3,000	ART/BART
105	5221-00	Personal Protective Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	
105	5221-01	Medical & Pre-Emp Exams	-	-	24,700	24,200	24,200	Single role individuals
105	5230-32	Material	1,500	334	1,500	1,500	-	
105	5230-33	EMS Equipment	2,200	6,188	4,781	4,498	2,298	
105	5230-34	Medical Licensing/Certs	12,600	3,470	9,298	10,432	(2,168)	
105	5230-35	Defib Maint & Maint Agreement	22,868	20,704	20,431	20,431	(2,437)	
105	5230-36	Elec Data Agreement/Mgmt	3,040	-	-	-	(3,040)	
105	5230-38	Professional Development	5,000	7	6,500	5,000	-	
TOTAL			164,258	190,961	206,382	205,233	40,975	

DEPARTMENT 106 - EXPLORER/VOLUNTEER

Dept	Account	Line Item	FY18/19 Budget	YTD thru 06/30/2019	FY 19/20 Prelim Budget	Final Budget 19/20	Variance 18/19 - 19/20	Notes
106	5120-12	Explorer/Materials & Equip	-	1,026	-	-	-	
106	5221	PPE for volunteers	-	-	42,495	42,495	42,495	from SAFER II
106	5180-82	Medical & Pre-Emp Exams	25,000	36,672	14,500	14,500	(10,500)	
106	5221-00	PPE - Single Role	-	-	-	-	-	
106	5230-38	Professional Development	6,000	5,250	6,000	6,000	-	
TOTAL			31,000	42,948	62,995	62,995	31,995	

DEPARTMENT 107 - COMMUNICATIONS

Dept	Account	Line Item	FY18/19 Budget	YTD thru 06/30/2019	FY 19/20 Prelim Budget	Final Budget 19/20	Variance 18/19 - 19/20	Notes
107	5060-26	Pagers	650	105	-	-	(650)	
107	5060-27	Telephone/Cable TV/ IPTele	80,000	88,126	48,800	48,800	(31,200)	
107	5060-29	Verizon Data	1,700	-	33,581	33,581	31,881	combined all data plans
107	5060-30	MDC & AVL Maint Cost	16,500	88,398	36,689	37,400	20,900	includes MDC replacement
107	5120-52	Radios/Parts & Service	25,600	14,870	25,600	25,600	-	
107	5120-54	Alarm Services & Supplies	1,500	1,289	-	1,500	-	
107	5120-56	T-1 Phone Line Maintenance	24,000	18,233	36,000	36,000	12,000	NCJPA requirement
107	5120-69	RCS 800 MHZ Maint Fee	77,500	56,515	72,534	72,534	(4,966)	
107	5150-00	Memberships/Subscriptions	1,884	1,822	1,700	1,700	(184)	
107	5180-00	Dispatch Services	405,205	402,620	429,717	429,717	24,512	PERS \$46,297+\$15721MD
107	5230-31	Meetings & Travel	500	-	-	-	(500)	
107	5230-38	Professional Development	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL			635,039	671,978	684,621	686,832	51,793	

DEPARTMENT 108 - SHOP MAINTENANCE

Dept	Account	Line Item	FY18/19 Budget	YTD thru 06/30/2019	FY 19/20 Prelim Budget	Final Budget 19/20	Variance 18/19 - 19/20	Notes
108	5090-22	Laundry/Linen Supplies	1,700	27	1,000	1,000	(700)	
108	5090-53	Hazmat Disposal & Permits	9,100	9,732	9,100	9,100	-	
108	5120-52	Parts & Accessories	111,320	106,647	111,000	112,000	680	
108	5120-53	Fuel	132,000	149,773	144,000	150,000	18,000	
108	5120-54	Oils & Lubricants	7,210	5,936	7,210	7,210	-	
108	5120-59	Sublet Repairs	24,000	9,192	15,000	15,000	(9,000)	
108	5150-00	Memberships/Subscriptions	80	80	80	80	-	
108	5180-52	Fleet Maint Software	3,300	925	5,000	5,000	1,700	
108	5220-00	Small Tools/Minor Equipment	48,100	9,556	4,500	4,500	(43,600)	equipment replacement
108	5230-38	Professional Development	7,000	5,113	5,000	5,000	(2,000)	
		Formal Education	450	-	-	-	(450)	
TOTAL			344,260	296,981	301,890	308,890	(35,370)	

DEPARTMENT 109 - TRAINING

Dept	Account	Line Item	FY18/19 Budget	YTD thru 06/30/2019	FY 19/20 Prelim Budget	Final Budget 19/20	Variance 18/19 - 19/20	Notes
109	5150-00	Memberships/Subscriptions	500	50	-	-	(500)	
109	5230-20	Training Materials	10,000	7,273	9,000	9,000	(1,000)	
109	5230-38	Professional Development	43,800	38,639	45,000	45,000	1,200	
109	5230-41	Meeting and misc.		-	1,000	1,000	1,000	
109	5230-39	Formal Education	48,550	23,337	20,000	20,000	(28,550)	
TOTAL			102,850	69,299	75,000	75,000	(27,850)	

RESERVE BALANCE

Description	FY 18/19	Notes	Description	FY 19/20	Notes
2017/18 Reserve Balance	7,708,872		2018/19 Reserve Balance	9,469,104	
2018/19 revenue <u>final</u>	19,451,913		2019/20 revenue <u>projected</u>	19,487,287	
2018/19 expense <u>final</u>	(16,677,157)		2019/20 expense <u>projected</u>	(18,568,278)	
Deposit to Reserves	-		Deposit to Reserves	150,000	
Net operations	2,774,756		Net operations	1,069,009	
Net Reserve Balance Projected	10,483,628		Net Reserve Balance Projected	10,538,114	
			Transfer from Reserves		
Total Debt service 2018/19	(1,014,524)		Total Debt service 2019/20	(859,590)	Sta. 5, amb, solar, adm build.
Capital Projects:			Capital Projects:		
Apparatus	(1,464,657)	2 Type 1 eng.	Apparatus	(150,000)	Ambulance
Vehicles			Vehicles	(87,000)	2 - staff veh.
Other Equipment			Other Equipment	(58,000)	Fork lift and engine lifts
Station Improvements			Station Improvements	(1,523,161)	Pay off station 5 Bond
Total Capital Projects	(1,464,657)		Total Capital Projects	(1,818,161)	
New Debt:		Loans	New Debt:		Loans
Proceeds Apparatus	1,464,657		Proceeds Apparatus		
Proceeds modular	-		Proceeds modular		
Total Proceeds	1,464,657		Total Proceeds	-	
Change in Reserves	1,760,232		Change in Reserves	(1,608,741)	
2018/19 Reserve Balance	9,469,104		2019/20 Reserve Balance	7,860,363	

RESERVE BALANCE

Description	FY 18/19	Notes	Description	FY 19/20	Notes
Restricted:			Restricted:		
Mitigation	694,117		Mitigation	494,117	
Committed:			Committed:		
Compensated Absences	2,062,556		Compensated Absences	1,933,977	
Workers Comp	450,000		Workers Comp	450,000	
Capital Improvement Plan	3,595,000		Capital Improvement Plan	2,355,000	
Facilities Acquisition			Facilities Acquisition		
Assigned:			Assigned:		
Operating Reserve (Dry yield)	2,225,000		Operating Reserve (Dry yield)	2,225,000	
Unassigned:			Unassigned:		
General Fund	442,431		General Fund	402,269	
Total	9,469,104		Total	7,860,363	



NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

RESOLUTION NO. 2019-15

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, APPROVING THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL TAX YEAR 2019/2020

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the North County Fire Protection District has heretofore adopted a Preliminary Budget in accordance with the Uniform Accounting Procedures of the Administrative Code of the State of California, and

WHEREAS, said Board has held a Public Hearing and made appropriate deductions, increases and deletions, and

WHEREAS, said Board must adopt a Final Budget pursuant to Section 13906 of the Health and Safety Code, State of California.

NOW THEREFORE, the Board of Directors of the North County Fire Protection District does hereby find, resolve, order and determine as follows:

SECTION 1: The Budget of Fiscal Tax Year 2019/2020 attached hereto, is hereby approved and adopted.

SECTION 2: The sum of **\$15,761,356** is required to be raised for said Budget by property taxes, with a total of **\$19,487,287** from all revenue sources, for the purposes of operation and maintenance of the North County Fire Protection District for the Fiscal Tax Year of 2019/2020. Further, the Board has determined said amount is necessary to provide the same level of fire protection actually provided by FY 1977/78. The Board has also determined that said amount meets the intent and provisions of SB 154, Article 3, Section 162746 (a) (1).

SECTION 3: The Board Secretary is hereby authorized and directed to file a certified copy of this Resolution with the Auditor and Controller of the County of San Diego at 1600 Pacific Highway, San Diego, California 92101.

ADOPTED, SIGNED AND APPROVED by the Board of Directors of the North County Fire Protection District, County of San Diego, State of California, on this **24th day of September, 2019** by the following **Roll Call Vote**:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

RECUSED:

Fred Luevano, Board President



NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

RESOLUTION NO. 2019-15

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
APPROVING THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL TAX YEAR 2019/2020

ATTEST:

I **HEREBY CERTIFY** that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Resolution duly and regularly adopted by the Board of Directors of the North County Fire Protection District thereof held on the **24th day of September, 2019**, and that the same now appears on record in my office.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, I hereunto set my hand and affixed by official seal this **24th day of September, 2019**.

Loren Stephen-Porter, Board Secretary

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**NORTH COUNTY FIRE
PROTECTION DISTRICT
FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU**

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FROM: CHIEF ABBOTT
DATE: SEPTEMBER 24, 2019
SUBJECT: FIRST READING FOR ADOPTION OF CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE 2019 EDITION
AND THE 2018 INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE WITH CERTAIN AMENDMENTS,
ADDITIONS AND DELETIONS (ORDINANCE 2019-01)

ACTION AGENDA

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Board of Directors hold the scheduled public hearing on the first reading for Adoption of California Fire Code 2019 Edition and the 2018 International Fire Code with Certain Amendments, Additions and Deletions (Ordinance 2019-01). The Board will not take action until the after the October 22nd, 2019 hearing.

In addition, as part of the process, Staff recommends setting the second reading/hearing for October 22nd, 2019 at 4:30 pm. The final adoption by the Board will take place at the October 2019 meeting.

BACKGROUND:

On October 25th, 2016, the Fire District last adopted the California Fire Code, 2016 Edition. This Code was based upon the International Fire Code, 2015 Edition. The International Fire Code is developed by a committee made up of building officials, fire service personnel, building industry officials and other interested parties. The normal Fire Code cycle is every three years. The three year cycle is based on when the State of California completes the revision and reprinting of the newer code. Under state law, local jurisdictions adopt and modify the latest edition of the International Fire Code with the California amendments or adopt a local code by a specific date established by the State Building Standards Commission. Failure to adopt a local fire code would automatically put in place the State-adopted Fire Code.

As in years past, the Fire District must meet certain guidelines in order to successfully adopt an ordinance. This introduction satisfies the requirement for a first reading of the Ordinance. We will have a second reading on October 22nd, 2019 with a scheduled public hearing.

DISCUSSION:

On July 1, 2019, the State of California published the 2019 California Fire Code, which was based upon the 2018 International Fire Code. The effective date is January 1, 2020. The State of California amended the 2018 International Fire Code (IFC) to include State amendments. The IFC is developed by a committee made up of building officials,

**California Fire Code and
Ordinance 2019-01 First Reading
Page 2 of 2**

fire service personnel, building industry officials and other interested parties from all over the United States.

The California Fire Code 2019 Edition focuses exclusively on minimum fire-safety standards for new construction and existing conditions within the North County Fire Protection District, as it relates to the mitigation of hazard to life and property from fire, explosion and matters related to the construction and installation of fire systems. This adoption will bring all fire protection districts in San Diego County under one California Fire Code, 2019 Edition, which includes a standard set of amendments. Those amendments must be based upon certain findings, which are provided for reference (Attachment 'A'). Other fire agencies are submitting to their Boards/Councils a similar ordinance to adopt the California Fire Code 2019 with amendments, additions and deletions.

Adoption of a local Fire Code is one of the most important functions of the Board of Directors. The Fire Code sets the minimum fire-safety standards for new construction and existing operations within the jurisdiction. When coupled with specific findings required under California law, the Board of Directors has been able to significantly improve fire safety within our communities.

A countywide Fire Marshal working group, which included building officials, developed the proposed Ordinance for the adoption of the California Fire Code 2019 Edition with amendments. The Ordinance presented does not conflict with the proposed fire or building codes for the County of San Diego or our previous adoption. Our amendments match the County Ordinance (known now as the Consolidated Fire Code) as closely as possible. The amendments proposed to you in our adoptive Ordinance, reflect the conditions we believe are of particular interest to our Fire District. A summary of those amendments is provided in Attachment 'B.'

FISCAL IMPACT:

None at this time.

SUMMARY:

This is the first reading of Ordinance 2019-01. The second reading and request for adoption will be at the October 22nd, 2019 Board meeting.

APPENDIX A

California Health and Safety Code Section 17958 Findings

FOR REVISION OF THE NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT AMENDMENTS TO THE 2019 CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE OF THE CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS TITLE 24, PART 9

As required by Health and Safety Code section 17958 the North County Fire Protection District does herewith make express findings that amendments to the 2019 California Fire Code are necessary for the protection of the public health, safety, and welfare due certain climatic, topographic, or geological features existing in the County of San Diego.

The following matrix lists the North County Fire Protection District amendments and the corresponding express findings. Minor editorial changes or typographical corrections to the Fire Code are not shown in these findings. The full texts of the proposed North County Fire Protection District amendments are shown in North County Fire Protection District Fire Code.

Findings for the Fire Code

Finding 1

The North County Fire Protection District herewith make findings that flood conditions carry the potential for overcoming the ability of the fire department to aid or assist in fire control, evacuations, rescues and the emergency task demands inherent in such situations. The potential for flooding conditions results in limiting fire department emergency vehicular traffic, with resulting overtaxing fire department personnel, may further cause a substantial or total lack of protection against fire for the buildings and structures located within the jurisdiction.

Finding 2

The North County Fire Protection District is situated near three major faults, each capable of generating earthquakes of significant magnitude. These are the Rose Canyon Fault, the Elsinore Fault, and the Agua Caliente Fault. These faults are subject to becoming active at any time; the North County Fire Protection District is particularly vulnerable to devastation should such an earthquake occur.

The potential effects of earthquake activity include isolating certain areas of North County Fire Protection District from the surrounding area and restricting or eliminating internal circulation due to the potential for collapsing of highway overpasses and underpasses, along with

other bridges in the area, or an earth slide, and the potential for vertical movement rendering surface travel unduly burdensome or impossible.

Finding 3

The North County Fire Protection District is bisected by San Diego County of San Diego Interstate I-15 . This highway is heavily traveled by transportation vehicles carrying known toxic, flammable, explosive and hazardous materials. The potential for release or threatened release of a hazardous material along this route and others within the district is likely given the volume transported daily. Incidents of this nature will normally require all available emergency response personnel to prevent injury and loss of life and to prevent, as far as practicable, property loss. Emergency personnel responding to such aforementioned incidents may be unduly impeded and delayed in accomplishing an emergency response as a result of this situation. With the potential result of undue and unnecessary risk to the protection of life and public safety and, in particular, endangering residents and occupants in buildings or structures without the protection of automatic fire sprinklers.

Finding 4

Much of the rural area of the North County Fire Protection District is a mountainous topography and lacks the infrastructure needed for water supply (fire flow) and experiences water shortages from time to time. Those conditions have severely adverse effect on water availability for firefighting. Fires starting in sprinklered buildings are typically controlled by one or two sprinkler heads, flowing as little as 13 gallons per minute.

Hose streams used by engine companies on well- established structure fires operate at about 250 gallons per minute each, and the estimated water need for a typical residential fire is 1,250 to 1,500 gallons per minute, according to the Insurance Service Office and the 2019 California Fire Code.

Under circumstances such as, lack of water infrastructure, earthquakes, multiple fires and wildland fires within a community, the limited water demands needs of residential fire sprinklers would control and extinguish many fires before they spread from building to wildland. In such a disaster, water demands needed for conflagration firefighting probably would not be available.

Finding 5

The topography of the North County Fire Protection District presents problems in delivery of emergency services, including fire protection. Hilly terrain has narrow, winding roads with

very little circulation, preventing rapid access and orderly evacuation. Much of these hills are covered with highly combustible natural vegetation. In addition to access and evacuation problems, the terrain makes delivery of water extremely difficult. Some hill areas are served by water pump systems subject to failure in fire, high winds, earthquake and other power failure situations. This would only allow domestic gravity feed water from tanks and not enough water for fire fighting.

Finding 6

Due to the mountainous topography in much of the rural area of the North County Fire Protection District, roadway condition, gates, angle of approach or departure, steeply sloping roadways and grades are common. It is very important that roadways be named and identified in order to facilitate emergency response

Finding 7

Due to the mountainous topography in much of the rural area of the North County Fire Protection District, steep, narrow and winding roads and areas of heavy brush are common. These features make it difficult for emergency response personnel to easily and quickly find the location of the site that requires assistance. It is therefore essential that street numbers and signs be easily readable to ensure the quickest response times for a given location.

Finding 8

Due to access and mountainous topography in much of the North County Fire Protection District, difficult roadway conditions, gates, angle of approach or departure, steeply sloping roadways and grades are common. In addition, combining potentially severe rainstorms and ground water retention of many areas of the District where there is expansive soil. This produces a condition wherein the moisture content of the soil is sufficient that roadways become damaged due to soil expansion and shrinkage. All weather, paved surfaces capable of supporting the imposed loads of fire apparatus are necessary to ensure access of emergency response personnel. These roadways, gates, approach angles, steep slopes and grades can also make it difficult for fire apparatus and other emergency vehicles to access a site. It is therefore essential that these roadway accesses be provided with proper all weather, paved surfaces, angle of approach, grades and gate access.

Finding 9

Due to the mountainous topography served by most of the North County Fire Protection District, conditions exist such as poor water supply, poor access roads, steep grades and steep canyon slopes. In addition, the distances emergency response personnel must travel can be very large and the response times can be long. Numerous studies of the growth of a fire in relation to time have proven that at ten minutes the fire is expected to have burned beyond control and any

occupants remaining in the burning building would not be expected to survive. A ten-minute response time more realistically represents the time beyond which serious injury or death is expected to occur. It is therefore found that the North County Fire Protection District response time at which mitigation would be required, is 10 minutes. Such mitigation would be in the form of fire sprinklers or increased fire flow. In addition, with fire sprinklers and smoke detectors together have reduced the number of fatalities in homes by 59%

Finding 10

Areas in the North County Fire Protection District can have special fire prevention needs not fully covered by the provisions of the Fire Code itself. This is due to the unique topographic features demographics, infrastructure, and local economics of the Fire District.

Finding 11

The topography of the North County Fire Protection District presents problems in delivery of emergency services, including fire protection. Hilly terrain has narrow, winding roads with little circulation, preventing rapid access and orderly evacuation. Much of these hills are covered with highly non-fire resistive natural vegetation. In addition to access and evacuation problems, the terrain makes delivery of water extremely difficult. Some hill areas are served by water tank and pump systems are subject to failure in fire, high winds, earthquake and other power failure situations.

The aforementioned problems are set forth in the 2019 California Building Code and amendments.

Finding 12

The seasonal climatic conditions during the late summer and fall create numerous serious difficulties regarding the control of and protection against fires in the North County Fire Protection District. The hot, dry weather typical of this area in summer and fall, coupled with Santa Anna winds and low humidity frequently results in wildfires that threaten or could threaten the North County Fire Protection District.

Although some code requirements, such as fire-resistive roof classification, have a direct bearing on building survival in a wildland fire situation, others, such as residential fire sprinklers, may also have a positive effect. In dry climate on low humidity days, many materials are much more easily ignited. More fires are likely to occur and any fire, once started, can expand extremely rapidly. Residential fire sprinklers can arrest a fire starting within a structure before the fire is able to spread to adjacent brush and structures.

A seasonal wind also have the potential for interfering with emergency vehicle access, delaying or making impossible fire responses, because of toppling of extensive plantings of dense

chaparral, eucalyptus and confers trees. The trees are subject to uprooting in strong winds due to relatively small root bases compared to the tree itself. The aforementioned problems support the imposition of fire-protection requirements greater than those set forth in the Building Code or Fire Code.

Additional Findings for Chapter 49

REQUIREMENTS FOR WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE FIRE AREAS

As required by Health and Safety Code section 17958 the North County Fire Board of Directors does herewith make express findings that amendments to the California Building Standards Code are necessary for the protection of the public health, safety and welfare due certain climatic, topographic or geological features existing in the County of San Diego of San Diego.

DEFINITIONS:

CLIMATE. The average course or condition of the weather at a particular place over a period of many years, as exhibited in absolute extremes, means and frequencies of given departures from these means (i.e., of temperature, wind velocity, precipitation and other weather elements).

TOPOGRAPHY. The configuration of landmass surface, including its relief (elevation) and the position of its natural and man-made features that affect the ability to cross or transit a terrain.

GEOGRAPHY. .A science that deals with the earth and its life, especially the description of land, sea, air, and the distribution of plant and animal life including man and his industries with reference to the mutual relations of these diverse elements. Webster's Third New California Dictionary

CLIMATIC CONSIDERATIONS:

There are two types of climates: macro and micro. A macro climate affects an entire region and gives the area a general environmental context. A micro climate is a specific variation that could be related to the other two factors, topography and geography. A micro climate may cover a relatively small area or be able to encompass an entire community, as opposed to another community in the same County of San Diego.

Climatic consideration should be given to the extremes, means, and anomalies of the following weather elements:

1. Temperatures.
2. Relative humidifies.
3. Precipitation and flooding conditions.
4. Wind speed and duration of periods of high velocity.

5. Wind direction.
6. Fog and other atmospheric conditions.

TOPOGRAPHIC CONSIDERATIONS:

Topographic considerations should be given to the presence of the following topographical elements:

1. Elevation and ranges of elevation.
2. Location of ridges, drainages and escarpments.
3. Percent of grade (slope).
4. Location of roads, bridges and railroads.
5. Other topographical features, such as aspect exposure.

This information becomes an important part of creating an analysis of urban-wildland areas because topography and slope are key elements (along with fuel type) that create the need for specific ignition-resistance requirements in this code

GEOGRAPHIC CONSIDERATIONS:

Geography should be evaluated to determine the relationship between man-made improvements (creating an exposure) and factors such as the following:

1. Fuel types, concentration in a mosaic and distribution of fuel types.
2. Earthquake fault zones.
3. Hazardous material routes.
4. Artificial boundaries created by jurisdictional boundaries.
5. Vulnerability of infrastructure to damage by climate and topographical concerns.

APPENDIX B

Key Changes to the County Code Adoption and Local Ordinances

- Made modifications to model code language and amendments to the County code.
- Addressed residential accessory structures and how to best protect them with automatic sprinkler systems. Existing code spelled out buildings or structures less than 500 square feet are exempt. But nothing addressed group U occupancies (utility or miscellaneous) greater than 500 square feet. Added new section to specifically address this.
- Added few new definitions: enclosure, sky lanterns, hardscape
- Adopted existing model code language on fire apparatus access roads and made modifications to driveways and allowances taking considerations of all exemptions. Cleaned up the language to be in line with model code format. Standardized our residential turn arounds and commercial turn arounds. Now found in the annex of the code being consistent with all FAHJs.
- Addressed outdoor burning and warming fires. All shall now have a ½" screen to cover.
- Brought all language and defined terms to current adopted terms from NFPA standards or CFC CBC. There was old terminology from 2010 CFC.
- Firewood now has better defined term and how much a parcel may retain on site. Overage may require a permit to be issued from the AHJ.
- Dead end roads: Cited how the influence of Title 14 CCR is a factor in new development and showed this is the code and ordinance by references.
- To combat the concerns of road surfaces on new developments and the requirements for pervious road conditions, allowing an engineer to certify that the class 2 road base with design standards of 6" class 2 base will handle imposed loads and meet requirements. Lessens the amount of pervious conditions for stormwater.
- Increased Commercial height of addresses from 6" to 8" and being 1" thick.
- Addressed the materials used in private water storage tanks being listed and approved for use in fire protection. Current standards allow non-rated or listed materials to be installed.
- Added hardscape to terms. Creating a non-combustible perimeter surrounding the exterior wall surface of the building to act as pathway for firefighters to access buildings. We have Class A roofs, one-hour exterior wall surfaces but then were allowing combustible materials to be immediately next to wall. Removed this and are requiring 5' of hardscape or limited combustible plantings from exterior wall outward to be zone 1 Non-Combustible. Zone 2 will start the fuel modification of the first 50' and Zone 3 balance of 50' to close the required 100' of fuel modifications.
- Added additional paragraph to address 100' defensible space zones surrounding buildings. Addresses when side yards are closer than 100' and how the clearance zone extends over the property line and adjacent parcel is required to maintain clearance to achieve the required defensible space.
- Chapter 80 amendments – granting permission if AHJ chooses to interconnect the waterflow device of the residential automatic sprinkler system to the interior smoke alarm system.

2020

North County Fire Protection District Ordinance



Stephen J. Abbott, Fire Chief/CEO
North County Fire Protection District
1/1/2020

ORDINANCE NO. 2019-01

**AN ORDINANCE OF
THE NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
WHICH ADOPTS THE 2019 CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE
AND THE 2018 INTERNATIONAL FIRE CODE WITH
CERTAIN AMENDMENTS, ADDITIONS AND DELETIONS**

WHEREAS, Health & Safety Code Section 17958 mandates that the North County Fire Protection District shall adopt Ordinances or regulations imposing the same requirements as are contained in the regulations adopted by the State pursuant to Health & Safety Code Section 17922; and

WHEREAS, the State of California is mandated by Health & Safety Code Section 17922 to impose the same requirements as are contained in the 2019 California Fire Code based on the 2018 International Fire Code published by the International Code Council, hereinafter referred to collectively as the Fire Code; and

WHEREAS, the State of California is mandated by Health & Safety Code Section 17922 to impose the same requirements as are contained in the 2019 California Fire Code based on the 2018 International Fire Code, together with the North County Fire Protection District amendments, shall be the North County Fire Protection District Fire Code for the purpose of prescribing regulations in the unincorporated territory of the County of San Diego and the boundaries of the North County Fire Protection District; and

WHEREAS, code amendments adopted by the State of California shall take precedence over the 2018 International Fire Code language. The 2018 International Fire Code language shall be used for those code Sections not adopted by the State; and

WHEREAS, local amendments adopted by the North County Fire Protection District shall take precedence over both the 2018 International Fire Code and 2019 California Fire Code provisions; and

WHEREAS, Health & Safety Code Section 17958.5 permits the North County Fire Protection District to make such changes or modifications to the Codes as are reasonably necessary because of local conditions; and

WHEREAS, Health & Safety Code Section 17958.7 requires that the North County Fire Protection District before making any changes or modifications pursuant to Section 17958.5 make express findings that such changes or modifications are needed due to local climatic, geological, or topographical conditions; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the North County Fire Protection District does herewith find that the District has certain climatic, geological, and topographical features that can have a deleterious effect on emergency services such as fire protection and emergency medical services; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the North County Fire Protection District finds that the modifications and changes to the 2018 International Fire Code and 2019 California Fire Code are reasonably necessary because of the following local climatic, geological, and topographical conditions as identified in Attachment A; and

WHEREAS, certain amendments to the 2019 California Fire Code and the 2018 International Fire Code serve to mitigate to the extent possible said deleterious effects; and

WHEREAS, Sections 50022.1 through 50022.10, inclusive, of the Government Code and Section 13869 of the Health & Safety Code, provide authority for the adoption by reference of codes, or portion of such codes.

NOW THEREFORE, the Board of Directors of the North County Fire Protection District does ordain as follows:

SECTION 1.

That Ordinance No. 2016-02, to the extent that the latter is or was effective, of the North County Fire Protection District and all other ordinance or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 2.

That the Board of Directors of the North County Fire Protection District adopts as the Fire Code for the North County Fire Protection District the following: the 2019 California Fire Code, including the appendices B, C, H, I & K of the 2018 International Fire Code (IFC) and the National Fire Protection Association Standards 13, 13-R & 13-D as referenced in Chapter 80 of CFC, together with the District's amendments in this Ordinance. This Fire Code is adopted for the protection of the public health and safety. It includes definitions, provisions for the safeguarding of life and property from fire and explosion hazards arising from the storage, handling and use of hazardous substances, materials and devices, and from conditions hazardous to life or property in the occupancy of buildings, requirements for permits and inspection for installing or altering systems, regulations for the erection, construction, enlargement, alteration, repair, moving, removal, conversion, demolition, equipment use and maintenance of buildings and structures, including the installation, alteration or repair of new and existing fire protection systems and their inspection and provides penalties for violation of this

code. Each and all of the regulations, provisions, penalties, conditions and terms of the North County Fire Protection District Fire Code on file in the office of the North County Fire Protection District, are hereby referred to, adopted and made a part hereof, as if fully set out in this ordinance, with the additions, insertions, deletions and changes, if any, prescribed in Section 3 of this Ordinance.

SECTION 3.

That the following Sections and chapters of the 2019 California Fire Code are hereby revised:

SEC. 101.5 VALIDITY.

Section 101.5 of the California Fire Code is *revised* to read:

Sec. 101.5 Validity. *The Board of Supervisors declares that should any section, paragraph, sentence or word of this chapter be declared invalid for any reason it is the intent of this Board that it would have passed all other portions of this chapter independently of any portion that may be declared invalid.*

SEC. 102.13. REPEAL OF CONFLICTING ORDINANCES, RESOLUTIONS OR MOTIONS.

Section 102.13 is added to the California Fire Code to read:

Sec. 102.13 Repeal of conflicting ordinances, resolutions or motions. All former ordinances, resolutions or motions or parts thereof, conflicting or inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter are repealed.

SEC. 104.8 MODIFICATIONS.

Section 104.8 of the California Fire Code is *revised* to read:

Sec. 104.8 Modifications. Whenever there are practical difficulties involved in carrying out the provisions of this code, the fire code official shall have the authority to grant modifications for individual cases, provided the fire code official shall first find that special individual reason makes the strict letter of this code impracticable and the modification is in compliance with the intent and purpose of this code and that such modification does not lessen health, life and fire safety requirements. *The applicant's request for a modification shall state the specific sections(s) for which a modification is requested, material facts supporting the contention of the applicant, the details of the modification or mitigating measure proposed and, if applicable, a map showing the proposed location and citing of the modification or mitigation measure.* The details of action granting modifications shall be recorded and entered in the files of the department of fire prevention.

SEC. 104.12. COST RECOVERY.

Section 104.12 is added to the California Fire Code to read:

Sec. 104.12 Cost recovery. The purpose of this section is to establish authority to obtain reimbursement from responsible individuals for the expenses of any emergency response and/or enforcement action by the fire department to protect the public from criminal or negligible activities, and from fire or hazardous substances.

Sec. 104.12.1 Reimbursement Required. In accordance with the Health and Safety Code Section 13000 et seq., an individual who acts negligently or in violation of the law and thereby requires the jurisdiction to provide an emergency response to a danger posed by a fire or hazardous substance shall be liable for reimbursement to the agency for the costs incurred. In accordance with Government Code Sections 53150 through 53158, any individual who is under the influence of an alcoholic beverage or any drug or the combined influence of an alcoholic beverage or any drug, and whose negligent operation of a motor vehicle, boat or vessel or civil aircraft caused by that influence proximately causes any incident and thereby requires the agency to provide an emergency response shall reimburse the agency for the cost incurred.

SEC. 105.3.9. EXPENSE RECOVERY.

Section 105.3.9 is added to the California Fire Code to read:

Sec. 105.3.9 Expense Recovery. The fire code official may impose a fee for recovery of expenses incurred to enforce the fire prevention provisions of this code.

SEC. 105.6.6.52. CHRISTMAS TREE LOTS.

Section 105.6.6.52 is added to the California Fire Code to read:

Sec. 105.6.6.52 Christmas tree lots. An operational permit is required to operate a Christmas tree lot, with or without flame proofing services.

SEC. 105.6.20.1. GREENWASTE RECYCLING, MULCHING, COMPOSTING OPERATIONS AND STORAGE.

Section 105.6.20.1 is added to the California Fire Code to read:

Sec. 105.6.20.1 Greenwaste recycling, mulching, composting operations and storage. An operational permit is required for greenwaste recycling, mulching, composting operations and storage.

SEC. 105.8. NEW MATERIALS, PROCESSES OR OCCUPANCIES WHICH REQUIRE PERMITS.

Section 105.8 is added to the California Fire Code to read:

Sec. 105.8 New materials, processes or occupancies which require permits.

The fire code official may determine, after allowing affected persons an opportunity to be heard, that a material, process or occupancy, not listed in this code shall require a permit, in addition to those now enumerated in this code. In that case, the fire code official shall prepare a list of any additional material, process or occupancy that shall require a permit and post the list in a conspicuous place in the offices of the fire authority having jurisdiction. Any interested person may obtain a copy of the list.

SEC. 109. APPEALS.

Section 109 of the California Fire Code is *revised* to read:

Sec. 109.1 Regional Fire Appeals Board established. In order to hear and decide appeals of orders, decisions or determinations made by the fire code official relative to the application and interpretation of this code, *including the granting or denial of modifications*, there shall be and is hereby created a *Regional Fire Appeals Board (Appeals Board)*. *The Appeals Board shall adopt rules of procedure for conducting its business and shall render all decisions and findings in writing to the appellant with a duplicate copy to the fire code official. A copy shall also be sent to the Building Official or other decision maker for the project, whichever is appropriate.*

Sec. 109.2 Limitations on authority. An application for appeal shall be based on a claim that the intent of this code or the rules legally adopted hereunder have been incorrectly interpreted, the provisions of this code do not fully apply, or an equivalent method of protection or safety is proposed. *The Appeals Board shall not have authority to waive requirements of this code.*

Sec. 109.3 Qualifications. *The Appeals Board shall consist of members who are qualified by experience and training to pass on matters pertaining to hazards of fire, explosions, hazardous conditions or fire protection systems and are not employees of the jurisdiction.*

Sec. 109.4 Appeals procedures. *This section establishes appeal procedures of an order, decision or determination (collectively, "determination") made by the fire code official, including the granting or denial of appeals.*

Sec. 109.4.1 Appeals of determinations regarding building permits. The County, fire agency or project applicant may appeal a determination made by the fire code official related to a project for which a building permit is required by filing an appeal in writing with the Appeals Board within 30 days of the fire code official's final determination. The Appeals Board shall make factual findings and issue a written recommendation to the County Building Official on whether the fire code official's determination should be upheld, overruled or modified. The Building Official may not waive the requirements of this code, except as authorized by the code and is subject to the same requirements and restrictions in the code that applied to the fire code official. A copy of the recommendation shall be provided to the applicant. The County Building Official shall act on the Appeals Board's recommendation and issue a written decision to the parties within 15 days of receipt of the Appeals Board's recommendation. The Building Official's decision shall be final.

Sec. 109.4.2 Appeals of determinations regarding discretionary permits. The County, the fire agency or the project applicant may seek review of the fire code official's determination by the Appeals Board by filing a request for review with the Appeals Board within 30 days of the fire code official's determination. When reviewing a fire code official's determination pursuant to this subsection, the Appeals Board shall act in an advisory capacity. The Appeals Board shall review the fire code official's determination and make a recommendation to uphold, overrule or modify the fire code official's determination. The Appeals Board shall render its recommendation to the County decision maker or decision-making body for consideration with the application for the discretionary permit.

Sec. 109.4.3 Appeals of determinations for matters other than building permits or discretionary permits.

- (a) **Areas outside a fire protection district.** Any affected party may appeal a determination made by the fire code official regarding a matter for which a building permit or discretionary permit is not required by filing an appeal in writing with the Appeals Board within 30 days of the fire code official's final determination. The Appeals Board shall review the fire code official's determination and make a recommendation to uphold, overrule or modify the fire code official's determination. The Appeals Board's determination shall be final.
- (b) **Areas inside a fire protection district.** Any affected party may appeal a determination made by the fire code official regarding a matter for which a building permit or discretionary permit is not required by filing an appeal in writing with the fire protection district's Board of Directors within 30 days of the fire code official's final determination. The Board of Directors shall review the fire code official's determination and make a recommendation to

uphold, overrule or modify the fire code official's determination. The Board of Director's determination shall be final.

Sec. 109.5 Regional Fire Appeals Board.

- (a) *The Appeals Board members shall consist of the following:*
- *Two representatives from the San Diego County Fire Districts Association.*
 - *Two chief officers from CAL FIRE.*
 - *One fire marshal from the unincorporated area of the County.*
- (b) *The Appeals Board shall not include a representative from the agency whose fire code official made the determination that is being appealed. An alternate for the regular member(s) of the Appeals Board shall be designated to serve in this situation.*
- (c) *Three members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and three affirmative votes shall be necessary to render a recommendation.*
- (d) *If the Appeals Board recommends a modification to this code for an individual case, a copy of the recommendation and findings along with a map showing the proposed modification and mitigating measures shall be forwarded to the Unit Chief of CAL FIRE, San Diego/Imperial Unit.*

SEC. 110.4 VIOLATIONS, PENALTIES AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMPLIANCE.

Section 110.4 of the California Fire Code is *revised* to read:

Sec. 110.4 Violations, penalties and responsibility for compliance. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this code or standards hereby adopted or fail to comply therewith, or who shall violate or fail to comply with any order made there under, or who shall build in violation of any detailed statement or specification or plans submitted and approved there under, or any certificate or permit issued there under, and from which no appeal has been taken, or who shall fail to comply with such an order as affirmed or modified by the attorney for the North County Fire Protection District, or by a court of competent jurisdiction within the time fixed herein, shall severally for each and every violation and noncompliance respectively, be guilty of an infraction or misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding \$1,000.00 or by imprisonment in County Jail not exceeding six (6) months, or both. The imposition of one penalty of any violation shall not excuse the violation or permit it to continue; and all such persons shall be required to correct or remedy such violations or defects within a reasonable time; and when not otherwise specified, each day that prohibited conditions are maintained shall constitute a separate offense.

The application of the above penalty shall not be held to prevent the enforced removal of prohibited conditions.

SEC. 112.4 FAILURE TO COMPLY.

Section 112.4 of the California Fire Code is revised to read:

Sec. 112.4 Failure to comply. Any person who shall continue any work, having been served with a stop work order, except such work as that the person is directed to perform to remove a violation or unsafe condition, shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$250.00 or more than \$1,000.00.

SEC. 202. DEFINITIONS.

Section 202 of the California Fire Code is *revised* by adding or modifying the following definitions:

ACCESSORY DWELLING UNIT. Defined as an attached or a detached residential dwelling unit which provides complete independent living facilities for one or more persons. It shall include permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation on the same parcel as the single-family dwelling is situated. An accessory dwelling unit also includes the following:

- (A) An efficiency unit, as defined in Section 17958.1 of the Health and Safety Code.
- (B) A manufactured home, as defined in Section 18007 of the Health and Safety Code.

AERATED STATIC PILE. A composting process that uses an air distribution system to blow or draw air through the pile. Little or no pile agitation or turning is performed.

BLASTER. *A person who has been approved by the Sheriff to conduct blasting operations and who has been placed on the list of approved blasters. The listing shall be valid for one year unless revoked by the Sheriff.*

BLASTING AGENT. *A material or mixture consisting of a fuel and oxidizer intended for blasting. The finished product as mixed and packaged for use or shipment shall not be detonated by means of a No. 8 test blasting cap when unconfined.*

BLASTING OPERATION. The uses of an explosive device or explosive material to destroy, modify, obliterate or remove any obstruction of any kind.

BLASTING PERMIT. A permit issued by the Issuing Officer pursuant to section 105.6.15. The permit shall apply to a specific site and shall be valid for a period not to exceed one year.

BLAST SITE. *The geographically defined area, as shown on a project map or plot plan, where a blaster is authorized by a blasting permit issued under this section to conduct a blasting operation.*

CHIPPING AND GRINDING. An activity that mechanically reduces the size of organic matter.

COMPOSTING OPERATION. An operation that is conducted for the purpose of producing compost. The operation shall be by one or more of the following processes used to produce a compost product: static pile, windrow pile or aerated static pile.

DEAD-END ROAD. A road that has only one point of vehicular ingress/egress, including cul-de-sacs and looped roads.

DISTANCE MEASUREMENT. All specified or referenced distances are measured along the ground, unless otherwise stated.

DWELLING UNIT. Any building or portion thereof which contains living facilities, including provisions for sleeping, eating, cooking and/or sanitation for not more than one family.

ENCLOSED. Closed in or fenced off.

EXPLOSIVES PERMIT. A permit to possess or use explosives, issued by the Issuing Officer, pursuant to California Health and Safety Code sections 12000 et seq. and Chapter 56 of this code. An explosives permit shall be valid for a period not to exceed one year, as provided in the permit conditions.

FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROAD. A road that provides fire apparatus access from a fire station to a facility, building or portion thereof. This is a general term *that includes, but is not limited to* a fire lane, public street, private street, driveway, parking lot lane and access roadway.

FIRE AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION (FAHJ). The designated entity providing enforcement of fire regulations as they relate to planning, construction and development. The FAHJ may also provide fire suppression and other emergency services.

FIRE CHIEF. *The fire chief is one of the following:*

- (a) *The person appointed by the Board of Supervisors to serve as fire chief in the unincorporated areas not within a fire protection district.*
- (b) *The chief officer of a fire protection district.*
- (c) *The Fire Warden or her or his delegated representative when enforcing section 5608.1 of this Chapter.*

FIRE CODE OFFICIAL. *The Fire Warden or her or his delegated representative, the fire chief or a duly authorized representative, or other person as may be designated by law, appointment or delegation and charged with the administration and enforcement of this Chapter.*

FIRE DEPARTMENT. Any regularly organized fire department, fire protection district, fire company, or legally formed volunteer fire department registered with the County of San Diego regularly charged with the responsibility of providing fire protection to a jurisdiction.

FIRE HAZARD. Any condition or conduct which:(a) increases or may increase the threat of fire to a greater degree than customarily recognized as normal by persons in the public service regularly engaged in preventing, suppressing or extinguishing fire or (b) may obstruct, delay, hinder or interfere with the operations of the fire department or the egress of occupants in the event of fire.

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT. Any fire protection district created under State law and any water district providing fire protection services.

FUEL MODIFICATION ZONE. A strip of land where combustible vegetation has been thinned or modified or both and partially or totally replaced with approved fire-resistant and/or irrigated plants to provide an acceptable level of risk from vegetation fires. Fuel modification reduces the radiant and convective heat on a structure and provides valuable defensible space for firefighters to make an effective stand against an approaching fire front.

GREENWASTE. Organic material that includes, but is not limited to, yard trimmings, plant waste, manure, untreated wood wastes, paper products and natural fiber products.

HARDSCAPE. Concrete, gravel, pavers or other non-combustible material.

HAZARDOUS FIRE AREA. Any geographic area mapped by the State or designated by a local jurisdiction as a moderate, high or very high fire hazard area or which the FAHJ has determined is a hazardous fire area, because the type and condition of vegetation, topography, weather and structure density increase the probability that the area will be susceptible to a wildfire.

HOGGED MATERIALS. Mill waste consisting mainly of hogged bark but may include a mixture of bark, chips, dust or other by-product from trees and vegetation.

INSPECTOR. For the purposes of sections 5601.2, an inspector is a person on the Issuing Officer’s approved list of inspectors authorized to conduct inspections, before and after a blast. To be on the Issuing Officer’s approved list, an inspector shall have a blasting license issued by Cal/OSHA.

MAJOR BLASTING. A blasting operation that does not meet the criteria for minor blasting.

MID-RISE BUILDING. A building four stories or more high, but not exceeding 75 feet in height and not defined as a high-rise building by section 202 of the California Building Code. Measurements shall be made from the underside of the roof or floor above the topmost space that may be occupied to the lowest fire apparatus access road level.

MINOR BLASTING. A blasting operation that meets all of the following criteria: quantity of rock to be blasted does not exceed 100 cubic yards per shot, bore hole diameter does not exceed 2 inches, hole depth does not exceed 12 feet, maximum charge weight does not exceed 8 pounds of explosives per delay and the initiation of each charge will be separated by at least 8 milliseconds. The maximum charge weight shall not exceed the Scaled Distance as shown below:

Distance from Blast Site (In Feet)	Scale-Distance Factor
0-300.....	Mandatory Seismic Monitoring
301-5,000.....	55
5,000+.....	65

MULCHING. The process by which mixed greenwaste is mechanically reduced in size for the purpose of making compost.

RESPONSE TIME. The elapsed time from the fire department’s receipt of the first alarm to when the first fire unit arrives at the scene.

SKY LANTERN. An unmanned device with a fuel source that incorporates an open flame in order to make the device airborne.

STATIC PILE. A composting process that is similar to the aerated static pile except that the air source may or may not be controlled.

STRUCTURE. That which is built or constructed, an edifice or building of any kind, or any piece of work artificially built up or composed of parts joined together in some manner.

TRAVEL TIME. The estimated time it would take for a responding agency to travel from the fire station to the furthest structure in a proposed development project, determined by measuring the safest, most direct, appropriate and reliable route with consideration given to safe operating speeds for heavy fire apparatus.

WINDROW COMPOSTING PROCESS. The process in which compostable material is placed in elongated piles. The piles or windrows are aerated and/or mechanically turned on a periodic basis.

WOOD CHIPS. Chips of various species of wood produced or used in chipping and grinding operations.

SEC. 304.1.4. OUTDOOR CARNIVALS AND FAIRS.

Section 304.1.4 is added to the California Fire Code to read:

Sec. 304.1.4 Outdoor carnivals and fairs. Outdoor carnivals and fairs shall only be conducted on grounds free of combustible vegetation or trimmed to the satisfaction of the FAHJ.

SEC. 305.6. ROCKETS, MODEL AIRCRAFT AND SIMILAR DEVICES.

Section 305.6 is added to the California Fire Code to read:

Sec. 305.6 Rockets, model aircraft and similar devices. Rockets, model airplanes, gliders, balloons, sky lanterns, floating luminary or similar devices powered with an engine, propellant, open flame or other feature liable to start or cause a fire shall not be projected into or across hazardous fire areas without prior approval of the fire code official.

SEC. 307.5. ATTENDANCE OF OPEN BURNING AND RECREATIONAL FIRES.

Section 307.5 of the California Fire Code is *revised* to read:

Sec. 307.5 Attendance. Open burning, bonfires, recreational fires and the use of portable outdoor fireplaces shall be constantly attended *by an adult* until the fire is extinguished. Not fewer than one portable fire extinguisher complying with section 906 with a minimum 4-A rating or other approved on-site fire-extinguishing equipment, such as dirt, sand, water barrel, garden hose or water truck, shall be available for immediate utilization. All “warming fires” by which open burning of

wood shall have installed a “spark arrester” of ½” screen or smaller installed or used in accordance with the manufactures instructions.

SEC. 321. MID-RISE BUILDINGS.

Section 321 is added to the California Fire Code to read:

SECTION 321 MID-RISE BUILDINGS

Sec 321.1 General. A newly constructed mid-rise building or a mid-rise building which undergoes a complete renovation that requires the building to be completely vacated shall comply with this section.

Exceptions:

1. Buildings used exclusively as an open parking garage.
2. Buildings where all floors above the fourth-floor level are used exclusively as an open parking garage.
3. Buildings such as a power plant, lookout tower, steeple, grain house, and other similar structures with intermittent human occupancy.

Sec. 321.1.1 Automatic sprinkler systems and standpipes. Mid-rise buildings shall be protected throughout by an automatic sprinkler system designed and installed in conformance with the NFPA 13 as referenced in Chapter 80 of CFC and in accordance with the following:

1. A control valve and a water flow alarm shall be provided for each floor. Each control valve and water flow alarm shall be electronically supervised.
2. Mid-rise buildings shall be provided with a Class I standpipe system that is interconnected with the automatic sprinkler system. The system shall consist of 2½-inch hose valves located in each stair enclosure on every floor. Two hose outlets shall be located on the roof outside of each stair enclosure which penetrates the roof. The standpipe system shall be designed, installed and tested in accordance with the NFPA 14 as referenced in Chapter 80 of CFC.
3. Fire department standpipe connections and valves serving each floor shall be located in the vestibule and located in a manner so as not to obstruct egress when hose lines are connected and charged.

Sec. 321.1.2 Smoke detection. Smoke detectors shall be provided in accordance with this section. Smoke detectors shall be connected to an automatic fire alarm system and shall be installed in accordance with the NFPA 72 as referenced in Chapter 80 of CFC. The actuation of any device required by this section shall operate the emergency voice alarm signal system and shall operate all equipment necessary to prevent the circulation of smoke through air return and exhaust ductwork. Smoke detectors shall be located as follows:

1. In every mechanical equipment, electrical, transformer, telephone equipment, unmanned computer equipment, elevator machinery or similar room and in all elevator lobbies. Elevator lobby detectors shall be connected to an alarm verification zone or be listed as a releasing device.
2. In the main return air and exhaust air plenum of each air conditioning system. The smoke detector shall be located in a serviceable area downstream of the last duct inlet.
3. At each connection to a vertical duct or riser serving two or more stories from a return air duct or plenum of an air conditioning system. In Group R-1 and R-2 occupancies, an approved smoke detector is allowed to be used in each return air riser carrying not more than 5,000 cubic feet per minute and not serving more than 10 air inlet openings.
4. For Group R-1 and R-2 occupancies in all corridors serving as a means of egress for an occupant load of 10 or more persons.

Sec. 321.1.3 Fire alarm system. An approved and listed, automatic and manual, fully addressable and electronically-supervised fire alarm system shall be provided in conformance with this code and the California Building Code & NFPA 72 as referenced in Chapter 80 of CFC.

Sec. 321.1.4 Emergency voice alarm signaling system. The operation of any automatic fire detector or water flow device shall automatically sound an alert tone followed by a pre-recorded voice instruction giving appropriate information and direction on a general or selective basis to the following terminal areas:

1. Elevators
2. Elevator lobbies
3. Corridors
4. Exit stairways
5. Rooms and tenant spaces
6. Dwelling units
7. Hotel guest rooms
8. Areas designated as safe refuge within the building

Sec. 321.1.5 Fire command center. A fire command center for fire department operations shall be provided. The location and accessibility of the fire command center shall be approved by the *fire* code official. The room shall be separated from the remainder of the building by not less than a 1-hour fire barrier. The room shall be a minimum of 200 square feet with a minimum dimension of 10 feet. It shall contain the following facilities at a minimum:

1. Voice alarm and public address panels
2. Fire department communications panel
3. Fire alarm annunciator panel
4. Elevator annunciator panel (when building exceeds 55 feet in height)
5. Status indicators and controls for air-handling systems (stairwell pressurization)
6. Controls for unlocking stairwell doors
7. Fire pump status indicators (if required)
8. Set of complete building plans
9. Elevator control switches for switching of emergency power
10. Work table

Sec. 321.1.6 Annunciation identification. Control panels in the central control station shall be permanently identified as to their function. Water flow, automatic fire detection and manually-activated fire alarms, supervisory and trouble signals shall be monitored by an approved UL-listed central monitoring station and annunciated in the fire command center by means of an audible and visual indicator. For the purposes of annunciation, zoning shall be in accordance with the following:

1. When the system serves more than one building, each building shall be a separate zone.
2. Each floor in a building shall be a separate zone.
3. When one or more risers serve the same floor, each riser shall be a separate zone.

Sec. 321.1.7 Elevators. Elevators and elevator lobbies shall comply with Chapter 30 of the California Building Code. At least one elevator cab shall be assigned for fire department use, and shall serve all floors of the building. This cab shall be provided large enough to accommodate an ambulance-type stretcher in accordance with section 3002.4 of the California Building Code.

Sec. 321.1.8 Fire department communication system. An approved two-way fire department communication system designed and installed in accordance with the NFPA 72 as referenced in Chapter 80 of CFC shall be provided for fire department use per section 907.2.13.2.

Sec. 321.1.9 Means of egress. In addition to the requirements of Chapter 10, egress components of mid-rise buildings shall comply with sections 321.1.9.1 through 321.1.9.5.

Sec. 321.1.9.1 Extent of enclosure. Stairway enclosures shall be continuous and shall fully enclose all portions of the stairway. Exit enclosures shall exit directly to the exterior of the building or include an exit passageway on the ground floor leading to the exterior of the building. Each exit enclosure shall extend completely through the roof and be provided with a door that leads onto the roof.

Sec. 321.1.9.2 Pressurized enclosures and stairways. All required stairways and enclosures in a mid-rise building shall be pressurized as specified in section 909. Pressurized stairways shall be designed to exhaust smoke manually when needed.

Sec. 321.1.9.3 Vestibules. Pressurized stairway enclosures serving a mid-rise building shall be provided with a pressurized entrance vestibule on each floor that complies with section 909.

Sec. 321.1.9.4 Pressure differences. The minimum pressure difference between a vestibule and adjacent areas shall comply with section 909.

Sec. 321.1.9.5 Locking of stairway doors. All stairway doors that are locked to prohibit access from the interior of the stairway shall have the capability of being unlocked simultaneously, without unlatching, upon a signal from the fire command center. Upon failure of normal electrical service or activation of any fire alarm, the locking mechanism shall automatically retract to the unlocked position.

A telephone or other two-way communication system connected to an approved emergency service which operates continuously shall be provided at not less than every third floor in each required exit stairway vestibule.

Approved signage stating doors are locked shall be provided in each stairwell vestibule on each floor in which entry may be made and on each floor in which a telephone is located. Hardware for locking stairway vestibule doors shall be State Fire Marshal listed and approved by the fire code official by permit before installation. Stairway doors located between the vestibules and the stairway shaft shall not be locked.

SEC. 322. STORAGE OF FIREWOOD.

Section 322 is added to the California Fire Code to read:

SECTION 322 STORAGE OF FIREWOOD

Sec. 322.1 General. Firewood shall not be stored in unenclosed space beneath a building or structure, on a deck or under eaves, a canopy or other projection or overhang. When required by the fire code official, firewood or other combustible material stored in the defensible space surrounding a structure shall be located at least 30 feet from any structure and separated by a minimum of 15 feet from the drip line of any trees, measured horizontally. Firewood and combustible materials not for use on the premises shall be stored so as to not pose a fire hazard. Wood storage shall be located on bare soil or a non-combustible material. Minimum clearance around wood storage pile shall be 10' bare soil, free of vegetation or other combustible material measured on a horizontal plane.

The maximum size of wood storage shall be 2 cords of woods with the pile dimensions no greater than 4 feet in height, 4 feet in width, and 16 feet in length.

Exception: Permit may be issued by the FAHJ for wood storage amounts in excess of this section.

SEC. 501.3.1 FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS MODIFICATIONS

Section 501.3.1 is added to the California Fire Code to read:

Sec. 501.3.1 Fire apparatus access modifications. Plans for the modification of fire apparatus access road shall be submitted to the fire code official for review and approval prior to construction or modification of any fire apparatus road.

SEC. 503 FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS

Section 503 of the California Fire Code is *revised* to read:

SECTION 503 FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS

Sec. 503.1 General. Fire apparatus access roads shall be provided and maintained in accordance with Sections 503.1.1 through 503.1.3. *Fire apparatus access roads shall be provided and maintained in compliance with this section and the most recent edition and any amendments thereto, of public and private road standards as adopted by the County of San Diego (San Diego County Standards for Private Roads and Public Roads, San Diego County Department of Public Works). The fire code official may modify the requirements of this section if the modification provides equivalent access.*

503.1.1 Buildings and facilities.

Approved fire apparatus access roads shall be provided for every facility, building or portion of a building hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction. The fire apparatus access road shall comply with the requirements of

this section and shall extend to within 150 feet (45 720 mm) of all portions of the facility and all portions of the *exterior walls* of the first story of the building as measured by an *approved* route around the exterior of the building or facility.

Exceptions:

1. The *fire code official* is authorized to increase the dimension of 150 feet (45 720 mm) where any of the following conditions occur:
 - 1.1 The building is equipped throughout with an *approved automatic sprinkler system* installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1, 903.3.1.2 or 903.3.1.3.
 - 1.2 Fire apparatus access roads cannot be installed because of location on property, topography, waterways, nonnegotiable grades or other similar conditions, and an *approved* alternative means of fire protection is provided.
 - 1.3 There are not more than two Group R-3 or Group U occupancies.
2. Where approved by the *fire code official*, fire apparatus access roads shall be permitted to be exempted or modified for solar photovoltaic power generation facilities.

Sec. 503.1.2 Additional access. The fire code official is authorized to require *Discretionary projects located in State Responsibility Areas (SRA) & Local Responsibility Areas (LRA) with Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones (VHFHSZ)* more than one fire apparatus access road based on the potential for impairment of a single road by vehicle congestion, condition of terrain, climatic conditions or other factors that could limit access. *When additional fire apparatus access roads are necessary as mitigation for the exceedance of the maximum allowable dead-end road length, the additional fire apparatus access road must be remote from the primary fire apparatus access road.*

Sec. 503.1.3 High-piled storage. Fire department vehicle access to buildings used for high-piled combustible storage shall comply with the applicable provisions of Chapter 32.

503.2 Specifications. Fire apparatus access roads shall be installed and arranged in accordance with Sections 503.2.1 through 503.2.9.

Sec. 503.2.1 Dimensions. *The dimensions of fire apparatus access roads shall be in accordance with the following:*

- (a) *Fire apparatus access roads shall have an unobstructed improved width of not less than 24 feet, except for single-family residential driveways serving no more than two residential parcels, which shall have a minimum of 16 feet of unobstructed improved width. Any of the following, which have separated lanes of one-way traffic: gated entrances with card readers, guard stations or center medians, are allowed, provided that each lane is not less than 14 feet wide.*
- (b) *Fire apparatus access roads that are public or private roads which are provided or improved as a result of a Tentative Map, Tentative Parcel Map or a Major/Minor Use Permit shall have the dimensions as set forth by the County of San Diego Standards for Public and Private Roads.*
- (c) All fire apparatus access roads shall have an unobstructed vertical clearance of not less than 13 feet 6 inches.
- (d) *Vertical clearances or road widths shall be increased when the fire code official determines that vertical clearances or road widths are not adequate to provide fire apparatus access.*
- (e) *Vertical clearances or road width may be reduced when the fire code official determines the reduction does not impair access by fire apparatus. In cases where the vertical clearance has been reduced, approved signs shall be installed and maintained indicating the amount of vertical clearance.*
- (f) *Driveways exceeding 150 feet in length, but less than 600 feet in length, shall provide a turnout near the midpoint of the driveway. Where the driveway exceeds 600 feet, turnouts shall be provided no more than 400 feet apart.*

Sec. 503.2.1.1 Road phasing requirement for single family dwellings on existing legal parcels.

- (a) The fire access roadway requirement for widening an existing, improved and paved fire apparatus roadway shall be as provided in Table 503.2.1.1. The fire access roadway shall be constructed to extend from the property line to the nearest public road.

**TABLE 503.2.1.1 -PHASING REQUIREMENT
Fire Apparatus Access Roadway – Single Family Dwellings**

Number of Parcels Served	Unobstructed Road Width	Roadways Over 600 foot Long
1-2	16-foot, paved	Turnouts every 400 feet
3-8	20-foot, paved	Turnouts every 400 feet
9 or more	24-foot, paved	Not required

(b) The access roadway shall not be required to be improved for a non-habitable accessory structure or a residential addition or remodel less than 500 square feet if the access roadway has already been improved and paved to a minimum width of 20 feet. If the roadway is less than 20 feet wide, the roadway shall be widened to 20 feet. *The preceding addition or remodel exception is limited to one permit per three-year period from the date of the last permit approval.*

Exception: Vertical clearances or road width may be reduced when the fire code official determines the reduction does not impair access by fire apparatus. In cases where the vertical clearance has been reduced, approved signs shall be installed and maintained indicating the amount of vertical clearance.

Sec. 503.2.2 Authority to increase minimums. The fire code official shall have the authority to require or permit modifications to the required access widths where they are inadequate for fire or rescue operations or where necessary to meet the public safety objectives of the jurisdiction.

Sec. 503.2.3 Surface. Fire apparatus access roads shall be designed and maintained to support the imposed loads of fire apparatus (not less than 75,000 lbs. unless authorized by the FAHJ) and shall be provided with an approved paved surface so as to provide all-weather driving capabilities. The paving and sub-base shall be installed to the standards specified in the County of San Diego Parking Design Manual. A residential driveway constructed of 3½" Portland cement concrete may be installed on any slope up to 20% provided that slopes over 15% have a deep broom finish perpendicular to the direction of travel or other approved surface to enhance traction.

Sec. 503.2.4 Roadway radius. *The horizontal inside radius of a fire apparatus access road shall comply with the County of San Diego Public and Private Road Standards approved by the Board of Supervisors. The horizontal inside radius for a private residential driveway shall be a minimum of 28 feet, as measured on the inside edge of the improvement width or as approved by the fire code official. The*

length of vertical curves of fire apparatus access roads shall not be less than 100 feet, or as approved by the fire code official.

Sec. 503.2.5 Dead ends. *Dead-end fire apparatus access roads in excess of 150 feet in length shall be provided with an approved area for turning around emergency apparatus. A cul-de-sac or other approved turn-around shall be provided in residential areas where the access roadway serves more than 2 structures. The minimum unobstructed radius width for a cul-de-sac in a residential area shall be 36 feet paved, 40 feet graded, or as approved by the fire code official. The fire code official shall establish a policy identifying acceptable turnarounds for various project types. See annex section of this code for illustrations.*

Sec. 503.2.5.1 Dead-end roads. *The maximum length of a dead-end road, including all dead-end roads accessed from that dead-end road, shall not exceed the following cumulative lengths, regardless of the number of parcels served: (Title 14 SRA 1273.09 Ref.)*

<u>ZONING FOR PARCEL SERVED BY DEAD-END ROAD(s)</u>	<u>CUMULATIVE LENGTH OF DEAD-END ROAD(s)</u>
Parcels zoned for less than 1 acre	800 feet
Parcels zoned for 1 acre to 4.99 acres	1,320 feet
Parcels zoned for 5 acres to 19.99 acres	2,640 feet
Parcels zoned for 20 acres or larger	5,280 feet

All lengths shall be measured from the edge of the roadway surface at the intersection where the road begins to the end of the road surface at its farthest point. Where a dead-end road crosses areas of differing zoned parcel sizes, requiring different length limits, the shortest allowable length shall apply. Where parcels are zoned 5 acres or larger, turnarounds shall be provided at a maximum of 1,320-foot intervals. Each dead-end road shall have a turnaround approved by the fire code official and constructed at its terminus.

A turnaround shall be provided to all building sites on driveways over 150 feet in length and shall be within fifty (50) feet of the building.

Sec. 503.2.6 Bridges and elevated surfaces. *Where a bridge or an elevated surface is part of a fire apparatus access road, the bridge shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with AASHTO HB-17. Bridges and elevated surfaces shall be designed for a live load sufficient to carry the imposed loads of fire apparatus. Vehicle load limits and clearance limitations shall be posted at both entrances to bridges where required by the fire code official. Where elevated surfaces designed for emergency vehicle use are adjacent to surfaces which are*

not designed for such use, approved barriers, approved signs or both shall be installed and maintained where required by the fire code official.

Sec. 503.2.6.1 Bridges with one traffic lane. *When approved by the fire code official, private bridges providing access to not more than two residential dwellings may have one 12-foot-wide travel lane and it shall provide for unobstructed visibility from one end to the other, and turnouts shall be provided at both ends.*

Sec. 503.2.7 Grade. *The gradient for a fire apparatus access roadway shall not exceed 15.0%. The fire code official may allow roadway grades up to 20.0% provided that the roadway surface conforms to section 503.2.3. The fire code official may require additional mitigation measures.*

Sec 503.2.7.1 Cross-Slope. *The standard cross-slope shall be 2 percent; minimum cross-slope shall be 1 percent; maximum cross-slope shall be 5 percent.*

Sec. 503.2.8 Angles of Approach and Departure. *The angles of approach and departure for fire apparatus access roads shall not exceed 7 degrees (12 percent) for the first 30' or as approved by the fire code official and shall not allow for transitions between grades that exceed 6% elevation change along any 10-foot section*

Sec. 503.2.9 Roadway Turnouts. *When required by the fire code official, turnouts shall be a minimum of 12 feet wide and 30 feet long with a minimum 25-foot taper on each end. (Title 14 SRA 1273.06)*

Exception: *The minimum width of the turnout may be reduced to 10 feet wide when the fire code official determines the reduction does not impair access by fire apparatus.*

Sec. 503.3 Marking. *When required by the fire code official, approved signs or other approved notices or markings that include the words "NO PARKING FIRE LANE" shall be provided for fire apparatus access roads to identify such roads or prohibit the obstruction thereof. Signs or notices shall be maintained in a clean and legible condition at all times and be replaced or repaired when necessary to provide adequate visibility. All new public roads, all private roads within major subdivisions and all private road easements serving four or more parcels shall be named. Road name signs shall comply with County of San Diego Department of Public Works Design Standard #DS-13.*

Sec. 503.3.1 Fire lane Designation. *Where the fire code official determines that it is necessary to ensure adequate fire access, the fire code official may designate existing roadways as fire access roadways as provided by Vehicle Code section 22500.1.*

Sec. 503.4 Obstruction of fire apparatus access roads. Fire apparatus access roads shall not be obstructed in any manner, including the parking of vehicles. The minimum road widths and clearances established in sections 503.2.1 and 503.2.2 shall be maintained at all times.

Sec. 503.4.1 Traffic calming devices. Traffic calming devices (*including, but not limited to, speed bumps, speed humps, speed control dips, etc.*) shall be prohibited unless approved by the fire code official.

Sec. 503.5 Required gates or barricades. The fire code official is authorized to require the installation and maintenance of gates or other approved barricades across fire apparatus access roads, trails or other access ways, not including public streets, alleys or highways. Electric gate openers, where provided, shall be listed in accordance with UL 325. Gates intended for automatic operation shall be designed, constructed and installed to comply with the requirements of ASTM F2200.

Sec. 503.5.1 Secured gates and barricades. When required, gates and barricades shall be secured *as approved by the fire code official*. Roads, trails and other access ways that have been closed and obstructed in the manner prescribed by section 503.5 shall not be trespassed on or used unless authorized by the owner and the fire code official.

Exception: The restriction on use shall not apply to public officers acting within the scope of duty.

Sec. 503.5.2 School fences and gates. *School grounds may be fenced and gates therein may be equipped with locks, provided that safe dispersal areas based on three square feet per occupant are located between the school and the fence. Such required safe dispersal areas shall not be located less than 50 feet from school buildings.*

Every public and private school shall conform to Education Code section 32020, which states:

“The governing board of every public school district and the governing authority of every private school, which maintains any building used for the instruction or housing of school pupils on land entirely enclosed (except for building walls) by fences or walls, shall, through the cooperation of local law enforcement and fire protection agencies having jurisdiction of the area, provide for the erection of gates in these fences or walls. The gates shall be of sufficient size to permit the entrance of ambulances, police equipment and fire-fighting apparatus used by law enforcement and fire protection agencies. There shall be no less than one access gate and there shall be as many of these gates as needed to ensure access to all major buildings and ground areas. If these gates are equipped with locks, the

locking devices shall be designed to permit ready entrance by the use of chain or bolt-cutting devices.”

Sec. 503.6 Security gates. *No person shall install a security gate or security device across a fire access roadway without the fire code official's approval.*

- 1. An automatic gate across a fire access roadway or driveway shall be equipped with an approved emergency key-operated switch overriding all command functions and opening the gate.*
- 2. A gate accessing more than four residences or residential lots or a gate accessing hazardous, institutional, educational or assembly occupancy group structure, shall also be equipped with an approved emergency traffic control-activating strobe light sensor or other device approved by the fire code official, which will activate the gate on the approach of emergency apparatus.*
- 3. An automatic gate shall be provided with a battery back-up or manual mechanical disconnect in case of power failure.*
- 4. An automatic gate shall meet fire department policies deemed necessary by the fire code official for rapid, reliable access.*
- 5. When required by the fire code official, an automatic gate in existence at the time of adoption of this chapter is required to install an approved emergency key-operated switch or other mechanism approved by the fire code official, at an approved location, which overrides all command functions and opens the gate. A property owner shall comply with this requirement within 90 days of receiving written notice to comply.*
- 6. Where this section requires an approved key-operated switch, it may be dual-keyed or equipped with dual switches provided to facilitate access by law enforcement personnel.*
- 7. All gates providing access from a road to a driveway shall be located a minimum of 30 feet from the nearest edge of the roadway and shall be at least two feet wider than the width of the traffic lane(s) serving the gate.*

Electric gate openers, where provided, shall be listed in accordance with UL 325. Gates intended for automatic operation shall be designed, constructed and installed to comply with the requirements of ASTM F2200.

SEC. 505. PREMISES IDENTIFICATION.

Section 505 of the California Fire Code is *revised* to read:

SECTION 505 PREMISES IDENTIFICATION

505.1 Address identification. New and existing buildings shall be provided with approved address identification. The address identification shall be legible and placed in a position that is visible from the street or road fronting the property.

Address identification characters shall contrast with their background. Address numbers shall be Arabic numbers or alphabetical letters. Numbers shall not be spelled out. Each character shall be not less than 4 inches (102 mm) high with a minimum stroke width of 1/2 inch (12.7 mm) *for residential buildings, 8" high with a 1" stroke for commercial and multi-family residential buildings and 12" high with a 1" stroke for industrial buildings.* Where required by the fire code official, address identification shall be provided in additional approved locations to facilitate emergency response. Where access is by means of a private road and the building cannot be viewed from the public way, a monument, pole or other sign or means shall be used to identify the structure.

Address identification shall be maintained.

Sec. 505.2 Street or road signs. Streets and roads shall be identified with approved signs. Temporary signs shall be installed at each street intersection when construction of new roadways allows passage by vehicles. Signs shall be of an approved size, weather-resistant and be maintained until replaced by permanent signs.

Sec 505.2.1 Traffic Access Limitations. *Signs identifying traffic access limitations shall be placed at the intersection preceding the traffic access limitation, and no more than 100 feet before such traffic access limitation*

Sec. 505.3 Easement address signs. *A road easement which is not named differently from the roadway from which it originates shall have an address sign installed and maintained listing all street numbers occurring on that easement. The sign shall be located where the easement intersects the named roadway. The numbers on the sign shall contrast with the background and have a minimum height of 4" and a minimum stroke of 1/2".*

Sec. 505.4 Directory map. *A lighted directory map, meeting current fire department standards, shall be installed at the driveway entrance to a residential project or a mobile home park, with more than 15 units.*

Sec. 505.5 Response map updates. *Any new development which necessitates updating emergency response maps due to new structures, hydrants, roadways or similar features shall be required to provide map updates in a format compatible with current department mapping services and shall be charged a reasonable fee for updating all response maps.*

SEC. 506.1.3. EMERGENCY KEY ACCESS.

Section 506.1.3 is added to the California Fire Code portion to read:

Sec. 506.1.3 Emergency key access. All central station-monitored fire detection systems and automatic sprinkler systems shall have an approved emergency key access box on site in an approved location. The owner or occupant shall provide and maintain current keys for any structure for fire department placement in the box and shall notify the fire department in writing when the building is re-keyed.

SEC. 507.2. TYPE OF WATER SUPPLY.

Section 507.2 of the California Fire Code is *revised* to read:

Sec. 507.2 Type of water supply. A water supply *may* consist of reservoirs, pressure tanks, elevated tanks, water mains or other fixed systems, *as approved by the fire code official*, capable of providing the required fire flow. *In setting the requirements for fire flow, the fire code official shall follow section 507.3 or Appendix B of the CFC, or the standard published by the Insurance Services Office, "Guide for Determination of Required Fire Flow".*

Sec. 507.2.1 Private fire service mains. Private fire service mains and appurtenances shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 24 as referenced in Chapter 80 of CFC.

Sec. 507.2.2 Water tanks. Water tanks for private *residential* fire protection, *when authorized by the fire code official*, shall comply with Table 507.2.2 and be installed in accordance with the NFPA 22 edition referenced in Chapter 80 of CFC. Water tanks for *commercial* fire protection, *when authorized by the fire code official*, shall be installed in accordance with the NFPA 22 edition referenced in Chapter 80 of CFC.

TABLE 507.2.2 RESIDENTIAL WATER TANK REQUIREMENTS			
Building Square Feet	Gallons Per Minute Water Flow	Capacity Gallons	Duration Minutes
Up to 1,500	250	5,000	20
Over 1,500	250	10,000	40
When the exposure distance is one hundred feet (100') or less from an adjacent property, or where additional hazards or higher fire flow exists, the required water storage may be modified by the fire code official.			

1. Tank bottom elevation shall be equal to or higher than the fire department connection on the premises. Regardless of domestic use, all tanks shall be equipped with a device that will ensure that the tank contains the designated amount of water for fire flow duration as determined by the FAHJ. Tank size may be increased to serve multiple structures on a single parcel. The bottom of the water storage tank shall be level with or above the building pad.
2. Supply outlet shall be at least one-4 inch in diameter from the base of the tank to the point of outlet at the fire department connection. The fire department connection shall have an approved means of controlling water flow. The fire department connection shall be at least one, 4-inch National Standard Thread (male), reduced to one, 2½-inch National Standard Thread (male). Additional outlets may be required.
3. Location of fire department outlet shall be shown on the plot plan when submitted to the FAHJ. Consideration will be given to topography, elevations, and distance from structures, driveway access, prevailing winds, etc.
4. The outlet shall be located along a fire apparatus access roadway and shall not be closer than 50 feet or further than 150 feet from the structure unless approved by the FAHJ.
5. All exposed tank supply pipes shall be listed for above-ground use as per the NFPA 13 edition referenced in Chapter 80 of CFC. Adequate support shall be provided.
6. Water storage tanks shall be constructed from materials approved by the NFPA 22 edition referenced in Chapter 80 of CFC and installed per manufacturer instructions.
7. Plans shall be submitted to the FAHJ for approval prior to tank installation. Tanks shall be installed as per County Zoning setback requirements.
8. Vessels previously used for products other than water shall not be allowed.
9. 9.All underground piping serving the fire department connection shall be listed and approved as per the NFPA 24 edition referenced in Chapter 80 of CFC.

SEC. 507.3. FIRE FLOW.

Section 507.3 of the California Fire Code is *revised* to read:

Sec. 507.3 Fire flow. Fire flow requirements shall be based on Appendix B of the California Fire Code or the standard published by the Insurance Services Office, "Guide for Determination of Required Fire Flow." Consideration should be given to increasing the gallons per minute to protect buildings and structures of extremely large square footage and for such reasons as: poor access roads, grade and canyon rims, hazardous brush and response times greater than five minutes by a recognized fire department or fire suppression company. In hazardous fire areas the main capacity for new subdivisions shall not be less than 2,500 gallons per minute, unless otherwise approved by the fire code official. If fire flow increases are not feasible, the fire code official may require alternative design standards such as: alternative types of construction that provides a higher level of fire resistance, fuel break requirements, which may include required irrigation, modified access road requirements, specified setback distances for building sites addressing canyon rim developments and hazardous brush areas, and other requirements as authorized by this chapter and as required by the fire code official.

SEC. 507.5.7. FIRE HYDRANT AND FIRE VALVE LOCATION.

Section 507.5.7 is added to the California Fire Code to read: *(Title 14 1275.15)*

Sec. 507.5.7 Fire hydrant and fire valve location. The fire hydrant or fire valve shall be between 14 to 24 inches above grade, no closer than 4 feet nor further than 12 feet from the roadway, and 8 feet from combustible vegetation.

Sec. 507.5.7.1 Signing of water sources and fire department connections. *The fire code official shall require fire hydrants and fire department connections to be identified. Fire hydrants shall be identified by a reflectorized blue marker and fire department connections shall be identified by a reflectorized green marker, with a minimum dimension of 3 inches, in the center of the travel lane adjacent the water source, or by other methods approved by the fire code official.*

All materials shall be listed and approved by the water purveyor and/or fire code official. The fire code official may require a fire hydrant to have any combination of one-4 inch and one-2 ½ inch outlets with National Standard Threads.

SEC. 507.5.8. WATERLINE EXTENSIONS.

Section 507.5.8 is added to the California Fire Code to read:

Sec. 507.5.8 Waterline Extensions. The fire code official may require a waterline extension for the purpose of installing a fire hydrant if a water main is 1,500 feet or less from the property line.

SEC. 603.6.6. SPARK ARRESTERS.

Section 603.6.6 is added to the California Fire Code to read:

Sec. 603.6.6 Spark arresters. All buildings and structures having a chimney, flue or stovepipe attached to a fireplace, stove, barbecue or other solid or liquid fuel burning

equipment or device shall have the chimney, flue or stovepipe equipped with an approved spark arrester. An approved spark arrester is a device intended to prevent sparks from escaping into the atmosphere, constructed of welded or woven wire mesh, 12-gauge thickness or larger, with openings no greater than ½” inch, or other alternative material the FAHJ determines provides equal or better protection.

SEC. 603.8.1. RESIDENTIAL INCINERATORS.

Section 603.8.1 of the California Fire Code is *revised* to read:

Sec. 603.8.1 Residential Incinerators. *Residential incinerators are prohibited in the unincorporated area of the County.*

SEC. 903.2 AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEMS-WHERE REQUIRED.

Section 903.2 of the California Fire Code is *revised* to read:

903.2 Where required. Approved automatic sprinkler systems shall be installed in all new buildings. For the purpose of automatic sprinkler systems, buildings separated by less than 10 feet from adjacent buildings shall be considered one building. Fire barriers and partitions, regardless of rating, shall not be considered as creating separate buildings for purposes of determining automatic sprinkler system requirements. Mezzanines shall be included in the total square footage calculation. All new buildings constructed shall have an approved NFPA 13, NFPA 13R or NFPA 13D automatic sprinkler system installed as per 903.3.1.1, 903.3.1.2 or 903.3.1.3. The Fire Code Official has the final decision of which NFPA 13 standard to apply, NFPA 13R or NFPA 13D as required due to access, water supply and travel time.

Exceptions:

1. Group U occupancies not greater than 500 square feet, and when the building is more than 10 feet from an adjacent building or property line measured from the farthest projection from the building.
2. Agricultural buildings constructed of wood or metal frames over which fabric or similar material is stretched, which are specifically used as green houses are exempt from the automatic sprinkler requirements unless physically connected to other building.

903.2(a) Additions. An automatic sprinkler system may be required to be installed throughout the building when the addition is more than 50% of the existing building or when the altered building will exceed a fire flow as calculated pursuant to section 507.3. The fire code official may require an automatic sprinkler system to be installed in buildings where no water main exists to provide the required fire flow or where a special hazard exists, such as poor access roads, steep grades and canyon rims, hazardous brush and response times greater than 5 minutes by a fire department. The fire code official may require that other protective measures be taken based on existing conditions and/or

potential hazards. The preceding addition or remodel exception is limited to one permit per three-year period from the date of the last permit approval.

903.2 (b) Remodels or reconstructions. The fire code official may require an automatic sprinkler system to be installed throughout buildings if a remodel or reconstruction includes significant modification to the interior or roof of the building. The fire code official may require that other protective measures be taken based on existing conditions and/or potential hazards. The preceding addition or remodel exception is limited to one permit per three-year period from the date of the last permit approval.

903.2 (c) Group U Occupancies. For Group U Occupancies greater than 500 square feet, an approved automatic sprinkler system shall be installed as per NFPA 13D edition referenced in Chapter 80 CFC or as approved by the FAHJ.

SEC. 903.4. AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM MONITORING AND ALARMS.

Section 903.4 of the California Fire Code is *revised* to read:

Sec. 903.4 Automatic Sprinkler system supervision and alarms. All valves controlling the water supply for automatic sprinkler systems, pumps, tanks, water levels and temperatures, critical air pressures and water-flow switches on all automatic sprinkler systems shall be electronically supervised by a listed fire alarm control unit.

Exceptions:

1. Automatic sprinkler systems *with less than 100 fire sprinklers* protecting one-family and two-family dwellings and group U occupancies.
2. Limited area sprinkler systems in accordance with Section 903.3.8.
3. Automatic sprinkler systems installed in accordance with NFPA 13R edition referenced in Chapter 80 CFC where a common supply main is used to supply both domestic water and the automatic sprinkler system and a separate control valve for the automatic sprinkler system is not provided.
4. Jockey pump control valves that are sealed or locked in the open position.
5. Control valves to commercial kitchen hoods, paint spray booths or dip tanks that are sealed or locked in the open position.
6. Valves controlling the fuel supply to fire pump engines that are sealed or locked in the open position.
7. Trim valves to pressure switches in dry, preaction and deluge sprinkler systems that are sealed or locked in the open position.

SEC. 96.1.1204.4 GROUND-MOUNTED PHOTOVOLTAIC ARRAYS.

Section 1204.4 of the California Fire Code is revised to read:

Sec. 1204.4 Ground-mounted photovoltaic arrays. *Ground-mounted photovoltaic array installations shall meet the requirements of sections 1204.4.1 through 1204.4.4.*

Sec. 1204.4.1 Fire apparatus access roads. *Fire apparatus access roads to ground-mounted photovoltaic arrays, associated equipment structures and operations/maintenance buildings shall comply with section 503.*

Exception: *Private residential and agricultural systems less than 10 acres in size and where the energy generated is primarily for on-site use are exempt from this requirement subject to the approval of the fire code official.*

Sec. 1204.4.2 Perimeter fire apparatus access roadway. *Ground-mounted photovoltaic arrays 10 acres or larger in size shall provide a fire apparatus access roadway around the perimeter of the project. The perimeter fire apparatus access roadway shall comply with section 503.*

Sec. 1204.4.3 Fuel modification. *Combustible vegetation within the array and to a distance of 30 feet from the array and associated equipment shall be reduced to a height of no more than 6 inches. The fuel modification zone may be increased when required by the fire code official or as recommend by a fire protection plan.*

Exception: *For private residential and agricultural systems less than 10 acres in size and where the energy generated is used primarily on-site, the required fuel modification zone may be reduced to 10 feet from the array and associated equipment.*

Operation/maintenance buildings shall be provided with fuel modification zones that comply with section 4907.2.

Sec. 1204.4.4 Water supply. *Water supply for fire protection and suppression shall be provided for equipment structures and operations/maintenance buildings as required by section 507.*

Sec. 1204.5 Identification. *Ground-mounted photovoltaic arrays with multiple equipment structures shall include a means of readily identifying each equipment structure. The fire code official may require a lighted directory map of the project to be installed on-site near the entrance to the facility for projects of 10 or more acres in size.*

SEC. 2808. STORAGE AND PROCESSING OF WOOD CHIPS, HOGGED MATERIAL, FINES, COMPOST, SOLID BIOMASS FEEDSTOCK AND RAW PRODUCT ASSOCIATED WITH YARD WASTE, AGRO-INDUSTRIAL AND RECYCLING FACILITIES.

Section 2808 of the California Fire Code is revised to read:

SECTION 2808
STORAGE AND PROCESSING OF WOOD CHIPS, HOGGED MATERIALS, FINES,
COMPOST, SOLID BIOMASS FEEDSTOCK AND RAW PRODUCT ASSOCIATED
WITH YARD WASTE, AGRO-INDUSTRIAL
AND RECYCLING FACILITIES

Sec. 2808.1 General. The storage and processing (mulching, composting) of wood chips, hogged materials, fines, compost, solid biomass feedstock and raw product produced from yard waste, debris and agro-industrial and recycling facilities shall be in accordance with section 2808.

Sec. 2808.2 Definitions. The following terms are defined in section 202:

AERATED STATIC PILE.
CHIPPING AND GRINDING.
COMPOSTING OPERATION.
GREENWASTE.
HOGGED MATERIALS.
MULCHING.
STATIC PILE.
WINDROW COMPOSTING PROCESS.
WOOD CHIPS.

Sec. 2808.3 Permit required. A permit shall be obtained from the fire code official prior to engaging in the operation and storing process of wood chips, hogged material, fines, compost and raw product in association with yard waste and similar material recycling facilities. The permit shall be renewed on an annual basis or shall be limited to such period of time as designated by the fire code official. Permits shall not be transferable and any change in use, location, occupancy, operation or ownership shall require a new permit.

Sec. 2808.4 Financial assurance for cost recovery. A security bond, irrevocable letter of credit or other approved form of financial assurance shall be required to be posted, in an amount determined by the fire code official. The financial assurance shall be a minimum of \$25,000.00 and a maximum of \$100,000.00, depending on the size of operation. The financial assurance shall reimburse the fire department for expenses incurred in any emergency response and/or enforcement action by the fire department to protect the public from fire or hazardous substances related to the operation. The financial assurance shall be returned to the operator in a timely fashion once the operation is closed, to the satisfaction of the fire code official.

Sec. 2808.5 Operational and emergency plans. The following operational and emergency action plans shall be submitted to and be approved by the fire code official prior to initiating an operation under section 2808:

1. Operational Plan. The operational plan shall include: Site layout, pile dimensions, fire access, water supply, site security, site operations, temperature monitoring, rotation and diversion plan.

2. **Emergency Plan.** The emergency plan shall include: Operator fire response actions, fire dispersal area, emergency equipment operator callback and initiation of incoming diversion plan. All plans shall define the equipment necessary to process and handle the materials.

Sec. 2808.6 Notification of fire department. The operator shall report all fires to the fire department immediately upon discovery.

Sec. 2808.7 Equipment operator emergency callback. The operator shall implement and maintain a plan for rapid equipment operator response to the site. The maximum response time to the site shall be within one hour of a fire department notification. The following equipment shall be on site and staffed with skilled operators: bulldozer, loaders and heavy-duty equipment necessary to mitigate a fire. Notification procedure shall be maintained operational 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Notification may be by pager activation, telephone answering service, or other approved means.

Sec. 2808.8 Incoming waste diversion plan. The operator shall develop a diversion plan for incoming greenwaste for implementation in the event of equipment failure or other inability to process and distribute greenwaste. The plan shall prevent stockpiling of waste on the site and unauthorized depositing of waste on or near the site. The operator shall initiate the diversion plan based on criteria in the Operational and Emergency Plan without further direction from the fire department.

Sec. 2808.9 Unprocessable or non-greenwaste material. All greenwaste that cannot be processed on-site, such as stumps and fibrous plants, shall be immediately removed from the feedstock, stored in roll-off containers or bins and be removed from the facility on a weekly basis. All plastic bags shall be removed prior to shredding material.

Sec. 2808.10 Fire access roadway. A fire access roadway shall be provided to the site and on the site. Each roadway shall be at least 20 feet wide, but the fire code official may require a greater width, depending on site conditions. The operator shall also be required to obtain the fire code official's approval for the type of driving surface for the onsite access roadway.

Sec. 2808.11 Storage sites. Storage sites shall be level and on solid ground or other approved all-weather surface.

Sec. 2808.12 Combustible vegetation control. The operator shall clear any combustible material, weeds, brush, trees or other vegetation (including mulch) that is or may become, dry and capable of transmitting fire, from within 50 feet of raw greenwaste and mulch piles. Clearance shall be to bare earth or approved pavement. Individual growing trees within that distance may remain, subject to the fire code official's approval.

Sec. 2808.13 Pile separation. Piles shall be separated from adjacent piles and property lines by fire department access roadways.

Sec. 2808.14 Size of piles. Pile height, width and length shall be limited to criteria approved by the fire code official, based in part on the site material handling equipment. In no case shall a pile exceed 12 feet in height, 100 feet in width and 200 feet in length.

Sec. 2808.15 Static pile protection. Interior pile temperatures shall be monitored and recorded on a regular basis per the Operational Plan. Internal pile temperatures shall be taken at $\frac{2}{3}$ the pile height, 12 to 24 inches from the surface with a probe-type thermometer. Readings shall be made at not greater than 50-foot intervals along the length of the pile. Temperatures above 158° F are known to adversely affect microbial decomposition and are considered excessive. Infrared thermometers may be used to monitor for hot spots at the surface but are not a substitute for internal probe measurement and documentation. Once windrows exceed 170° F, the windrows shall be reduced in size, be rotated and be monitored daily until temperatures drop below 158° F. All greenwaste stockpiles shall be re-mixed as necessary to alleviate any fire due to spontaneous combustion or temperatures above 170° F. Windrows shall be visually inspected on a regular basis. Once fires have been detected in any windrows at a site, this visual inspection shall be a minimum daily requirement. Daily inspections shall continue until the threat of fire no longer exists and the fire code official agrees inspections may be discontinued. All temperature and pile-handling records shall be kept on file at the site and be made available for inspection by fire department personnel. Data shall include date, time, temperature, specific location and person conducting measurement.

Sec. 2808.16 Firefighting water supplies and storage. Firefighting water supplies shall conform to sections 2808.16.1 or 2808.16.2.

Sec. 2808.16.1 Public water supply. The operator shall provide and maintain approved fire hydrants and waterline mains as required by the fire code official. Water lines may be approved aboveground lines supplied from a reliable water supply with adequate protection against impact and fire flow reaction. Hydrant spacing shall be at 400-foot intervals along primary fire access roadways. Fire flow at each hydrant shall be least 1000 gallons per minute at 20 psi. Duration of the required fireflow shall be as determined by the fire code official.

Sec. 2808.16.2 Private water supply. Above-ground water storage tanks may be installed when authorized by the fire code official where public water supply is not adequate to meet fire flow requirements. Volume and duration of the required fireflow shall be as determined by the fire code official.

Sec. 2808.17 Material-handling equipment. Equipment used on all piles should be of a type that minimizes compaction. All vehicles operating on or around the piles shall have a Class A fire extinguisher of a minimum 2-A rating, in addition to the Class B rating appropriate for the vehicles. Approved material-handling equipment shall be available during firefighting operations for moving wood chips, hogged material, compost and raw product produced from yard waste and wood fines.

Sec. 2808.18 General safety rules for site equipment maintenance. Welding or cutting torch operations shall be conducted a minimum of 30 feet from combustible materials. A fire watch shall be provided to detect fire, and to operate fire-extinguishing equipment throughout the welding or cutting operation and 30 minutes thereafter.

Refueling and on-site maintenance shall meet California Fire Code requirements in Chapters 23 & 57 and all other applicable fire code requirements.

Sec. 2808.19 Site security. Pile storage areas shall be surrounded with approved fencing. Fences shall be a minimum of 6 feet in height.

Sec. 2808.20 Smoking and open burning prohibited. The operator shall prohibit smoking and open flame on the operational site, including smoking within vehicles. Approved signs shall be clearly and prominently posted and shall be enforced by the site operators. No open burning shall be allowed on site.

SEC. 3206.2. GENERAL FIRE PROTECTION AND LIFE SAFETY FEATURES.

Section 3206.2 Exception "H" of Table 3206.2 of the California Fire Code is deleted.

SEC. 3318. FUEL MODIFICATION ZONE REQUIREMENTS

Section 3318 is added to the California Fire Code to read:

3318 FUEL MODIFICATION ZONE REQUIREMENTS

Sec. 3318.1 Fuel modification zone during construction. Any person doing construction of any kind which requires a permit under this code or the County Building Code shall install a fuel modification zone prior to allowing any combustible material to arrive on the site and shall maintain the zone during the duration of the project.

SEC. 4902. DEFINITIONS.

Section 4902 of the California Fire Code is revised to read:

SECTION 4902 DEFINITIONS

Sec. 4902.1 General. For the purposes of this chapter, certain terms are defined as follows:

BUILDING OFFICIAL means the Director of the Planning and Development Services or any person appointed or hired by the Director to administer or enforce the County's planning and construction standards. The building official duties shall include plan checking, inspections and code enforcement.

CDF DIRECTOR means the Director of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.

COMBUSTIBLE VEGETATION means material that in its natural state will readily ignite, burn and transmit fire from native or landscape plants to any building or other vegetation.

Combustible vegetation includes dry grass, brush, weeds, litter or other flammable vegetation that creates a fire hazard.

DEFENSIBLE SPACE is an area either natural or man-made, where material capable of allowing a fire to spread unchecked has been treated, cleared or modified to slow the rate and intensity of an advancing wildfire and to create an area for fire suppression operations to occur. Distance measurements for defensible space shall be measured on a horizontal plane.

FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONES are geographical areas designated pursuant to California Public Resources Code sections 4201 through 4204 and classified as Very High, High and Moderate in State Responsibility Areas or as Local Agency Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones designated pursuant to California Government Code sections 51175 through 51189.

The California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 1280 entitles maps of these geographical areas as "Maps of the Fire Hazard Severity Zones in the State Responsibility Area of California."

FIRE PROTECTION PLAN (FPP) is a document prepared for a specific project or development proposed in the wildland-urban interface fire area that describes ways to minimize and mitigate potential loss from wildfire exposure, with the purpose of reducing impact on the community's fire protection delivery system.

FUEL BREAK is an area, strategically located for fighting anticipated fires, where the native vegetation has been permanently modified or replaced so that fires burning into it can be more easily controlled. Fuel breaks divide fire-prone areas into smaller areas for easier fire control and to provide access for firefighting.

LOCAL AGENCY VERY HIGH FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONE means an area designated by a local agency upon the recommendation of the CDF Director pursuant to Government Code sections 51177(c), 51178 and 51189 that is not a State Responsibility Area and where a local agency, city, county, city and county, or district is responsible for fire protection.

OPEN SPACE EASEMENT means any right or interest in perpetuity or for a term for years in open-space land, as that term is defined in Government Code section 51051, acquired by the County, a city or a non-profit organization where the instrument granting the right or interest imposes restriction on use of the land, to preserve the land for public use or enjoyment of the natural or scenic character of the land.

OPEN SPACE PRESERVE means open-space land, as that term is defined in Government Code section 65560(b), for the preservation of natural resources, managed production of resources, outdoor recreation, public health and safety, buffer for a military installation or the protection of cultural resources.

SLOPE is the variation of terrain from the horizontal; the number of feet, rise or fall per 100 feet, measured horizontally, expressed as a percentage.

STATE RESPONSIBILITY AREA means lands that are classified by the Board of Forestry pursuant to Public Resources Code section 4125 where the financial responsibility of preventing and suppressing forest fires is primarily the responsibility of the State.

TREE CROWN means the primary and secondary branches growing out from the main stem, together with twigs and foliage.

WILDFIRE is any uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels that threaten to destroy life, property, or resources as defined in Public Resources Code sections 4103 and 4104.

WILDFIRE EXPOSURE is one or a combination of radiant heat, convective heat, direct flame contact and burning embers being projected by vegetation fire to a building and structure and its immediate environment.

WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE FIRE AREA is a geographical area identified by the State as a "Fire Hazard Severity Zone" in accordance with the Public Resources Code sections 4201 through 4204 and Government Code sections 51175 through 51189, or other areas designated by the enforcing agency to be at a significant risk from wildfires.

Sec. 4902.2 Declaration: The legislative body shall declare the Wildland Interface Areas within the jurisdiction. The Wildland Urban Interface Areas shall be based on the findings of fact. The Wildland Urban Interface Area boundary shall be any geographic area mapped or otherwise identified by the State or local jurisdiction as a High Hazard, or Very High Fire Severity Zone, or as set forth by the North County Fire Protection District. When the type and condition of vegetation, topography, weather, and structure density, which potentially increases the probability of vegetation conflagration, exists, such area shall be considered a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone.

SEC. 4903. FIRE PROTECTION PLAN.

Section 4903 of the California Fire Code is *revised* to read:

SECTION 4903 FIRE PROTECTION PLAN

Sec. 4903.1 When required. Planning and Development Services or the FAHJ may require an applicant for a parcel map, subdivision map, specific plan or major use permit for any property located in a wildland-urban interface fire area to submit a Fire Protection Plan (FPP) as part of the approval process.

Sec. 4903.2 Content. The FPP shall consider location, topography, geology, aspect, combustible vegetation (fuel types), climatic conditions and fire history. The plan shall address the following in terms of compliance with applicable codes and regulations including but not limited to: water supply, vehicular and emergency apparatus access, travel time to nearest serving fire station, structural ignitability, building and structure set

back, ignition-resistive building features, fire protection systems and equipment, impacts to existing emergency services, defensible space and vegetation management.

The FPP shall be prepared as prescribed in the County of San Diego Land Use and Environment Group "Guidelines for Determining Significance and Report Format and Content Requirements for Wildland Fire and Fire Protection" document.

SEC. 4905.WILDFIRE PROTECTION BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

Section 4905 of the California Fire Code is revised to read:

SECTION 4905 WILDFIRE PROTECTION BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Sec. 4905.1 Construction methods for exterior wildfire exposure. The construction methods for exterior wildfire exposure in a wildland-urban interface fire area shall be as provided in Chapter 7A of the County Building Code.

SEC. 4907. DEFENSIBLE SPACE.

Section 4907 of the California Fire Code is revised to read:

SECTION 4907 DEFENSIBLE SPACE

Sec. 4907.1 Building and Structure setbacks from property lines. The building official shall establish the minimum setbacks for locating a building and structure on a lot in a wildland-urban interface fire area. The setbacks may be greater than the minimum setbacks provided in the County Zoning Ordinance, when necessary to protect a building and structure from an unreasonable hazard from a wildfire.

Sec. 4907.1.1 General fire setbacks. Buildings and structures shall be setback a minimum of 30 feet from property lines and biological open space easements unless existing permitted buildings and structures are located within 30 feet of the property line or the County Zoning Ordinance requires a greater minimum. When the property line abuts a roadway, the setback shall be measured from the centerline of the roadway.

Exception: When both the building official and the FAHJ determine that the hazard from a wildland fire is not significant or when the terrain, parcel size or other constraints on the parcel make the required setback infeasible, the building official may allow the setback to be less than 30 feet when allowed by the Zoning Ordinance.

Sec. 4907.1.2 Fire setbacks adjacent protected areas. Buildings and structures shall be setback a minimum of 100 feet from any property line adjacent a national forest, state park or open space preserve. This setback may be reduced when existing permitted buildings and structures are located within 100 feet of the property line or additional mitigation measures are employed that are satisfactory to both the FAHJ and the building official.

Sec. 4907.1.3 Building and Structure setback from slope. Single-story buildings and structures shall be setback a minimum 15 feet horizontally from top of slope to the farthest projection from a roof. A single-story building and structure shall be less than 12 feet above grade. A two-story building and structure shall be setback a minimum of 30 feet horizontally from top of slope to the farthest projection from a roof. Buildings and structures greater than two stories may require a greater setback when the slope is greater than 2 to 1.

Sec. 4907.2 Fuel modification. A fuel modification zone shall be required around every building that is designed primarily for human habitation or use or a building designed specifically to house farm animals. Decks, sheds, gazebos, freestanding open-sided shade covers and similar accessory structures less than 250 square feet and 30 feet or more from a dwelling, and fences more than 5 feet from a dwelling, are not considered structures for the establishment of a fuel modification zone. A fuel modification zone shall comply with the following:

(a) When a building or structure in a hazardous fire area is located 100 feet or more from the property line, the person owning or occupying the building or structure shall maintain a fuel modification zone within 100 feet of the building or structure. The area within 50 feet of a building or structure shall be cleared of vegetation that is not fire resistant and re-planted with fire-resistant plants. In the area between 50 to 100 feet from a building, all dead and dying vegetation shall be removed. Native vegetation may remain in this area provided that the vegetation is modified so that combustible vegetation does not occupy more than 50% of the square footage of this area. Weeds and annual grasses shall be maintained at a height not to exceed 6 inches. The chips from chipping of vegetation that is done on-site may remain if the chips are dispersed so they do not exceed 6 inches in depth. Trees may remain in both areas provided that the horizontal distance between crowns of adjacent trees and crowns of trees and structures is not less than 10 feet. See Figure 4907.2.

(b) The fire code official may increase the fuel modification zone more than the 100-foot minimum if fuel and/or topography are determined to increase the fire hazard severity.

(c) When a building or structure in a hazardous fire area is setback less than 100 feet from the property line, the person owning or occupying the building or structure shall meet the requirements in subsection (a) above, to the extent possible, in the area between the building or structure and the property line.

(d) The building official and the FAHJ may provide lists of prohibited and recommended plants.

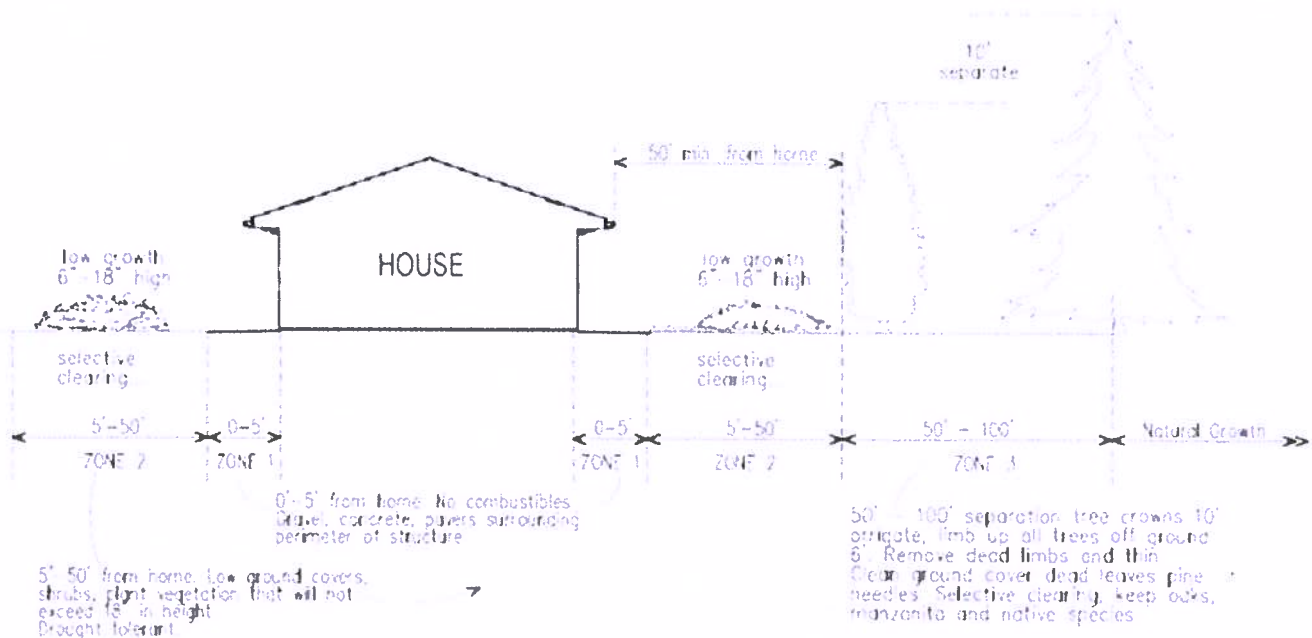
(e) The fuel modification zone shall be located entirely on the subject property unless approved by the FAHJ. This required fuel modification zone may be reduced as allowed in subsection (c) above or increased as required by a fire protection plan.

(f) When the subject property contains an area designated to protect biological or other sensitive habitat or resource, no building or other structure requiring a fuel modification zone shall be located so as to extend the fuel modification zone into a protected area.

(g) Improved Property: Property owners shall be permitted to clear all flammable vegetation within a one hundred (100) foot radius of all buildings using methods, such as mowing and trimming that leave plant root structure intact to stabilize soil. Clearing is not limited to these methods and discing, which exposes bare mineral soil, may be used if deemed necessary by the FAHJ.

- a. Where the distance from the structure to the property line of the parcel on which the building is located is less than the distance required to be cleared, (100'), the adjacent parcel owner may be required to establish the required fuel break to achieve the required distance of defensible space if such requirement is approved by the Fire Code Official.

FIGURE 4907.2 MEASUREMENTS OF FUEL MODIFICATION DISTANCE



Sec. 4907.2.1 Fuel modification of combustible vegetation from sides of roadways.

The FAHJ may require a property owner to modify combustible vegetation in the area within 20 feet from each side of the driveway or a public or private road adjacent to the property to establish a fuel modification zone. The FAHJ has the right to enter private property to ensure the fuel modification zone requirements are met.

Exception: The FAHJ may reduce the width of the fuel modification zone if it will not impair access.

Sec. 4907.2.2 Community fuel modification. The FAHJ may require a developer, as a condition of issuing a certificate of occupancy, to establish one or more fuel modification

zones to protect a new community by reducing the fuel loads adjacent to a community and buildings within it. The developer shall assign the land on which any fuel modification zone is established under this section to the association or other common owner group that succeeds the developer as the person responsible for common areas within the community.

Sec. 4907.2.2.1 Land ownership. Once a fuel modification zone has been established under section 4907.2.2 the land on which the zone is located shall be under the control of an association or other common ownership established in perpetuity, for the benefit of the community to be protected.

Sec. 4907.3 Maintenance of defensible space. Any person owning, leasing, controlling, operating or maintaining a building or structure required to establish a fuel modification zone pursuant to section 4907.2 shall maintain the defensible space. The FAHJ may enter the property to determine if the person responsible is complying with this section. The FAHJ may issue an order to the person responsible for maintaining the defensible space directing the person to modify or remove non-fire resistant vegetation from defensible space areas, remove leaves, needles and other dead vegetative material from the roof of a building, maintain trees as required by section 4907.3.1 or to take other action the FAHJ determines is necessary to comply with the intent of sections 4903 et seq.

Sec. 4907.3.1 Trees. Crowns of mature trees located within defensible space shall maintain a minimum horizontal clearance of 10 feet for fire resistant trees and 30 feet for non-fire resistive trees. Mature trees shall be pruned to remove limbs to maintain a vertical separation of three times the height of the lower vegetation or 6 feet, whichever is greater, above the ground surface adjacent to the trees. Dead wood and litter shall be regularly removed from trees. Ornamental trees shall be limited to groupings of 2-3 trees with canopies for each grouping separated horizontally as described in Table 4907.3.1.

**TABLE 4907.3.1
DISTANCE BETWEEN TREE CANOPIES**

Distance between Tree Canopies by Percent Slope	
Percent of Slope	Required Distances Between Edge of Mature Tree Canopies (1)
0 to 20	10 feet
21 to 40	20 feet
41 plus	30 feet

1. Determined from canopy dimensions as described in Sunset Western Garden Book (Current Edition)

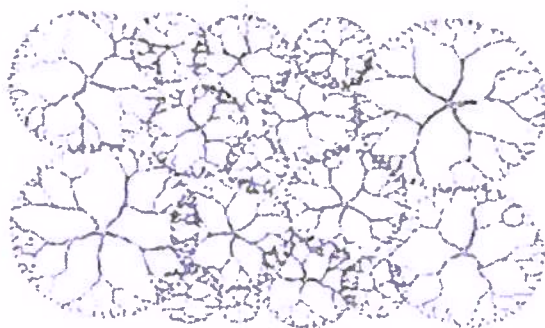
Sec. 4907.3.2 Orchards, groves or vineyards. All orchards, groves and vineyards shall be kept in a healthy state and free of combustible debris and vegetation, including dead or downed trees. A 10-foot firebreak shall be cleared around the perimeter of any orchard, grove or vineyard. Dead grasses between rows of trees or vines shall be mowed.

Sec. 4907.4 Home Ignition Zones:

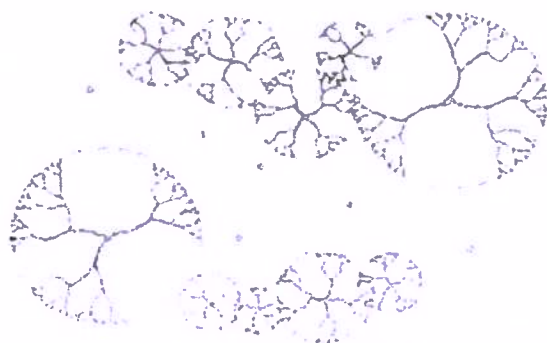
4907.4.1 Zone 1 Immediate Zone 0-5' Meaning from exterior wall surface of the building extending 5 feet on a horizontal plane. This zone shall be constructed of continuous hardscape or limited fire-resistant plantings acceptable to the FAHJ. Vegetation in this zone shall not exceed 6" to 18" in height and irrigation is required. Removal of combustible materials surrounding the exterior wall area and maintaining area free and clear of combustible materials. The use of mulch and other combustible materials shall be prohibited.

4907.4.2 Zone 2 Intermediate Zone from Zone 1 to 50' means from the immediate edge of zone 1 extending out in a horizontal plane. This zone shall consist of planting of low growth, drought tolerant and fire resistive plant species. The height of the plants in this zone starts at 6" adjacent to Zone 1 and extending in a linear fashion up to a maximum of 18" at intersection with Zone 3. Vegetation in this zone shall be irrigated and not exceed 10' in height and shall be moderate in nature. Trees shall not exceed 30' in height and be limited or as approved by the FAHJ. Firewood inside this zone shall be piled minimum of 30' away from all buildings and structures. Cords of firewood shall also be maintained at least 10' from property lines and not stacked under tree canopies drip lines.

4907.4.3 Zone 3 Extended Zone 50'-100' means from the immediate edge of Zone 2 extending out in a horizontal plane for 50'. This zone consists of planting of drought tolerant and fire resistive plant species of moderate height. Brush and plants shall be limbed up off the ground so the lowest branches are 1/3 height of bush/tree/plant or up to 6' off the ground on mature trees. This area would be considered selective clearing of natural vegetation and dense chaparral by removing a minimum 50% of the square footage of this area.



Before Thinning



After Thinning

SEC. 5601.2. EXPLOSIVES AND FIREWORKS-APPLICABILITY.

Section 5601.2 is added to the California Fire Code to read:

Sec. 5601.2 Applicability. This section shall apply to the manufacture, possession, storage, sale, transportation and use of explosives and blasting agents and to any blasting operation in the unincorporated area of the County. The Sheriff is the Issuing Officer for

purposes of this section. The Sheriff may delegate the duties of Issuing Officer at her or his discretion. Additionally, as may be appropriate based on circumstances, the Issuing Officer may enter into memoranda of agreement with non-County fire agencies whereby such non-County agency will assume the duties of issuing a permit or permits required by this Chapter. The Issuing Officer shall determine whether a blast is a major blast or a minor blast under this section. A minor blast is subject to all conditions of this section except the inspection requirements.

Sec. 5601.2.1 Definitions. The following terms are defined in section 202:

BLASTER.

BLASTING AGENT.

BLASTING OPERATION.

BLASTING PERMIT.

BLAST SITE.

EXPLOSIVES PERMIT.

INSPECTOR.

MAJOR BLASTING.

MINOR BLASTING.

Sec. 5601.2.2. Application. Application for a permit required by this section shall be in the form required by the Issuing Officer.

Sec. 5601.2.3 Permit requirements. No person shall conduct blasting in the unincorporated area of the County without an explosives permit issued under this chapter. A person applying for an explosives permit shall, in addition to demonstrating compliance with fire safety requirements also comply with all County requirements for any building permits, grading permits, use permits, encroachment permits and all other entitlements to use property, including zoning requirements and any determination under the Zoning Ordinance of nonconforming status. The applicant shall be responsible for providing proof of all necessary approvals when requested by the Issuing Officer.

Sec. 5601.2.3.1 Blasting permit required. In addition to obtaining an explosives permit, no person shall conduct blasting without first obtaining a blasting permit. The applicant shall be responsible for providing proof of all necessary approvals when requested by the Issuing Officer.

Sec. 5601.2.4 Permit conditions. The Issuing Officer may impose conditions and procedures as are deemed reasonably necessary to protect the public health and safety based upon the facts and circumstances of a particular blasting operation. The permit conditions shall be in writing. Failure to comply with any permit condition is grounds for revocation of the permit. A blaster may request the Issuing Officer release the blaster from any permit condition if circumstances have changed that make the condition no longer applicable. In addition to complying with the County blasting regulations, a blaster shall also comply with blasting regulations of neighboring jurisdictions, for any blasting operations outside of the unincorporated area of the County conducted in conjunction with a project within the unincorporated areas of the County.

Sec. 5601.2.5 Insurance and indemnification required. As an additional condition for obtain an explosives permit the applicant shall submit: (1) a certificate of insurance evidencing that the blaster has obtained a general liability insurance policy which includes coverage for explosion, collapse and underground property damage from an insurer satisfactory to the Issuing Officer, that is in effect for the period covered by the permit, written on an "occurrence" basis, in an amount of not less than \$500,000 per each occurrence, naming the County and the FAHJ as an additional insured and providing that the policy will not be canceled or terminated without 30 days prior written notice to the County and (2) an agreement signed by the blaster agreeing to defend, indemnify and hold the County and its agents, officers and employees harmless from any claims or actions arising from the issuance of the permit or any blasting activity conducted under the permit.

Sec. 5601.2.6 Blasting hours. Blasting shall only be allowed Monday through Saturday, between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. or ½ hour before sunset, whichever occurs first, unless special circumstances warrant another time or day and the Issuing Officer grants approval of the change in time or day.

Sec. 5601.2.7 Additional operational requirements. The owner of any property in the unincorporated area of the County on which any blasting is intended to occur, shall give, or cause to be given, a one-time notice in writing, for any proposed blasting to the local fire agency and dispatch center and to all residences, including mobile homes, and businesses within 600 feet of any potential major blast location or 300 feet from any potential minor blast location. The notice shall be given not less than 24 hours, but not more than one week, before a blasting operation and shall be in a form approved by the Issuing Officer. The minimum 24-hour notice requirement may be reduced to a lesser period but not less than one hour if the Issuing Officer determines that special circumstances warrant the reduction in time. Adequate precautions shall be taken to reasonably safeguard persons and property before, during and after blasting operations. These precautions shall include:

1. The blaster shall retain an inspector to inspect all buildings and structures, including mobile homes, within 300 feet of the blast site before blasting operations, unless inspection is waived by the owner and/or occupant. The inspector shall obtain permission of the owner and/or occupant before conducting the inspection. The inspection shall be only for the purpose of determining the existence of any visible or reasonably recognizable preexisting defects or damages in any building and structure. Waiver of inspection shall be in writing signed by the owner and/or occupant. Refusal to allow inspection shall also constitute a waiver. The inspector shall notify the owner and/or occupant of the consequences of refusing an inspection shall include a refusal in the summary report filed with the Issuing Officer. The blaster shall request an inspector conduct post-blast inspections upon receipt of a written complaint of property damage if the complaint is made within 60 days of completion of blasting operations. If the blaster has knowledge of alleged property damage independent of the written complaint, the blaster shall also retain an inspector to conduct a post-blast inspection.

2. An inspector shall complete and sign pre-blast- inspection reports identifying all findings and inspection waivers. The blaster shall retain the inspection reports for three years from the date of the blasting and upon a complaint of alleged damage the blaster shall immediately file a copy of the report with the Issuing Officer and provide a copy to the complainant. If there is a change in the blasting contractor after blasting has commenced on a project, a re-inspection shall be conducted in accordance with the preceding paragraph before the new blasting contractor undertakes any additional blasting.
3. The blaster shall retain an inspector to conduct a post-blast- inspection of any building and structure for which a written complaint alleging blast damage has been received. A written report of the inspection shall be immediately filed with the Issuing Officer and provided to any person who made a complaint for damages.
4. The blaster shall allow any representative of the Issuing Officer to inspect the blast site and blast materials or explosives at any reasonable time.
5. If the blaster wants a representative of the Issuing Officer to witness a blasting operation the blaster shall make a request with the Issuing Officer at least 12 hours before the blast. The blaster shall confirm the request for a witness with the Issuing Officer at least one hour before the blast. The blaster shall be responsible for any cost incurred by the Issuing Officer in having a representative witness the blast.
6. The blaster shall notify the Issuing Officer on the day of a scheduled blasting operation not less than one hour before blasting.
7. All major blasting operations shall be monitored by an approved seismograph located at the nearest building and structure within 600 feet of the blasting operation. All daily seismograph reports shall be maintained by the blaster for three years from the blasting.

Sec. 5601.2.8 Seizure of illegal items. The Issuing Officer may seize at the owner's expense, all explosives, ammunition or blasting agents, which are illegally manufactured, sold, offered or exposed for sale, delivered, stored, possessed or transported in violation of this chapter.

Sec. 5601.2.9 Violations for false or misleading information. It shall be unlawful and a violation of this chapter for any person to provide false or misleading information or documentation to the County or any of its officers or employees or to any fire department, fire protection district, fire company or legally formed volunteer fire department, or its officers or employees in the unincorporated area of the County, having jurisdiction over any aspect of the explosives or blasting permit process or blasting operations.

Sec. 5601.2.10 Fees. A person applying to the Issuing Officer to be approved as a blaster or inspector, as defined in this section, shall pay an application fee to the Issuing Officer. A person applying for an explosives permit under this section shall pay the fee established by the Issuing Officer with the application. The amount of any fee required by this chapter

shall be determined by the Issuing Officer on the basis of the full costs involved in processing an application.

SEC. 5608.1. FIREWORKS DISPLAY.

Section 5608.1 of the California Fire Code is revised to read:

Sec. 5608.1 General. Outdoor fireworks displays, use of pyrotechnics before a proximate audience and pyrotechnic special effects in motion picture, television, theatrical and group entertainment productions shall comply with California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Chapter 6 *Fireworks and County Code sections 32.101 et seq.* *The Fire Warden is the Issuing Officer for any fireworks permit required by this Chapter. The Fire Warden may delegate the duties of Issuing Officer at her or his discretion. Additionally, as may be appropriate based on circumstances, the Issuing Officer may enter into memoranda of agreement with non-County fire agencies whereby such non-County agency will assume the duties of issuing a permit or permits required by this Chapter.*

Sec. 5608.1.1 Scope. *The possession, manufacture, sale, storage, use and display of fireworks are prohibited in the unincorporated area of the County except as provided in County Code sections 32.101 et seq*

SEC. 5705.2.4. TRANSFERRING CLASS I, II OR III LIQUIDS.

Section 5705.2.4 of the California Fire Code is *revised* to read:

Sec. 5705.2.4 Transferring Class I, II or III liquids. *Class I or II liquids or Class III liquids that are heated up to or above their flash points shall be transferred by one of the following methods:*

1. From safety cans complying with UL 30.
2. Through an approved closed piping system.
3. From containers or tanks by an approved pump taking suction through an opening in the top of the container or tank.
4. Approved engineered liquid transfer system.

Exception: Liquids in containers not exceeding a 5.3-gallon (20 L) capacity.

Section 5705.2.4 of the California Fire Code is *revised* to read:

SEC. 5706.2.5.2. TANKS FOR GRAVITY DISCHARGE.

Section 5706.2.5.2.1 of the California Fire Code is added to read:

Sec. 5706.2.5.2.1 Limitations on tanks for gravity discharge. Gravity dispensing of Class I or II liquids or Class III liquids that are heated up to or above their flash points is

prohibited. Dispensing devices for flammable and combustible liquids shall be of an approved type. Approved pumps taking suction from the top of the tank shall be used. Flammable or combustible liquids shall not be dispensed by a device that operates through pressure within a storage tank. Air or oxygen shall not be used to pressurize an aboveground tank.

SEC. 5706.2.8.2 PROHIBITION ON USE OF TANK VEHICLE.

Section 5706.2.8.2 is added to the California Fire Code to read:

Sec. 5706.2.8.2 Tank vehicle as a substitute for permanent tank prohibited. The use of a tank vehicle in a stationary manner as a substitute for an approved above-ground or below-ground fuel tank is prohibited.

SEC. 6107.5. SAFETY PRECAUTIONS AND DEVICES-SECURING LPG TANKS.

Section 6107.5 is added to the California Fire Code to read:

Sec. 6107.5 Securing LPG tanks. When required by the FAHJ, LPG tanks shall be secured to prevent the tank from rolling or moving.

SEC. 8001. REFERENCED STANDARDS.

Section 8001 is added to the California Fire Code to read:

Sec. 8001. Referenced standard NFPA 13D. Amended sections as follows:

Revise 5.1.1.2 to read as follows:

5.1.1.2 Spare sprinkler heads. Spare fire sprinkler heads (one of each type or as approved by the FAHJ) wrench, inspectors test key and operation and maintenance instructions shall be provided in the vicinity of the riser.

Add a new 7.1.5 to read as follows:

7.1.5 Pressure-reducing valve. If maximum static pressure from the water supply exceeds 130 psi, a pressure-reducing valve acceptable to the FAHJ shall be installed before the system riser. If pressure reducing valves are installed a pressure relief valve shall be installed and set at 175psi. When such valves are installed submittal documents must include manufacturer information sheets along with charts showing the dimensions (size) and flow characteristics inlet and outlet pressures at various flows for the type of valve being installed, and the valve shall be included in the design calculations.

Add a new 7.3.4 to read as follows:

7.3.4 Pressure gauge. An approved 300 psi pressure gauge shall be permanently installed at the riser.

Revise 7.6 to read as follows:

7.6 Alarms. A water flow switch shall be provided and located on the sprinkler riser above the check valve and main drain and shall actuate an audible fire alarm signal bell and may be required to be interconnected to the interior smoke alarms. The water flow switch shall be a retarding type with a delay between 15-60 seconds before activation of the signal bell. Alarm bell shall have a minimum diameter of 8 inches and be mounted on the exterior in the vicinity of the master bedroom. The alarm bell shall be clearly audible in all bedrooms with intervening doors closed.

Revise 8.3.2 to read as follows:

8.3.2 Sprinklers are not required in bathrooms where the area does not exceed 55 sq. ft. unless there is door exiting directly to the outside, and the walls and ceilings including behind fixtures, are of noncombustible or limited combustible materials providing a fifteen-minute thermal barrier.

Revise 8.3.4 to read as follows:

8.3.4. Sprinklers may be omitted from carports and open attached porches. However, attached garages shall be protected with intermediate temperature rated sprinklers. Sprinkler heads in garages shall be protected against mechanical damage by approved guards, unless recessed heads are provided. Garage doors may be disregarded in the layout of the fire sprinkler system.

Revise 8.3.5.1.1 to read as follows:

8.3.5.1.1. Where the fuel-fired equipment is above all of the occupied areas of the dwelling unit, at least one quick-response intermediate temperature sprinkler shall be installed above the equipment.

Add a new 10.2.4.1 to read as follows:

10.2.4.1 3-Head Calculation. When design conditions exceed the allowances of sec. 10.2, a 3-head calculation may be required by the FAHJ.

Add a new 10.2.5 to read as follows:

10.2.5 Pressure Cushion. The system shall be designed 10% below available water source pressure during peak usage.

Revise 11.2.1.1 to read as follows:

11.2.1.1 Hydrostatic Tests. Where a fire department connection is not provided, the system shall be hydrostatically tested at 200 psi for 2 hours.

Revised 12.3.6 to read as follows:

12.3.6 Inactive Systems. When automatic sprinkler systems are shut-off or otherwise inoperative for periods greater than 48 hours for repair of service, the FAHJ must be notified immediately.

SEC. APP.B103.3. AREAS WITHOUT WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS.

Appendix B, section B103.3 of the California Fire Code is *revised* to read:

B103.3 Areas without water supply systems. For information regarding water supplies for fire-fighting purposes in rural areas and suburban areas in which adequate and reliable water supplies do not exist, the fire code official is authorized to utilize NFPA 1142 or the standard published by the Insurance Services Office document entitled "Guide for Determination of Required Fire Flow."

SEC. APP.H100 REPORTING FORMS

Appendix H, sec. H100 is added to the California Fire Code to read:

**SECTION H100
REPORTING FORMS**

H100.1 Reporting forms. Hazardous Materials reporting forms currently adopted by San Diego County Department of Environmental Health Hazardous Materials Management Unit which cover the same areas as forms contained in this Appendix are adopted by reference and take precedence over this Appendix.

Section 4

The geographic limits referred to in certain sections of the 2019 California Fire Code are established as follows:

- (a) **Sec. 5704.2.9.6.1.** The geographic limits in which the storage of Class I and Class II liquids in above-ground tanks outside of buildings is prohibited: the unincorporated area of the North County Fire Protection District.

Exceptions:

1. In areas zoned for mixed, general or high impact industrial uses.
2. Crankcase draining may be stored in specially constructed above-ground storage tanks, approved by the fire code official, with a maximum capacity of 550 gallons. These tanks may be located within a building when the fire code official deems appropriate and the container meets U.L. Standard 2085. Containers shall be installed and used in accordance with their listing and provisions shall be made for leak and spill containment. In no case shall storage be allowed on residential or institutional property.

3. With the fire code official's approval, Class I and II liquids may be stored above ground outside of buildings in specially designed, approved and listed containers which have features incorporated into their design which mitigate concerns for exposure to heat, ignition sources and mechanical damage. Containers shall be installed and used in accordance with their listing, and provisions shall be made for leak and spill containment. The fire code official may disapprove the installation of these containers when in his or her opinion their use presents a risk to life or property.
- (b) **Sec. 5706.2.4.4.** The geographic limits in which the storage of Class I and Class II liquids in above-ground tanks is prohibited: the unincorporated area of the North County Fire Protection District.

Exceptions:

1. In areas zoned for other than residential uses, when approved by the FAHJ.
 2. Crankcase draining may be stored in specially constructed above-ground storage tanks, approved by the fire code official, with a maximum capacity of 550 gallons. These tanks may be located within a building when the fire code official deems appropriate and the container meets U.L. Standard 2085. Containers shall be installed and used in accordance with their listing, and provisions shall be made for leak and spill containment. In no case shall storage be allowed in residential or institutional property.
 3. With the fire code official's approval, Class I and II liquids may be stored above ground in specially designed, approved and listed containers which meet U.L. Standard 2085. Containers shall be installed and used in accordance with their listing, and provisions shall be made for leak and spill containment. The fire code official may disapprove the installation of such containers when in his opinion their use presents a risk to life or property.
- (c) **Sec. 5806.2.** The geographic limits in which the storage of flammable cryogenic fluids in stationary containers is prohibited: the unincorporated area of the North County Fire Protection District, except for areas zoned for mixed, general or high impact industrial uses.
- (d) **Sec. 6104.2.** The geographic limits in which the bulk storage of liquefied petroleum gas is prohibited for the protection of heavily populated and congested areas: the unincorporated area of the North County Fire Protection District, except for areas zoned for mixed, general or high impact industrial uses.

Exception: Bulk tanks with a maximum aggregate capacity of 30,000 gallons water capacity for above-ground storage of underground distribution to residential areas, where the storage and distribution meets Fire Code requirements as determined by the FAHJ.

Section 5

That if any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance is, for any reason, held to be unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance. The Board of Directors hereby declares that it would have passed this ordinance, and each section, subsection, clause, or phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses, and phrases be declared unconstitutional.

Section 6

That nothing in this ordinance or in the 2019 California Fire Code hereby adopted shall be construed to affect any suit or proceeding impending in any court, or any rights acquired, or liability incurred, or any cause or causes of action acquired or existing, under any act or ordinance hereby repealed as cited in Section 1 of this ordinance; nor shall any just or legal right or remedy of any character be lost, impaired or affected by this ordinance.

Section 7

That the Clerk of the Board of Directors is hereby ordered and directed to cause this ordinance to be published. First read at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the North County Fire Protection District, held on the **September 24, 2019**. A second reading occurred at a regular meeting on **October 22, 2019**, and finally adopted and ordered published in the manner required by law at the hearing and meeting on the **October 22, 2019** by the following **Roll Call Vote**:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

RECUSED:

Fred Luevano, Board President

Upon passage, the Secretary of the Board shall transmit a copy of this Ordinance to the California Building Standards Commission pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 17958.7.

Section 8

That this ordinance and the rules, regulations, provisions, requirements, orders, and matters established and adopted hereby shall take effect and be in full force and effect 30 days from and after the date of its final passage and adoption.

Fred Luevano
Board President

ATTEST:

Stephen J. Abbott
Fire Chief/CEO

I HEREBY CERTIFY that foregoing is a true and correct copy of the Ordinance duly and regularly adopted by the Board of Directors of the North County Fire Protection District at the meeting thereof held on the **22nd day of October, 2019**, and that the same now appears on record in my office.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, I hereunto set my hand and affixed by official seal this this **22nd day of October, 2019**.



Loren A. Stephen-Porter, Board Secretary

FINDINGS

FOR REVISION OF THE NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT AMENDMENTS TO THE 2019 CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE OF THE CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS TITLE 24, PART 9

As required by Health and Safety Code section 17958 the North County Fire Protection District does herewith make express findings that amendments to the 2019 California Fire Code are necessary for the protection of the public health, safety, and welfare due certain climatic, topographic or geological features existing in the County of San Diego.

The following matrix lists the North County Fire Protection District amendments and the corresponding express findings. Minor editorial changes or typographical corrections to the Fire Code are not shown in these findings. The full texts of the proposed North County Fire Protection District amendments are shown in North County Fire Protection District Fire Code.

Additional Findings for Chapter 49

REQUIREMENTS FOR WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE FIRE AREAS

As required by Health and Safety Code section 17958 the North County Fire Protection District Fire Board of Directors does herewith make express findings that amendments to the California Building Standards Code are necessary for the protection of the public health, safety and welfare due certain climatic, topographic or geological features existing in the County of San Diego of San Diego.

DEFINITIONS:

CLIMATE. The average course or condition of the weather at a particular place over a period of many years, as exhibited in absolute extremes, means and frequencies of given departures from these means (i.e., of temperature, wind velocity, precipitation and other weather elements).

TOPOGRAPHY. The configuration of landmass surface, including its relief (elevation) and the position of its natural and man-made features that affect the ability to cross or transit a terrain.

GEOGRAPHY. A science that deals with the earth and its life, especially the description of land, sea, air, and the distribution of plant and animal life including man and his industries with reference to the mutual relations of these diverse elements. Webster's Third New California Dictionary

CLIMATIC CONSIDERATIONS:

There are two types of climates: macro and micro. A macro climate affects an entire region and gives the area a general environmental context. A micro climate is a specific variation that could be related to the other two factors, topography and geography. A micro climate may cover a relatively small area or be able to encompass an entire community, as opposed to another community in the same County of San Diego.

Climatic consideration should be given to the extremes, means, and anomalies of the following weather elements:

1. Temperatures.
2. Relative humidities.
3. Precipitation and flooding conditions.
4. Wind speed and duration of periods of high velocity.
5. Wind direction.
6. Fog and other atmospheric conditions.

TOPOGRAPHIC CONSIDERATIONS:

Topographic considerations should be given to the presence of the following topographical elements:

1. Elevation and ranges of elevation.
2. Location of ridges, drainages and escarpments.
3. Percent of grade (slope).
4. Location of roads, bridges and railroads.
5. Other topographical features, such as aspect exposure.

This information becomes an important part of creating an analysis of urban-wildland areas because topography and slope are key elements (along with fuel type) that create the need for specific ignition-resistance requirements in this code

GEOGRAPHIC CONSIDERATIONS:

Geography should be evaluated to determine the relationship between man-made improvements (creating an exposure) and factors such as the following:

1. Fuel types, concentration in a mosaic and distribution of fuel types.
2. Earthquake fault zones.
3. Hazardous material routes.
4. Artificial boundaries created by jurisdictional boundaries.
5. Vulnerability of infrastructure to damage by climate and topographical concerns.

Findings for the Fire Code

Finding 1

The North County Fire Protection District herewith make findings that flood conditions carry the potential for overcoming the ability of the fire department to aid or assist in fire control, evacuations, rescues and the emergency task demands inherent in such situations. The potential for flooding conditions results in limiting fire department emergency vehicular traffic, with resulting overtaxing fire department personnel, may further cause a substantial or total lack of protection against fire for the buildings and structures located within the jurisdiction.

Finding 2

The North County Fire Protection District is situated near three major faults, each capable of generating earthquakes of significant magnitude. These are the Rose Canyon Fault, the Elsinore Fault, and the Agua Caliente Fault. These faults are subject to becoming active at any time; the North County Fire Protection District is particularly vulnerable to devastation should such an earthquake occur.

The potential effects of earthquake activity include isolating certain areas of North County Fire Protection District from the surrounding area and restricting or eliminating internal circulation due to the potential for collapsing of highway overpasses and underpasses, along with other bridges in the area, or an earth slide, and the potential for vertical movement rendering surface travel unduly burdensome or impossible.

Finding 3

The North County Fire Protection District is bisected by San Diego County of San Diego Interstate I-15 . This highway is heavily traveled by transportation vehicles carrying known toxic, flammable, explosive and hazardous materials. The potential for release or threatened release of a hazardous material along this route and others within the district is likely given the volume transported daily. Incidents of this nature will normally require all available emergency response personnel to prevent injury and loss of life and to prevent, as far as practicable, property loss. Emergency personnel responding to such aforementioned incidents may be unduly impeded and delayed in accomplishing an emergency response as a result of this situation. With the potential result of undue and unnecessary risk to the protection of life and public safety and, in particular, endangering residents and occupants in buildings or structures without the protection of automatic fire sprinklers.

Finding 4

Much of the rural area of the North County Fire Protection District is a mountainous topography and lacks the infrastructure needed for water supply (fire flow) and experiences water shortages from time to time. Those conditions have severely adverse effect on water availability for firefighting. Fires starting in sprinklered buildings are typically controlled by one or two sprinkler heads, flowing as little as 13 gallons per minute.

Hose streams used by engine companies on well- established structure fires operate at about 250 gallons per minute each, and the estimated water need for a typical residential fire is 1,250 to 1,500 gallons per minute, according to the Insurance Service Office and the 2019 California Fire Code.

Under circumstances such as, lack of water infrastructure, earthquakes, multiple fires and wildland fires within a community, the limited water demands needs of residential fire sprinklers would control and extinguish many fires before they spread from building to wildland. In such a disaster, water demands needed for conflagration firefighting probably would not be available.

Finding 5

The topography of the North County Fire Protection District presents problems in delivery of emergency services, including fire protection. Hilly terrain has narrow, winding roads with very little circulation, preventing rapid access and orderly evacuation. Much of these hills are covered with highly combustible natural vegetation. In addition to access and evacuation problems, the terrain makes delivery of water extremely difficult. Some hill areas are served by water pump systems subject to failure in fire, high winds, earthquake and other power failure situations. This would only allow domestic gravity feed water from tanks and not enough water for firefighting.

Finding 6

Due to the mountainous topography in much of the rural area of the North County Fire Protection District, roadway condition, gates, angle of approach or departure, steeply sloping roadways and grades are common. It is very important that roadways be named and identified in order to facilitate emergency response

Finding 7

Due to the mountainous topography in much of the rural area of the North County Fire Protection District, steep, narrow and winding roads and areas of heavy brush are common. These features make it difficult for emergency response personnel to easily and quickly find the location of the site that requires assistance. It is therefore essential that

street numbers and signs be easily readable to ensure the quickest response times for a given location.

Finding 8

Due to access and mountainous topography in much of the North County Fire Protection District, difficult roadway conditions, gates, angle of approach or departure, steeply sloping roadways and grades are common. In addition, combining potentially severe rainstorms and ground water retention of many areas of the District where there is expansive soil. This produces a condition wherein the moisture content of the soil is sufficient that roadways become damaged due to soil expansion and shrinkage. All weather, paved surfaces capable of supporting the imposed loads of fire apparatus are necessary to ensure access of emergency response personnel. These roadways, gates, approach angles, steep slopes and grades can also make it difficult for fire apparatus and other emergency vehicles to access a site. It is therefore essential that these roadway accesses be provided with proper all weather, paved surfaces, angle of approach, grades and gate access.

Finding 9

Due to the mountainous topography served by most of the North County Fire Protection District, conditions exist such as poor water supply, poor access roads, steep grades and steep canyon slopes. In addition, the distances emergency response personnel must travel can be very large and the response times can be long. Numerous studies of the growth of a fire in relation to time have proven that at ten minutes the fire is expected to have burned beyond control and any occupants remaining in the burning building would not be expected to survive. A ten-minute response time more realistically represents the time beyond which serious injury or death is expected to occur. It is therefore found that the North County Fire Protection District response time at which mitigation would be required, is 10 minutes. Such mitigation would be in the form of fire sprinklers or increased fire flow. In addition, with fire sprinklers and smoke detectors together have reduced the number of fatalities in homes by 59%

Finding 10

Areas in the North County Fire Protection District can have special fire prevention needs not fully covered by the provisions of the Fire Code itself. This is due to the unique topographic features, demographics, infrastructure and local economics of the Fire District.

Finding 11

The topography of the North County Fire Protection District presents problems in delivery of emergency services, including fire protection. Hilly terrain has narrow, winding roads with little circulation, preventing rapid access and orderly evacuation. Much of these hills are covered with highly non-fire resistive natural vegetation. In addition to access and evacuation problems, the terrain makes delivery of water extremely difficult. Some hill areas are served by water tank and pump systems are subject to failure in fire, high winds, earthquake and other power failure situations.

The aforementioned problems are set forth in the 2019 California Building Code and amendments.

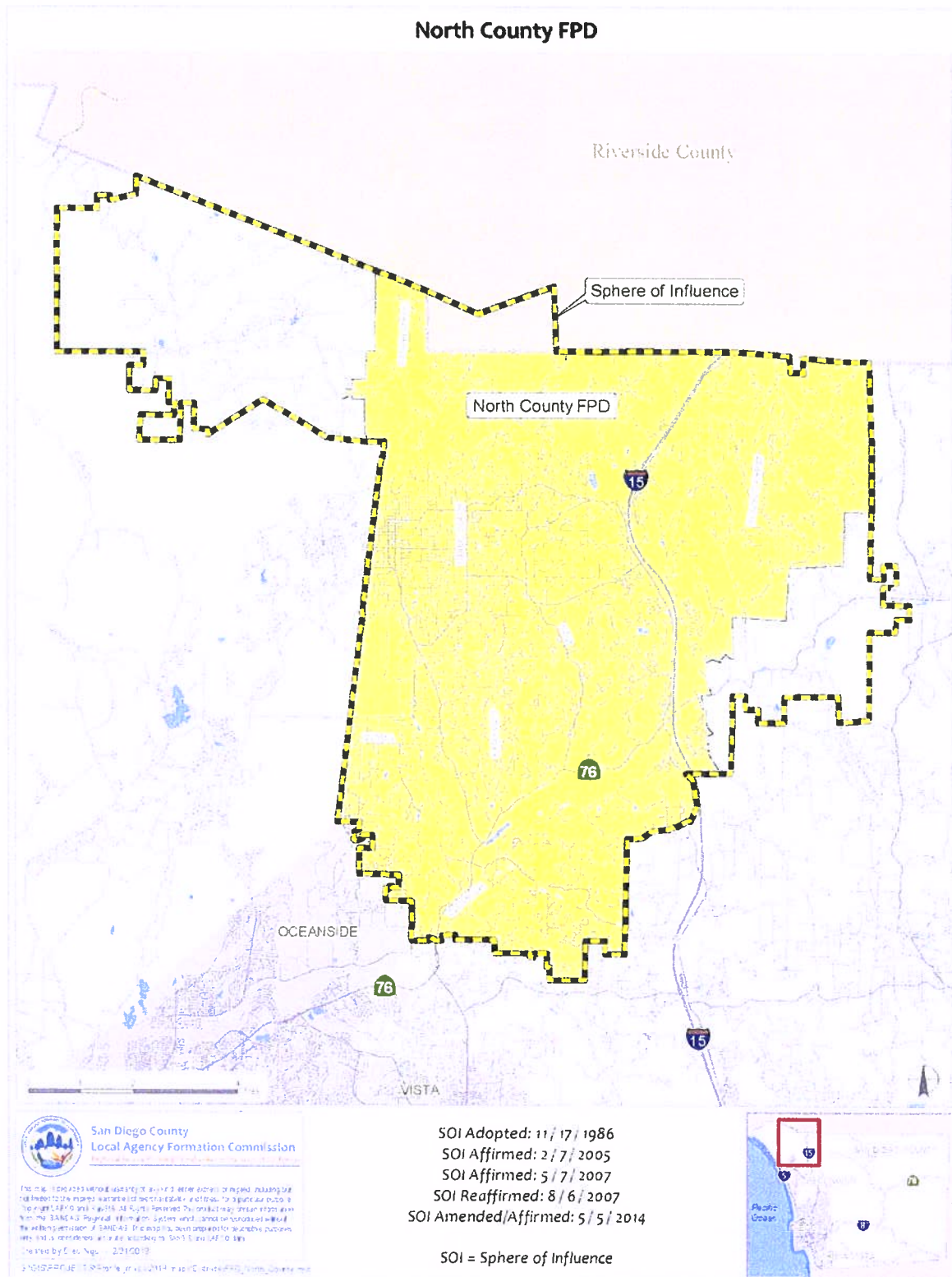
Finding 12

The seasonal climatic conditions during the late summer and fall create numerous serious difficulties regarding the control of and protection against fires in the North County Fire Protection District. The hot, dry weather typical of this area in summer and fall, coupled with Santa Anna winds and low humidity frequently results in wildfires that threaten or could threaten the North County Fire Protection District.

Although some code requirements, such as fire-resistive roof classification, have a direct bearing on building survival in a wildland fire situation, others, such as residential fire sprinklers, may also have a positive effect. In dry climate on low humidity days, many materials are much more easily ignited. More fires are likely to occur and any fire, once started, can expand extremely rapidly. Residential fire sprinklers can arrest a fire starting within a structure before the fire is able to spread to adjacent brush and structures.

A seasonal wind also has the potential for interfering with emergency vehicle access, delaying or making impossible fire responses, because of toppling of extensive plantings of dense chaparral, eucalyptus and confers trees. The trees are subject to uprooting in strong winds due to relatively small root bases compared to the tree itself. The aforementioned problems support the imposition of fire-protection requirements greater than those set forth in the Building Code or Fire Code

ATTACHMENT B



INDEX BY CODE SECTION CONSOLIDATED FIRE CODE

Differences:

1. Showed the language and text that is different from the California Fire Code and the County Code as shown in *Italics*.
2. Changed punctuation or a grammatical change.
3. Words were deleted or sections deleted. County amendments were not necessary as section was adopted in model code language.
4. Revised or amended texts. Changes from the previous code that have been revised.
5. NC means no changes made. Language is the same.

County Section Old	County Section New	Subject	Fire District Section Old	Fire District Section New	Difference
Sec. 1.001	Sec 1.001	Application of the CCC			4
Sec. 1.002	Sec 1.002	Explanation of the CCC			4
Sec. 96.1.001	Sec 96.1.001	Adoption of County Amendments to the CFC	Section 2	Section 2	4
Sec. 96.1.002	Sec. 96.1.002	Explanation of CFC to 2019 Fire Code			4
Sec. 96.1.003	Sec. 96.1.003	Explanation of County Fire Code adding 96.1			4
Sec. 96.1.004	Sec 96.1.004	Responsibility for Enforcement			NC
Sec. 96.1.005	Sec. 96.1.005	Geographic Limits			NC
Sec. 96.1.006	Sec. 96.1.006	Deletions, Revisions, Additions and Numerical			4
Sec. 96.1.105.5	Sec. 96.1.105.5	Validity	Sec. 101.5	Sec. 101.5	1
Sec. 96.1.102.13	Sec. 96.1.102.13	Repeal of Conflicting Ordinances, Resolutions or Motions	Sec. 102.13	Sec. 102.13	NC
Sec. 96.1.104.8	Sec. 96.1.104.8	Modifications	Sec. 104.8	Sec. 104.8	1
Sec. 96.1.104.12	Sec. 96.1.104.12	Cost Recovery	Sec. 104.12	Sec. 104.12	NC
Sec. 96.1.105.3.9	Sec. 96.1.105.3.9	Expense Recovery	Sec. 105.3.9	Sec. 105.3.9	NC
Sec. 96.1.105.6.6.1	Sec. 96.1.105.6.6.52	Christmas Tree Lots	Sec. 105.6.6.1	Sec. 105.6.6.52	4
Sec. 96.1.105.6.20.1	Sec. 96.1.105.6.20.1	Greenwaste Recycling, Mulching, Composting & Storage	Sec. 105.6.20.1	Sec. 105.6.20.1	NC
Sec. 96.1.105.8	Sec. 96.1.105.8	New materials, process or Occupancies Require Permits	Sec. 105.8	Sec. 105.8	NC
Sec. 96.1.108	Sec. 96.1.109	Appeals	Sec. 108	Sec. 109	1, 4
Sec. 96.1.109.4	Sec. 96.1.110.4	Violations, Penalties and Responsibilities for Compliance	Sec. 109.4	Sec. 110.4	1, 4
		Failure to Comply	Sec. 111.4	Sec. 112.4	4
Sec. 96.1.202	Sec. 96.1.202	Definitions	Sec. 202	Sec. 202	1,2,4
Sec. 96.1.304.1.4	Sec. 96.1.304.1.4	Outdoor Carnivals and Fairs	Sec. 304.1.4	Sec. 304.1.4	NC
Sec. 96.1.307.5	Sec. 96.1.307.5	Attendance of Open Burning and Recreational Fires	Sec. 307.5	Sec. 307.5	1,4
Sec. 96.1.320	Sec. 96.1.321	Mid-Rise Buildings	Sec. 320	Sec. 321	1, 4
		Mid-Rise General	Sec. 320.1	Sec. 320.1	NC

County Section Old	County Section New	Subject	Fire District Section Old	Fire District Section New	Difference
		Mid-Rise Automatic Sprinkler System & Standpipes	Sec. 320.1.1	Sec. 321.1.1	4
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		Mid-Rise Fire Alarm	Sec. 320.1.3	Sec. 321.1.4	4
		Mid-Rise Emergency Voice Alarm Signaling System	Sec. 320.1.4	Sec. 321.1.4	4
		Mid-Rise Fire Command Center	Sec. 320.1.5	Sec. 321.1.5	1, 4
		Mid-Rise Annunciation Identification	Sec. 320.1.6	Sec. 321.1.6	3, 4
		Mid-Rise Elevators	Sec. 320.1.7	Sec. 321.1.7	4
		Mid-Rise Fire Department Communication System	Sec. 320.1.8	Sec. 321.1.8	4
		Mid-Rise Means of Egress	Sec. 320.1.9	Sec. 321.1.9	4
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		Mid-Rise Pressurized Enclosures and Stairways	Sec. 320.1.9.2	Sec. 321.1.9.2	4
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		Fire Apparatus Access Roads Buildings and Facilities	Sec. 503.1.1	Sec. 503.1.1	1, 2, 3, 4
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		Fire Apparatus Access Roads Specifications	Sec. 503.2	Sec. 503.2	1, 4
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		Fire Apparatus Access Roads Roadway Radius	Sec. 503.2.4	Sec. 503.2.4	1
		Fire Apparatus Access Roads Dead End Roads	Sec. 503.2.5	Sec. 503.2.5	1

County Section Old	County Section New	Subject	Fire District Section Old	Fire District Section New	Difference
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		Fire Apparatus Access Roads Fire Lane Designation	Sec. 503.3.1	Sec. 503.3.1	1, 4
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		Fire Apparatus Access Roads Secured Gates and Barricades	Sec. 503.5.1	Sec. 503.5.1	1, 4
		Fire Apparatus Access Roads School Fences and Gates	Sec. 503.5.2	Sec. 503.5.2	1
		Fire Apparatus Access Roads Security Gates	Sec. 503.6	Sec. 503.6	1
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		Response Map Updates	Sec. 505.5	Sec. 505.5	1
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County Section Old	County Section New	Subject	Fire District Section Old	Fire District Section New	Difference
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		Fire Apparatus Access Roads	Sec. 605.11.2.1	Sec. 1204.4.1	4
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		Water Supply	Sec. 605.11.2.3	Sec. 1204.4.4	4
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County Section Old	County Section New	Subject	Fire District Section Old	Fire District Section New	Difference
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INDEX BY SUBJECT CONSOLIDATED FIRE CODE

Differences:

1. Showed the language and text that is different from the California Fire Code and the County Code as shown in *Italics*.
2. Changed punctuation or a grammatical change.
3. Words were deleted or sections deleted. County amendments were not necessary as section was adopted in model code language.
4. Revised or amended texts. Changes from the previous code that have been revised.
5. NC means no changes made. Language is the same.

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Subject	County Section Old	County Section New	Fire District Section Old	Fire District Section New	Difference
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Subject	County Section Old	County Section New	Fire District Section Old	Fire District Section New	Difference
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Subject	County Section Old	County Section New	Fire District Section Old	Fire District Section New	Difference
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Repeal of Conflicting Ordinances, Resolutions or Motions	Sec. 96.1.102.13	Sec. 96.1.102.13	Sec. 102.13	Sec. 102.13	NC
Reporting Forms	Sec. 96.1.APP.H100	Sec.96.1.APP.H100	Appendix H	Appendix H	NC
Residential Incinerators	Sec. 96.1.603.8.1	Sec. 96.1.603.8.1	Sec. 603.8.1	Sec. 603.8.1	1
Response Map Updates			Sec. 505.5	Sec. 505.5	1
Responsibility for Enforcement	Sec. 96.1.004	Sec 96.1.004			NC
Safety Precautions and Devices Securing LPG	Sec. 96.1.6107.5	Sec. 6107.5	Sec. 6107.5	Sec. 6107.5	1
Signing of Water Sources and Fire Department Connections			Sec. 507.5.7.1	Sec. 507.5.7.1	1
Smoke Ventilation	Sec. 96.1.605.11.1.3.3		Sec. 605.11.1.3.3	Sec. 1204.3.3	4
Spare Sprinkler Heads			5.1.1.2	5.1.1.2	NC
Spark Arresters	Sec. 96.1.603.6.6	Sec. 96.1.603.6.6	Sec. 603.6.6	Sec. 603.6.6	1
Sprinkler System Monitoring and Alarms	Sec. 96.1.903.4	Sec. 96.1.903.4	Sec. 903.4	Sec. 903.4	1
Sprinklered areas to be omitted			8.3.2	8.3.2	NC
Storage and Processing of Wood Chips, Hogged Materials, Fines, Compost, Solid Biomass Feedstock and Raw Product associated with Yard Waste, Agro- Industrial and Recycling Facilities	Sec. 96.1.2808	Sec. 96.1.2808	Sec. 2808	Sec. 2808	NC
Storage of Firewood	Sec. 96.1.321	Sec. 96.1.322	Sec. 321	Sec. 322	4
Street or Road Signs			Sec. 505.2	Sec. 505.2	NC
Structure Setback from Slope			Sec. 4907.1.3	Sec. 4907.1.3	NC
Structures setbacks from property line			Sec. 4907.1	Sec. 4907.1	NC
Tanks for Gravity Discharge	Sec. 96.1.5706.2.5.2.1	Sec. 5706.2.5.2.1	Sec. 5706.2.5.2.1	Sec. 5706.2.5.2.1	NC
Traffic Access Limitations			Sec. 505.2.1	Sec. 505.2.1	1
Transferring Class I, II or III Liquids	Sec. 96.1.5705.2.4	Sec. 96.1.5705.2.4	Sec. 5705.2.4	Sec. 5705.2.4	1
Trees			Sec. 4907.3.1	Sec. 4907.3.1	NC
Type of Water Supply	Sec. 96.1.507.2	Sec. 96.1.507.2	Sec. 507.2	Sec. 507.2	1, 4
Validity	Sec. 96.1.105.5	Sec. 96.1.105.5	Sec. 101.5	Sec. 101.5	1
Violations, Penalties and Responsibilities for Compliance	Sec. 96.1.109.4	Sec. 96.1.110.4	Sec. 109.4	Sec. 110.4	1, 4

Subject	County Section Old	County Section New	Fire District Section Old	Fire District Section New	Difference
Water Storage Tanks			Sec. 507.2.2	Sec. 507.2.2	1, 2, 4
Water Supply			Sec. 605.11.2.3	Sec. 1204.4.4	4
Waterline Extensions	Sec. 96.1.507.5.9	Sec. 96.1.507.5.7	Sec. 507.5.9	Sec. 507.5.8	1,4
Wildfire Protection Building Construction	Sec. 96.1.4905	Sec. 96.1.4905	Sec. 4905	Sec. 4905	NC
Zone 1 Immediate Zone 0-5' from furthest projection				Sec. 4907.5.1	4
Zone 2 Intermediate Zone 5'-50' from zone 1				Sec. 4907.5.2	4
Zone 3 Extended Zone 50'-100' from zone 2				Sec. 4907.5.3	4

Public Notice of Hearings to Adopt 2019 Fire Code with Local Ordinance with Certain Amendments, Additions & Deletions.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT, 330 S. Main Avenue, Fallbrook, California, 92028, County of San Diego, will conduct Public Hearings on Tuesday, September 24, 2019, at 4:30 p.m. or as soon thereafter as such matter can be heard, and Tuesday, October 22, 2019, at 4:15 p.m. or as soon thereafter as such matter can be heard, at the Fallbrook Public Utility District, 990 East Mission Road, Fallbrook, California, 92028, to discuss and approve the adoption of the California Fire Code 2019 Edition and Local Ordinance with Certain Amendments, Additions and Deletions. These codes allow for inspection of fire resistive construction features at the time of plan review and for the management of native vegetation in the wildland-urban interface, relating to such items as access, water supply vegetation clearance, roofing requirements and building setbacks. Any interested person may appear at the said time and place and have the opportunity to make public comment pertaining to the adoption of these Codes. Copy of the Codes may be obtained from the Fire Prevention Bureau of the North County Fire Protection District at 330 S. Main Avenue, Fallbrook, California, 92028, between 7:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Stephen J. Abbott

Fire Chief/CEO

(760) 723-2012

North County Fire Protection District

Loren Stephen-Porter

Board Secretary

September 3, 2019

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**NORTH COUNTY FIRE
PROTECTION DISTRICT
ADMINISTRATION**

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FROM: DEPUTY CHIEF MAROVICH AND CHIEF ABBOTT
DATE: SEPTEMBER 24, 2019
SUBJECT: ADOPTION OF RESOLUTION 2019-16 UPDATE PROGRAM FOR RESPONSE INCIDENTS

ACTION AGENDA

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Board of Directors adopt Resolution 2019-16, updating the Cost Recovery Program incidents.

BACKGROUND:

The California Vehicle Code (CVC 17300-17303) allows fire agencies to recover costs related to response for incidents on the public highway. In addition, most auto insurance policies provide coverage to pay for fire response (separate from the ambulance fee) to traffic collisions and vehicle fires. In April of 2009, North County Fire Protection District instituted a Cost Recovery Program, which updated in July 2018 to identify cost increases.

As with ambulance billing, there is a benefit to be gained by developing expertise in billing for these types of calls. A small number of firms have evolved in recent years that specialize in assisting fire departments with these Cost Recovery Programs. The District has had success with the firm Fire Recovery USA that has been active in our Program.

The cost recovery vendor generates the bill, deals with the insurance company, receives payment and issues a check to us. The mitigation rates proposed were suggested by the vendor who based the rates on the average "billing levels," which are typical for the incident responses listed. They informed us that when a claim is submitted, it will be itemized and based on the actual services provided.

Fire Recovery determines these average mitigation rates by itemizing costs for a typical run (from the time a fire apparatus leaves the station until it returns to the station) and are based on the actual costs, using amortized schedules for apparatus (including useful life, equipment, repairs, and maintenance) and labor rates (an average department's "actual personnel expense" and not just a firefighter's basic wage). The actual personnel expense includes costs such as wages, retirement, benefits, workers comp, insurance, etc.

Adoption of Resolution 2019-16

September 24, 2019

Page 2 of 2

The District monitors billing and report our progress monthly to the Board. Typically, we will not get paid at all if there is no insurance and we may get paid less than the total amount billed if it is a major accident that reaches the insurance ceiling/cap on the policy. A bill is never sent directly to the person involved in the traffic collision or other incident. The Program has successfully allowed the District to offset and recover operational costs.

DISCUSSION:

The Cost Recovery vendor has recommended the District adjust our cost recovery rates and categories to reflect actual costs of our services and responses. The cost matrix changed, and the new matrix reflects what the insurance company will reimburse per category. Fire Recovery USA represents over 1,140 agencies and adjust rates based on actual costs using amortized schedules for apparatus along with labor rates based on average departments' actual burdened costs. The individual amounts are outline in the Resolution.

The District adjusted its rates in July 2018. To keep charges current, Staff recommends continuation of the automatic inflator to this Resolution, which is similar to that adopted in other resolutions, such as the ambulance resolution. The Annual Charge Adjustment of the Resolution would allow the District to automatic adjust the charges based on the CPI-Urban index for San Diego (CPI-U, San Diego), as published the preceding January by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This would allow the District to recover costs that more accurately reflect those being incurred by the District.

FISCAL ANALYSIS:

It is anticipated that this amount would increase the District's cost recovery in the 2019-20 FY 1.5%.

SUMMARY:

Staff recommends that the Board adopt Resolution 2019-16, adjusting the Cost Recovery Program consistent with inflation rates as recommended.



NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

RESOLUTION 2019-16

A RESOLUTION MODIFYING THE ESTABLISHED PROGRAM TO RECOVER COSTS FOR RESPONSE BY THE NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT TO CERTAIN INCIDENTS

WHEREAS, the North County Fire Protection District's response activity to incidents on the highways continues to increase each year; Environmental Protection requirements involving equipment and training and Homeland Security regulations involving equipment and training, create additional demands on all operational aspects of the North County Fire Protection District; and

WHEREAS, the North County Fire Protection District has investigated different methods to maintain a high level of quality of emergency service capability throughout times of constantly increasing service demands and decreasing revenue while maintaining an effective response by the North County Fire Protection District; and

WHEREAS, cost effective, specific response costs to users decreases the costs of incidents to insurance carriers through timely and effective management of emergency situations, saving lives and reducing property damage; and

WHEREAS, the California Vehicle Code (CVC 17300-17303) allows fire departments to recover costs incurred responding to motor vehicle accidents; including response equipment and manpower to secure, cleanup and/or dispose of any hazardous waste; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the North County Fire Protection District desires to implement a fair and equitable procedure by which to recover said MVA costs and shall establish a billing system in accordance with applicable laws, regulations and guidelines.

NOW, THEREFORE, LET IT BE RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT:

SECTION 1: The North County Fire Protection District has initiated a Cost Recovery Program for the delivery of Fire and Rescue Services, personnel, supplies and equipment to the scene of motor vehicle accidents and other incidents on the highways. The rate of user fees shall be that which is usual, customary and reasonable (UCR) as shown in "EXHIBIT A," which may include any services, personnel, supplies and equipment and with baselines established by addendum to this document. The Cost Recovery Program will apply to all responses to motor vehicle incidents occurring within the District.

SECTION 2: The cost recovery fee shall be filed with the responsible party's motor vehicle insurance carrier, representing the cost of the claim to damages of the vehicles, property and/or injuries. In the event services are required relating to utilities causing safety problems to highway areas and if the area is deemed unsafe by emergency responders, the same billing process shall apply to said utility, whose equipment related problems cause an emergency services response. The claim costs shall be filed with the insurance carrier of the owner of a vehicle, owner of property or responsible parties.



NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

RESOLUTION 2019-16

A RESOLUTION MODIFYING THE ESTABLISHED PROGRAM TO RECOVER COSTS FOR RESPONSE BY THE NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT TO CERTAIN INCIDENTS

SECTION 3: The North County Fire Protection District Board of Directors authorizes the Fire Chief/CEO to take the necessary steps to continue this Cost Recovery Program, including development and amendment of the necessary policies and procedures and continuing/entering into a contract(s) with billing services to perform the actual cost recovery activity.

SECTION 4: The modification of this Cost Recovery Program shall take effect immediately and Resolution 2019-16 supersedes Resolution 2018-16.

PASSED, ADOPTED AND SIGNED by the Board of Directors, North County Fire Protection District, County of San Diego, State of California, on this **24th day of September, 2019**, by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

RECUSED:

Fred Luevano, Board President

ATTEST:

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the resolution duly and regularly adopted by the Board of Directors of the North County Fire Protection District thereof held on the **24th day of September, 2019**, and that the same now appears on record in my office.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, I hereunto set my hand and affixed by official seal this **24th day of September, 2019**.

Loren A. Stephen-Porter, Board Secretary

NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT



RESOLUTION 2018-16

A RESOLUTION MODIFYING THE ESTABLISHED PROGRAM TO RECOVER COSTS FOR RESPONSE BY THE NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT TO CERTAIN INCIDENTS

“EXHIBIT A”

MOTOR VEHICLE INCIDENTS

1. LEVEL 1 - \$494.00:

Provide hazardous materials assessment and scene stabilization. This will be the most common “billing level.” This occurs almost every time the fire department responds to an accident/incident.

2. LEVEL 2 - \$562.00:

Includes Level 1 services as well as clean up and material used (sorbents) for hazardous fluid clean up and disposal. Will bill at this level if the fire department has to clean up any gasoline or other automotive fluids that are spilled as a result of the accident/incident.

3. LEVEL 3 – CAR FIRE - \$687.00:

Provide scene safety, fire suppression, breathing air, rescue tools, hand tools, hose, tip use, foam, structure protection, and clean up gasoline or other automotive fluids that are spilled as a result of the accident/incident.

ADD-ON SERVICES:

4. EXTRICATION - \$1,483.00:

Includes heavy rescue tools, ropes, airbags, cribbing etc. This charge will be added if the fire department has to free/remove anyone from the vehicle(s) using any equipment. Will not bill at this level if the patient is simply unconscious and fire department is able to open the door to access the patient. This level is to be billed only if equipment is deployed.

5. CREATING A LANDING ZONE - \$454.00:

Includes Air Care (multi-engine company response, mutual aid, helicopter). Will bill at this level any time a helicopter landing zone is created and/or is utilized to transport the patient(s).

6. ITEMIZED RESPONSE:

Bill each incident as an independent event with custom mitigation rates, for each incident using, itemized rates deemed usual, customary and reasonable (UCR). These incidents will be billed, itemized per apparatus, per personnel, plus products and equipment used.

NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT



RESOLUTION 2018-16

A RESOLUTION MODIFYING THE ESTABLISHED PROGRAM TO RECOVER COSTS FOR RESPONSE BY THE NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT TO CERTAIN INCIDENTS

“EXHIBIT A”

6. ADDITIONAL TIME ON-SCENE (for all levels of service):

- 6.1. Engine billed at \$455 per hour.
- 6.2. Truck billed at \$568 per hour.
- 6.3. Miscellaneous equipment billed at \$341.

HAZ-MAT

1. LEVEL 1 - BASIC RESPONSE - \$796.00:

Claim will include engine response, first responder assignment, perimeter establishment, evacuations, set-up and command.

2. LEVEL 2 - INTERMEDIATE RESPONSE - \$2,842.00:

Claim will include engine response, first responder assignment, hazmat certified team and appropriate equipment, perimeter establishment, evacuations, set-up and command, Level A or B suit donning, breathing air and detection equipment. Set-up and removal of DECON center.

3. LEVEL 3 – ADVANCED RESPONSE - \$6,707.00:

Claim will include engine response, first responder assignment, hazmat certified team and appropriate equipment, perimeter establishment, evacuations, first responder set-up and command, Level A or B suit donning, breathing air and detection equipment and robot deployment. Set-up and removal of DECON center, detection equipment, recovery and identification of material. Disposal and environment clean up. Includes above in addition to any disposal rates of material and contaminated equipment and material used at scene. Includes 3 hours of on scene time - **each additional hour @ \$336.00 per HAZMAT team.**

4. ADDITIONAL TIME ON-SCENE (FOR ALL LEVELS OF SERVICE):

- 4.1. Engine billed at \$455 per hour.
- 4.2. Truck billed at \$568 per hour.
- 4.3. Miscellaneous equipment billed at \$341.

NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT



RESOLUTION 2018-16

A RESOLUTION MODIFYING THE ESTABLISHED PROGRAM TO RECOVER COSTS FOR RESPONSE BY THE NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT TO CERTAIN INCIDENTS

“EXHIBIT A”

FIRE INVESTIGATION

(The claim begins when the Fire Investigator responds to the incident and is billed for logged time only.)

1. FIRE INVESTIGATION TEAM - \$313.00 PER HOUR:

INCLUDES:

- 1.1. Scene Safety;
- 1.2. Investigation;
- 1.3. Source Identification;
- 1.4. K-9/Arson Dog Unit;
- 1.5. Identification Equipment;
- 1.6. Mobile Detection Unit; and
- 1.7. Fire Report.

FIRES

(This will be the most common “billing level.”

This occurs almost every time the fire department responds to this type of incident.)

1. ASSIGNMENT - \$455.00 PER HOUR, PER ENGINE / \$568.00 PER HOUR, PER TRUCK:

- 1.1. Scene Safety;
- 1.2. Investigation;
- 1.3. Fire/Hazard Control.

ILLEGAL FIRES

1. ASSIGNMENT - \$455.00 PER HOUR, PER ENGINE / \$568.00 PER HOUR, PER TRUCK:

2. For the purposes of this section, an Illegal Fire is defined as:

- 2.1. When a fire is started by any person or persons that requires a fire department response during a time or season when fires are regulated or controlled by local or state rules, provisions or ordinances because of pollution or fire danger concerns, such person or persons will be liable for the fire department response at a cost not to exceed the actual expenses incurred by the fire department to respond and contain the fire.
- 2.2. Similarly, if a fire is started where permits are required for such a fire and the permit was not obtained and the fire department is required to respond to contain the fire, the responsible party will be liable for the response at a cost not to exceed the actual expenses incurred by the fire department. The actual expenses will include direct labor, equipment costs and any other costs that can be reasonably allocated to the cost of the response.

NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT



RESOLUTION 2018-16

A RESOLUTION MODIFYING THE ESTABLISHED PROGRAM TO RECOVER COSTS FOR RESPONSE BY THE NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT TO CERTAIN INCIDENTS

"EXHIBIT A"

WATER INCIDENTS

1. **Level 1 - Basic Response - Billed at \$455 plus \$57 per hour, per rescue person:**

Claim will include engine response, first responder assignment, perimeter establishment, evacuations, first responder set-up and command, scene safety and investigation (including possible patient contact, hazard control). This will be the most common "billing level". This occurs almost every time the fire department responds to a water incident.

2. **Level 2 - Intermediate Response - Billed at \$909 plus \$57 per hour, per rescue person:**

Includes Level 1 services as well as clean up and material used (sorbents), minor hazardous clean up and disposal. We will bill at this level if the fire department has to clean up small amounts of gasoline or other fluids that are spilled as a result of the incident.

3. **LEVEL 3 - ADVANCED RESPONSE - BILLED AT \$2,274 PLUS \$57 PER HOUR PER RESCUE PERSON, PLUS \$114 PER HOUR PER HAZMAT TEAM MEMBER:**

Includes Level 1 and Level 2 services as well as D.A.R.T. activation, donning breathing apparatus and detection equipment. Set up and removal of DECON center, detection equipment, recovery and identification of material. Disposal and environment clean up. Includes above in addition to any disposal rates of material and contaminated equipment and material used at scene.

BACK COUNTRY OR SPECIAL RESCUE

1. **Itemized Response:** Each incident will be billed with custom mitigation rates deemed usual, customary and reasonable (UCR). These incidents will be billed, itemized per apparatus per hour, per trained rescue person per hour, plus rescue products used.

1.1. **Minimum billed \$455 for the first response vehicle plus \$57 per rescue person.**

1.2. **Additional rates of \$455 per hour per response vehicle and \$57 per hour per rescue person.**

2. **CHIEF RESPONSE - BILLED AT \$284 PER HOUR:**

This includes the set-up of Command and providing direction of the incident. This could include operations, safety and administration of the incident.

NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT



RESOLUTION 2018-16

A RESOLUTION MODIFYING THE ESTABLISHED PROGRAM TO RECOVER COSTS FOR RESPONSE BY THE NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT TO CERTAIN INCIDENTS

“EXHIBIT A”

3. MISCELLANEOUS/ADDITIONAL TIME ON-SCENE:

- 3.1. Engine billed at \$455 per hour.
- 3.2. Truck billed at \$568 per hour.
- 3.3. Miscellaneous equipment billed at \$341.

ANNUAL CHARGE ADJUSTMENTS

1. ANNUAL ADJUSTMENT OF CHARGES:

- 1.1. The charges identified in this Resolution will be increased annually on July 1st in an amount equal to the CPI-Urban index for San Diego (CPI-U, San Diego) as published the preceding January by the Bureau of Labor Statistics; and then rounded up to the nearest ten-dollar (\$10) increment. This adjustment is not to exceed the regional average of increase.

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**NORTH COUNTY FIRE
PROTECTION DISTRICT
OPERATIONS DIVISION**

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FROM: DIVISION CHIEF MAHR AND CHIEF ABBOTT
DATE: SEPTEMBER 24, 2019
SUBJECT: APPROVAL OF JOINT POWERS AGREEMENT AND GRANT AGREEMENTS
WITH FALLBROOK REGIONAL HEALTH DISTRICT

ACTION AGENDA

RECOMMENDATION(S):

1. Approve and sign the updated Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) between the Fallbrook Regional Health District (FRHD) and the North County Fire Protection District (NCFPD).
2. Approve and sign each of the 3 attached grant agreements for 2 shared overhead positions (Medical Services Officer and Social Media Specialist) and funding toward 50% of the capital costs for replacement of one ambulance each year during the term of the grant agreement.

BACKGROUND:

On September 27, 2016, the District entered into a JPA with the Fallbrook Regional Health District. This agreement has allowed to two entities collaborate on community programs that mutually benefit both parties.

DISCUSSION:

This request is to approve an updated JPA between the North County Fire Protection District and the Fallbrook Regional Health District. This document was updated to include a recent name change from Fallbrook Healthcare District to Fallbrook Regional Health District, the name of the FRHD's new CEO, the addition of language allowing for the collaboration of services between the two parties and resets the time period for an additional 5 years. This agreement has already been approved by the FRHD District Board of Directors during their September 11, 2019 meeting.

Concurrently, FRHD has granted each of the District's requests to assist with funding of our EMS delivery system as a result of the hospital closure in December 2014, which the District has been subsidizing for some time. These include: (1) 50% toward the total compensation costs for a Medical Services Officer, (2) 50% toward the total compensation costs for a Social Media Specialist, and (3) funding toward 50% of the capital costs for replacement of one ambulance each year during the term of the grant

FRHD JPA & GRANT AGREEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 24, 2018

Page 2 of 2

agreement. Each of these requests have been funded through separate grant agreements, each with a 5-year term.

Funding of these positions allows both Districts to lay the foundation to implement Mobile Integrated Health (MIH) or “community paramedicine” type programs, which is one of the District’s strategic priorities. More particularly, FRHD supports many NPOs within the community that provide non-urgent medical services which, when accessible to our community, reduce the need for paramedic ambulance services. MIH provides a conduit by which our citizenry can prospectively (through social media networking), concurrently (through 9-1-1 access), and retrospectively (through field triage by paramedics) access these non-urgent medical services. In so doing we improve community health, increase the efficiency of our healthcare delivery system, reduce demands on our 9-1-1 delivery system, and help to contain overall healthcare costs. Simply put, our aim is to get the right patient to the right place at the right time the first time, every time.

FISCAL ANALYSIS:

The District will be reimbursed for 50% of total personnel costs for the aforementioned positions, up to \$110,000 annually for each of the next 5 years. Additionally, the District will be reimbursed up to \$105,000 annually toward the purchase of an ambulance, for the term of the grant agreement.

SUMMARY:

Entering into a Joint Powers Agreement will allow both NCFPD and FRHD to better utilize governmental resources through innovation and collaboration, thus providing higher levels of service throughout the communities we serve.

**JOINT POWERS AGREEMENT
BETWEEN FALLBROOK REGIONAL HEALTH DISTRICT
AND NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT**

THIS JOINT POWERS AGREEMENT ("Agreement") is entered into and executed as of September 24, 2019, by and between FALLBROOK REGIONAL HEALTH DISTRICT ("FRHD"), a California local healthcare district organized and operating under Health and Safety Code section 32000 et seq., and NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT ("NCFPD"), a California special district organized and operating under Health and Safety Code section 13800 et seq., pursuant to the Joint Exercise of Powers Act (Gov. Code, § 6500 et seq.).

RECITALS

A. FRHD and NCFPD have each determined that they can best fulfill their respective missions of providing community health care service and emergency medical services by collaborating on operation and management by working together to exercise certain powers.

B. FRHD and NCFPD have determined that working together to provide health care services and emergency care services to the communities served by FRHD and NCFPD will provide substantial benefits to each party and to the communities that they each serve.

C. In order to implement the foregoing benefits, the parties now wish to memorialize their agreements and understandings in the manner set forth herein.

THEREFORE, in consideration of their mutual promises and undertakings set forth herein, the parties agree as follows:

AGREEMENT

ARTICLE 1. PURPOSE AND POWERS.

1.1 **PURPOSE.** This Agreement is made pursuant to the provisions of Article 1, Chapter 5, Division 7, Title 1, of the Government Code, commencing with section 6500, relating to the joint powers common to public agencies. The parties possess the powers under the Local Health Care District Law pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 32000 et seq., and the Fire Protection District Law pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 13800 et seq. The purpose of this Agreement is to exercise certain of such powers as agreed to be exercised jointly by the parties (the "Programs"). All Programs and all activities under this Agreement will be in accordance with the laws applicable to California agencies. The Programs will specifically include, but not be limited to:

1.1.1 **COMMUNITY PROGRAMS AND SERVICES.** The parties will explore mechanisms to engage in and to carry out, to the extent permitted by law, collaborative programs and services to enhance and expand availability of health care and emergency health services to the communities served by the agencies. These may include, but are not limited to, like and kind exchange and cost sharing arrangements.

1.1.2 **CONTRACTING.** The parties will explore mechanisms to engage in, and to carry out, to the extent permitted by law, joint contract negotiation with third parties to provide health care and emergency medical services.

1.2 **BENEFIT OF COMMUNITY.** The parties have the power to do any agreed upon activity that would be beneficial to the communities served by either party as authorized by law, including but not limited to the Local Health Care District Law.

ARTICLE 2. ADMINISTRATION

2.1 **PARTY REPRESENTATIVES.** The Executive Director of FRHD and the Fire Chief/CEO of NCFPD (or such other person as may be designated by such party) will act as the parties' representatives ("Representatives") in planning, developing and implementing the Programs. The Representatives shall not take any action that requires either party's approval without first receiving such approval from the respective party's Board.

ARTICLE 3. PROGRAM SELECTION AND BUDGETS

3.1 **PROGRAM SELECTION.** The Representatives shall work together to develop necessary Programs. No Program shall become operational unless it has been approved by both parties. Each Program shall include a plan for continuation or termination of the Program if this Agreement is terminated.

3.2 **PROGRAM BUDGET.** When the Representatives approve a Program, they shall also establish a budget for such Program. The budget should include the initial and ongoing costs of the Program and each party's responsibilities, both financial and resources. This approved Program and related budget shall be forwarded to the parties for approval, if applicable, at least thirty (30) days prior to the commencement of the start of the Program, unless otherwise agreed by the parties in writing.

3.3 **ACTION OF PARTIES.** Within sixty (60) days of receipt of the Representative-approved Program and related budget, each party shall approve, disapprove, or recommend revision of the Program and related budget.

ARTICLE 4. TERM AND TERMINATION

4.1 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This agreement shall be effective as of September 24, 2019.

4.2 **TERM.** This Agreement shall continue in full force and effect for an initial term of five (5) years. At the conclusion of the initial term, unless either party has provided at least six (6) months' notice of its intent to not to renew this Agreement, this Agreement shall automatically renew for an additional three (3) year term. Unless either party has provided at least six (6) months' notice of its intent to not to renew this Agreement, this Agreement shall continue in full force and effect indefinitely at the conclusion of the second term, until either party causes termination of this Agreement by providing at least six (6) months' written notice of its intent to terminate the Agreement to the other party.

4.3 **PARTIES' RIGHTS AND DUTIES ON EXPIRATION OR TERMINATION.** Should this Agreement expire at the end of its initial or any subsequent term, or if it is terminated for any reason, the parties shall continue to work together until all obligations incurred prior to the earlier of expiration or delivery of notice of termination have been fully performed. No further obligations will be incurred under this Agreement.

ARTICLE 5. MISCELLANEOUS

5.1 **MARKETING.** Neither party will use the other party's name for purposes of marketing or advertising without the prior written consent of the other party.

5.2 **ENTIRE AGREEMENT.** This Agreement contains the entire agreement of the parties with respect to its subject matter and shall be binding upon and inure benefit of the parties, their successors and assigns.

5.3 **ADDITIONAL PARTIES.** Nothing herein shall preclude the addition of other governmental entities as parties to this Agreement, so long as all of the parties agree to such

addition. If an entity is added as a party, it shall be bound by the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

5.4 **NOTICES.** Notices required by law or by this Agreement, shall be deemed sufficient if given, in writing and deposited in the United States Mail, postage prepaid, to the following:

To NCFPD: North County Fire Protection District
330 S. Main St.
Fallbrook, CA 92028
Attention: Stephen Abbott, Fire Chief/CEO

To FRHD: Fallbrook Regional Health District
138 S. Brandon Road
Fallbrook, California 92028
Attn: Rachel Mason, Executive Director

5.5 **SEVERABILITY.** If any one or more of the terms, provisions, promises, covenants or conditions of this Agreement shall be to any extent judged invalid, unenforceable, void or voidable for any reason whatsoever by a court of competent jurisdiction, each and all of the remaining terms, provisions, promises, or conditions of this Agreement shall not be affected thereby and shall be valid and enforceable to the fullest extent allowed by law.

5.6 **AGREEMENT NOT PARTNERSHIP OR JOINT VENTURE; NO THIRD-PARTY BENEFICIARIES.** Nothing in this Agreement shall be deemed to establish relationships between the parties other than those expressly described and set forth. The agreements contained herein are made solely for the benefit of the parties and shall not be construed as benefiting any person who is not a party to this Agreement.

5.7 **WAIVER OF TERMS; EFFECT.** The time specified in this Agreement for performance of any act by the parties, may be extended or waived, for good cause by either party. Any such extension or waiver shall affect only the time period to which it is directed, and it shall not be deemed applicable to subsequent deadlines relating to the subject matter of the extension or waiver, nor shall it be deemed to apply to any other time constraints or requirements contained in this Agreement.

5.8 **TITLES AND HEADINGS NOT PART.** Titles and headings contained herein are not a part of the agreement of the parties. They are included only for descriptive purposes and shall not be deemed as incorporated into this Agreement for any other purposes.

5.9 **AMENDMENT; METHOD PRESCRIBED.** This Agreement may be amended at any time, by written agreement of the parties.

5.10 **AUTHORITY TO ENTER INTO AGREEMENT.** Each party represents that it has the full power and authority to enter to this Agreement and to carry out the powers contemplated by it. Each party further represents that it has taken all action necessary to authorize the execution, delivery and performance of the Agreement. Each person signing below warrants that he/she has full power and authority to bind the party under which her/his signature appears.

5.11 **INDEMNIFICATION.** Each party shall indemnify, defend and hold harmless the other party, any affiliate of the other party, and the other party's respective directors, officers, employees or agents, from and against any and all claims, causes of action, liabilities, losses, damages, penalties, assessments, judgments, awards or costs, including reasonable attorneys' fees and costs (not including the cost of in-house counsel), arising out of, resulting from, or relating to (i) the grossly negligent or illegal acts or omissions of the indemnifying party, or (ii) wages, salaries, employee benefits, income taxes, FICA, FUTA, SDI and all other payroll, employment or other taxes, withholdings and charges payable by a party or any affiliate of a

party to, or on behalf of, the other party. This Section 5.11 shall survive the expiration or termination of this Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this Agreement to be executed and attested by their proper officers as of the date first above written.

FRHD:

NCFPD:

FALLBROOK REGIONAL HEALTH DISTRICT

NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

By: 

By: _____

Print Name: Rachel Mason

Print Name: Stephen J. Abbott

Title: Executive Director

Title: Fire Chief/CEO

Date: 9.12.19

Date: _____

GRANT AGREEMENT

This Agreement is entered into by the **Fallbrook Regional Health District** ("DISTRICT"), a California health care district organized and operating pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 32000 et seq., and North County Fire Protection District ("RECIPIENT"), and is effective upon execution by the parties.

1. Grant

As a result of the significant impacts and accumulated effects of the hospital closure, and the change in the way NCFPD now delivers Emergency Medical Services, NCFPD has approached FRHD for ongoing financial support in order to assure high quality EMS services to residents. Such that, NCFPD maintains a fleet of six ambulances, each with a lifespan of six years. Assuring three frontline ambulances and three reserve ambulances being available at all times requires the purchase of one new ambulance each year. Thus, financial assistance from FRHD is necessary to ensure NCFPD can continue and enhance the quality of service to our community that they want and deserve.

Amount: NCFPD would like the FRHD to participate in a 50% cost share for the replacement of one ambulance each fiscal year; for the term of the current Joint Powers Agreement. Total cost of an ambulance is approximately \$210,000.00, divided by 2 = \$105,000.00 FRHD cost share portion per year. This cost can vary slightly, in either direction, based on manufacture pricing and any equipment needs at the time of purchase. It is always the intent of NCFPD to be as fiscally responsible as possible with all apparatus replacement.

2. Term of Agreement

The term of this agreement is from July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2024, subject however, to earlier termination as provided herein.

3. Legal Responsibility/Liability

In authorizing execution of this agreement, the governing body of RECIPIENT accepts legal responsibility to ensure that the funds provided by DISTRICT are allocated for the purpose or purposes for which the grant was intended, as outlined in RECIPIENT'S Request for Proposal/Grant Application. RECIPIENT agrees to be knowledgeable of the requirements of this agreement and responsible for compliance with its terms. In no event shall DISTRICT be legally responsible or liable for RECIPIENT's performance or failure to perform under the terms of the grant or this agreement.

4. **Reduction of Awarded Funds**

DISTRICT may reduce, suspend, or terminate the payment or amount of the grant if the RECIPIENT is not meeting the objectives of the grant as determined in the sole discretion of DISTRICT. RECIPIENT understands and agrees that RECIPIENT's failure to comply with its obligations under this Agreement, including, without limitation paragraphs 11, 16, and 18 herein, may result in RECIPIENT's disqualification from participation in subsequent grant cycles with the DISTRICT. RECIPIENT hereby expressly waives any and all claims against DISTRICT for damages arising from the termination, suspension, or reduction of the funds provided by DISTRICT.

5. **Other Funding Sources**

RECIPIENT shall make available, as requested by DISTRICT, information regarding other funding sources for the programs or services provided by RECIPIENT.

6. **Amended Program Work Plan**

RECIPIENT shall submit to the DISTRICT with the signed grant agreement, an amended work plan if original grant request is not fully funded.

7. **Fund Use Description**

RECIPIENT shall have available for prospective participants or others a description detailing the nature of the program or service(s) that are being funded by DISTRICT. This written program description may be a separate document or incorporated in the overall program materials developed by the RECIPIENT. Upon request, RECIPIENT shall provide a copy of the program or service(s) description to DISTRICT.

8. **Independent Contractor Status**

The relationship between DISTRICT and RECIPIENT, and the agents, employees, and subcontractors of RECIPIENT, in the performance of this agreement shall be one of independent contractors, and no agent, employee, or subcontractor of RECIPIENT shall be deemed an officer, employee, or agent of DISTRICT.

9. **Use of Funds for Lobbying or Political Purposes**

RECIPIENT is prohibited from using funds provided by DISTRICT for any political campaign or to support attempts to influence legislation by any governmental body.

10. **Federal, State, Local Laws, Regulations, and Organizational Documents**

RECIPIENT shall comply with all federal, state, and local laws and regulations, including but not limited to labor laws, occupational and general safety laws, and licensing laws. All licenses, permits, notices, and certificates as are required to be maintained by RECIPIENT shall be in effect throughout the term of this agreement. RECIPIENT shall notify DISTRICT immediately if any required licenses or permits are canceled, suspended, or otherwise ineffective.

11. **Monitoring/Evaluation**

RECIPIENT shall cooperate in efforts undertaken by DISTRICT to evaluate the effectiveness and use of the grant funds. RECIPIENT shall participate in and comply with all on-site evaluation and grant monitoring procedures, including interviews with RECIPIENT's staff. RECIPIENT, at the request of the DISTRICT, shall also provide a written and/or oral status report to DISTRICT in a format provided and schedule defined by DISTRICT.

Report and Payment Schedule is appended hereto as "Exhibit 1"

12. **Changes or Modifications to the Use of DISTRICT Grant Funds**

RECIPIENT shall submit to DISTRICT, in writing, any requests for revisions prior to implementation of any proposed changes in the use of DISTRICT grant funds. The DISTRICT must receive such requests at least thirty (30) days prior to the date that requested changes are to be implemented.

13. **Conflict of Interest/Self Dealing**

RECIPIENT and RECIPIENT's officers and employees shall not have a financial interest or acquire any financial interest, direct or indirect, in any business entity or source of income that could be financially affected by, or otherwise conflict in any manner or degree with, the performance of services required under this agreement.

14. **Authorization and License to Use Commercial Image In Promotional Materials**

RECIPIENT understands that DISTRICT may wish to utilize RECIPIENT'S name and logo, along with any photographic or video images of RECIPIENT'S premises, operations and activities in promotional materials designed to publicize the DISTRICT'S mission and service to the community served by the DISTRICT. RECIPIENT hereby grants the DISTRICT permission and license to utilize RECIPIENT'S name, logo, commercial image, along with any photographs, videotape footage, or other graphic illustrations of RECIPIENT'S premises, operations, and activities, as further consideration for receipt of the Grant Funds.

15. **Indemnify and Hold Harmless**

RECIPIENT agrees to indemnify, defend, and hold harmless DISTRICT and its officers, agents, employees, and servants from any and all claims and losses accruing or resulting to any and all employees, contractors, subcontractors, laborers, and any other person, firm, or corporation furnishing or supplying work, services, materials, or supplies in connection with the performance of this agreement and from any and all claims and losses accruing or resulting to any person, firm, or corporation who may be injured or damaged by RECIPIENT in the performance of this agreement.

16. **Budget and Payment Schedule**

Unless RECIPIENT and DISTRICT agree upon alternative arrangements, grant funds shall be allocated quarterly upon District's receipt of an invoice with appropriate back-up documentation. In the event that RECIPIENT fails to provide appropriate invoice and back-up documentation in a timely manner, RECIPIENT may be subject to discontinuance of funding or, in instance of full payment at onset of grant year, return of balance of funds to DISTRICT.

17. **Fiscal/Accounting Principles**

RECIPIENT shall maintain an accounting system that accurately reflects and documents all fiscal transactions for which grant funds are used.

18. **Documentation of Revenues and Expenses**

RECIPIENT shall maintain full and complete documentation of all revenue and expenses (including subcontracted, overhead, and indirect expenses) associated with use of the grant funds covered by this agreement. During the term of this agreement and thereafter, DISTRICT or its authorized representative(s) shall have the right to review all RECIPIENT financial records including records related to the use of the grant funds.

19. **Reports and Record Retention**

All records of RECIPIENT pertaining to the use of grant funds shall be maintained at RECIPIENT's main local office for at least five (5) years following the year in which funds were granted.

20. **Governing Law**

This agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of California.

21. **Assignment or Transfer**

RECIPIENT may not assign or transfer any interest in this agreement or entitlement to grant funds without the written consent of District.

22. **Entire Agreement, Amendment**

This agreement contains the entire understanding and agreement of the parties with respect to the subject matter hereof and supersedes all prior and contemporaneous agreements not contained herein. This agreement may only be amended or modified by a writing signed by both parties.

23. **Notices**

Any notice required or permitted thereunder may be given by a party to the other party at the address set forth in the signature block of this agreement. Either party may change its address for purposes of notice by complying with the requirements of this section.

- Continued on next page -

24. **Signatories**

The persons executing this agreement on behalf of the RECIPIENT have been designated by the governing body or fiscal agent of the RECIPIENT as the official signatory of this agreement and all related documents. At least one of these persons is a member of the RECIPIENT's governing board.

(1) Stephen Abbott
Fire Chief/CEO

(2) Fred Luevano
Board President

330 S. Main Avenue
Fallbrook, CA 92028

330 S. Main Avenue
Fallbrook, CA 92028

760-731-9187

760-723-2005

Signature

Signature

Date

Date

25. **Authorized Signatory for the Fallbrook Regional Health District:**



9/11/19
Date

HOWARD SALMON, CHAIR
Fallbrook Regional Health District
138 S. Brandon Road
Fallbrook, CA 92028
- or -
P.O. Box 2587
Fallbrook, CA 92088
Telephone: 760-731-9187

FALLBROOK REGIONAL HEALTH DISTRICT

Agreement #: 2019-1

EXHIBIT 1

REPORT AND PAYMENT SCHEDULE

FRHD WILL PROVIDE FUNDS WITHIN 30 DAYS OF NOTICE OF NCFPD'S
INTENT TO PURCHASE AN AMBULANCE.

FALLBROOK REGIONAL HEALTH DISTRICT

Agreement #: 2019-1

EXHIBIT 2

PAPER AND DIGITIZED COPY OF GRANT APPLICATION IS MAINTAINED IN
FRHD FILES WITH COPY OF FULLY EXECUTED AGREEMENT.

GRANT AGREEMENT

This Agreement is entered into by the **Fallbrook Regional Health District** ("DISTRICT"), a California health care district organized and operating pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 32000 et seq., and North County Fire Protection District ("RECIPIENT"), and is effective upon execution by the parties.

1. Grant

The Senior Medical Services Officer (SMSO) is integral to the quality assurance for training and the overall operations of the District's emergency medical service. Current services delivered by .50 FTE SMSO Position: a) basic quality assurance for EMS services; b) articulation with receiving facilities; c) basic continuing education for paramedics. However, service expansion delivered by fulltime SMSO Position, in addition to those listed above: d) expand "Door-Through-Door" senior program; e) initiate Mobile Integrated Health Program (MIP); f) develop Tele Health capacity; g) pursue AED program; h) promote Stop the Bleed campaign/Community CPR and First Aid training; j) integration of Lyft program; and k) provide for alternate destination transportation. Expanding the SMSO half time position to a fulltime position has the potential to increase services from 3 to 10 for our communities.

Amount: NCFPD would like the FRHD to participate in a 50% cost sharing collaboration with FRHD for 50% of a full-time Emergency Medical Services Officer each fiscal year.

- Total salary and benefits for full-time SMSO is \$160,000.00, divided by 2 = \$80,000.00 FRHD cost share portion per year.
- The SMSO is not an employee of the FRHD, any and all employee rights and responsibilities are the responsibility of NCFPD.

2. Term of Agreement

The term of this agreement is from July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2024, subject however, to earlier termination as provided herein.

3. Legal Responsibility/Liability

In authorizing execution of this agreement, the governing body of RECIPIENT accepts legal responsibility to ensure that the funds provided by DISTRICT are allocated for the purpose or purposes for which the grant was intended, as outlined in RECIPIENT'S Request for Proposal/Grant Application. RECIPIENT agrees to be knowledgeable of the requirements of this agreement and responsible for compliance with its terms. In no event shall DISTRICT be legally responsible or

liable for RECIPIENT's performance or failure to perform under the terms of the grant or this agreement.

4. **Reduction of Awarded Funds**

DISTRICT may reduce, suspend, or terminate the payment or amount of the grant if the RECIPIENT is not meeting the objectives of the grant as determined in the sole discretion of DISTRICT. RECIPIENT understands and agrees that RECIPIENT's failure to comply with its obligations under this Agreement, including, without limitation paragraphs 11, 16, and 18 herein, may result in RECIPIENT's disqualification from participation in subsequent grant cycles with the DISTRICT. RECIPIENT hereby expressly waives any and all claims against DISTRICT for damages arising from the termination, suspension, or reduction of the funds provided by DISTRICT.

5. **Other Funding Sources**

RECIPIENT shall make available, as requested by DISTRICT, information regarding other funding sources for the programs or services provided by RECIPIENT.

6. **Amended Program Work Plan**

RECIPIENT shall submit to the DISTRICT with the signed grant agreement, an amended work plan if original grant request is not fully funded.

7. **Fund Use Description**

RECIPIENT shall have available for prospective participants or others a description detailing the nature of the program or service(s) that are being funded by DISTRICT. This written program description may be a separate document or incorporated in the overall program materials developed by the RECIPIENT. Upon request, RECIPIENT shall provide a copy of the program or service(s) description to DISTRICT.

8. **Independent Contractor Status**

The relationship between DISTRICT and RECIPIENT, and the agents, employees, and subcontractors of RECIPIENT, in the performance of this agreement shall be one of independent contractors, and no agent, employee, or subcontractor of RECIPIENT shall be deemed an officer, employee, or agent of DISTRICT.

9. **Use of Funds for Lobbying or Political Purposes**

RECIPIENT is prohibited from using funds provided by DISTRICT for any political campaign or to support attempts to influence legislation by any governmental body.

10. **Federal, State, Local Laws, Regulations, and Organizational Documents**

RECIPIENT shall comply with all federal, state, and local laws and regulations, including but not limited to labor laws, occupational and general safety laws, and licensing laws. All licenses, permits, notices, and certificates as are required to be maintained by RECIPIENT shall be in effect throughout the term of this agreement. RECIPIENT shall notify DISTRICT immediately if any required licenses or permits are canceled, suspended, or otherwise ineffective.

11. **Monitoring/Evaluation**

RECIPIENT shall cooperate in efforts undertaken by DISTRICT to evaluate the effectiveness and use of the grant funds. RECIPIENT shall participate in and comply with all on-site evaluation and grant monitoring procedures, including interviews with RECIPIENT's staff. RECIPIENT, at the request of the DISTRICT, shall also provide a written and/or oral status report to DISTRICT in a format provided and schedule defined by DISTRICT.

Report and Payment Schedule is appended hereto as "Exhibit 1"

12. **Changes or Modifications to the Use of DISTRICT Grant Funds**

RECIPIENT shall submit to DISTRICT, in writing, any requests for revisions prior to implementation of any proposed changes in the use of DISTRICT grant funds. The DISTRICT must receive such requests at least thirty (30) days prior to the date that requested changes are to be implemented.

13. **Conflict of Interest/Self Dealing**

RECIPIENT and RECIPIENT's officers and employees shall not have a financial interest or acquire any financial interest, direct or indirect, in any business entity or source of income that could be financially affected by, or otherwise conflict in any manner or degree with, the performance of services required under this agreement.

14. **Authorization and License to Use Commerical Image In Promotional Materials**

RECIPIENT understands that DISTRICT may wish to utilize RECIPIENT'S name and logo, along with any photographic or video images of RECIPIENT'S premises, operations and activities in promotional materials designed to publicize the DISTRICT'S mission and service to the community served by the DISTRICT. RECIPIENT hereby grants the DISTRICT permission and license to utilize RECIPIENT'S name, logo, commercial image, along with any photographs, videotape footage, or other graphic illustrations of RECIPIENT'S premises, operations, and activities, as further consideration for receipt of the Grant Funds.

15. Indemnify and Hold Harmless

RECIPIENT agrees to indemnify, defend, and hold harmless DISTRICT and its officers, agents, employees, and servants from any and all claims and losses accruing or resulting to any and all employees, contractors, subcontractors, laborers, and any other person, firm, or corporation furnishing or supplying work, services, materials, or supplies in connection with the performance of this agreement and from any and all claims and losses accruing or resulting to any person, firm, or corporation who may be injured or damaged by RECIPIENT in the performance of this agreement.

16. Budget and Payment Schedule

Unless RECIPIENT and DISTRICT agree upon alternative arrangements, grant funds shall be allocated quarterly upon District's receipt of an invoice with appropriate back-up documentation. In the event that RECIPIENT fails to provide appropriate invoice and back-up documentation in a timely manner, RECIPIENT may be subject to discontinuance of funding or, in instance of full payment at onset of grant year, return of balance of funds to DISTRICT.

17. Fiscal/Accounting Principles

RECIPIENT shall maintain an accounting system that accurately reflects and documents all fiscal transactions for which grant funds are used.

18. Documentation of Revenues and Expenses

RECIPIENT shall maintain full and complete documentation of all revenue and expenses (including subcontracted, overhead, and indirect expenses) associated with use of the grant funds covered by this agreement. During the term of this agreement and thereafter, DISTRICT or its authorized representative(s) shall have the right to review all RECIPIENT financial records including records related to the use of the grant funds.

19. Reports and Record Retention

All records of RECIPIENT pertaining to the use of grant funds shall be maintained at RECIPIENT's main local office for at least five (5) years following the year in which funds were granted.

20. Governing Law

This agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of California.

21. Assignment or Transfer

RECIPIENT may not assign or transfer any interest in this agreement or entitlement to grant funds without the written consent of District.

22. **Entire Agreement, Amendment**

This agreement contains the entire understanding and agreement of the parties with respect to the subject matter hereof and supersedes all prior and contemporaneous agreements not contained herein. This agreement may only be amended or modified by a writing signed by both parties.

23. **Notices**

Any notice required or permitted thereunder may be given by a party to the other party at the address set forth in the signature block of this agreement. Either party may change its address for purposes of notice by complying with the requirements of this section.

- Continued on next page -

24. **Signatories**

The persons executing this agreement on behalf of the RECIPIENT have been designated by the governing body or fiscal agent of the RECIPIENT as the official signatory of this agreement and all related documents. At least one of these persons is a member of the RECIPIENT's governing board.

(1) Stephen Abbott
Fire Chief/CEO

(2) Fred Luevano
Board President

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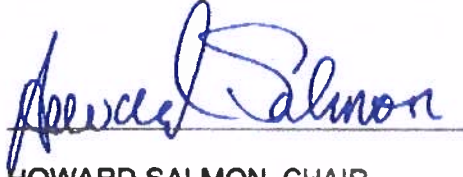
Signature

Signature

Date

Date

25. **Authorized Signatory for the Fallbrook Regional Health District:**



9/11/19

Date

HOWARD SALMON, CHAIR
Fallbrook Regional Health District
138 S. Brandon Road
Fallbrook, CA 92028
- or -
P.O. Box 2587
Fallbrook, CA 92088
Telephone: 760-731-9187

EXHIBIT 1

REPORT AND PAYMENT SCHEDULE

RECOGNITION OF THE FRHD'S SUPPORT OF THE SMSO WOULD BE MADE IN NCFPD'S MEDIA CAMPAIGNS, SELECTED TRAININGS PROVIDED BY THE SMSO AT NO LESS THAN FOUR PRE-DETERMINED FRHD SPONSORED EVENTS, AND PRESENCE OF THE SMSO AT JOINT COMMUNITY PRESENTATIONS AS MUTUALLY AGREED UPON.

FRHD will provide funds on a quarterly basis.

EXHIBIT 2

PAPER AND DIGITIZED COPY OF GRANT APPLICATION IS MAINTAINED IN
FRHD FILES WITH COPY OF FULLY EXECUTED AGREEMENT.

GRANT AGREEMENT

This Agreement is entered into by the **Fallbrook Regional Health District** ("DISTRICT"), a California health care district organized and operating pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 32000 et seq., and North County Fire Protection District ("RECIPIENT"), and is effective upon execution by the parties.

1. **Grant**

To provide a general description of the duties and responsibilities, qualifications and physical requirements for the classification of Customer Service/Social Media Specialist for the North County Fire Protection District (NCFPD) and Fallbrook Regional Health District (FRHD). Performs social media, customer service and clerical duties necessary for the daily operation of North County Fire and Fallbrook Regional Health District's administrative headquarters and assists with administrative duties, as assigned by supervising staff. Serves as a communication specialist for the Districts, creating, observing and responding to social media conversations within the community across a variety of platforms including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube and others using relevant and appropriate media formats such as text, video and images. Generates, edits and publishes daily content that builds meaningful connections and encourages community members to take action; optimizes pages within each platform to increase the visibility of the Districts' social content; promotes programs and events through the use of promotional materials, elicits community and organizational support for assigned programs and projects, researches, analyzes and evaluates new service delivery methods and techniques; monitors and updates website(s) as needed.

Amount: NCFPD would like the FRHD to participate in a 50% cost sharing collaboration with FRHD for 50% of a full-time Customer Service/Social Media Specialist each fiscal year.

- Total salary and benefits for full-time Customer Service/Social Media Specialist is \$60,000.00, divided by 2 = \$30,000.00 FRHD cost share portion per year.
- The Customer Service/Social Media Specialist is not an employee of the FRHD, any and all employee rights and responsibilities are the responsibility of NCFPD.

Job Description is appended hereto as "Exhibit 1".

2. **Term of Agreement**

The term of this agreement is from July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2024, subject however, to earlier termination as provided herein.

3. **Legal Responsibility/Liability**

In authorizing execution of this agreement, the governing body of RECIPIENT accepts legal responsibility to ensure that the funds provided by DISTRICT are allocated for the purpose or purposes for which the grant was intended, as outlined in RECIPIENT'S Request for Proposal/Grant Application. RECIPIENT agrees to be knowledgeable of the requirements of this agreement and responsible for compliance with its terms. In no event shall DISTRICT be legally responsible or liable for RECIPIENT's performance or failure to perform under the terms of the grant or this agreement.

4. **Reduction of Awarded Funds**

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8. **Independent Contractor Status**

The relationship between DISTRICT and RECIPIENT, and the agents, employees, and subcontractors of RECIPIENT, in the performance of this agreement shall be one of independent contractors, and no agent, employee, or subcontractor of RECIPIENT shall be deemed an officer, employee, or agent of DISTRICT.

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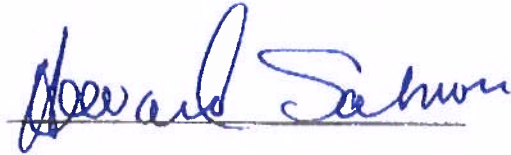
Signature

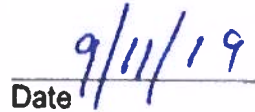
Signature

Date

Date

25. **Authorized Signatory for the Fallbrook Regional Health District:**




Date _____

HOWARD SALMON, CHAIR
Fallbrook Regional Health District
138 S. Brandon Road
Fallbrook, CA 92028
- or -
P.O. Box 2587
Fallbrook, CA 92088
Telephone: 760-731-9187

EXHIBIT 1**PURPOSE:**

To provide a general description of the duties and responsibilities, qualifications and physical requirements for the classification of Customer Service/Social Media Specialist for the North County Fire Protection District (NCFPD) and Fallbrook Regional Health District (FRHD).

POLICY:

Members classified in the position of Customer Service/Social Media Specialist are intended to meet the general personal and professional qualifications, perform the stated duties and responsibilities and other duties as assigned.

INTENT:

The intent of this Policy is to provide an overview of the general attributes and abilities necessary to perform the classification of Customer Service/Social Media Specialist, which is a 50/50 cost-shared position between the NCFPD and FRHD. It is also the intent of this Policy to provide an overview of the typical duties and responsibilities of the position. This Policy is not intended to delineate every facet of the classification. Other duties and responsibilities may be assigned as appropriate to fulfill the mission of the Districts.

This position is employed by NCFPD however will also receive direction from their duly authorized FRHD supervisor. It will be the responsibility of these two assigned District supervisors to coordinate work assignments for this position.

GENERAL ATTRIBUTES:

This assignment is a full-time work classification. The Customer Service/Social Media Specialist classification is considered a "Non-Exempt" employee as defined by FLSA and is overtime eligible. Specifics of compensation and benefits are described in the Memorandum of Understanding between the Non-Safety bargaining group and the District. The position is a Miscellaneous position as defined by PERS. Under the supervision of a Division Chief, the essential duties and responsibilities are:

Performs social media, customer service and clerical duties necessary for the daily operation of North County Fire and Fallbrook Regional Health District's administrative headquarters and assists with administrative duties, as assigned by supervising staff.

TYPICAL DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES: *The following duties are typical for this classification. Incumbents may not perform all of the listed duties and/or may be required to perform additional or different duties from those set forth below to address business needs and changing business practice.*

Serves as a customer service representative for all public inquires; answers telephone and determines nature of the calls, answers questions and resolves issues or routes calls to appropriate individuals to handle inquiries and complaints, takes and delivers

messages; greets the public in a pleasant and professional manner, explains departmental policies and procedures to the public, assists with special projects as assigned and performs related duties as assigned.

Serves as a communication specialist for the Districts, creating, observing and responding to social media conversations within the community across a variety of platforms including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube and others using relevant and appropriate media formats such as text, video and images. Generates, edits and publishes daily content that builds meaningful connections and encourages community members to take action; optimizes pages within each platform to increase the visibility of the Districts' social content; promotes programs and events through the use of promotional materials, elicits community and organizational support for assigned programs and projects, researches, analyzes and evaluates new service delivery methods and techniques; monitors and updates website(s) as needed.

Prepares and tracks a variety of electronic and paper files, records, reports and related documents; maintains file integrity and confidentiality by monitoring and assuring compliance to policies and procedures.

Provides information and assistance to constituents, visitors and others; explains nature of programs, policies, procedures and services; responds to requests for information within the span of authority; maintains absolute confidentiality of work-related issues, records and information.

In coordination with the District's HIPAA Security Officer, provides intake of legal records, request for production of incident and health-related records.

EXPERIENCE/KNOWLEDGE/ABILITIES:

KNOWLEDGE OF: Principles of record keeping and records management; business English usage, spelling, grammar and punctuation; personal computer hardware and software, including Microsoft Office Suite (at an intermediate or advanced level); principles and practices of effective customer service, advanced social media writing skills including the art and science of headline writing, writing engaging introductions, structuring text for easy reading online subtitles, aptitude for analyzing appropriate social data/metrics for continuous improvement.

ABILITY TO: In addition to the aforementioned, organize and assist with office support functions, promote programs and events, research analyze and evaluate new service delivery methods and techniques, a willingness to support both Districts; and other duties as assigned.

EXPERIENCE: One year of office support experience, preferably in government operations is required; as well as experience with social media marketing in a professional setting.

EDUCATION: A high school diploma or GED equivalent is required. An Associate of Arts/Science or in applicable subject matter or a related field is desirable, but not required.

LICENSES AND CERTIFICATIONS: Must have and maintain a valid Class "C" California Driver's License. Must be insurable and maintain this status with the District's all-risk insurance carrier.

PHYSICAL DEMANDS:

Employee is required to meet applicable "[Support Staff](#)" physical requirements.

ENVIRONMENTAL:

Work is performed in a standard office environment. Work environment is both formal and informal, team and autonomously oriented, having both routine and variable tasks, with variable pace and moderate pressure at times. Some tasks may be fast paced.

COMMUNICATIONS:

VISION: (May be correctable) to drive a vehicle.

HEARING: Of alarms and warning devices; to understand conversations.

SPEAKING: To give instructions, present classes; communicate with staff and representatives of other agencies.

WRITING: To complete records, reports, meeting notes and documentation.

READING: Reports, records and computer screens.

REFERENCES:

None.

RELATED POLICIES/FORMS:

POLICIES:

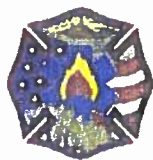
[Support Staff](#).

FORMS:

None.

EXHIBIT 2

PAPER AND DIGITIZED COPY OF GRANT APPLICATION IS MAINTAINED IN
FRHD FILES WITH COPY OF FULLY EXECUTED AGREEMENT.



NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

POLICY AND PROCEDURE MANUAL

ADMINISTRATION
RULES AND REGULATIONS
JOB DESCRIPTIONS

SECTION 225.39
SEPTEMBER 24, 2019
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CUSTOMER SERVICE /SOCIAL MEDIA SPECIALIST

1.0. **PURPOSE:**

- 1.1. To provide a general description of the duties and responsibilities, qualifications and physical requirements for the classification of Customer Service/Social Media Specialist for the North County Fire Protection District (NCFPD) and Fallbrook Regional Health District (FRHD).

2.0. **POLICY:**

- 2.1. Members classified in the position of Customer Service/Social Media Specialist are intended to meet the general personal and professional qualifications, perform the stated duties and responsibilities and other duties as assigned.

3.0. **INTENT:**

- 3.1. The intent of this Policy is to provide an overview of the general attributes and abilities necessary to perform the classification of Customer Service/Social Media Specialist, which is a 50/50 cost-shared position between the NCFPD and FRHD. It is also the intent of this Policy to provide an overview of the typical duties and responsibilities of the position. This Policy is not intended to delineate every facet of the classification. Other duties and responsibilities may be assigned as appropriate to fulfill the mission of the Districts.
- 3.2. This position is employed by NCFPD however will also receive direction from their duly authorized FRHD supervisor. It will be the responsibility of these two assigned District supervisors to coordinate work assignments for this position.

4.0. **GENERAL ATTRIBUTES:**

- 4.1. This assignment is a full-time work classification. The Customer Service/Social Media Specialist classification is considered a "Non-Exempt" employee as defined by FLSA and is overtime eligible. Specifics of compensation and benefits are described in the Memorandum of Understanding between the Non-Safety bargaining group and the District. The position is a Miscellaneous position as defined by PERS. Under the supervision of a Division Chief, the essential duties and responsibilities are:
 - 4.1.1. Performs social media, customer service and clerical duties necessary for the daily operation of North County Fire and Fallbrook Regional Health District's administrative headquarters and assists with administrative duties, as assigned by supervising staff.



NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

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CUSTOMER SERVICE /SOCIAL MEDIA SPECIALIST

- 5.0. **TYPICAL DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:** *The following duties are typical for this classification. Incumbents may not perform all of the listed duties and/or may be required to perform additional or different duties from those set forth below to address business needs and changing business practice.*
- 5.1. Serves as a customer service representative for all public inquires; answers telephone and determines nature of the calls, answers questions and resolves issues or routes calls to appropriate individuals to handle inquiries and complaints, takes and delivers messages; greets the public in a pleasant and professional manner, explains departmental policies and procedures to the public, assists with special projects as assigned and performs related duties as assigned.
- 5.2. Serves as a communication specialist for the Districts, creating, observing and responding to social media conversations within the community across a variety of platforms including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube and others using relevant and appropriate media formats such as text, video and images. Generates, edits and publishes daily content that builds meaningful connections and encourages community members to take action; optimizes pages within each platform to increase the visibility of the Districts' social content; promotes programs and events through the use of promotional materials, elicits community and organizational support for assigned programs and projects, researches, analyzes and evaluates new service delivery methods and techniques; monitors and updates website(s) as needed.
- 5.3. Prepares and tracks a variety of electronic and paper files, records, reports and related documents; maintains file integrity and confidentiality by monitoring and assuring compliance to policies and procedures.
- 5.4. Provides information and assistance to constituents, visitors and others; explains nature of programs, policies, procedures and services; responds to requests for information within the span of authority; maintains absolute confidentiality of work-related issues, records and information.
- 5.5. In coordination with the District's HIPAA Security Officer, provides intake of legal records, request for production of incident and health-related records.
- 6.0. **EXPERIENCE/KNOWLEDGE/ABILITIES:**
- 6.1. **KNOWLEDGE OF:** Principles of record keeping and records management; business English usage, spelling, grammar and punctuation; personal computer hardware and software, including Microsoft Office Suite (at an intermediate or



NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

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CUSTOMER SERVICE /SOCIAL MEDIA SPECIALIST

advanced level); principles and practices of effective customer service, advanced social media writing skills including the art and science of headline writing, writing engaging introductions, structuring text for easy reading online subtitles, aptitude for analyzing appropriate social data/metrics for continuous improvement.

- 6.2. **ABILITY TO:** In addition to the aforementioned, organize and assist with office support functions, promote programs and events, research analyze and evaluate new service delivery methods and techniques, a willingness to support both Districts; and other duties as assigned.
- 6.3. **EXPERIENCE:** One year of office support experience, preferably in government operations is required; as well as experience with social media marketing in a professional setting.
- 6.4. **EDUCATION:** A high school diploma or GED equivalent is required. An Associate of Arts/Science or in applicable subject matter or a related field is desirable, but not required.
- 6.5. **LICENSES AND CERTIFICATIONS:** Must have and maintain a valid Class "C" California Driver's License. Must be insurable and maintain this status with the District's all-risk insurance carrier.
- 7.0. **PHYSICAL DEMANDS:**
 - 7.1. Employee is required to meet applicable "[Support Staff](#)" physical requirements.
- 8.0. **ENVIRONMENTAL:**
 - 8.1. Work is performed in a standard office environment. Work environment is both formal and informal, team and autonomously oriented, having both routine and variable tasks, with variable pace and moderate pressure at times. Some tasks may be fast paced.
- 9.0. **COMMUNICATIONS:**
 - 9.1. **VISION:** (May be correctable) to drive a vehicle.
 - 9.2. **HEARING:** Of alarms and warning devices; to understand conversations.
 - 9.3. **SPEAKING:** To give instructions, present classes; communicate with staff and representatives of other agencies.



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CUSTOMER SERVICE /SOCIAL MEDIA SPECIALIST

9.4. **WRITING:** To complete records, reports, meeting notes and documentation.

9.5. **READING:** Reports, records and computer screens.

10.0. **REFERENCES:**

10.1. None.

11.0. **RELATED POLICIES/FORMS:**

11.1. **POLICIES:**

11.1.1. [Support Staff.](#)

11.2. **FORMS:**

11.2.1. None.

LAST REVIEW 08-329-19
LAST UPDATE 08-29-19
FC/BOD APPROVAL 09-24-19

PM Review
TRACKER New



**NORTH COUNTY FIRE
PROTECTION DISTRICT
FIRE CHIEF/CEO**

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FROM: CHIEF ABBOTT
DATE: SEPTEMBER 24, 2019
SUBJECT: STRATEGIC DIRECTION DISCUSSION

DISCUSSION AGENDA

BACKGROUND:

In 2004, the District engaged a consultant to develop a Strategic Plan, which included a number of action steps. Approximately twelve years later, the District had largely accomplished most of the achievable items, so the Board convened a special meeting to discuss the future strategic direction for the District. The outcome of this was identification of “strategic priorities” for the District going forward. Each year the District reviews and modifies those strategic priorities; below is a much abbreviated and updated synopsis of each. The attachment following illustrates the key objectives and relevant action steps, with associated timelines.

DISCUSSION:

1. **FINANCIAL PLANNING/RESTORATION OF RESERVE FUNDS:** After incurring several years of spending down reserve funds during the Great Recession to maintain operational capabilities, over the last few years the District was able to allocate “rollover funds” to replenish minimum reserve balances as established by District policy. Earlier this year Staff provided a briefing to the Board on a District fiscal health analysis and planning tool in conjunction with Raftelis, which validated District fiscal policy. This fiscal year, Staff has restructured the budget to more fully allocate sufficient funding to capital equipment, so that in future years the District can make such purchases on a cash basis, thereby avoiding or minimizing future interest charges. As the District achieves minimum fund balances, it will begin to pay off existing debt service to generate even further savings in interest charges. With this policy change it is likely we will revisit the practice of a mid-year budget review in January, as we receive our first major tax apportionments and have a clearer picture of our actual tax revenue for the fiscal year.

2. **RESTORATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY/STATION STAFFING:** The SAFER 2 Grant allowed for temporary restoration of an Administrative Captain position in late 2016. More recently, with the advent of the Ghost Ship fire the District implemented inspection fees for State Mandated inspections in order to offset the cost of converting one of the part-time Fire Prevention Officers to full-time status. Similarly, last fall the District implemented a Quality Assurance fee and just recently updated its Joint Powers

Agreement with the Fallbrook Regional Health District to fund conversion of the existing part-time Medical Services Officer position to full-time. Separately, as a result of several planned Staff retirements over the next 1-2 years, Staff has developed a succession plan that addresses loss of institutional knowledge development of associated core competencies. This will create sufficient savings that, when combined with the limited Mello-Roos revenue from Horse Creek Ridge, will lead to reinstatement of the 15th FF/PM position vacated as a result of the ambulance system conversion to single role. It is worth noting that the Horse Creek Ridge Mello-Roos fees are restricted to "new services," and cannot be used for facilities.

3. **PUBLIC OUTREACH IN THE COMMUNITY:** Over the last two years, the District has dedicated substantial resources to augment community outreach, including engaging a community outreach consultant, implementation of a PIO team, establishment of a Citizen's Advisory Committee, monthly news articles, several District-wide mailings, maintaining a consistent social media presence and conducting numerous community outreach meetings. Over the next two months, Staff will be rolling out the comprehensive outreach measures developed in conjunction with SRI, including speaker's bureau presentations at multiple community organizations, District-wide mailing of a news tabloid, regular targeted social media messaging and news articles, and use of an email distribution list. Upon completion of this outreach effort, the District will be onboarding a shared social media position with FRHD and developing and implementing a "maintenance" social media presence.

4. **FACILITIES:** The District's Facilities Reserve Study identified \$26.5M in facility improvement needs. Presently, the District is on the cusp of pursuing a revenue measure to fund the most critical facility needs, namely replacement of 4 of its 5 fire stations that are at or near the end of their useful life. As a contingency, Staff evaluated the possibility of modular buildings; subsequent research has determined these are not a viable option given the uniqueness of their design. Consequently, permanent facilities are ultimately the only viable option. Should the revenue measure be unsuccessful, Staff will develop a long-range contingency plan to address the District's facility needs.

5. **AUGMENT INTEGRATION WITH NORTH ZONE AGENCIES:** Integration with the North Zone agencies has been a continuous effort for nearly the last two decades. Over the past 12 months, the Zone has augmented regional promotional testing through the rank of B/C, implemented a mutual threat zone response plan and has recently entered into an agreement with UCSD physicians to provide a medical director, which is the first step toward implementing Mobile Integrated Health concepts. On the horizon we will be implementing a joint records management system (RMS), Chief Officer support to North Comm for significant events, a zone-wide BLS ambulance overlay and recruitment and sharing of single role personnel to augment depth within these ranks.

6. **VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTER PROGRAM:** With nearly 3 years of experience operating this Program, this Program may not be sustainable in its current configuration beyond expiration of the SAFER II grant. The original Program goals of (1) recruiting and retaining local citizens and providing a career path toward entry into a full-time position

with this organization and (2) providing a 3rd fully trained position for the Rainbow station, have provided limited results at best. This outcome is chiefly the result of rapid turnover within these ranks. We will need to evaluate the viability of other partnerships which may be available to modify this Program into a more sustainable model for the future.

7. CAPITAL EQUIPMENT: Since the District identified shortcomings of the ambulance fleet in December 2015, it has now completely replaced its ambulance fleet. Two of these were partially grant funded, with additional grant funding through the Fallbrook Regional Health District on the horizon. The District has recently placed in service two Type-1 engines, as well as a new Type III. These purchases will have made a sizeable impact in modernizing and increasing the reliability our fleet, as well as markedly improving both resource depth and reliability. It is noteworthy to add that historically, NCFPD reserve apparatus often exceeded 25-30 years of service life; shortly the oldest apparatus will be approximately half that age. These improvements are largely the result of adopting a capital equipment replacement plan in 2016 and subsequently developing a funding mechanism to pay for it (conversion of the ambulance system to single role).

8. MOBILE INTEGRATED HEALTH (COMMUNITY PARAMEDICINE): Implementation of the ACA has stressed the entire healthcare system and expanding the scope of paramedics to perform basic public health roles is an opportunity to augment service to our community, make more efficient use of resources, and contain if not offset costs. These concepts include call triage and priority medical dispatch, telehealth, transport to alternative destinations, treat and refer, point of care testing and post-discharge follow-up. While there are currently several trials throughout the State evaluating various concepts, locally the E.R. offload delays that every agencies' ambulances are experiencing are so pervasive that proactive steps are needed to take pressure off our delivery system now. Implementation of the Zone Medical Director will be the initial step in pursuing these concepts.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Discussion item. Fiscal impact would depend upon specific action steps determined by the Board for each area of focus. Note that the fiscal impacts identified on the attachment in black font are currently funded; those in green would be funded with existing designated funds or new ongoing revenue, those in gold are likely achievable in the near future and those in red have only a limited source of funds.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

1. Does the Board concur with our immediate short-term strategic priorities and plan to address them?
2. Does the Board wish to pursue any additional initiatives now or in the immediate future?

Strategic Priority #1: Address long-term funding challenges									
Objectives & Action Steps	Person Resp.	Target Impl. Date	Resources needed	Resource cost/target	Source of Funds	Current Progress	Justification	Outcome if no action	
Objective #1: Fund capital equipment plan w/ ongoing taxes & fees	Marovich	Jun 20	Staff time	800,000	FY 20/21 Budget	800,000	Address funding of capital equipment	Continue to finance equipment/inadequate cash reserves	
Objective #2: Achieve minimum reserve fund targets	Marovich	Jun 21	Staff time	4,500,000	LAIF/FY 19-20 Rollover	4,000,000	Sufficient reserves for recession	Deficit spending, service cutbacks	
Objective #3: Reduce debt service obligations	Marovich	Jun 20	Accelerated debt service	Rem. Debt Service 6,500,000	FY 19-20 budget	Sta. 5 Loan #1 1,500,000 advanced payoff	Reduce liabilities & interest charges	Long-term fiscal challenges/depends on revenue measure outcome	
Objective #4: Pursue revenue measure to fund facility replacement	Abbott	Nov 19	Print media, consultant, election services	235,000	FY 19-20 budget	Funded	Address \$26.5M in deferred maintenance (DM)	Increased DM, longer resp. times, employee safety issues	
Summary: Taking steps to solidify financial & planning resources to maintain fiscal viability									

Strategic Priority #2: Address administrative workload & staffing shortcomings										
Objective & Action Steps	Person Resp.	Target Impl. Date	Resources needed	Resource cost	Source of Funds	Potential offsets	Offset source	Justification	Outcome if no action	
Objective #1: Develop incentives to recruit & retain EMS personnel	McReynolds	Dec 19	Education incentive/salary adjust	Up to 60,000	Existing FY 18-19 budget	60,000	Existing Single Role OT cover budget	Recruit from within, preserve culture	Increased attrition & employee workload	
Objective #2: Implement 3-deep leadership	Mahr	On-going	Staff time	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	Identify key shortcomings	Capability deficiencies	
Objective #3: Restore vacated staff positions	Abbott/Mahr	Sep 19	MSO & FPS	140,000	FY 19-20 budget	140,000	Inspection fees, EMS QA Fee, FRHD JPA	State mandates, EMS Transport cost cont.	Non-compliance, increased liability & cost	
Objective #4: Incrementally restore 15th FF/PM pos. to be vacated post single role ambulance conv.	Abbott/ Lewis	Dec 20	3 FF/PM Positions	400,000	FY 20-21 budget	350,000	Mello Roos Fees, Future staff vacancies	Consistent resource capability, zone inter-operability	Inconsistent resource capabilities	
Objective #5: Develop staff succession Plan	Abbott/ Marovich	Dec 20	Fin. Spec. Fin. Asst.	140,000	Existing Budget	280,000	Elimination of Deputy Chief Position	Uniqueness of skill set	Lack of Subject Matter Expert Depth	
Summary: Pathway to recruit & retain needed positions and address pending retirements with attainable financial offsets.										

Strategic Priority #3: Expand community outreach to increase awareness & keep community informed							
Objective & Action Steps	Person Resp.	Target Impl. Date	Resources needed	Resource cost	Source of Funds	Justification	Outcome if no action
Objective #1: Maintain consistent presence at community events	Mahr	Jul 19	Staff time	0	N/A	Maximize opportunities for informal public engagement	Lack of community support in maintaining service levels
Objective #2: Augment community outreach	Abbott	Jul 19	Staff time	0	N/A	Increasing demand for public information	Loss of role & relevance within community
Action Step 1: Augment print & social media posts that communicate District needs & happenings	Shared Social Media Coord.	Jan 20	Staff time	0	N/A	Part of existing community outreach plan	Ineffective outreach
Action Step 2: Augment community engagement through speaker's bureau	Abbott	Jul 19	Staff time	0	N/A	Part of existing community outreach plan	Ineffective outreach
Action Step 3: Expand capabilities of PIO team to update website & social media after hours	Shared Social Media Coord.	Jul 19	Staff time	0	N/A	Keep community current on events	Lack of community connection
Action Step 4: Maintain NCFPD journal beyond public outreach campaign	Abbott	Apr 20	Print media/ Staff time	10,000	FY 19/20 Mid-year budget review	Keep community current on events	Lack of community connection
Summary: New social media position utilizing consultant's platform will create sustainable outreach model							

Strategic Priority #4: Maintain & update facilities in a manner that support District operations

Objective & Action Steps	Person Resp.	Target Impl. Date	Fiscal Impact	Resources needed	Resource cost	Source of Funds	Justification	Outcome if no action
Objective #1: Provide individual sleeping quarters for HQ	Krumwiede	Dec 19	50,000	Individual dorm rooms	100,000	Exsting FY 19-20 budget	Improve employee health & safety	Fatigue, safety, productivity risks
Objective #2: Develop implementation plan for facility reserve study repairs	Krumwiede	Dec 18	0	Staff time	0	N/A	Minimize equip. failures, facility closures	Increased accumulated deferred maint.
Objective #3: Replace Station #4 living quarters	Krumwiede	Dec 21	5,000,000	Living quarters	5,000,000	Prop A, FMF & Mello Roos	Facility exceeds life expectancy, does not meet op. needs	Impact to morale, red. efficacy of operations
Action Step 1: Identify site constraints pertaining to open space, setbacks, storm water runoff	Krumwiede	Jan 20	15,000-25,000	Site plan analysis-civil engineer	15,000-25,000	Fire Mitigation Fund	Open space, BMP, & as-built permit issues	Will slow down project completion, adding costs
Action Step 2: Develop building design; est. total cost of construction	Krumwiede	Jun 20	10,000-15,000	Building plans-architect	10,000-15,000	Fire Mitigation Fund	Requires custom design to meet op. needs	Generic floorpan that will not meet op. needs
Action Step 3: Develop bid specification/conduct competitive bid process	Marovich	Sep 20	5,000	Architect to develop spec.	5,000	FY 20/21 Budget	Requires competitive bid unless sole source determined	N/A-required to follow Calif. Govt. Code
Action Step 4: Award project, initiate construction	Marovich	Dec 20	0	Staff time	0	N/A	Meet Dec-2019 implementation deadline	Project delays

Summary: Will need to commit all restricted facility funds to address short-term facility needs

Strategic Priority #5: Augment integration with North Zone Agencies									
Objective & Action Steps	Person Resp.	Target Impl. Date	Resources needed	Resource cost	Source of Funds	Potential Offset	Offset source	Justification	Outcome if no action
Objective #1: Pursue North Zone Medical Director	Abbott	Sep 19	Staff time	15,000	FY 19-20 budget	15,000	FHD Grant/ Elim. of addl. EMS resource	Increase efficient use of EMS resources	Likely increased EMS resource demand
Objective #2: Modernize response time standards	Mahr	Jun 19	Staff time	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	Existing standards do not reflect current expectations	Unrealistic standards yielding inaccurate perceptions
Objective #3: Explore sharing of overhead positions	Abbott	Dec 19	Staff time	60,000	Personnel savings	30,000	FRHD	Eliminate duplication of effort	Opportunity cost
Objective #4: Evaluate Zone joint single role recruitment & sharing	McReynolds/ Mahr	Jun 20	Staff time	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	Develop greater resource depth	Staffing difficulties
Summary: Pursuit of opportunities to integrate overhead can produce more specialized services at a savings									

Strategic Priority #6: Evaluate Volunteer Program										
Objective & Action Steps	Person Resp.	Target Impl. Date	Resources needed	Resource cost	Source of Funds	Potential Offset	Offset source	Justification	Outcome if no action	
Objective #1: Determine Vol FF Prog. Role post SAFER	Abbott	Jul 19	Staff Time	0	N/A	N/A		Increase efficient use of EMS resources	Likely increased EMS resource demand	
Action Step #1 Conduct needs assessment	Mahr/Macmillan	Jun 20	Staff Time	0	N/A	N/A				
Action Step #2 Conduct Cost-Benefit Analysis	Mahr/Macmillan	Jun 20	Staff Time	0	N/A	N/A				
Objective #2: Explore Alternative Vol. Opps	Mahr/Macmillan/Fieri	Jun 20	Staff time	0	N/A	N/A		Other agencies utilizing successfully	Opportunity cost	
Action Step #1 Evaluate VIP program	Fieri	Jun 20	Staff time	0	N/A	N/A		Eliminate duplication of effort	Opportunity cost	
Action Step #2 Evaluate Palomar Coll Apprentice Partnership	McReynolds	Jun 20	Staff time	0	N/A	N/A		Increase potential recruitment pool	Opportunity cost	
Summary: Adjustment of volunteer efforts may serve as force multiplier and address agency needs										

Strategic Priority #7: Provide for Replacement of Capital Equipment									
Objective & Action Steps	Person Resp.	Target Impl. Date	Resources needed	Resource cost	Source of Funds	Potential Offset	Offset source	Justification	Outcome if no action
Objective #1: Fund capital equipment plan w/ ongoing taxes & fees*	Marovich	Jul 20	Staff time	800,000	FY 20-21 General Fund	N/A	N/A	Avoid deferral of capital equipment purchases	Continue to finance equipment/iadequate cash reserves
Objective #2: Pursue Grants to offset Cap Equip. purchases	Abbott	Jun 19	Staff time, interagency consensus	N/A	Grants	100,000-250,000	FRHD, NRG, AFG	Offset general fund expenditures	General fund fully burdened to fund CIP
Objective #3: Update Capital Equipment Plan	Mahr	Dec 19	Staff time	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	Evaluate plan against actual service life & agency needs	Opportunity cost
Summary: Capital equipment plan substantially funded/needs further refinement & continued external support									

*Delayed full implementation due to costs incurred from revenue measure & unanticipated work comp settlement

Strategic Priority #8 Implement Mobile Integrated Health (Community Paramedicine)									
Objective & Action Steps	Person Resp.	Target Impl. Date	Resources needed	Resource cost	Source of Funds	Potential Offset	Offset source	Justification	Outcome if no action
Objective #1: Implement North Zone Medical Director	Abbott	Jul 19	15,000	15,000	Existing 19/20 Budget	N/A	N/A	Increase efficient use of EMS resources	Likely increased EMS resource demand
Objective #2: Implement North Zone EMS Committee	Abbott	Sep 19	Staff Time	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	Zone-wide coordination	Inconsistent response/risk mgmt. issue
Objective #3: Implement Priority Medical Dispatch	Abbott/ Mahr	Sep 20	Staff Time	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	Increase efficient use of EMS resources	Insufficient resources when needed
Action Step #1: Evaluate MPDS Software	Mahr/ Murphy	Dec 19	Staff time	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	Create County wide consistency	Inconsistent response/risk mgmt. issue
Action Step #2: Establish Response Levels based on Call Type	Mahr/ Murphy	Mar 20	Staff time	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	Zone-wide coordination	Inconsistent response/risk mgmt. issue
Action Step #3: Establish CQI mechanism	Mahr/ Murphy	Jun 20	Staff time	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	Maximize quality control	Minimize risk
Action Step #4: Seek County Approval	Mahr/ Murphy	Sep 20	Staff Time	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	Regulatory requirement	Minimize risk
Summary: MIH makes more efficient use of resources and reduces need for additional resources in future									

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ROBERT H. JAMES

ATTORNEY AT LAW

ROBERT H. JAMES, Esq.

roberthjameslaw@gmail.com

3668 KATIE LENDRE DRIVE

FALLBROOK, CALIFORNIA 92028

TELEPHONE

(760) 723-9018

August 1, 2019

Board of Directors North County Fire Protection District

Re: General Counsel Board Report for August 1, 2019

Public Agency Board Members' Worker Classification Matters for Tax Purposes

Due to the IRS' different treatment of private sector and public agency boards of directors, it comes as little surprise that many California special districts and public agencies continue to classify their board members as independent contractors and report their compensation on Form 1099-MISC — despite the fact that the IRS takes a contrary position.

Most tax accountants and attorneys accept that private or for-profit board directors are treated as independent contractors. However, because of their status as "public officials," the IRS considers elected or appointed public agency board members as employees for tax withholding purposes. From there, the rules for public agency board members, as one might expect, get even more complicated.

For income and payroll tax withholding rules, the IRS treats public agency board members as "public officials" who are considered statutory employees (i.e., their income should be reported on a W-2 with income and payroll taxes withheld accordingly). However, for Social Security, Medicare and eligibility for tax-favored employee benefits (e.g., tax-free health insurance coverage or participation in an employer-sponsored 401(a) plan), the IRS relies on the common-law control test.

Although a number of California public agencies treat their board members as independent contractors for all tax purposes, a large number are now treating their board members as employees for all tax purposes after an aggressive push by the IRS to reclassify special district board members as employees for all tax purposes. The IRS has, on a number of occasions, issued private letter rulings (which can only be relied on by the requesting taxpayer) confirming its position that board members of a public agency are employees under the common-law control test. Given its position on the tax withholding and payroll tax issue, the IRS will likely challenge the classification of a special district board member as an independent contractor if it audits the agency's payroll. If audited, an agency could become liable for unpaid income taxes, payroll taxes, interest and penalties. While there are sound arguments for treating special district board members as independent contractors, the IRS is likely to challenge that position in the event of an audit.

I have also seen this "tax identity" problem arise because a number of special districts

ROBERT H. JAMES

ATTORNEY AT LAW

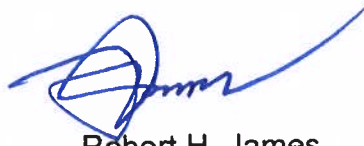
ROBERT H. JAMES, Esq.
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are providing tax-free health coverage to their board members while treating them as independent contractors for tax withholding purposes. As I've previously explained, only common-law employees of an employer are entitled to receive tax-free welfare benefits, such as health and life insurance coverage. An independent contractor, in most cases, will not be eligible to participate in another employer's group health plan.

If we still issue a Form 1099-MISC to its board members, you should revisit this treatment with your legal counsel and make sure you have a sound basis for doing so — one that is consistent with other tax and benefit treatment.



Robert H. James
Attorney at Law
General Counsel for the
North County Fire Protection District

RHJ/km
cc: Chief Steve Abbott



**NORTH COUNTY FIRE
PROTECTION DISTRICT
FIRE CHIEF/CEO**

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FROM: STEPHEN ABBOTT, FIRE CHIEF/CEO
DATE: SEPTEMBER 24, 2019
SUBJECT: WRITTEN CORRESPONDENCE

● **WRITTEN COMMUNICATION:**

- **MAY 20, 2019 LETTER FROM BONSALE FALLBROOK LITTLE LEAGUE RE: ASSOCIATION WITH NCFPD**
- **TWO EMAILS FROM BOARD SPEAKER RE: ABATEMENT ISSUES**
- **THANK YOU NOTE FROM CAL FIRE FOR PARTICIPATION IN CELEBRATION OF LIFE**

● **BOARD RECOGNITION PROGRAM:**

- **AUGUST 3, 2019 - THANK YOU CARD:**

<u>Engine 111:</u> Captain Rees Engineer Bracci FF/PM Russel	<u>MA 111:</u> PM Saldana EMT McReynolds	<u>Engine 115:</u> Captain Jones Engineer Ruiz FF/PM Kortekass	<u>MA 115:</u> PM Medica EMT Rees
---	--	---	---

- **TWO THANK YOU EMAILS FOR JULY 24, 2019 EVENT:**

<u>Station 4:</u> Captain De Camp Engineer Moore FF/PM Rivera	PM Gomez EMT Perona
--	------------------------

- **FALLBROOK HIGH SCHOOL THANK YOU FOR "EVERY 15 MINUTES" PROGRAM:**

Captain Choi

- **JULY 22, 2019 - THANK YOU EMAIL FOR EXCELLENT CUSTOMER SERVICE:**

Aaron Murg

- **MAY 28, 2019 – LETTER OF THANKS FOR ASSISTANCE WITH SMOKE ALARMS**

Captain Benoit
Engineer Baker
FF/PM Spencer

Written Correspondence

September 24, 2019

Page 2 of 2

- **MAY 16, 2019 – EMAIL OF THANKS FOR LIFT ASSISTANCE – NO NAMES**
- **MAY 16, 2019 – EMAIL OF THANKS FOR PARTICIPATION AT NORTH ZONE ACTIVE SHOOTER DRILL:**

Captain Harrington B/C Mann

- **APRIL 14, 2019 – EMAIL OF THANKS FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE:**

<u>Engine: 112:</u>	<u>M115:</u>
Captain Macmillan	PM Jacobo
Engineer Lindsey	EMT Dawson
FF/PM Lian	

- **MARCH 26, 2019 – LETTER OF THANKS FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE:**

<u>Engine 114:</u>	<u>RA 114:</u>
Captain De Camp	FF/PM Alter-Reitz
Engineer Sahagun	EMT Perona
FF/PM Rivera	

- **NO DATE - EDITORIAL AND THANK YOU CARD FOR ASSISTANCE WITH LOCK OUT**
- **NO DATE – THANK YOU CARD FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE:**

<u>Engine 114:</u>	<u>MA 114:</u>
Captain De Camp	PM Gomez
Engineer Sahagun	EMT Perona
FF/PM Rivera	



Bonsall Fallbrook Little League
Character-Courage-Loyalty

Vivian Collins, Treasurer
BFL

May 20, 2019

North County Fire Protection District
Stephen Abbott
Fire Chief/CEO
330 South Main Ave
Fallbrook, Ca 92028

Stephen,

Thank you so much for trekking out to the field on Saturday and thank you for all the kind words. It has been my honor and privilege to work with you and all of the other outstanding people at NCFPD over the years. It's been a wonderful partnership for BFL, we feel blessed to have access to that field, without it we would have ceased to exist many years ago. We get compliments from every league that plays there about the coziness and "old school" ambiance that emanates from that field. The history of that site and it's long association with youth sports in Fallbrook seem to create a welcoming embrace for all who attend. I hope BFL has many more years of partnering with NCFPD to look forward to. Thank you again.

Sincerely,

Vivian Collins, Treasurer, BFL

Contact info
4719 Sierra Dr, SD 92028
760-415-2636

PO Box 2734
Fallbrook, Ca 92088

website: bfl.org
email: info@bfl.org

Dear North County Fire Protection District Board Members,

We would like to thank you for listening to our presentation on July 23, regarding the extreme fire danger at 818 Quail Hill Rd., and "0" Quail Hill Rd.

As of this time, it appears that both properties have been weed whacked.

We seem to have the same situation every year with these two property owners. However, we are very hopeful that they understand this time how important it is to clear the properties, and comply with the NCFPD rules. Currently, both of these properties are for sale. One of the conditions of any sale of property should be that the new owner/buyer be made aware of the fire rules and agree to make his property fire safe.

Again, thank you so much for your time.

Hello Everyone,

Just in case you didn't see this, we thought this might be of interest. "Fire season inspires dread," is a major understatement. As always, we really appreciate NCFPD and your commitment to protect us.

Keeping our fingers crossed for a safe season.

From today's Union-Tribune Editorial page:

That scary phrase: Fire season has arrived

September and October is traditionally fire season in California. A generation ago, that observation didn't seem all that scary. But after the state endured its most destructive fire ever last year — the Camp Fire — in the wake of 13 other terrible blazes since 2007, fire season inspires dread among many.

Thankfully, the state in some ways is more prepared than ever. CalMatters reports that Gov. Gavin Newsom and the Legislature have beefed up Cal Fire, allowing the agency to hire an additional 400 seasonal firefighters. Cal Fire also added 13 new engines and is beginning to replace its firefighting helicopters with more advanced Sikorsky choppers. The bad news is that despite Newsom's embrace of a comprehensive "all of the above" firefighting strategy in March, the state has in a key area fallen short of where it should be. Despite years of warning homeowners of the crucial importance of maintaining "defensible spaces" around their homes that have no flammable materials, **the state doesn't enforce related rules nearly enough.** A July analysis by The San Diego Union-Tribune's Joshua Emerson Smith found that Cal Fire issued **just 62 fines in 2018** even though more than 17,000 of the 128,000 properties it inspected had unsafe conditions. This makes no sense given evidence from Los Angeles County and elsewhere that fines are a powerful way to improve compliance. Cal Fire should be much stricter.

But homeowners in the San Diego region shouldn't need fines to act to improve their safety. To download Cal Fire's downloadable app on the topic, visit readyforwildfire.org on the internet.

Chief Mahr,

Thank you for the North County Fire Protection District's participation in the Celebration of Life for Yaroslav Katkov. Thank you, your Chief Officers, and all your crews for their solidarity and support during this difficult time.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jay Mahr". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Jay" being more prominent and the last name "Mahr" following in a similar style.

JULY 5TH A

STA 4: P. REES
J. BRACH
S. RUSSELL
K. KRENZ
G. SALDANA
B. McREYNOLDS

STA 5: E. JONES
T. RUIZ
J. KORTEKAAS
G. MEDICA
S. REES

Station 1 & 5 "A" crew,

Aug 3, 2019

Thank you for your cars, wishes, and most - your help on July 5, 2019.

Still trying to deal as well as the paper work of this event. Should you see me out and about give me a good wave. I lift you all in prayer for your help and to keep you safe in your work. Always with Respect and gratefulness.

Please see that thank you message below.

No incident reported in Firehouse. Patient was treated @ Sta4.

On-duty July 24th...

R. DeCamp

B. Moore

J. Rivera

H. Gomez

A. Perona

Thanks - Charlie

Contact Us - Form submission received

**Your
name:**

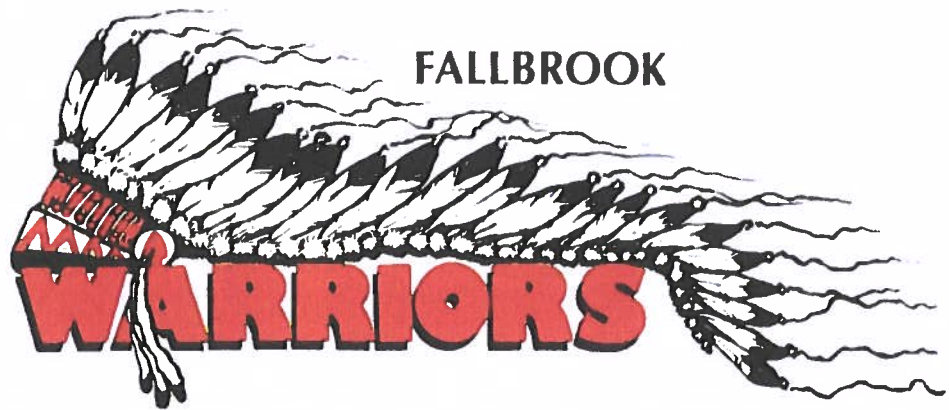
**Your
email:**

Subject: Thank you

Message: On July 24, my wife, was stung by a bee and displayed early allergic reaction symptoms. The paramedic who greeted us, as we pulled into the parking lot at Sta. 4 was extremely professional. Please forgive me, I forgot his name. His calm command presence was reassuring for both my wife and me. I just wanted to say thank you and to let you know that Judy is well and thankful for your training and demeanor.

https://m.facebook.com/messages/read/?tid=1105473802&pageID=56961269693&disable_interstitial=1&env=messenger&entry...

I was contacted by a friend of mine today. I am President of a Fire Hall in Menifee, Ca and have worked closely with Cal Fire in the past. My son is a Fire Captain Paramedic who just graduated as a Cal Fire Police Officer. My point is this...my friend of nearly 50+ years contacted me today...he brought his wife into Station 4 today, stung by a bee (physician won't have her carry EpiPen due to her high BP) and the Paramedic staff immediately took action. He stated how professional and caring they were....or as he put it...they rolled her up, very pro and asked me to please commend you for your work. So, thank you from them and thank you from me. I know how often you do your job without a thank you, never find out how something turned out, etc. My friend should be taking his wife home from the hospital about now. Be safe out there. Bless all of you



Dear John Choi (and North County Fire),
Thank you so much for all of your support
in putting on our "Every 15 Minutes"
program! Your dedication and time to this
program helped make it successful and in
the end made a lasting impression on our
students. Hopefully they will continue to
think twice before driving drunk and encourage
their peers to do the same. You are making
a difference and we appreciate everything
you do!

All the best, Alana Metton
Fallbrook High School

Loren Stephen-Porter

From: Stephen Abbott
Sent: July 22, 2019 16:35
To: Loren Stephen-Porter
Subject: FW: Job Well Done!

For next Board report...see below

From: >
Sent: Thursday, June 06, 2019 10:45 AM
To: Patricia Koch <pkoch@ncfire.org>
Cc: Aaron Murg <amurg@ncfire.org>
Subject: Job Well Done!

Dear Fire Marshal Koch,

I am writing to commend Aaron Murg and the North County Fire Protection District office in Fallbrook for their excellent customer service and professionalism. Last week I contacted the office asking for guidance and advice on how first responders might best access our property, which has an electric gate. The email response was immediate and contained specific recommendations complete with very helpful internet links. When I had additional questions, I stopped by the office and spoke with Aaron in person who was personable, knowledgeable and patient. When he was unable to confirm that we had the necessary equipment on our gate to allow emergency entry by the fire department by the pictures I brought in, he offered to stop by our property to check. He arrived when he said he would, checked out our equipment and ensured it was properly labeled in case of an emergency and gave us additional advice on how to make our property fire safe.

This level of customer service provided by Aaron, which went above and beyond our expectations and certainly beyond what most organizations (government or private) provide to its customers, was a breath of fresh air and greatly appreciated! We wanted to be sure that the administration knew what a great employee you have in your department. As a newer resident to Fallbrook, we are grateful to live in the North County Fire Protection District that appears to value community service (and great employees) as a top priority.

Sincerely,

Fallbrook, CA 92028
May 28, 2019

Fallbrook Fire Chief
North County Fire Protection District
330 South Main Avenue
Fallbrook, CA 92028

We are new to California and were in a pickle Saturday afternoon (5/25/19) when our ADT smoke detector battery began its recurring 50-second warning.

The smoke detector is at the top of a 12 foot wall, and my wife and I (senior citizens) can't access the alarm.

Both of our nearby neighbors were out of town.

Our handyman was not available.

ADT couldn't come until Tuesday afternoon.

We were extremely shaken at the prospect of 3 days of no sleep plus 2 severely agitated dogs.

In desperation, we called 911 for non-emergency advice. Within minutes, we were transformed from despair to relief.

Chad Spencer, Colin Baker, and Mike Benoit came to our rescue. They not only replaced the ADT batteries, they also installed a new guest bedroom fire alarm. They were professional, conscientious (careful to protect our wall from the ladder, leaving areas where they worked cleaner than they found them) and efficient. They were patient and helpful with our many fire safety questions.

Chad, Colin and Mike are splendid examples of a job well done. My wife and I thank you very much.

Loren Stephen-Porter

From: Stephen Abbott
Sent: May 16, 2019 14:45
To: Loren Stephen-Porter
Subject: FW: Form submission from North County Fire Protection District

Another thank you for the board report

-----Original Message-----

From: Charlie Swanger <cswanger@ncfire.org>
Sent: Thursday, May 16, 2019 2:04 PM
To: Stephen Abbott <sabbott@ncfire.org>
Subject: FW: Form submission from North County Fire Protection District

A message from our website's "contact us" form...

-----Original Message-----

From: r
Sent: Thursday, May 16, 2019 1:37 PM
Subject: Form submission from North County Fire Protection District

Your name:

Subject:
Lift Assist - Commendation for your Staff - Attention: Chief Metcalf

Message:

First time in over 20 years I've had to call on your department for service. My wife fell, and could not get back up. I called 911 and advised not an emergency, just a Life Assist, and no code necessary. Your guys showed up, handled the matter quickly, were friendly, helpful and very Professional. Thanks to your staff Chief, you have crews out in the field who represent what you and your department stands for in an exemplary manner. Kudos,

Loren Stephen-Porter

From: Stephen Abbott
Sent: May 16, 2019 14:37
To: Loren Stephen-Porter
Cc: Kevin Mahr
Subject: Fwd: Job well done

For Board packet

Sent from my Verizon, Samsung Galaxy smartphone

----- Original message -----

From: Joe Napier <napier@vcfpd.org>
Date: 5/16/19 1:49 PM (GMT-08:00)
To: Steve Marovich <smarovich@ncfire.org>, Stephen Abbott <sabbott@ncfire.org>
Subject: Job well done

Chiefs,

I wanted to pass on the great job that Captains Tom Harrington and Greg Mann did at the North Zone Active Shooter Drill on May 14 at 1330. Tom rolled in as the initial IC and set a great table. Greg assumed the incident and did a great job building it up to the appropriate level of incident management complexity to the number of patients encountered through the triage and transport process.

Please pass along my gratitude for a job well done.

Joe

--

Josef G. Napier
Fire Chief, Valley Center Fire Department
28234 Lilac Road
Valley Center, CA 92082
napier@vcfpd.org
760-751-7600 office
760-535-8505 cell
760-749-3892 FAX

To Station 5/c, Engine 115 and Medic Ambulance 115

From

RE: Event of 4/14/2019

I wish to extend my thanks to all of you involved in taking care of me and getting me to the hospital. Having a stroke is no fun. You responded quickly, put me at ease and got me to Temecula Valley Hospital quickly. Thankfully it was a TIA which I am still recovering from.

Its comforting to know that there are people out there who care!

I think you will understand when I say I hope I don't see you again (at least when you are coming to my house for me)! Can't say enough good things. Thank you all!

E112: B. MACMILLAN
M. LINDSEY
B. LIAN

M115: E. JACOBO
C. DAWSON

Dear Station 4, C-Shift,

March 26, 2019

I am writing this letter to let you know how grateful I am for your selfless actions. Also for your sharp decision making, excellent training and genuine kindness. We are always told to call 911 in the case of a medical emergency. For me, this was the first time in my 65 years I ever needed to call. Feeling like you're going to die while driving on the 15 Freeway is a terrifying experience. I couldn't breathe and began shaking. I kept it together long enough to pull off at the 76/15 and called 911 for "someone" to help. They arrived within minutes and completely took charge of the situation. I cannot stress enough how frightened and vulnerable you are at a moment like this. You are completely dependent on strangers. Will they get here? Are they well trained? Your life is in their hands. Well, it turns out, they *do* get there and they *are* well trained. The total calmness and professionalism of the guys from Station 4, C Shift-- Eric, Austin, Rob, Justin and Danny immediately put me at ease. I already felt better knowing I was in good hands. I truly believe they saved my life last Friday, March 15th. I can not express enough my deep gratitude to these fine young professionals who immediately took control of my terrifying ordeal.

I had been battling the flu for nearly a month. On my way to a Doctor's appointment I was driving a truck load of flowers to our buyer in Rainbow (we own a Protea Flower farm in Valley Center). About a 1 mile south of the 76 ramp I began having problems breathing and started to shake. I got off at the Pala exit and stopped on the east roadside. I called 911 and told the dispatcher of my situation. I gave her my name, truck, color, etc. It seemed almost immediately a North County EMT vehicle pulled up. As instructed by the dispatcher I had my door unlocked and window down. I was still having a hard time breathing and trembling. The EMT, I think it was Eric, opened my door and began asking me questions. Another EMT was attaching a blood pressure sleeve and some EKG Electrodes. The EMT asked if he could use my phone to call my wife to let her know what was happening. I of course said yes. (I had called her before calling 911 to let her know what was happening, she was the one who told me to call 911.) After speaking with my wife, they secured my truck and worked out the details with her and took me to Temecula Valley Hospital. Upon arrival at the hospital I was immediately taken into one of the emergency rooms. I heard one of the guys brief the hospital staff on my condition. Shortly after arriving the EMT's said goodbye and left. The hospital took a chest x-ray and I was told that I had pneumonia.

One of the guys drove my truck back to the station to get it off the busy side road. On Sunday my wife and I returned and met the Captain on duty. He told us that the group was from the C Shift and gave me their names; Eric, Austin, Rob, Justin and Danny. I hope I got your names right. You are my lifesavers.

Thank you, guys from the bottom of my heart. Your calm professionalism -- taking charge when I was at my lowest point is something I will never forget. You went over and above on every level. I am eternally grateful.

Sincerely,

Fallbrook is blessed

Village News

I live in one of the charming little areas of Fallbrook.

Early one wet morning, I walked down our long driveway to the gate to collect the San Diego newspaper, which is delivered outside the entrance gate quite early.

The paper had been left outside the gate, which is kept closed at all times and needs an opener, which I used. I picked up the paper, came back inside, closed the gate and returned to the house to find that my house key would not open the door, leaving me stranded outside my house.

I have a Life Alert alarm button, which I wear on a string around my neck. I thought if I pressed the button they would call me. I heard the phone ringing from outside. I kept pressing the button knowing that the good people from Life Alert were there and would send the Fire Brigade Fire Department.

I am 86 years old and need much help. Recently, I had installed a Knox Box to bring help at all times. And, sure enough, the Fire Brigade arrived quickly and were able to provide the help needed. I asked if they would allow me to give a little thanks to the Lord, which they accepted.

Thank you, Lord, thank you to the Fallbrook Fire Brigade and thank you to the good people of Life Alert.

Jennifer Huggel

To North County Fire: Thank you for all the help given my late husband and me. We did seem to call on you many times while we were building our house and many times after. And now you welcome me as a new patient, and I am honored, but I'm getting too old to go too much in the ~~working~~ working in the garden and roof. Hmm. Also my typing hasn't increased at all. Enclosed is a newspaper article about my latest. I tried to write this by hand, but works even worse with the type. Such is life, and thank you for helping mine.

We want to thank
Crew C for recognizing
the severity of my husband's
injury & taking great
care of him while trans-
porting to the trauma
unit.

With much appreciation

Capt. DeCamp
Eng/P Sahagun
FF/P Rivera
PM Gomez
EMT Perona

SATIAL 4 "C"

Dear Crew C,

Thank you for your
thoughtful card in
follow up to my husband's
need of your service & care.

He remained @ Palomar
Trauma for 16 days
recovering from TBI!

We have been home in
Washington for a few weeks.
He continues to improve daily
In fact he's been released
to drive & work!

Climate Change: A growing wildfire season

By: Megan Parry

SAN DIEGO (KGTV) -- 10news continues the discussion of climate change ahead of next week's United Nations Climate Summit, with a focus on something San Diegans know all too well: wildfires.

Climate change is increasing temperatures and decreasing precipitation which is increasing the frequency and intensity of extreme fire events.

"It's predicted that the total area burned will increase by 50% or even as high as 100% over the coming century. We're going to see more fires, and more dangerous fires and more deadly fires," says Tom Corringham, a post-doctoral research economist at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography at UCSD.

Climate Central analyzed 45 years of U.S. Forest Service records of large wildfires and found there are three times more major wildfires burning across the west each year than in the 1970s. The annual area burned has increased six-fold with wildfire season lasting an average of 105 days longer, research showed.

RELATED: [Climate Change: Living in a warming world](#)

In California, there have been more large fires, burning more acres, particularly in warmer years. In Southern California we're already seeing the move to a year-round wildfire season.

"What we are seeing is that climate change is getting worse and it's accelerating at a pace that is greater than we were expecting," Corringham said.

Temperatures correlate with large wildfires. Forests are more vulnerable during droughts but even wet winters can spur growth of grasses and shrubs which dry out on warmer days and add available fuel.

"With unmitigated climate change we are likely going to see wildfires burning later in the season, specifically into December which is the peak of the Santa Ana wind season. That's when you're likely to get back-to-back Santa Ana winds. That is what happened a couple years ago with the Thomas Fire," explained Alexander Gershunov, a research meteorologist at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography at UCSD.

RELATED: [Climate Change: Sea-level rise and the impacts to San Diego](#)

When it comes to wildfires the best thing you can do is prepare. Clear defensible space around your home, prepare an emergency kit, go over evacuation routes with

your family, and put all valuables in a safe place that will make evacuation easier if necessary.

"The science is real, climate change is happening and it's happening faster than we expected but if we all work together we can turn this around," said Corringham.

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Dry, Gusty Conditions Increase Fire Risk In San Diego County

Dry and gusty conditions will increase the danger of fire again Wednesday in San Diego County, according to the National Weather Service.

By [California News Wire Services, News Partner](#)

Sep 18, 2019 11:22 am ET



Dry and gusty conditions will increase the danger of fire again Wednesday in San Diego County, according to the National Weather Service. (Shutterstock /)

SAN DIEGO — Dry and gusty conditions will increase the danger of fire again Wednesday in San Diego County, according to the National Weather Service.

A low pressure system over the West will continue to bring cooler temperatures and gusty winds through Thursday, forecasters said.

Humidity levels will drop to between 5-10% in the county mountains and deserts Wednesday.

Wind gusts blowing to the west could reach 40 mph in those two areas, forecasters said. Stronger winds are expected Thursday afternoon.

High temperatures Wednesday could reach 76 degrees near the coast, 78 inland, 84 in the western valleys, 83 in the mountains and 101 in the deserts.

Temperatures will continue dropping through Thursday, when highs in the western valleys will be in the high 70s to low 80s, according to the NWS.

— *City News Service*

County Receives State Grant to Help Whack Invasive Weed

Board Approves Plan to Boost Wildfire Resilience

The County of San Diego has received a \$53,966 state grant to continue efforts to corral a native plant-threatening, fire hazard-creating invasive weed that even Australian cows don't like.

Ward's weed has taken over rangelands in Australia and is threatening to invade North America starting in San Diego County, which is home to fragile ecological habitats like coastal sage scrub.

County Agriculture, Weights and Measures officials hope the two-year \$53,966 grant from the California Department of Food and Agriculture will supplement existing funding and possibly push efforts forward—from suppressing the weed to eradicating it.

Ward's weed made local news recently because groups are working to control the largest infestation in Carlsbad. However, the County and other agencies have been working to contain the weed for a few years.

“These plants add a lot of pressure on native habitats, displacing or crowding out other plants and affecting the fitness of the habitat.”

Two areas in Carlsbad, one at Crest Canyon in Del Mar, one in Otay Mesa and one on Camp Pendleton are the only known infestations in North America. Agriculture, Weights and Measures has been working since 2015 to control dozens of acres where the weed has taken root and threatens native habitat, using funding from the San Diego Association of Governments.

Native to the Mediterranean and southwest Asia, Ward's weed is bristly haired with yellow or white flowers. It can grow vertically like a tumbleweed in rainy years or flat like a mat in dry ones. It spits out tens of thousands of seeds, and it grows and dies each year, sucking up space from native plants, then leaving a dry, brittle carcass as a fire hazard.

The weed has become a serious invasive threat in Australia, where it's damaged rangelands. According to the Australian state of Victoria's agriculture department, livestock won't eat the weed unless there's nothing else to eat and they are put off by the weed's "hairiness and pungent, penetrating odor."

The worry in San Diego County is that if Ward's weed becomes permanently established, it could crowd out native habitats. Jason Giessow is the principal ecologist of Dendra, Inc., the contractor working for Agriculture, Weights and Measures on invasive weed abatement.

"These plants add a lot of pressure on native habitats," Giessow said, "displacing or crowding out other plants and affecting the fitness of the habitat."

Getting rid of Ward's weed is difficult. Mark Martinez, a supervising pest management technician with Agriculture, Weights and Measures, said the weed likes to grow up intertwined with other plants. Giessow said each weed not only sets thousands of seeds, it withholds some seeds to spread out germination.

"It sprouts and sets seeds in multiple rounds in a given year," Giessow said. "It's almost impossible to stay on top of it. It grows and sets seeds too quickly."

Giessow said the public can help, by knowing what Ward's weed looks like and then, if they find it, snapping a picture and reporting it to Agriculture, Weights and Measures at IPC.AWM@sdcounty.ca.gov or at (858) 614-7750, or on apps like inaturalist.org or calflora.org/.



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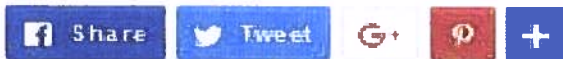
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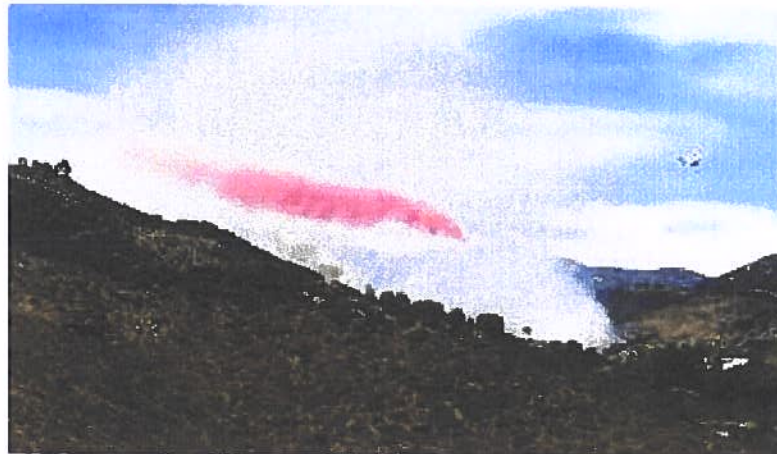
Reg

Rainbow brush fire contained at 5 acres

By City News Service



Last updated 9/18/2019 at 10:47am



Courtesy of Tony Campbell

A vegetation fire burned five acres in Rainbow on Sunday, Sept. 15.

The fire burned three acres in the 2000 block of Rainbow Glen Road.

Cal Fire reported at 3:30 p.m. that the forward rate of spread has been stopped. "Ground crews will now transition to mop-up and containment operations," Cal Fire said.

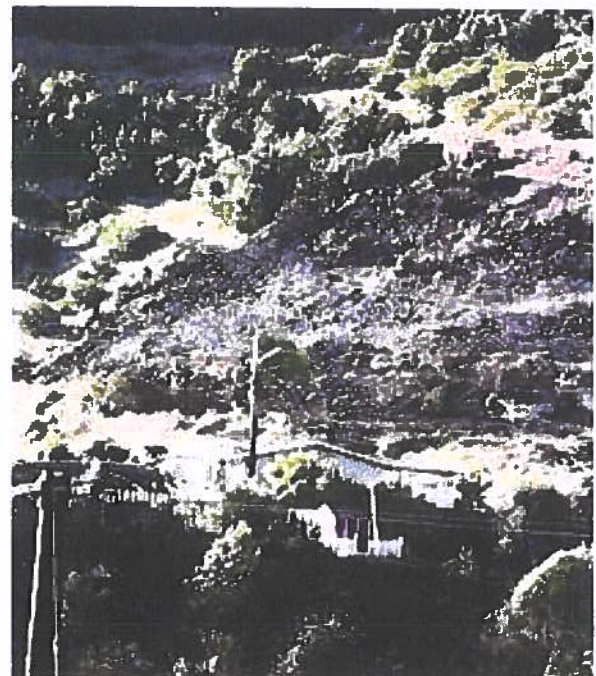
At 4:46 p.m. Cal Fire announced that any residents displaced by the fire could return to their homes and that no road closures were in place.

At 7:30 p.m., the fire was officially reported to have burned five acres and was 100% contained.

The fire burned in medium to heavy fuels, according to Cal Fire and the North County Fire Protection District.

Jeff Pack contributed to this report.

RAINBOW - A brush fire off Interstate 15 on Sunday, Sept. 15 has been contained at 5 acres, Cal Fire San Diego reported.



Courtesy of Cal Fire San Diego

Cal Fire San Diego reported that no structures had been damaged in a vegetation fire that burned five acres in Rainbow.

Motorcyclist tumbles off road, suffers major injuries in Fallbrook crash

Alex Riggins

A motorcyclist suffered life-threatening injuries Friday night when he collided with a van in Fallbrook, sending both vehicles tumbling down a roughly 30-foot embankment, authorities said.

The van's driver suffered moderate injuries in the crash, and medics took both men to Palomar Medical Center in Escondido, according to North County Fire Protection District Capt. John Choi.

Details of how the crash occurred were not immediately available. But according to Choi and a California Highway Patrol incident log, it happened about 8:50 p.m. on East Mission Road near Old Highway 395, close to Interstate 15.

The motorcyclist, whose name and age were not immediately known, sustained major injuries that were considered life-threatening, Choi said. The driver and sole occupant of the Honda Odyssey van sustained moderate, non-life-threatening injuries.

Medics took both men to the Escondido hospital in ambulances, Choi said.

No other details were immediately available.

- [Traffic Accidents](#)
- [Fallbrook](#)
- [Escondido](#)

Brush fire burns in Fallbrook

SAN DIEGO — Firefighters battled a brush fire that threatened structures in Fallbrook Sunday afternoon.

The fire started near the 2000 block of Rainbow Glen Road and burned three acres by 2:45 p.m., Cal Fire officials said.

Officials said around 3 p.m. the fire was threatening structures in the area and was spreading at a moderate speed.

Shortly thereafter, the North County Fire Department said crews were making progress on the flames and that the fire's forward spread had stopped.

Residents who evacuated earlier in the day were cleared to return to their homes by 4:45 p.m.

The fire was 100% contained around 7:30 p.m. with five acres burned.

Firefighters Face More Than Just Physical Injuries When Battling Fires

John Carroll

Wednesday, September 11, 2019

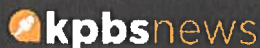


Photo by Lenny Ignelzi / Associated Press

Above: Three firefighters brace themselves from explosive heat coming from a burning home in the Rancho Bernardo area of San Diego, set off by a wildfire seen here in a file photo taken Monday, Oct. 22, 2007.

Firefighters face life and death situations when they charge into burning buildings. But beyond the immediate physical dangers are other deadly risks.

When buildings burn, they can coat firefighters with a host of toxic chemicals that can eventually lead to cancer. The cancer rate among firefighters is 9% higher than the general population, according to the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.



Aired 9/12/19 on [KPBS News](#)

Listen to this story by John Carroll.

“When you come on the job and go through the fire academy, you're taught to handle the emergencies that you can see,” Capt. Jesse Conner, president of the San Diego Firefighters Association, said. “Cancer’s kind of that, that unforeseen circumstance. You don't know that it's working in the background. You're exposed to carcinogens through smoke products that combustion for a long duration and you're absorbing, you're inhaling those things.”

[RELATED: San Diego Among Top Cities For Homes At High Risk Of Wildfire Destruction](#)

San Diego Fire-Rescue Department has implemented a number of procedures to keep firefighters safe, even after the fire has been put out.

“So now we're wearing our breathing apparatus, not only during the fire but after the fire, when we're sifting through the debris and making sure all the embers are out,” Conner said. “Because all of that stuff is still off-gassing.”

Safety steps are also taken when they return to the firehouse. They now know that toxic chemicals can also be absorbed through the skin, so a thorough shower is a top priority. They also wash their gear in industrial machines.

To view PDF documents, [Download Acrobat Reader](#).

San Diego Has 3rd Most Homes At Risk Of Wildfire Damage: Report

By California News Wire Services |

The LA, RivCo and SD areas have the most homes in the western U.S. at risk of being damaged or destroyed in a wildfire, a new report said.

Sep 12, 2019 12:36 pm ET

SAN DIEGO — The Los Angeles, Riverside and San Diego metropolitan areas have the most homes in the Western United States considered to be at high or extreme risk of being damaged or destroyed in a wildfire, according to a report released Thursday by a real estate information service.

According to CoreLogic's 2019 Wildfire Risk Report, in the 13 Western states most commonly affected by wildfires, there are 775,654 residences deemed to be in extreme risk of being damaged or destroyed during a wildfire. Another 924,623 are at high risk, 326,838 in moderate risk and 28.7 million considered to be at low risk.

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Broken down into metropolitan areas, Los Angeles topped the list with 121,589 residences considered to be at extreme or high wildfire risk. Riverside placed second with 108,787 at extreme or high risk, and San Diego placed third with 75,096.

The report cited a number of factors contributing to wildfire risk, including the presence of fire-feeding vegetation, orientation and steepness of mountain slopes, areas with recurring fire activity and the proximity of homes to wildland areas.

"... The close proximity of these homes to the wildland puts them in an area where burning embers can be carried by wind and deposited on structures a mile or farther from the fire source," according to the report.

CoreLogic notes in the report that the geographic mix of development and wildland areas always creates "a threat of destruction to property and consequently loss of life."

"Wildfires in the Western United States have always been a part of the ecosystems and landscape," according to the report. "Prior to human habitation, lightning strikes often caused naturally caused ignitions. However, the population of the Western United States now tops 100 million and the potential impacts of wildfires on humans and humans on wildfires are inextricably linked.

"People are more likely to cause wildfire ignitions by a factor of 4-to-1 as compared to natural causes. While some human-caused ignitions are the result of arson, many are caused by accidental or unintentional ignitions from normal human activity."

The report found that 1,823,153 acres were burned in California wildfires last year, more than any other Western state.

"A review of the past few years reveals not only a continuation of the intense fires and associated destruction in the United States but an escalation of these events," the report states. "Looking specifically at California, 2017 and 2018 were responsible for more wildfire-related property damage than the state has experienced in any two consecutive years of its history."

– *City News Service*

Wildfires breed home insurance woes, even far from flames

KGO By Wayne Freedman

Wednesday, September 11, 2019 11:09AM

BERKELEY, Calif. (KGO) -- With all the wildfires in California these past few years, homeowners have begun dealing with unprecedented difficulties with their insurance companies. And we're not talking only about areas that burned.

When Sue Von Baeyer of Berkeley received the letter from Allstate Insurance saying they would not renew her homeowners policy, it left her angry, frightened, and puzzled. "They said because of the fire danger."

[RELATED: Homeowners insurance policies canceled in fire zone for 2nd straight year](#)

And that, to a woman who had paid premiums for 17 years, and spent thousands of dollars more cutting back the trees around her home.

Nine others on this street have received similar letters from insurance companies. It is happening in fire zones across the state.

"Well it doesn't seem like insurance companies are operating in good faith. If they will insure me when nothing happens, then why not when something might happen...."

Von Baeyer lives in a neighborhood untouched by the Oakland Hills Firestorm of 1991, but like so many others, it sits in what the industry calls a WUI, or wildland urban interface. As the climate changes, insurance companies do not like what they're seeing.

"Insurance companies are taking a good look at their portfolios. And the risk of wildfire has gone up exponentially," explained Susan Piper who knows the problem intimately.

[RELATED: North Bay Fires force insurance problems to the forefront for some homeowners](#)

She and her husband lost their home in the 1991 East Bay Firestorm. Now she's on the board of United Policyholders, which advocates for

disaster victims in dealing with their insurance carriers.

"The system must change," said Piper. "The fact remains that homeowners need insurance if they have a mortgage. And they cannot have a mortgage without homeowners insurance."

In Von Baeyer's case, she did find new insurance, but it costs \$2,000 a year more and does not cover her as well. She hopes her new insurers will visit, see the work on her property and improve coverage.

Meantime, this insurance consequence of California's new normal leaves many of us not sleeping at night and angry with the companies who we thought had us covered.

"So, your insurance company had said they want to raise your rate, would that have been alright?"

"Yes."

"Would you have paid it?"

"Yes."

"But when they said they're not renewing you?"

"That's wrong."

[RELATED: PG&E caps wildfire payments at \\$16.9 billion for individual victims, insurance carriers](#)

ABC7 News did reach out to Allstate Insurance for a comment.

The company did not get back to us. But an industry spokesman has said this is all about spreading the risk to better serve customers.

Meantime, the practice has become so common that California's Insurance Commissioner has ordered a temporary moratorium on home insurance non-renewals.

See more stories and videos related to [wildfires here](#).

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Editorial: Health issues a good focus for San Diego County supervisors

By The San Diego Union-Tribune Editorial Board

After years of seeming to care more about San Diego County's credit rating than its obligations to residents, supervisors have taken a welcome interest in public health. In 2014, at [the behest](#) of Supervisor Dianne Jacob, the county launched an unusually ambitious [project](#) that brought together local neuroscientists in an attempt to find a cure for Alzheimer's disease. In June, Jacob joined fellow Supervisors Greg Cox, Kristin Gaspar, Nathan Fletcher and Jim Desmond in voting for a county budget with the biggest emphasis yet on mental health, child welfare and public health services.

Now Fletcher has asked supervisors to create a confidential program to provide mental health services to all first responders in San Diego County, including those who are retired. A [study](#) by the Ruderman Family Foundation found that in 2017, both firefighters and police officers were more likely to die by suicide than in the line of duty.

The idea of encouraging first responders to seek mental health care has been [championed](#) by Will Mitchell, a chaplain for the California Fire Chaplain Association. He said his son Ryan, a Cal Fire captain, committed suicide after working 19 straight days fighting fires in 2017. Mitchell's desire to help other first responders is deeply admirable.



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BREAKING NEWS

Trump fires national security adviser John Bolton

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PUBLIC SAFETY

Firefighters make quick work of vegetation fire along Interstate 15 in Fallbrook

The fire charred about three acres near Mission Road

By LYND SAY WINKLEY

SEP. 9, 2019
2:26 PM



FALLBROOK — A fire that ignited along Interstate 15 in Fallbrook on Monday charred about three acres, Cal Fire officials said.

Flames were first reported near Mission Road about 1:45 p.m. Motorists who called 911 said several drivers had pulled over to try and douse the flames, according to the California Highway Patrol's website.

One motorist used a hose from his truck, the CHP said. Another driver used a fire extinguisher.

Firefighters stopped the spread of the fire about 2:30 p.m. Crews expected to be in the area for several hours to mop-up and further contain the blaze, fire officials said.

Julian volunteer firefighters nearing end of court fight to save their department

By J. Harry Jones

Supporters of San Diego County's last volunteer fire department appear to have exhausted all legal options to fend off a takeover of the agency that has protected the popular tourist destination for nearly 40 years.

Rulings in two lawsuits seeking to keep the San Diego County Fire Authority from taking over the Julian-Cuyamaca Fire Protection District have gone the county's way.

On Thursday, San Diego Superior Court Judge Randa Trapp set a Nov. 15 hearing date at which a final lawsuit aimed at blocking the voter-approved takeover likely will be dismissed.

"I think everything has been resolved," Trapp told Senior Deputy County Counsel Joshua Heinlein. "I don't know what you would argue about."

The Fire Authority was created a bit more than a decade ago after massive wildfires in the backcountry destroyed thousands of homes in 2003 and 2007. The concept was to create a county fire department that would replace the backcountry volunteer agencies with professional firefighters and upgraded equipment.

All of the volunteer departments, in many cases reluctantly, disbanded and became part of the county operation -- all but the Julian-Cuyamaca department, which held out for years, despite financial struggles.

The volunteers and their many supporters said the fire department, which is responsible for an 87-square-mile area in northeast San Diego County, was an essential part of the tight-knit mountain community and that volunteers who lived in the area are better prepared to respond to emergencies because they know the area better than out-of-town professional firefighters.

In early 2018, three of the volunteer district's five elected board members voted to seek dissolution of the department, citing ongoing

financial and staffing problems. It was a very unpopular decision with many in the community, leading to a year-long battle. LAFCO, the Local Agency Formation Commission which oversees fire districts, voted to proceed with the dissolution but enough signatures were gathered of registered district voters to force a special protest mail-in ballot election early this year.

Supporters of the volunteers expressed certainty that the community would vote to retain the volunteer department, but they were wrong. Nearly 56 percent of voters opted to go with the professional county agency.

In early April, the vote was certified and LAFCO unanimously voted to dissolve the department. But just weeks earlier the district had hired attorney Cory Briggs who told the LAFCO board that a judge just a few days earlier had ruled the initial vote by the members of the volunteer board to seek dissolution violated the state's open meeting law. Therefore, Briggs argued, the public vote never should have taken place and LAFCO's decision to disband the volunteer department was invalid.

LAFCO voted anyway to dissolve the volunteer department and Briggs filed a lawsuit just hours later. The decision meant that legally the fire station and all of the volunteer district's equipment were now owned by the county, pending the outcome of the legal proceedings.

But the volunteers were having none of it and barricaded themselves in the fire station where for nearly two months a stand-off of sorts ensued while court proceedings began in earnest. At one point, the volunteers hid one of the department's fire trucks.

Eventually, Judge Trapp ruled that when she made her initial Brown Act open meeting violation ruling, she had not been presented with all the evidence by Briggs and attorney Craig Sherman.

Upon request from the county and LAFCO, she reopened the open meeting law case and allowed the county to argue its case. On the last day of May, she ordered the volunteers to vacate the building, a decision that was instantly appealed and stayed.

But that same day, the volunteers left the station, even taking their Julian-Cuyamaca Fire Protection District outdoor sign with them.

Two days later, the county, saying the station had been abandoned, came in and changed all the locks. All of the volunteers' equipment -- trucks and other firefighting apparatus -- have been locked in the station's bay for safe-keeping ever since.

The county has assumed all firefighting and medical response duties, responding from two Cal Fire stations in the area while the Julian station remains unused.

Two weeks ago, Trapp made another ruling dismissing the earlier lawsuit that claimed open meeting law violations. She did so on technical grounds, saying the original lawsuit had not been filed in a timely fashion and that several things that should have been done to claim Brown Act violations had not been done in 2018.

The lawsuit that Briggs filed in April, the gist of which contended that the takeover was illegal because of Trapp's earlier ruling, was gutted by the dismissal of the 2018 case.

Trapp this week set a Nov. 15 hearing to consider the county's request to dismiss Briggs' lawsuit altogether and made the comments that have led county authorities to conclude the Fire Authority will win the long-running legal battle.

There are still legal issues that need to be addressed, including a dispute over the land on which the Julian station sits off state Route 79 a couple miles south of town.

That 6.4-acre plot of land where the new fire station was constructed in 2017 had been deeded to the native American Land Conservancy of Indio, Ariz., and later transferred to the Kumeyaay-Diegueno Indian land Trust, which donated the land to the volunteer department for a place to build their new fire station.

The trust is now contending that because the volunteer district has abandoned the building, the property should revert to the land trust's ownership.

The county has maintained for well over a year, ever since the issue was first raised, that state property law is on its side and that as long as the building is used as a fire station, whether by a volunteer agency or by the county, that the deed will transfer easily.

Heinlein reiterated that position during an interview on Thursday, as did Fire Authority Chief Tony Mecham on Friday.

Mecham also said tensions in town seem to have died down in recent months.

"My guys are telling me now that when they go into town people want to buy us coffee and shake our hands," he said. "Fingers crossed, things are really good and operations are normal. The guys tell me the community is supportive."

Mecham predicted that after the Nov. 15 hearing the county will gain control over the district at which time all the fire trucks will have to be examined to see if six months of sitting idle has made them unusable. The issue of the deed for the fire station will then be litigated, Mecham said.

A lawyer for the land trust was unavailable for comment. Briggs did not respond to calls and emails requesting comment, nor did members of the current volunteer board who are his clients.

PG&E seeks help in paying wildfire victims

Author: AP

CALIFORNIA

PG&E is asking the state Legislature to let it borrow money without paying taxes so it can compensate victims.

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP) — A troubled California utility company is asking the state Legislature to let it borrow money without paying taxes so it can compensate victims of a devastating wildfire caused by its equipment.

Pacific Gas & Electric is facing up to \$30 billion in potential damages from lawsuits stemming from recent wildfires, including one last year that killed 86 people and destroyed much of the town of Paradise.

The proposed bill authored by Republican Assemblyman Chad Mayes would let the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank issue tax-exempt bonds on behalf of PG&E, borrowing against the company's future profits. Shareholders would pay off the bonds, not customers. Taxpayers would not have to pay off the bonds if the shareholders default.

[RELATED: Fire - Power - Money: A 3-part documentary on why wildfires are deadlier than ever, how PG&E influences state politics and what it will cost to Californians safe from future fires.](#)

"Very simply, is this is a mechanism for the owners of the utility to be able to pick up 100% of the cost for their fires," Mayes said. "It cannot be considered a bailout, there is no ratepayer money there, no government money that is there. This is 100% shareholders."

But the proposal has stalled in the Democratic-controlled Legislature, where lawmakers are wary of any perception of helping the utility company blamed for starting last year's deadly fire.

Lawmakers have about three weeks left to pass legislation before adjourning for the year. Because the bill was filed so late, it could not come up for a vote without permission from the Senate's Democratic leadership. A spokeswoman for Senate President Pro Tem Toni Atkins said the Senate Rules Committee has not decided if the bill will move forward.

PG&E CEO Bill Johnson was at the state Capitol on Wednesday to discuss the proposal with lawmakers. Johnson later characterized the bill as "a pay up bill,"

according to comments provided by the company.

"This is PG&E saying we're accountable for this, we want to resolve these claims and we want to pay up," he said. "So I think it ought to be viewed as the PG&E accountability bill."

But others view the bill as a way to protect PG&E shareholders from a proposal by Elliott Management Corporation that would give it nearly full control of the company. If lawmakers approve the proposal, it would give shareholders more leverage to resist the proposal from Elliott, a hedge fund.

Republican Assemblyman James Gallagher, whose district includes the town of Paradise, said the proposal is not necessary for wildfire victims to get paid. Democratic Gov. Gavin Newsom signed a law earlier this year that creates a fund of up to \$21 billion that will help utility companies pay out claims for future wildfires.

But to take advantage of it, PG&E will have to emerge from its bankruptcy proceedings and settle its pending lawsuits from homeowners, insurance companies and local governments by June 30 of next year.

"I don't think it can be denied that one of the significant motivations for PG&E is that it helps their restructuring plan," Gallagher said. "I'm very skeptical whenever it comes to anything that PG&E is asking you for."

Mayes said the intent was not to pick sides, but to make sure PG&E customers don't have to pay for the wildfires started by the company's equipment.

"If there is a bailout, it's the owners of the company that are bailing themselves out," Mayes said. "To me, that's what this is all about. It makes perfect sense."

WATCH MORE: [California power company influences politics despite causing fires | FIRE – POWER – MONEY, Ep.2 of 3](#)

The deadliest fire in California history was started by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), the nation's largest electric utility. PG&E enjoys a state-sanctioned monopoly that never expires, despite the fact that PG&E, the company, is a convicted federal felon.

CA Voters Keep FD Open, Unofficial Results Show

A special property tax to fund financially struggling Templeton Fire and Emergency Services was approved, according to the unofficial tally of a vote-by-mail election.

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Templeton voters on Tuesday [approved a special property tax to fund the community's cash-strapped fire department](#) – making it the first unincorporated community in San Luis Obispo County to do so in recent history.

Unofficial election results [posted at 8 p.m. on Tuesday](#) show 77.9% of voters cast ballots in favor of the tax, while 22.1% of voters opposed it.

“We couldn’t be happier with the support the community has shown for Fire and Emergency Services,” Fire Chief Bill White said on Wednesday.

- **[RELATED: CA County's FDs Face Money Issues, Disbanding](#)**

About 42% of the 4,702 residents who received ballots in the vote-by-mail election voted, according to the San Luis Obispo County Clerk-Recorder’s Office.

Clerk-Recorder Tommy Gong said he expects to count a few hundred more ballots in the coming days and will officially certify the election results on Sept. 6.

A 24/7 fire department

Starting next year, Templeton residents will pay \$180 annually per property parcel, or \$15 per month, to provide the community’s Fire and Emergency Services Department with an additional \$486,000 per year.

Templeton's fire department — like other fire protection agencies in unincorporated areas of the county — is facing a \$490,000 funding shortfall and is in need of additional sources of revenue to continue providing aid.

The extra tax dollars will be used solely for staffing, as the department currently has only a half-time fire chief and two full-time fire captain positions, one of which is vacant and was frozen during the election, White said.

Although the department will continue to rely on a crew of part-time firefighters, more funds will allow it to fill the vacant position, add an additional captain and engineer and shift the fire chief job from part-time to full-time, he said.

The additional staff will give the agency the ability to provide around-the-clock service seven days a week.

“We’re still going to be in a tight squeeze for a year,” White said. “But we’re going to do the best we can, knowing that money is coming.”

‘An incredibly daunting task’

Fire departments in [unincorporated communities throughout the county are running out of money](#), according to a county study published in November 2018.

But not all residents want to pay an additional tax to support local fire and emergency services. Voters in Cayucos and Cambria [recently rejected similar ballot measures](#) to fund their fire departments.

Without additional funding, Cayucos' fire protection district was forced to dissolve in 2018.

White called the ballot measure campaign “an incredibly daunting task.”

Templeton residents actually rejected a similar funding measure in 2009 when 61% of voters rejected a special tax, according to past Tribune stories.

“It was very emotional,” White said of learning the election results. “It’s been a lot of hard work by a lot of people.”

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Commentary: Why a proposed California law jeopardizes fire safety

By *STEPHEN J. ABBOTT* Fire chief, North County Fire Protection District

A bill set for a crucial hearing in the Assembly Appropriations Committee this week was born of good intentions by sponsors hoping to eliminate certain developer impact fees as an incentive to build additional housing. Yet Senate Bill 13 as written includes no plan to address the impact of that growth or mechanism to fund services new residents would need. It would be irresponsible to put into law a plan to promote housing that could reduce the quality of life in the very communities it seeks to benefit and increase the risk of catastrophic wildfires.

As state and local governments consider policies to either reduce or eliminate developer impact fees to stimulate housing construction, few thoroughly examine the likely consequences. When the San Diego City Council recently approved a policy to increase the impact fees a developer would pay in lieu of including low-income housing, The San Diego Union-Tribune Editorial Board countered that the logical move would be to lessen, not increase developer impact fees — also with the best intentions.

Whether enacting a new state law or a local measure seeking to increase housing, piecemeal solutions such as reducing developer impact fees without adequately considering the consequences inevitably create more problems.

If enacted, Senate Bill 13 would prohibit local agencies from charging developer impact fees for the construction of accessory dwelling units (ADUs) that are less than 750 square feet. These secondary housing units on existing properties are commonly known as “granny flats” and have long been controversial and often illegal. Recently, some locales have embraced them as a useful strategy. Senate Bill 13 takes that acceptance to a new and dangerous level, encouraging more such units without regard to the far-reaching implications.

Given the California Constitution’s strict limits on local agencies’ ability to raise revenues, developer impact fees are among the few methods we have of funding additional services to growing communities. Developer impact fees don’t just disappear into the public treasury. They directly offset the burden that new housing units place on fire protection, parks and recreation, and other local services. If not for these fees, we would not be able to hire the additional firefighters and buy the firefighting engines and apparatus needed to serve an increasing population.

If Senate Bill 13 succeeds in spurring development of ADUs and adding population density while prohibiting impact fees, the inevitable choice in many communities would be whether to reduce services to all in order to serve the additional housing without new revenue, or attempt the difficult challenge of raising taxes on existing residents to provide adequate services.

The proposed impact fee ban isn't limited to affordable rental units. Unless amended, the bill could also be used as a loophole to add Airbnb or VRBO short-term rentals on parcels. In high-tourism locations like San Diego County or Lake Tahoe, it could lead to a significant increase of structures needing services and become a profit-making tool for landowners without adding significant affordable housing.

Senate Bill 13 could also add fuel to California's insurance crisis. Every day, homebuyers learn they can't get insurance and existing homeowners are unable to renew their policies. Built to different standards, granny flats may be even harder to insure.

Developer impact fees are an indispensable tool without which local agencies cannot provide families with the services and protection they depend on. That is why our fire district, along with the California Special Districts Association, Fire Districts Association of California and the California Fire Chiefs Association oppose Senate Bill 13. Legislators need to hear from their constituents that we cannot trade one public policy crisis for another.

***Abbott** is the fire chief of the Fallbrook-based North County Fire Protection District.*

3 fire service myths: Data, response times and coverage equity

Chief Concerns with Fitch & Associates

By Todd Sheridan

Not everyone agrees why certain standards have been adopted by the fire service. Some argue that standards have been developed based on science or data, while others believe they have been cultivated through years of experience. Whatever the source, the relevance of standards merit discussion by local departments, affiliated groups and local legislative bodies on how the fire service can best serve the community in the future. With this in mind, let's examine three fire service myths that we have come to accept as true but, in reality, don't align with reality.

Myth 1: The fire service has excellent national fire data driving policy decisions

This myth challenges the notion that the fire service collects usable data through the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) for research that drives both national policy and decision-making. In fact, in 2016, the [Senate Committee on Appropriations expressed concern](#) over NFIRS and recommended that FEMA address the shortfalls and long-term planning needs of NFIRS.

NFIRS was established following the publication of the [America Burning](#) report and the subsequent creation of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974. This Act was ahead of its time, and one of the goals was to begin a national database to improve fire service decision-making.

However, in a 2016 article by Jim Crawford titled "[Updating NFIRS](#)," it was recognized that data collection and analysis was a huge problem for the fire service. In 2013, the International Associations of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) identified that the fire service lacked good data and described the issues as a "[wicked problem](#)."

Today if you do a quick Google Scholar search, you will see that there is limited use of the NFIRS data being quoted for research. Understanding the inherent challenges with the available data, we may have to think critically before making decisions to tackle the [U.S. fire problems identified by the NFPA](#) based on this data.



The response times outlined in NFPA 1710 and 1720 helped start the conversation, but achieving the goal may be physically and fiscally unobtainable for a number of localities. (Photo/Seth Lasko)

Some fire service leaders suggest we should follow the model framework for the [National Emergency Medical Services Information System \(NEMSIS\)](#). NEMSIS is a collaborative system to improve patient care through the standardization, aggregation and utilization of point-of-care EMS data at a local, state and national level. In 2007, NEMSIS developed and implemented a formal process to upload electronic data, and today electronic patient care software uses a standard data dictionary to upload specific data points in a standard format. By 2015, this standardized reporting allowed for over 50 peer-reviewed research publications.

If the fire service updated the NFIRS system to a more standardized approach, like NEMSIS, the industry could begin meaningful research, improving leaders' understanding of fire service's current performance and therefore facilitate better policy decisions.

Myth 2: NFPA 1710 response time standards are achievable in the real world

This myth holds that the response time requirements outlined in [NFPA 1710: Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments](#) – as well as the complementary standard for volunteer agencies, NFPA 1720 – are achievable across the board for all localities.

The NFPA released the original 1710 standard in 2001. The goal was to reduce fire deaths and property loss by organizing deployment in fire suppression and EMS operations. Today NFPA 1710-5.2.4.1.1 states, "The fire department's fire suppression resources shall be deployed to provide for the arrival of an engine company within a 240-second travel time four (4) minutes to 90 percent of the incidents."

If you factor in an 80-second turnout time, 15 second call answer time, and the 60-second call-processing time, plus the 240 seconds travel time, not to include time before being notified or call center transfers, a best practice agency's total response time is approximately 6:31 measured at the 90th percentile. Further, the International Association of Fire Fighters (IAFF) surveyed the 50 most populous cities and found that [34% of them do not meet the standards of 240-second travel time requirements](#) for the first-due engine companies.

In most communities, it may be cost-prohibitive to hire more staff, relocate stations or build enough additional fire stations to meet 1710. Ultimately, it is up to local legislative bodies to determine an acceptable level of risk for response time, station locations and staffing – and what the locality can actually afford. NFPA 1710 and 1720 helped start the conversation, but achieving the goal may be physically and fiscally unobtainable for a number of localities.

Myth 3: The same number of fire apparatus 24/7 results in equitable coverage

In exploring this myth, it becomes clear that the same level of coverage for each hour does not provide equitable coverage. Volumes and system capacity ebb and flow. As requests for service increase during specific hours of the day, overall system capacity is pushed to the limit, which can lead to increased response times and limit the effective response force available.

The claim that any additional fire or EMS apparatus needs to be staffed 24 hours a day to ensure equal coverage is far from accurate. Considering that the highest response volumes occur during midday, then why not use peak-of-day resources to cover the increased volume? Wouldn't it be a prudent use of taxpayer dollars and provide more equitable system capacity during high demand periods?

For example, consider your agency has 10 staffed fire engines, and at night you average less

than four responses per hour, providing a 60% capacity ratio. However, during the hours of 8 am to 8 pm you average seven calls per hour, providing a 30% capacity ratio. As [I explained on EMS1.com](#), evaluating where the highest volume occurs, agencies could dually locate a peak-of-day resource with the 24-hour-a-day resource, which will increase capacity, maximize efficiency, be conscientious of taxpayers' dollars, and provide workload relief for 24-hour units.

Looking to the future with facts

What's a fact – and not a myth – is that every community is different. Careful thought and planning are required when considering future service delivery. Consistent data, realistic response goals and developing staffing patterns to meet demand are all critical points to examine as we develop standards and policies for the fire service of the future.

About the author

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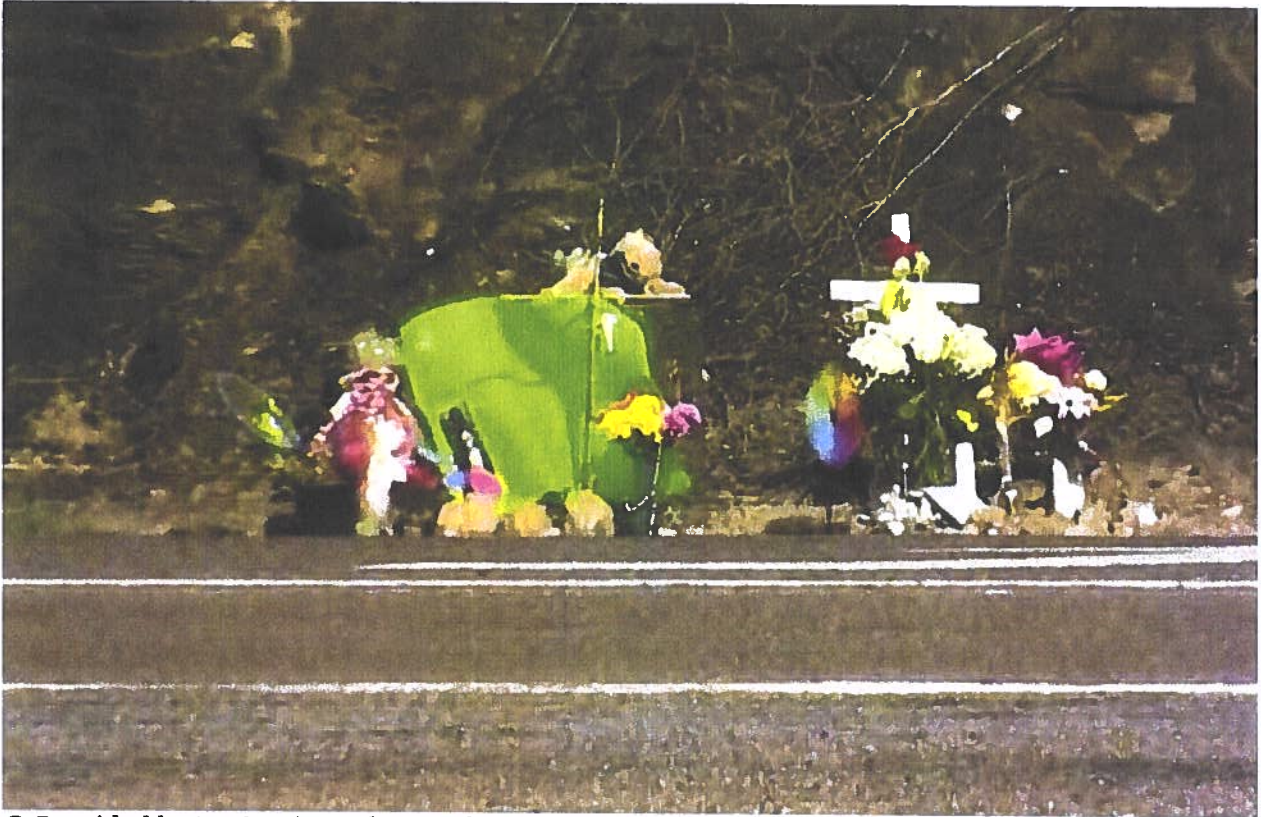
About the author

For more than three decades, the Fitch & Associates team of consultants has provided customized solutions to the complex challenges faced by public safety organizations of all types and sizes. From system design and competitive procurements to technology upgrades and comprehensive consulting services, Fitch & Associates helps communities ensure their emergency services are both effective and sustainable. For ideas to help your agency improve performance in the face of rising costs, call 888-431-2600 or visit www.fitchassoc.com.

Teen's Death in Crash at Dangerous Intersection Draws Pleas for 4-Way Stop

ALLISON ASH 8/21/2019

The fiery crash that killed a 13-year-old boy in Rainbow last month was caused when SUV driven by the victim's mother failed to yield to traffic on Old Highway 395.



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The 22-page investigative report on the accident was completed by the CHP August 13, just days before Jorge Vasquez was laid to rest.

Vasquez was sitting in the front passenger seat when his mother, Silvia Campos, drove her vehicle across the highway at Rainbow Glen Road. She didn't make it. Her car was struck by an oncoming truck which the CHP says had the right of way.

Campos and her 6-year-old daughter were rushed to local hospitals with serious injuries. Jorge, a well-liked teen whose friends said had a great sense of humor, died on the scene.

Jorge's death has re-ignited calls to put a 4-way stop at the intersection. It has also prompted hundreds of people to [sign a Change.org petition](#) which encourages government officials to take measures to keep drivers from taking shortcuts through Rainbow during rush hour.

"We've got people that are coming through, they're frustrated with the traffic, they're passing unsafely, they're crossing double yellow lines, they're speeding," said Michele Sheehan, who organized the petition drive.

Sheehan says when the I-15 freeway is backed up between Escondido and Temecula, impatient drivers spill onto Rainbow's streets.

“It’s a safety issue. It’s dangerous,” Sheehan told NBC 7. Her petition asks governmental agencies to consider adding a new carpool or FasTrak lane on the freeway to help traffic flow and keep drivers from looking for shortcuts.

Sheehan’s petition has gotten traction after the death of Jorge Vasquez.

“I hate that this is the thing that brought all the attention to it because that was a child who had a future,” she said.

The crash also prompted San Diego County Supervisor Jim Desmond to ask the county’s Department of Public Works to revisit the idea of [installing a four-way stop](#) at the intersection.

A fundraiser for the Vasquez family is scheduled for Thursday, August 22 at Rainbow Park from 5 to 7 p.m.

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CalPERS Offers New Program to Help Public Employers Offset Future Pension Costs

August 14, 2019

Communications & Stakeholder Relations

Contact: Amy Morgan, Office of Public Affairs

(916) 795-3991 - newsroom@calpers.ca.gov

SACRAMENTO, Calif. – CalPERS has implemented a new trust fund that allows public employers to prefund their future pension costs. The new program, known as the California Employers' Pension Prefunding Trust (CEPPT), provides the state and public agencies an additional investment vehicle to accumulate assets over time to help manage long-term costs.

"This new fund gives public agencies an opportunity to save and plan ahead," said Marcie Frost, CalPERS CEO. "Prefunding is a smart and efficient approach for employers to mitigate rate increases and temper contribution volatility. Benefits are only as secure as our employers' ability to pay them."

Established by Senate Bill 1413, participation in the fund is voluntary and mirrors the functions of [CalPERS California Employers' Retiree Benefit Trust \(CERBT\) Fund](#) by providing employers flexibility to determine the amount of their investment contribution, risk tolerance, and time horizon. The fund also offers employers:

- Two diversified strategic asset allocations with low and moderate risk levels that are expected to have a net rate of investment return of 4 and 5 percent.
- Low investment management fees with an annual fee of 0.25 percent (25 basis points).
- Improved financial security for active employees and retirees.

"We are excited to partner with local agencies and give them a tool they requested," said Michael Cohen, CalPERS chief financial officer. "The trust will help local agencies reduce future obligations, reduce risk on their balance sheets, and address their future costs."

The fund is administered by CalPERS and is identified as a Section 115 trust under the Internal Revenue Code. Any state and local public agency that offers a defined benefit plan to their employees can participate. They don't have to contract with CalPERS for their pension plan to participate in this program.

The CERBT is a post-employment benefit (OPEB) program that public agencies can use to prefund future retiree health benefits such as health, vision, dental, and life insurance.

View the [Asset Allocation Review for the CEPPT Board Agenda \(PDF\)](#) and [Presentation \(PDF\)](#) for more information.

Public agencies interested in participating can contact the CEPPT program at 916-795-9071 or by [email](#).

The ending value of the CalPERS fund is based on several factors and not investment performance alone. Contributions made to CalPERS from employers and employees, monthly payments made to retirees, and the performance of its investments, among other factors, all influence the ending total value of the Fund.

About CalPERS

For more than eight decades, CalPERS has built retirement and health security for state, school, and public agency members who invest their lifework in public service. Our pension fund serves more than 1.9 million members in the CalPERS retirement system and the Public Employee Retirement Fund market value currently stands at approximately \$376 billion making us the largest defined-benefit public pension in the U.S. Additionally, we administer benefits for more than 1.5 million members and their families in our health program. For more information, visit www.calpers.ca.gov.

Insurers dropped nearly 350,000 California homeowners with wildfire risk

By Autumn Payne

She was dropped by her home insurer – even after this unusual step to stop wildfires

Placer County resident Jennifer Burt was given notice that her home insurance carrier is dropping her due to fire risk in her area. She talks about the extra measures she's to taken to keep her home safe from wildfires on Monday, July 15, 2019.

Placer County resident Jennifer Burt was given notice that her home insurance carrier is dropping her due to fire risk in her area. She talks about the extra measures she's to taken to keep her home safe from wildfires on Monday, July 15, 2019. By [Autumn Payne](#)

After two disastrous fire seasons, California officials have been besieged by homeowners in fire-prone areas [complaining that their insurance premiums are skyrocketing](#) or their plans are suddenly being dropped.

Now regulators finally have a better idea of just how bad the problem is.

The number of rural homeowners dropped by insurance companies topped 340,000 in just four years, according to figures released Tuesday by Insurance Commissioner Ricardo Lara's staff.

The non-renewals increased by 6 percent last year, translating into 88,187 homeowners forced to find replacement coverage in 2018 alone – often at much higher prices. By comparison, insurers dropped only 79,383 homeowners last year in the far more populous urban areas.

In areas affected by the 2015 and 2017 fires, homeowners fared even worse: Non-renewals jumped by almost 10 percent last year in those zip codes, the Department of Insurance said.

Insurance officials said the numbers are striking because they don't fully reflect the impact of last year's big fires, including the worst-ever [Camp Fire in Paradise](#), which killed 86 people in November and destroyed almost 90 percent of the homes in Paradise. Many of the non-renewals following the 2018 fires haven't occurred until this year because insurers generally have to wait until the homeowners' policies are due to expire.

"I have heard from many local communities about how not being able to obtain insurance can create a domino effect for the local economy, affecting home sales and property taxes," Lara said in a prepared statement. "This data should be a wake-up call for state and local policymakers that without action to reduce the risk from extreme wildfires and preserve the insurance market we could see communities unraveling."

One of the most dramatic increases in non-renewals came in Nevada County, in the Sierra Nevada foothills, where fire risks are among the most severe in the state. A total of 1,071 homeowners were dropped by their carriers last year, a 38 percent jump from the year before.

Under state law, insurers aren't required to report data on non-renewals. Lara's office asked carriers to submit their data earlier this year, and the data released Tuesday represents the compilation of those numbers.

Getting dropped by an insurer in fire country can be catastrophic for homeowners. Often

they can't find replacement coverage from traditional carriers and have to buy insurance from one of two alternative sources: a "surplus lines" company whose rates aren't regulated by the state, or the California FAIR Plan, the state's "insurer of last resort." A total of 21,848 Californians bought FAIR Plans for the first time last year.

Either way, their premiums will likely double or triple, adding thousands of dollars of expense to household budgets in parts of the state where incomes tend to be low. A task force advising Gov. Gavin Newsom on wildfire issues reported in June that coverage typically costs 50 percent more in high-risk zones than other parts of the state.

However, even with the flurry of non-renewals in recent years, roughly 98 percent of Californians get coverage from traditional carriers.

"Insurers remain committed to covering homes in rural and urban zones, despite paying out more than \$26 billion in claims from the 2017 and 2018 wildfires," said the American Property Casualty Insurance Association and the Personal Insurance Federation of California, two lobbying groups, in a prepared statement responding to the new data.

Consumers do have some cushion against a quick non-renewal. State law says insurers must wait at least a year before dropping someone who lives in or near an area where a big fire occurred. Another law gives a two-year reprieve to homeowners who suffered a total loss to their property from a wildfire.

Lara told The Sacramento Bee last month that he's working with the Legislature on additional reforms, including a proposal to require insurers to guarantee renewals if homeowners "harden" their homes to reduce risks. He also wants to see state insurance subsidies for low-income rural Californians.

"We need to take pro-active steps to protect our consumers," he said.

Such efforts seems to be getting traction in the legislature, according to State Sen. Jim Nielsen, R-Gerber. He says he's optimistic a fire insurance reform bill will pass this year that includes improving the FAIR plan and addressing insurance companies bailing on fire coverage.

"If they want to be in California to do business, major insurers cannot just cherry pick and cut what they deem risky and continue to do business in the more lucrative and less vulnerable areas," said Nielsen, who represents Paradise.

Such legislative efforts can't come soon enough for El Dorado County Supervisor Brian Veerkamp, a former firefighter. Veerkamp met recently with Lara in El Dorado County, one of the commissioner's stops on a seven-county tour of the foothills and Santa Barbara to learn more from residents about the fire insurance woes.

"They thought through it with earthquake insurance. They thought through it with flood insurance. Why isn't there something else (for fire)? I don't have those answers yet because we're trying to get the help of our legislature. ... They're engaged in this but there's no answers coming back yet," Veerkamp said.

Insurers said they've had little choice but to protect themselves after getting hit with claims totaling \$24 billion the past two years. For every \$1 they collected in premiums from homeowners last year, they paid \$1.70 in claims, according to Department of Insurance data.

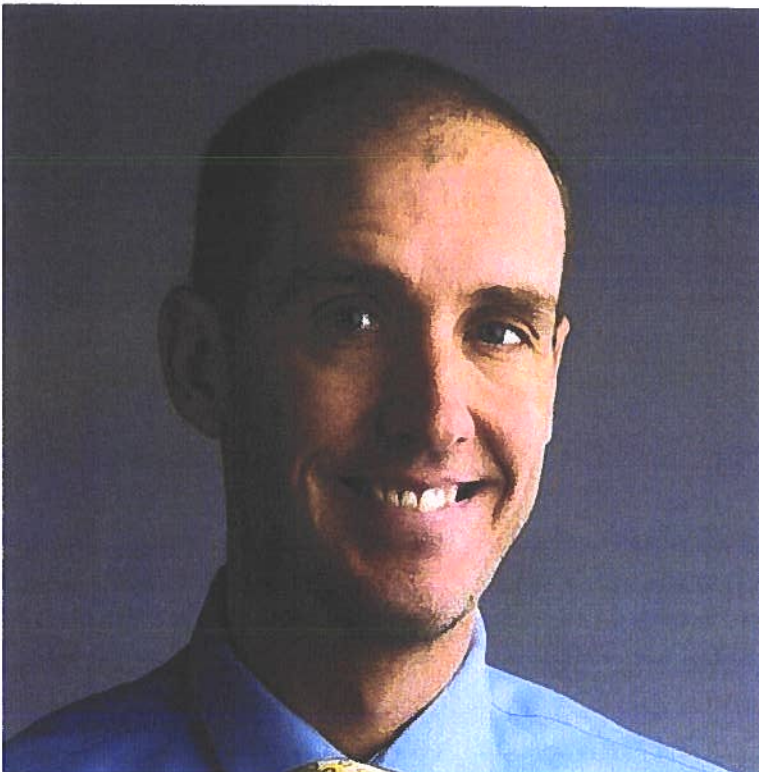
The spike in premiums and non-renewals has spilled over to the [rural real estate market](#). Home buyers are canceling purchases, stifling the flow of wealthy retirees who move to forested areas and help prop up struggling rural economies.

The prospect of potentially \$10,000 or more in annual insurance premiums worries Judy Isaman, an Auburn-area homeowner who's with the activist group Protect Rural Placer, because it means she and her neighbors will be less likely to sell their homes.

“Everybody who has these rural properties, we see our properties aren’t worth anything any more,” she said. “Because to sell our home it’s not going to happen if somebody has to have financing It’s going to stop any mortgage lenders. If you’re selling to someone with cash, they’re going to think twice about having to pay \$12,000 for homeowner’s insurance.”



Dale Kasler covers climate change, the environment, economics and the convoluted world of California water. He also covers major enterprise stories for McClatchy’s Western newspapers. He joined The Bee in 1996 from the Des Moines Register and graduated from Northwestern University.



Ryan Sabalow covers environment, general news and enterprise and investigative stories

for McClatchy's Western newspapers. Before joining The Bee in 2015, he was a reporter at The Auburn Journal, The Redding Record Searchlight and The Indianapolis Star.

SDG&E ramps up fire safety efforts

By Rob Nikolewski

San Diego-area fire officials have responded to 161 fires so far this year. And while that is down from well over 300 at this time last year, firefighters are nervous.

“We’ve had a very wet winter, and some people don’t tend to think the wildfire risk is as great as it actually is,” said Nick Schuler, deputy chief for Cal Fire/San Diego County Fire Authority. “When you don’t get rain, you have dead and dying vegetation. When you do get rain, you get new growth. But all the dead vegetation is still dead.”

All that vegetation can instantly turn into fuel for a big blaze, and agencies across the state anticipate an above-normal fire potential in the coming weeks and months.

Since a series of deadly wildfires tied to San Diego Gas & Electric equipment ripped through San Diego County in 2007, the utility has invested about \$1.5 billion of ratepayer money in programs aimed at reducing the risk of wildfires and helping douse the blazes once they break out.

With peak wildfire season looming, [SDG&E officials announced](#) new wildfire preparedness measures Wednesday. The biggest addition? A UH-60 Black Hawk helicopter the utility has contracted for year-round, rapid-response dispatch by Cal Fire. The chopper can fly up to 140 mph with a full tank of 850 gallons of water and can be refilled in just 45 seconds.

The Black Hawk joins the Erickson Aircrane that SDG&E has deployed for the past decade. Also known as Sky Maverick, the air crane has been dispatched more than 170 times in its time in the San Diego area, dropping more than 1 million gallons of water. It’s the largest water-dropping helitanker in the country.

In use since June, the Black Hawk has already taken to the air three times to fight fires, including the [Caliente fire in Otay Mesa](#) last week that burned several hundred acres and led to evacuations.

“It’s another aerial asset, another tool in our toolbox,” Schuler said. “It may not be needed every single day like a fire engine, but in a time of need, it’s there for us.”

After adding the Black Hawk, SDG&E officials estimate spending about \$9 million a year on firefighting helicopters.

Among the other additions this year:

¶ SDG&E spent about \$600,000 on a tactical command vehicle, a high-clearance, off-road behemoth designed to bring the same detailed information members of the SDG&E Weather Center possess to firefighters, first responders and SDG&E personnel at work in the heart of fire territory. “They can come in and say, ‘Oh, the fire’s growing. And it looks like Circuit 352 could be the next one we have at risk,’” said Brian D’Agostino, director of fire science and climate adaptation at SDG&E. “So this brings us all our intel out to the field.”

¶ Funded by a \$45,000 grant, about 400 County Evacuation Planning Map books have been distributed to county fire and law enforcement agencies, as well as U.S. Forest Service and military base fire departments. The extremely detailed maps provide grid numbers to dispatch centers that can send out mass notifications to the public in case an evacuation is needed.

¶ Two more Information Centers have been added in Ramona and Valley Center. When

<https://www.sandiegouniontribune.com/ramona-sentinel/news/story/2019-08-19/sdg-e-ramps-up-fire-safety-efforts>
SDG&E shuts off power to given areas, the information centers provide places where people can charge their electronic devices and receive updates. The two sites are in addition to nine Community Resource Centers that also provide water and snacks for people affected by shutoffs that last more than 24 hours.

Used when wildfire risks are heightened, power shutoffs — also known as “de-energizing” power lines — have been a touchy subject for some residents in San Diego’s backcountry. Some customers have complained SDG&E is too quick to cut off power, and others have said the shutoffs appear to be random.

At the same time, the two other investor-owned utilities in California — Pacific Gas & Electric and Southern California Edison — have been criticized for not de-energizing lines more often. According to Cal Fire investigations, PG&E equipment ignited the 2018 Camp fire that killed 86 people and destroyed nearly 19,000 structures.

“As a last resort, we will shut off the power,” said Caroline Winn, chief operating officer at SDG&E. “It’s not what we want to do. ... We have more information on more pinpointed areas, and it allows us to make, I think, better decisions about if and when we have to turn off the power.”

Since the 2007 wildfires, SDG&E has developed a network of 177 weather stations that provide readings of wind speed, humidity and temperature in fire-prone areas every 10 minutes. The company has added 16 high-definition cameras perched on mountaintops to improve fire detection. Its Weather Center employs five full-time meteorologists.

It has also replaced more than 18,000 wooden poles with fire-resistant steel. A new program called PRIME has replaced close to 400 poles this year.

The increasing number and intensity of wildfires in California have turned fire season in the Golden State into a practically year-round event. According to Cal Fire’s list of the 10 most destructive fires in state history, seven of them have occurred since 2015. Six of the 10 have occurred in just the past two years.

Rob Nikolewski writes for The San Diego Union-Tribune.

Newly Released Impact Fee Report Could Influence the Future of District Revenues



As required by 2017's [AB 879 \(Grayson\)](#), the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) has completed its long-awaited study on [Development Impact Fees](#). The study was conducted by the [University of California's Turner Center](#) as outsourced by HCD. It generally found that, while impact fees may increase housing costs and limit growth, they are an important funding source for local services necessary to accommodate that growth.

Impact fees are fees charged by local agencies to developers to help mitigate the impacts of new developments on infrastructure and services in our communities. They can be a critical source of revenue for special districts as they work to accommodate a growing demand for their services. However, California's housing crisis has put a spotlight on these fees as the Legislature explores ways to incentivize more development. CSGA has opposed efforts in the Legislature to curb or eliminate impact fees, which are necessary to meet the service demands of new development.

From the report's executive summary,

"Local governments levy fees and exactions to help fund the expansion of infrastructure needed to support new housing. These charges support important local services, such as school, parks, and transportation infrastructure, which many California jurisdictions are struggling to fund. State-imposed policies that restrict local taxes, such as Proposition 13, leave municipalities with limited means of raising revenue for infrastructure. As a result, California jurisdictions have increasingly relied on development fees. While fees offer a flexible way to finance necessary infrastructure, overly burdensome fee programs can limit growth by impeding or disincentivizing new residential development, facilitate exclusion, and increase housing costs across the state."

CSGA anticipates legislation inspired by HCD's impact fee report both in the waning days of this year's legislative session, and beyond. To that point, Assemblymember Tim Grayson (D – Concord), who authored the measure that required this report, [has stated](#) that he will put forth legislation to address some of the findings in the report.

HCD's report comes out just as backers of a ballot measure to tax commercial property differently than residential, often called "split roll" property tax, [seek to go out for signatures](#) on their [revised ballot initiative](#). This could be significant due to Governor Gavin Newsom's recent statements linking the issue of affordable housing, development impact fees, and tax reform.

Earlier in the year, Governor Newsom spoke about the split roll initiative, [saying on the topic](#), "...My desire is to use this as an exercise in bringing the parties together to see if we can compromise on a more comprehensive tax package..."

Just this month Governor Newsom stayed on the same message, combining these issues at a roundtable in San Francisco on housing. According to Politico, Governor Newsom stated, "The impact fees are usurious, I'll say it — and we've got to call that out." He attributed the problem to, "The way our property tax allocations work — and Prop. 13 is the principal source. You got Prop. 13, connect the dots."

[#AdvocacyNews](#)

[#FeatureNews](#)

Mill Valley makes bold move to prevent fires

KGOBy Wayne Freedman

Wednesday, August 7, 2019 6:45PM

MILL VALLEY, Calif. (KGO) -- In Mill Valley, Fire Battalion Chief Michael St. John spends every day walking through terrain where fire has burned again and again.

That it hasn't happened here since 1929 worries him.

"So we lost 100 homes in 1929 and in the same footprint, today, we would have a thousand homes lost."

ONLY ON ABC7NEWS.COM: [Central Valley company hired to rebuild after Tubbs Fire appears to have closed](#)

In hilly, thickly forested with narrow streets Mill Valley, fire is always in the back of residents' minds.

"I know if a fire starts and goes over the ridge top, Mill Valley is toast," said one resident.

All true in this city where three of every four homes sit on a wildfire urban interface.

In response, the City Council made a bold move, last night, with a three-year plan requiring residents to hardscape the areas around their homes, and remove fire-prone, ornamental plants like bamboo, acacia, and junipers.

City of [#MillValley](#) to pass ordinance requiring strong anti-wildfire measures. 3 of every 4 homes here sit on Wildfire Urban interface. Residents must clear ornamental plants and hardscape areas around homes. [#ABC7now](#) They have until 2022. May cost the 10's of thousands, each. pic.twitter.com/pof5htvtj

— Wayne Freedman (@WayneFreedman) [August 7, 2019](#)

"This juniper could put off 20-30 foot flames when it goes," said Battalion Chief St. John, pointing to a plant.

Those remedies could cost residents thousands, if not tens of thousands of dollars. The city intends to enforce this ordinance, so they will have no choice.

For some that's a sticking point and a case of government overstepping its authority.

"I still have a lot of questions," said Mill Valley resident Andy Mecca.

"Like?"

"Cost. And what is the long-term plan?"

VIDEO: [How to survive if you don't have time to escape a fast-moving wildfire](#)

Mill Valley Mayor Jim Wickham admits that is unusual for a city government to tell residents how to handle their properties.

He says the city does not have an answer for all questions, but hopes that for some residents who can prove economic hardship, the city would be able to provide assistance.

"It is a compromise in protecting the community as a whole as opposed to individual properties," said Mayor Wickham.

If you live in Mill Valley and wonder how your home may fit into this plan, call the Fire Department. They will be happy to visit and, for free, do an assessment.

"This is going to take education," said Battalion Chief St. John. "It's a culture change. They can be difficult."

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How Cities Are Bringing 911 Into the 21st Century

BY: [Mattie Quinn](#) | August 2019

An ambulance's wailing sirens, a fire truck's flashing lights: These are a constant feature of urban life, as ubiquitous as a Starbucks on every corner or a traffic jam at 5 p.m.

But nearly a third of the times an ambulance or a fire truck speeds by to answer a 911 call, there is no actual emergency. The number of 911 callers who don't need to go to a hospital emergency department sits at around 30 percent, according to Kevin McGinnis of the National Association of State EMS Officials.

The "false alarms" are more than an annoyance; they are a drain on the public purse, a frustration for responders and often an unhelpful source of assistance for the caller. It's a problem that's been around almost as long as 911 systems have. What is changing is the approach some cities and counties are taking to the way emergency medical services are delivered. Namely, a number of EMS officials are working to align their services with other community health goals. For instance, instead of automatically dropping a 911 caller at a hospital's emergency department, an ambulance could, when appropriate, be rerouted to bring a person in distress to a sobering center, an urgent care clinic or a warming center. "Frequent flyers" -- those who call 911 more than once a month -- could be enrolled in a program that would help them address their chronic health conditions. Health issues that aren't truly an emergency could be triaged by a nurse watching via an iPad in a call center when the call comes in.

There is a new program that, in a number of localities, is helping get the job done: community paramedicine. Although the concept first appeared in health literature nearly two decades ago, it started to gain real-world traction about five years ago. Since then, the adoption momentum has been increasingly swift.

Community paramedicine programs, sometimes referred to as mobile health care, work to address the underlying causes of why someone called 911. If the caller would be better served in a non-emergency room setting, they'll take her there. If the responders can dress a non-urgent wound and book an appointment the next day with a caller's primary care provider, they'll do that.

There are currently more than 200 community paramedicine programs in the country of varying degrees of size and scope. Many of them were started in response to a specific community problem. One program in Wake County, N.C., for instance, began as a way to reroute chronically inebriated callers to a sobering center instead of the ER. In Fort Worth, Texas, a community paramedicine program was born after uncompensated emergency care for just two dozen frequent flyers cost the city close to \$1 million in a single year.

Whatever the incentive, the concept is attracting attention for the way in which it addresses the immediate pressure of the 911-misuse problem, as well as the possibilities it holds for a long-term answer. EMS officials across the country all sing a similar refrain: Our health-care system can't continue with this status quo. In too many instances, high-priced, technically sophisticated health resources are serving health issues that could and should be treated in less expensive and more effective ways.

It's not only the high cost of the current system that's an issue. It is also demoralizing for EMS personnel, says Janet Coffman of the Healthforce Center at the University of California, San Francisco. "Folks feel frustrated," she says of EMS responders. "They start to see the same people over and over again. They think, 'I can take Mr. Smith to the ER every time he's having a psychotic break, but I know that's only going to help for a little time.'" Or they know a person is homeless and doesn't take his meds, and what he really needs is longer-term help.

Community paramedicine is not without its critics. Still, localities that have gotten programs underway report that they're making progress toward moving their 911 EMS programs into a more sustainable, less siren-blaring future.

(United Ambulance Service)

The first 911 call in the U.S. was completed on February 16, 1968, by Sen. Rankin Fite in Haleyville, Ala. AT&T soon began rolling the service out in places across the country. In 1973, Congress passed the Emergency Medical Services Systems Act, which set the first federal guidelines for emergency services and put in place a dedicated stream of funding for EMS.

EMS services haven't evolved much since. Better call-tracking technologies and increasingly sophisticated GPS mapping have helped reduce response times, but the basic mechanics of the system -- a call is placed, a vehicle is dispatched, the caller is whisked away to receive emergency care in a central facility -- remain unchanged nearly 50 years later. That's left the 911 system bloated and unable to respond to changing attitudes about public health care. As policymakers in recent years have become more focused on addressing the drivers of health outcomes that happen outside of doctors' offices, including things like housing insecurity, food deserts and unclean air, emergency services have remained a stubbornly antiquated outlier.

In 2012, Minnesota became the first state to recognize community paramedics as a health-care provider, allowing their services to be covered by Medicaid. The state also was the first to create a formalized training program for community paramedics, establishing certification programs at two community colleges. At the local level, Fort Worth is another leader in the field. Its MedStar Mobile Healthcare kicked off a community paramedicine program a decade ago when the city found that it was spending hundreds of thousands of dollars a year on just a handful of high-frequency users. The city set up an "EMS Loyalty"

plan that automatically enrolls people who call 911 15 or more times within 90 days. Under the loyalty plan, a paramedic trained to treat chronic conditions makes house calls to the enrollee to address the underlying health issues behind the 911 calls.

Typically, the paramedic will do an assessment of the person and figure out what she needs. "Some people need to be checked on twice a week; some people, it's more," says Matt Zavadsky, chief strategic integration officer at MedStar Mobile Healthcare in Fort Worth. "Generally, we keep them enrolled for 90 days. We work to wean people off, so we're going to teach you how to manage your health so that you don't need us." Zavadsky says the program has saved the city \$16 million in health-care costs.

Other approaches are also promising. Two years ago, California created a pilot program for community paramedicine that comprises a dozen different localities. Some of the cities enrolled frequent flyers in a case management program; some provided follow-up care for those with chronic conditions until a more permanent caregiver could be put in place; and some provided alternate transport to places like urgent care clinics, sobering centers or mental health facilities.

Coffman's research with the Healthforce Center found that the follow-up care saved the state \$1.3 million in potential hospital readmissions. However, the state has struggled to expand beyond the pilot programs. The legislature passed a bill in 2018 to expand the program and allow local emergency medical services agencies to develop community paramedicine programs under prescribed state rules. Gov. Jerry Brown vetoed it, saying the bill would restrict the types of facilities to which patients could be transported and limit the discretion of local governments to design and manage their projects. A similar bill was reintroduced this year, but it has failed to gain momentum.

The law has been vehemently opposed by the California nurses union, along with home health and hospice associations. At the heart of that opposition is one of the basic arguments against paramedicine: that community paramedics simply aren't qualified substitutes for nurses and the full array of services that a hospital can provide. Stephanie Roberson, government affairs director for the California Nurses Association, points to a pilot in San Diego County to loop frequent 911 users into a home program. It was cancelled because EMS workers didn't have capacity to also respond to real emergencies. This is a prime reason the association says these programs aren't a great idea: Paramedics simply cannot take on all of these multiple roles. "In California we have a growing number of wildfires. We have real emergencies. Our EMS needs to be ready to go in those emergent situations," Roberson says. "We all agree that something needs to be done about emergency room bloat. But we need to make sure that those patients with emergency situations go to the ER. Under triage care, paramedics are not making the appropriate determinations."

Coffman disagrees. She says her research has shown that California's community paramedics complement the work of nurses and other providers by addressing holes in the health-care system. Paramedics don't appear to be taking away jobs from nurses or home health aides. "If anything," she says, "it's more of a partnership. Paramedics reach out to home nurses and ask, 'This is what I'm seeing, what do you think?'"

(Mike Legeros)

Jurisdictions that want to set up a community paramedicine program might be inclined to look at what's already working in other parts of the country and then replicate it back home. But that's a mistake, say veterans in this field, such as Wake County Chief of Medical Affairs Mike Bachman. "If you are trying to build a program off of someone else's program, that's not going to work," he says. "If you're filling in the gaps of care in your community, that will work." In other words, identify the deficiencies in your own 911 response network and then build a program that can address them.

In Wake County, EMS officials knew that a sizable bulk of their 911 calls were related to underlying mental health and substance abuse issues. "We also knew we had places to take them to, but didn't know how to get them there," Bachman says. Once that disconnect was understood, the new program fell together. EMS started coordinating with the local mental and behavioral health providers and came to an agreement that those providers would be an alternate transportation spot instead of the ER, when appropriate. "We were all talking to the same patients anyway. We just had to all get to the table, and understand our different capabilities. From there it was just about collaboration," Bachman says.

Community paramedicine can't provide a solution in every case. Fort Worth considered a proposal to enroll patients with multiple comorbidities -- such as someone living with diabetes, hypertension, emphysema and obesity -- in a home care program run by the mobile health-care unit. The idea was to reduce the financial burden of the most expensive patients in the health insurance industry. But those types of patients with complex needs require more than once-a-week visits from a paramedic, Zavadsky says. Moreover, the goal of community paramedicine is prevention, something that does not usually apply to someone living with multiple chronic conditions. "The reality is there's no intervention other than palliative care that is going to change that dynamic," he says. "A community paramedic won't help them."

For many communities, the biggest obstacle to setting up a paramedicine program is funding. Bachman says he fields calls all the time from other jurisdictions that want to start a community paramedicine program. He'll ask them what resources they have, and they tell him they don't have any. But a new federal program could offer help. In February, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services announced a new payment model for EMS providers to test out different ways of rerouting 911 calls. Under the new model, known as Emergency Triage, Treat and Transport, or ET3, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services will pay participating ambulance providers not only for transporting an individual to the usual emergency facilities but also to alternative destinations, such as a primary care doctor's office or an urgent care clinic, or to provide treatment in place.

That new model likely means that paramedicine will soon be standard practice. Until now, local jurisdictions have had to be creative in how they fund these programs and reimburse for ambulance expenses. "If you'd have asked me in December whether I thought community paramedicine was the future, I wouldn't have been so sure," says Brenda Staffan, chief operating officer for integrated services for the community paramedicine program in Reno, Nev. "But now that the federal government has announced this, my answer is a definitive yes."

As the role of EMS continues to evolve, public attitudes are likely to shift as well. That's already been the case in Fort Worth, Zavadsky says. "At MedStar, we are no longer viewed as the ambulance service," he says. "We're viewed as a mobile health unit that happens to answer 911 calls." There are other societal changes afoot. People no longer assume that they need to call an EMS ambulance to take them to the emergency room. Uber and Lyft can do that. "Governing bodies and public safety agencies need to evaluate the services they're paying for," Zavadsky says. "This concept of 'fire, ready, aim' is not sustainable. We can't afford it as a country."

As community paramedicine takes hold, McGinnis of the national EMS association foresees a world with far fewer flashing lights and abrasive sirens as ambulances careen through city streets. The alarms will be a rarity, he says, because EMS will have the ability to treat people where they are. "I believe if you see lights and sirens in the future, it's only because we have something we truly can't deal with."

This article was printed from: <https://www.governing.com/topics/public-justice-safety/gov-911-systems.html>

Proposed zoning standards for small cell facilities



Today, the San Diego Regional Fire Foundation announced \$51,000 in additional 2019 grants to local fire agencies to further improve the system of fire and emergency services in San Diego County. The Fire Foundation is celebrating its 30th anniversary this year and has donated \$5.6 million during those years to make our citizens safer, including \$146,000 to date in 2019.

“These grants enable fire departments to obtain needed fire, medical/rescue and communications equipment and training so our firefighters can deliver the highest level of service to all our communities,” said Fire Foundation Chairman Frank Ault.

The grants fund the following equipment and training:

- Alpine Fire Protection District: Radios and rescue air bags
 - Borrego Springs Fire Protection District: Rope Rescue Equipment
 - North County Fire Protection District: Firefighter Protective Clothing & Training
 - Ramona Fire Department: Physical Training Workout Equipment
- \$95,000 in grants awarded earlier this year supported the entire region, including mobile data computers for 33 fire engines in rural San Diego County and detailed map books to reduce response times and assist with evacuations. Joan Jones, Fire Foundation’s Executive Director said, “We want to make San Diego County the safest county in the nation from major disasters; and avoid the wildfires San Diego experienced in 2003 and 2007, and those experienced elsewhere in California the last two years. This requires a comprehensive regional approach to prevention and suppression”.

Contributions from San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E), the San Diego Foundation, Grossmont Healthcare District, and many individuals have made these 2019 grants possible.

Why are some fires allowed to burn?

Marines have been training aboard Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton to strengthen their amphibious capabilities since the base opened its gates in 1942. The base is the ideal Pacific training installation, but one of the side effects of Southern California's dry heat is fires are more likely to occur.

Of Camp Pendleton's 125,000 acres, approximately 114,000 acres serve as training areas for the Corps' premier West Coast expeditionary training facility. A large portion of that training area is designated strictly as impact zones for live-fire training ranges Marines regularly conduct. Due to the constant live-fire training, fires on impact zones are common but they aren't always put out as most would expect.

"The number one reason that we don't engage impact zone fires is for safety," said John Crook, the deputy chief of the Camp Pendleton Fire Department. "We don't want to put anyone in there if we don't have to."

Marines use everything from grenades and rockets to artillery and air-to-ground munitions while training at Camp Pendleton. Because of the danger of unexploded ordnance, firefighters will avoid putting out fires in impact areas as much as possible. In most cases, the fire department will monitor the fire while it burns itself out, according to Crook.

"The second reason is preserving the ecosystem," added Crook. "We want to burn the annual grasses every year to prevent overgrowth."

If an impact area is left unburned for an extended period of time, the overgrown grass could produce a much hotter and larger fire than normal. The base fire department lets certain fires burn or conducts prescribed burns to help minimize the risk of a larger wildfire. Since the grass is short while its burning, the heat isn't strong enough to stunt the annual reproduction of plant life.

The Camp Pendleton Fire Department is in a unique position of supporting warfighters while fighting fires themselves. A fire on a range means a lost training opportunity for Marines, and the firefighters balance the training needs of the Marines with mitigating the risk of fires getting out of control, according to Crook.

"Every Marine's got to shoot downrange," said Crook. "And if something happens or a fire starts, and they have to pause what they're doing, you have to think about the logistics behind what's taking place. How long do they have to wait till that range is available?"

With support from the base fire department, Pendleton Marines can conduct the training they need without worrying about a fire escalating beyond the impact zone, and at the same time maintain the safety and the natural state of the installation.

Behavioral Health: Does Chronic Stress Promote the Growth of Cancer in Firefighters?

Research into factors contributing to firefighter cancer is far from complete.

Brandon Dreiman, JD, EMT-P, is an 18-year veteran of the Indianapolis Fire Department where he also serves as the coordinator for the IFD Office of Wellness & Support.

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Cancer in the fire service is a critical issue. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) found that firefighters have a 9 percent increase in cancer diagnosis and a 14 percent increase in cancer-related death as compared to the general population.¹ While those numbers may not appear too startling, one must also consider that, while firefighters' overall cancer diagnoses do not far outpace the general public, their diagnosis of particular types of cancers does.² With that in mind, it is important for us to consider anything contributing to firefighter cancer.

The fire service has done considerable research to determine the causes of firefighter cancer. Among the causes are smoke, contaminants in our hoods and microscopic particulates left behind on our gear. Studies have been done to see how we may be spreading this particulate matter around apparatus cabs and the firehouse. Efforts are underway to evaluate the effectiveness of on-scene gross decontamination, storing gear and air packs in apparatus compartments, showering immediately upon returning from a fire, and "sweating out" carcinogens that may be trapped on the skin. While the fire service is taking cancer seriously, it needs to consider the effects of chronic stress as a contributor to firefighter cancer.

The stress response

Is stress always a bad thing? Definitely not. In fact, stress can be essential to our survival. When we encounter an acute stressor, our bodies undergo a rapid process of events, including the secretion of epinephrine and norepinephrine, designed to trigger our "fight or flight" response. As this initial surge of epinephrine and norepinephrine subsides, the body may want to stay on heightened alert. When this occurs, the second part of the stress response is activated. This second phase activates the hypothalamus, the pituitary gland and the adrenal glands (HPA axis). When the HPA axis is activated, the hypothalamus releases corticotropin-releasing hormone (CRH). The CRH goes to the pituitary gland, which then secretes adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH). Finally, the ACTH triggers the adrenal glands to release cortisol. When the threat passes, the parasympathetic nervous system takes over, and cortisol levels fall. An issue firefighters face, however, is that they often suffer from chronic stress, and chronic stress can keep cortisol, epinephrine and norepinephrine levels abnormally high.

Chronic stress at work and at home

There are numerous causes of chronic stress in the fire service. First, firefighters are constantly on alert while on shift. If you compare the way you take a shower at the firehouse versus the way you take a shower at home, it becomes clear that firefighters constantly feel the pressure of a potential quick response on duty.

Stress isn't necessarily left at the firehouse at shift change, either. Most firefighters can recall sitting at home with a television on in the background and a song or commercial coming on that makes a sound like the firehouse tones. When this occurs, firefighters reflexively snap into "response mode" even though they are nowhere near the firehouse. Speaking of the firehouse, consider run loads. Every time the tones sound, firefighters have an acute and potentially chronic stress response to prepare them for the upcoming "fight." In a busy firehouse, this fight or flight response adds up. After some time, the firefighter's blood will have more cortisol, epinephrine and norepinephrine in it than it needs.

One other stress factor to consider is sleep deprivation. All firefighters know that it is incredibly difficult to sleep at the firehouse. They have the non-stop readiness to respond coupled with snoring, CPAP machines, people getting up to use the bathroom, cell phones buzzing, someone's bunk light being on, waking up for your calls, that one person who always talks in their sleep, and on and on. This disrupts circadian rhythms and increases chronic stress. Additionally, due to our heightened alertness at the firehouse, if a firefighter is startled awake, he or she will likely get another dump of epinephrine and norepinephrine, which both increases blood levels of those hormones and makes it harder to fall back asleep. There are many more examples of chronic stressors in the fire service, but these common examples sufficiently demonstrate that it is a pervasive issue.

Looking at the studies

Having discussed the presence and some causes of potentially abnormal levels of cortisol, epinephrine and norepinephrine in firefighters due to chronic stress, let's examine how cortisol affects the immune system. Cortisol acts as an anti-inflammatory agent in the body, and it also acts on most immune system cells, especially lymphocytes.³ When too much cortisol is present, it causes lymphocytes to die sooner, and it also impedes lymphocyte reproduction.⁴ This results in an overall reduction in immune system functioning due to increased immune cell destruction and decreased immune cell reproduction. These types of chronically elevated cortisol levels, along with an abundance of epinephrine and norepinephrine, can depress the entire immune system. So how does this all relate to cancer?

While it is not the position of this article that stress causes cancer, "chronic stress ... can help cancer grow and spread in a number of ways."⁵ To that end, studies are limited, but some efforts have been made to examine the effects of stress on the immune system and how those effects potentially promote cancer growth.

A recent study of acute myeloid leukemia (AML) discovered that cortisol plays a vital role in overriding the immune system. They found that cortisol causes the release of the protein latrophilin 1, which in turn causes the release of a second protein in the blood. The second protein, called galectin-9, actually suppresses the body's natural anti-cancer immune system.⁶ Malignant AML cells are able to use cortisol to increase the release of latrophilin 1 to avoid the immune system. As a result, the presence of cortisol in the blood assists with the spread of AML in the human body via immuno-suppression.

Researchers also evaluated how stress impacts T-cell quantities and functions in rats. Some T-cells are designed to locate and destroy cancer cells through a process called mitogen responsiveness. The study found that stress impeded the T-cells from secreting a chemical called IL-2 that affected mitogen responsiveness. "This is important because defective IL-2 production could also lead to significant impairment of immunoregulatory T-cell generation and thus a predisposition to malignancy ..."⁷ As a result, chronic stress can promote the spread of cancer due to the lack of T-cell protection.

Another study concluded that chronic stress promotes cancer establishment and spread by depressing T-cell mediated immunity. "The T-cell immunity impairment as well as the tumor progression enhancement emphasize the importance of the therapeutic management of stress to improve the prognosis of cancer patients."⁸ Aside from demonstrating the role of stress in tumor growth, this study highlights the value of

behavioral health programming to guard against these effects. Managing chronic stress is the key to avoiding these stress-related anomalies that inhibit our immune response to cancer cells.

The effects of stress on ovarian cancer cells has also been evaluated. One study evaluated human ovarian cancer in mice. The mice were exposed to stress, which increased their epinephrine and norepinephrine levels. The results indicated that the presence of epinephrine and norepinephrine prevented tumor cells from dying and actually helped them grow by activating focal adhesion kinase (FAK).⁹ Thus, from this study, it's clear that abnormal epinephrine and norepinephrine levels play a role in the establishment and progression of cancer, too.

The issue of sleep deprivation was also raised as a possible concern for firefighter stress, and it, too, has been shown to influence cancer. In fact, "... [a] number of studies have demonstrated that stress can disrupt neuroendocrine circadian rhythms in ways that favor tumor growth and metastasis."¹⁰ Considering that firefighters are so routinely sleep deprived and suffering from circadian rhythm disruptions, we must consider the possibility this increases their cancer risk.

This data overwhelmingly supports the proposition that chronic stress plays a role in the development and spread of cancer. While the research on this subject matter is limited to a small number of cancers, it is reasonable to assume stress can impact additional types of cancers. With that in mind, the fire service needs to focus on stress management, both before and after a cancer diagnosis, to assist with cancer-fighting efforts and firefighter longevity.

More to do

While the fire service has taken the threat of cancer seriously, the work is not done. It is clear the fire service needs to evaluate the effects of chronic stress on cancer and to continue developing behavioral health resources for firefighters. If utilized as a routine method to build resilience, behavioral health programming may decrease the occurrence of firefighter cancer by controlling cortisol, epinephrine and norepinephrine as well as improving sleep. Additionally, if these services are used after a cancer diagnosis, they may be useful for returning and/or maintaining hormones at safe levels, which may positively impact cancer treatments.

The work the fire service has done regarding cancer prevention is crucial, but the prevention picture will remain incomplete until we recognize that there is another pervasive player in the development and spread of firefighter cancer: chronic stress.

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Gavin Newsom adds hundreds more firefighters amid fears of 'large and damaging' fire season

By Cal OES

Hear Gov. Gavin Newsom cite McClatchy wildfire coverage

California Gov. Gavin Newsom cited stories in The Sacramento Bee and McClatchy as he discussed strategies for helping utilities cope with wildfires and climate change.

California Gov. Gavin Newsom cited stories in The Sacramento Bee and McClatchy as he discussed strategies for helping utilities cope with wildfires and climate change. By Cal OES

California will hire 393 more firefighters in anticipation of an upcoming wildfire season that has the potential to be even worse than last year's, Gov. Gavin Newsom announced Wednesday.

The long rainy season promoted heavy growth of grass and other underbrush in which fires can start and spread once the vegetation dries out. Cal Fire and the state firefighter union have said the state needs more firefighters to face the escalating threat.

Newsom signed an executive order Wednesday authorizing more seasonal firefighters to boost staffing on a third of Cal Fire's 340 engines.

"I think that's going to help morale, it's going to help with rotation, it's certainly going to help with women and man power as it relates to suppression efforts and mitigation efforts," Newsom told reporters in Colfax, where he toured a site where workers have been clearing vegetation to reduce potential kindling if a fire sparks in the area.

The newly announced hires will add to the state's force of about 6,000 firefighters, a number the Cal Fire Local 2881 union has pointed out is lower than the department's peak staffing in 1975, when fire seasons were shorter and the state was responsible for less territory.

California wildfires in 2018 [killed more than 100 people](#), destroyed more than 22,000 buildings and burned over 1.8 million acres of land, making it the worst fire year on record, trailed closely by 2017.

Cal Fire and other fire agencies have responded to 105 fires larger than 10 acres this year, which have burned about 37,000 acres and destroyed seven structures, according to Cal Fire data. Eight active fires were listed on the department's website Wednesday, the largest being an 11,000-acre fire in Modoc.

"Fires are going to start to get bigger and less controllable from here on out until we get to winter rains," Cal Fire Chief Thom Porter told reporters Wednesday. He said the fire season could prove "large and damaging."

A lack of available firefighters has meant those on the force often stayed on fires for stretches of 45 to 60 days, Porter told legislators earlier this year. The work exhausted firefighters while taxing their mental health and morale, he said.

Local 2881 President Tim Edwards has said suicides and divorces are up among firefighters, and that he has received calls this summer from anxious firefighters ahead of what is expected to be another long fire season.

The state paid firefighters [\\$207 million in overtime](#) last year, more than any other department.

The state's annual budget added 13 new fire engines and 131 firefighters along with new helicopters, planes and fire detection cameras as part of \$1 billion in increased fire spending.

The union was pushing for the state to add at least 31 engines to match 1975 staffing levels. The union's push for more staffing included a run of commercials in Sacramento in June saying firefighters were overworked and people should take steps to protect their homes.



Wes Venteicher anchors The Bee's popular State Worker coverage in the newspaper's Capitol Bureau. He covers taxes, pensions, unions, state spending and California government. A Montana native, he reported on health care and politics in Chicago and Pittsburgh before joining The Bee in 2018.



Overturned Cement Mixer Shuts Down

The crash happened just after 8 a.m. along Olive Hill Road and Via F

By [Monica Garske](#)

Published Jul 31, 2019 at 8:33 AM | Updated at 8:41 AM PDT on Jul 31, 2019



The scene of the crash in Bonsall on July 30, 2019.

A concrete mixer truck overturned Tuesday morning in Bonsall, shutting down a main roadway in the community, officials confirmed.

The crash happened just after 8 a.m. along Olive Hill Road and Via

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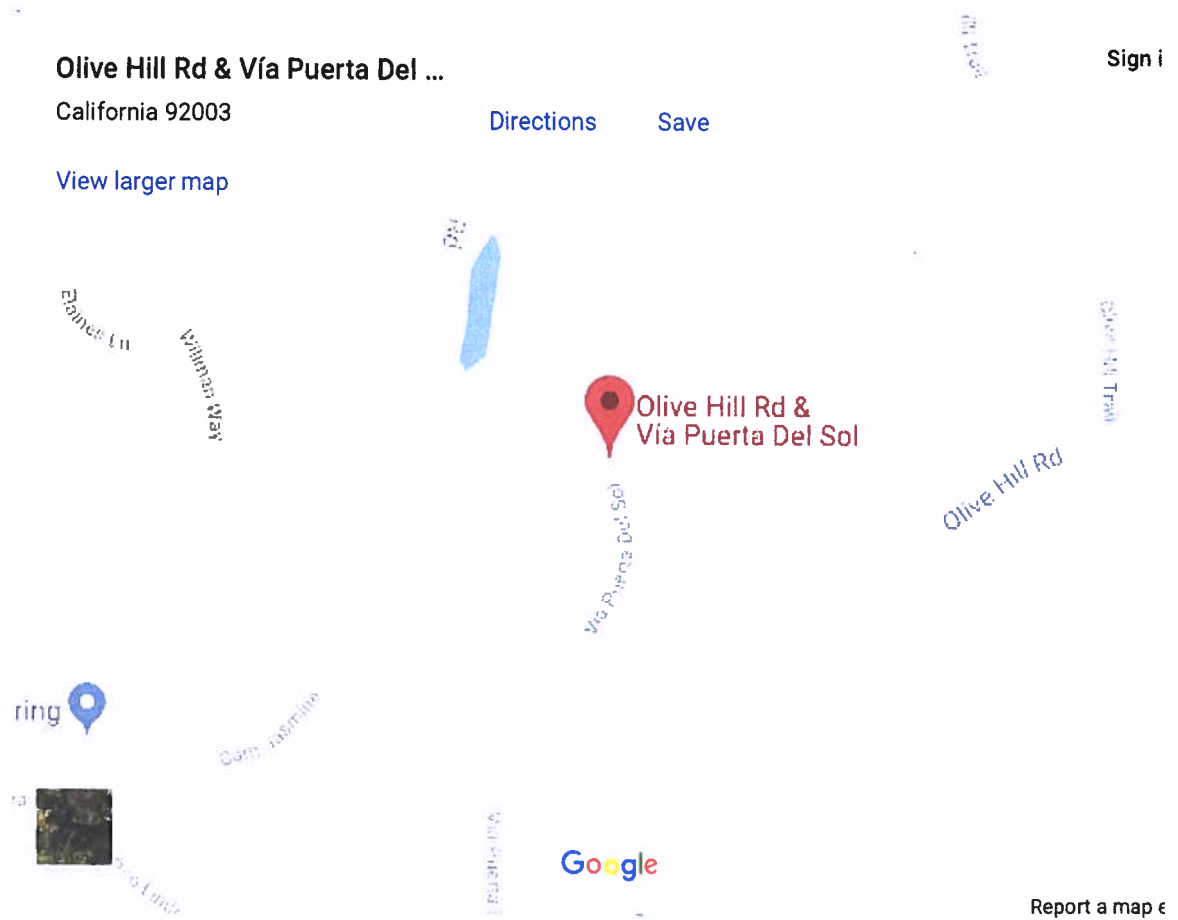
Women's Wellness Disrupt-HERS with Maria Shriver,...

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The NCPD said the roadway would be closed for at least two to three hours while crews worked to clean up the wreck. A photo posted on Twitter showed a fire engine and ambulance at the scene; at this point it is unclear if anyone was hurt.

Get traffic updates via NBC 7 [here](#).



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CalPERS In-State Investment Program is Up More than 11% | Chief Investment Officer

By Randy Diamond

The California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) saw an overall 11.6% increase in investments in its home state in the 2017-2018 fiscal year, shows a new report. However, a CalPERS California-oriented private equity program is winding down after 18 years and assets are down by more than 50% in the most recent one-year period for which there is data.

Overall, the \$33.5 billion invested by the pension system in California investments represented 9.2% of the pension system's \$352 billion portfolio, as of June 30, 2018, shows the report, "CalPERS for California."

While the actual percentage of California investments was up 11.6% from the prior 2016-2017 fiscal year, the actual overall percentage of in-state investments relative to the total portfolio held steady at 9.5%. That's because the total CalPERS portfolio grew to more than \$350 billion from \$323 billion over the last two years.

The data lags one year, so statistics for the 2018-2019 fiscal year won't be available until next summer.

Programs aimed at targeting in-state investments by public pension plans can be controversial, because they can raise questions over whether those investments are actually in the best companies and properties or are being chosen simply to satisfy politicians and business interests in the pension plan's home state.

CalPERS intentionally choose managers for the private equity program who promised to invest in underserved areas of California. It didn't work. The financial results were a major disappointment, and negative returns were common for the managers selected for the program, which began in 2001, show CalPERS statistics.

For other asset classes, like stocks and bonds, the increases in in-state investments were not intentional.

For example, in equities, CalPERS saw the value of companies it holds like Apple, Facebook, and Google's parent company, Alphabet, increase in value in recent years as the value of the stock went up.

"As the world's fifth-largest economy, California offers a wide array of attractive investment opportunities for all investors," the report said. "Investment in California by our staff and external managers and advisors reflects the strength and diversity of California's economy and the quality of its companies, properties, and other investment opportunities."

Investment staff noted in the report that the capital invested in California is usually not explicitly directed to the state "but is the consequence of the typical institutional investment process weighing the financial merits of companies, properties, and projects, regardless of location."

The reverse was true for the in-state private equity program that began almost two decades ago. The program's assets were down to \$1 billion as of Sept. 30, 2018, 54.5% less than a year earlier, the latest report shows.

CalPERS launched the program 18 years ago in the face of pressure from state lawmakers and emerging private equity firms, sometimes minority-owned. The idea was to have private equity dollars flowing into traditionally underserved markets with the private

equity firms getting a piece of the action.

“The initiative sought to discover and invest in opportunities that may have been bypassed or not reviewed by other sources of investment capital,” said a CalPERS report last year.

Former CalPERS Chief Investment Officer Ted Eliopoulos said back in June 2018 that the private equity initiative created thousands of jobs in California. The problem was that the jobs were supposed to be a side benefit, while CalPERS’s fiduciary duty was to grow its investment returns, he said.

Last year, Eliopoulos disclosed many of the four dozen firms that had participated in the PE program had investments returns that were in the negative, losing on average 5% of the money they handled for CalPERS.

Eliopoulos said the program was ending because it was too risky for CalPERS. In contrast, CalPERS investment data shows that the overall \$26 billion-plus private equity program has been the pension plan’s best-producing long-term asset class. Investment returns have exceeded 10% on average over the last 20 years.

CalPERS has also been winding down another California private equity program aimed at California and funding companies investing in clean air and technology. The \$465 million Clean Air and Technology Fund dates back to 2007. So do the negative returns. The fund has had a negative internal rate of return of -12.2%, as of Sept. 30, 2018, CalPERS data shows.

Former CIO Joseph Dear, who is now deceased, said back in 2013 that fund was a “noble way to lose money.” He conceded that CalPERS might have been too early in investing in some green ventures, like those in the fund.

And yet another California initiative is also being scaled back: A California mezzanine debt fund started in 2014. CalPERS committed an initial \$80 million to buy the mezzanine debt of California companies. The debt is considered among the riskiest form of debt financing but can pay returns up to 20%.

For CalPERS, the returns never lived up to their promise. The fund had a -2.1% internal rate of return, as of Sept. 30, 2018, shows pension plan data. CalPERS officials had high hopes for the fund, which is managed by Grosvenor Capital Management.

“It’s great to have a hand in stimulating job creation and economic growth in our home state as we seek the best risk-adjusted returns for the portfolio,” Eliopoulos said in a press release in November 2014 announcing the start of the fund.

CalPERS officials have refused to discuss with CIO why the fund has had poor performance, but at an investment meeting a year ago, Clinton Stevenson, a CalPERS investment director, said the program was not scalable.

The money devoted to the CalPERS California private equity portfolio as of June 30, 2018, was only 3.7% of the total CalPERS private equity portfolio. CalPERS officials have not given an estimate of how long it takes to wrap up the program. Many of the private equity funds are past their seven- to 10-year normal investment cycle.

Related Stories:

Tags: [CalPERS](#), [In-state Investments](#), [pension](#), [private equity](#), [Ted Eliopoulos](#)

Motorist Rescued From Burning Van On I-15 In North County

[traffic & transit](#)

Firefighters rescued a man from his burning van after the motorist slammed into a semi truck on I-15 in Fallbrook, authorities said.

By [California News Wire Services, News Partner](#)

Jul 25, 2019 1:21 pm ET



Firefighters rescued a man from his burning van after the motorist slammed into a semi truck on I-15 in Fallbrook, authorities said. (Shutterstock)

FALLBROOK, CA – Firefighters rescued a 31-year-old man from his crumpled and burning van Thursday morning after the motorist

slammed into the back of a semi truck on Interstate 15 in Fallbrook, authorities said.

The crash, involving a 2017 Chevrolet van and a semi truck, was reported around 5:10 a.m. on northbound Interstate 15 near Mission Road, California Highway Patrol Officer Mark Latulippe said.

A man behind the wheel of the semi truck was heading up a hill in the far right lane with the hazard lights on when the 31-year-old man driving the van slammed into the back of the big rig, he said.

The van driver later told an officer that he might have dozed off because he remembered driving in the lane to the left of the semi truck, then all of a sudden the truck was right in front of him, Latulippe said.

The van driver was trapped inside his vehicle, which had major front end damage and caught fire following the crash, said North County Fire Protection District Public Information Officer Richard Berry said.

Crews responded to the scene, extinguished the fire and freed the man from the wreckage by 5:55 a.m., Berry said.

The van driver was taken by Mercy Air helicopter to Palomar Hospital with major injuries, Latulippe said.

The semi truck driver was uninjured in the crash.

CHP officers shut down all northbound lanes to land the helicopter on the freeway twice, once to drop off a doctor and nurse and again to load the van driver into the aircraft, Latulippe said. Two lanes were reopened by 6:15 a.m. and the remaining lanes were reopened by 6:50 a.m.

– *City News Service*

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Our Plan to Protect Our Members' Retirement Security

By Marcie Frost, CalPERS chief executive officer

Twenty years ago, CalPERS was 128 percent funded. The strength of the system combined with the strong economy led to changes in retirement benefits and lower contributions for new members and retroactively for existing members.

Then the unexpected happened. The Great Recession hit and global financial markets nearly collapsed. The value of the CalPERS fund fell 24 percent in a single fiscal year, to about \$180 billion. Our funded status — back above 100 percent following the dot-com bust of the early 2000s — dropped to 61 percent. The road to recovery would be long but necessary to provide members with the retirement security they earned through a career of dedicated public service.

Fast forward to today. We've made strong progress. The fund has nearly \$375 billion in assets and is just over 70 percent funded. Yes, we're on the right track, but we aren't where we want or need to be.

Earlier this month, CalPERS reported fiscal year investment returns of 6.7 percent, just shy of our 7 percent target. It's a signal that the financial world is changing, and we must change with it. What we've done over the last 20 years won't take us where we need to go in the future. New thinking and innovation are in order.

CalPERS' Long-Term Plan to Protect Retirement Security

CalPERS management and our Board of Administration have worked closely to develop a plan to close the gap and improve our funded status. The focus is on sustainable growth, smart decisions, and maintaining the discipline to weather economic forces and global competition. To protect you, our members, employers and taxpayers, we took a hard look at how we do business, making important changes so that we can be even more efficient, effective, and successful.

Strong Foundational Changes

We lowered our target rate of return from 7.5 percent to 7 percent,

changed our investment mix, and shortened the period in which employers pay their unfunded liability, enabling them to significantly save in the long term. This has greatly improved our financial position and given us new opportunities that can only be achieved by increasing the money coming into our system.

Positioning the Portfolio for Growth

To hit our investment targets, CalPERS must take informed risks and be disciplined in our decision-making. Ben Meng, our new chief investment officer, is a globally respected investor, and he's focused on driving the Investment Office to meet and beat our targets. He recognizes the opportunities CalPERS can seize in the private markets and is helping develop new private equity models that will allow us to capitalize when the right opportunities arise. Private equity can meaningfully strengthen the fund. As Ben says of private equity, "We need more of it, and we need more of it now." But we'll be prudent and patient, investing only when the opportunity properly aligns with our interests.

Ben's goals are big. He wants a CalPERS Investment Office that can compete with Wall Street's very best. Some may suggest that, as a public sector organization, this is a difficult task. We believe in CalPERS and know that we have strong competitive advantages that allow us to be among the top investors in the world.

Efficient and Effective Operations

To maximize the success of our investments, CalPERS must run the organization in the most cost-efficient manner possible.

Last year, we improved service to our members and employers. This included better and easier-to-use online services for our members, more customer service tools like our open enrollment app, and a new trust fund for our employers to pre-fund future pension costs.

Our leadership team also has been on the road sharing our commitment to our members, employers, and policymakers. We told the CalPERS story across the state, fiercely defending defined benefit plans and highlighting their economic impact on local communities large and small. At every stop, we restated our opposition to divestment and voiced strong support for engaging with companies to change behavior that can harm their financial bottom line — and ours. To succeed, we need access to all investment opportunities across all asset classes. Divestment shrinks our investment universe and can seriously hinder our progress to hit our investment return targets.

A Vote of Confidence

During his tenure, Governor Jerry Brown contributed an additional \$6 billion to the fund. In his first budget as California's chief executive, Governor Gavin Newsom and the Legislature appropriated about \$3 billion more to the system, reflecting their commitment to reducing unfunded liabilities and supporting our efforts moving forward. We appreciate these investments, but we cannot and do not expect it every year. But one thing is clear: The state has done its part, employers have done their part, and members have done theirs.

Improving the Health of You and Your Family

It's sometimes overlooked that we're the second largest health care purchaser in the nation. With this strength, we're making health care more affordable. In 2019, we introduced a value-based insurance design for one of our PPO plans that gives members the opportunity to reduce their annual deductible by completing healthy activities, such as a getting a flu shot or obtaining a non-smoking certification.

Through education, we worked to curb the use of opioids. Our efforts are working: Between 2017 and 2018 we saw a 15 percent decrease in opioid use among members and a 32 percent decrease in dosage.

The Next Chapter

The benefits of the changes we've made are taking hold, but the next decade is critical. Pension costs are rising, and we must do all we can to control them. We remain laser-focused on our top priorities, and we're building the team to achieve our goals. At the same time, we're working to give the employers that contract with us to administer their pension plans more tools to budget for and address future costs. Benefits are only as secure as our employers' ability to pay them.

Our goals may be ambitious, but our commitment never wavers. We're all partners in this critically important effort to provide the retirement security that public employees have earned.

California tightens rules for going back to work after CalPERS disability retirement

By David Caraccio

What is CalPERS? We explain in one minute

CalPERS, California Public Employees Retirement System, aims to build retirement and health security for state workers. Here's a quick look at the retirement system.

CalPERS, California Public Employees Retirement System, aims to build retirement and health security for state workers. Here's a quick look at the retirement system. By [David Caraccio](#)

A new California law tightens requirements for CalPERS pensioners who go back to work after retiring on disability.

The law focuses on [retired annuitants](#), who can return to work after retirement and keep collecting pension benefits under certain conditions, including that they wait 180 days to go back to work and then work less than 960 hours per year.

Annuitants who retired on disability can't return to the same job they had or to jobs with the same duties at CalPERS employers, the new law specifies. Gov. Gavin Newsom signed a bill created the law July 12.

Around 600 annuitants who retired on disability with a CalPERS pension are working, and the fund hasn't verified that they're all in different positions than those from which they retired, according to the fund's analysis.

"Because (retired annuitants) do not require approval from CalPERS prior to accepting these positions, there is a possibility that members receiving a (disability retirement) allowance may be working in a position that is the same or similar to the position from which they originally retired for disability," the analysis states.

The law goes into effect Jan. 1, 2020. If retired annuitants working now are found to be ineligible for their current jobs under the new law, CalPERS will evaluate those cases individually, said CalPERS spokeswoman Amy Morgan.

The law includes a new requirement that employers who hire disability retirees must report to CalPERS the retiree's duties, so CalPERS can verify they are eligible for the work.

Former Gov. Jerry Brown's pension law added new requirements for returning to work after CalPERS disability retirements, but didn't include specific language about retired annuitants, according to the CalPERS analysis.

If retirees go back to work full-time at a CalPERS employer, rather than as a retired annuitant, they must reinstate. Reinstatement involves resuming payments to the pension fund and forfeiting pension payments while working. Retirees may do that and retire again, but must follow [specific rules](#).

CalPERS has a tip line at 888-330-5770 to report disability fraud. It received 271 tips from 2014 through 2018, Morgan said in an email.

Teen Killed When Car Leaves Interstate 15, Slams Tree Near Fallbrook - Times of San Diego

Editor

Share This Article:



A North County Fire Protection District ambulance.
Courtesy of the district

A 19-year-old man from Victorville died when the sedan he was driving veered off Interstate 15 and crashed into a tree near Fallbrook, authorities said Monday.

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with a small monthly contribution

The crash occurred on the northbound I-15, just north of state Route 76 and Pala Mesa Drive, shortly around 12:40 p.m. Sunday, according to the California Highway Patrol.

The driver was behind the wheel of a 2000 Mercury Sable that was traveling in the number one lane in free-flowing traffic when he suddenly veered to the right and lost control of the vehicle for unknown reasons, the CHP reported.

The sedan spun in a clockwise direction and went off the roadway over the asphalt and dirt shoulders, said CHP Officer Mark Latulippe. The driver's side of the vehicle then struck a tree on the right shoulder adjacent to the roadway, he said.

The driver, whose name was withheld pending family notification, was pronounced dead at the scene. His 23-year-old male passenger, also from Victorville, was airlifted to Palomar Hospital with moderate injuries, said North County Fire Protection District Public Information Officer John Choi.

CHP officers temporarily shut down a stretch of the northbound I-15 to allow the medical helicopter to land and carry the injured passenger to the hospital. The lanes were reopened about 1:30 p.m.

Meanwhile, a CHP unit responding to the collision was rear-ended as it approached the crash scene. In a statement, CHP reminded drivers to remain attentive when driving past collision scenes.

Updated at 3:15 p.m. July 22, 2019

– City News Service

Teen Killed When Car Leaves Interstate 15, Slams Tree Near Fallbrook was last modified: July 22nd, 2019 by

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Boy Dies, Brush Fire Erupts When SUV Collides with Big Rig in Rural North County - Times of San Diego

Chris Jennewein

Share This Article:



A North County Fire Protection District ambulance.
Courtesy of the district

A 13-year-old boy was killed, a 7-year-old girl injured and two adults hurt when a big rig collided with an SUV in the northern reaches of San Diego County.

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with a small monthly contribution

The crash happened about 4:45 p.m. Tuesday on Old Highway 395 at Rainbow Glen Road in Rainbow, California Highway Patrol Officer Mark Latulippe said.

A 62-year-old man behind the wheel of a Peterbilt truck tractor pulling two trailers was heading northbound on Old Highway 395, while a 34-year-old woman driving a Honda Passport SUV was heading eastbound on Rainbow Glen Road with a 13-year-old boy in

the front passenger seat and a 7-year-old girl in the back seat on the right side, Latulippe said.

The Honda entered the intersection — with the driver apparently attempting to continue eastbound on Rainbow Glen Road — and was struck on the right side by the big rig, the officer said. The collision caused both vehicles to veer toward the right shoulder, where they struck an overhead light and came to a stop.

A fire started on the right shoulder and spread to an embankment on the north side of the roadway, Latulippe said.

A San Diego County Sheriff's deputy arrived at the scene and began to help the crash victims, but the fire began approaching the Honda, Latulippe said. Good Samaritans stopped and helped by hooking a chain to the Honda and pulling it out of the path of the fire.

Firefighters arrived and were able to quickly extinguish the blaze, which consumed a 30-by-40-foot patch of roadside vegetation, [North County Fire Protection District](#) Capt. Richard Berry said.

The 13-year-old boy was pronounced dead at the scene, while the 7-year-old girl was airlifted to [Rady Children's Hospital](#) in San Diego for treatment of moderate injuries, Latulippe said.

The Honda driver and the big rig driver were both taken to Palomar Medical Center, the former for treatment of major injuries and the latter for treatment of minor injuries, he said.

Intoxication was not believed to have been a factor in the crash, Latulippe said.

Around 90 gallons of fuel leaked from big rig's fuel tank following the crash and a Hazmat team was called to the scene to clean up the spill, the officer said. About 75 gallons entered a nearby storm drain while the rest was contained on the right shoulder.

Updated at 7:35 a.m., Wednesday, July 24, 2019

— City News Service

Boy Dies, Brush Fire Erupts When SUV Collides with Big Rig in Rural North County was last modified: July 24th, 2019 by

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**NORTH COUNTY FIRE
PROTECTION DISTRICT
FIRE CHIEF/CEO**

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FROM: STEPHEN ABBOTT, FIRE CHIEF/CEO
DATE: SEPTEMBER 24, 2019
SUBJECT: COMMENTS, REPORTS AND UPDATES

● **STAFF COMMENTS/REPORTS/UPDATES:**

● **STEPHEN ABBOTT, FIRE CHIEF/CEO:**

● **CHIEF OFFICERS & STAFF:**

● **BOARD:**

● **BARGAINING GROUPS:**

● **PUBLIC COMMENT:**

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**NORTH COUNTY FIRE
PROTECTION DISTRICT
FIRE CHIEF/CEO**

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FROM: CHIEF ABBOTT
DATE: SEPTEMBER 24, 2019
SUBJECT: CLOSED SESSION

CLOSED SESSION

The Board will enter closed session to discuss items as outlined herein. As provided in the Government Code, the public will not be present during these discussions. At the end of the Closed Session, the Board shall publicly report any action taken in Closed Session (and the vote or abstention on that action of every member present) in accordance with Government Code § 54950 et. seq.

CS-1. ANNOUNCEMENT — PRESIDENT LUEVANO:

➤ *An announcement regarding the items to be discussed in Closed Session will be made prior to the commencement of Closed Session.*

CS-2. CONFERENCE WITH LABOR NEGOTIATOR – GOVERNMENT CODE § 54957.6 — MANAGEMENT GROUP NEGOTIATIONS – CHIEF ABBOTT:

➤ NCFPD MANAGEMENT GROUP DISTRICT NEGOTIATORS:
CHIEF ABBOTT, DISTRICT COUNSEL JAMES

CS-3. CONFERENCE WITH LABOR NEGOTIATOR – GOVERNMENT CODE § 54957.6 — NON-SAFETY GROUP NEGOTIATIONS – CHIEF ABBOTT:

➤ FFA NON-SAFETY GROUP NEGOTIATORS DISTRICT NEGOTIATORS:
CHIEF ABBOTT, DISTRICT COUNSEL JAMES

CS-4. EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE – Government Code § 54957

➤ *Engineer/PM John Buchanan* CHIEF ABBOTT
CHIEF MAROVICH

CS-5. EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE – Government Code § 54957

➤ *Fire Chief/CEO* DISTRICT NEGOTIATORS:
DISTRICT COUNSEL JAMES

CS-6. REPORT FROM CLOSED SESSION — PRESIDENT LUEVANO

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