

CAL FIRE CAMINO EMERGENCY COMMAND CENTER



2020 ANNUAL REPORT



ECC ORGANIZATION

El Dorado County JPA Signatories

CAL FIRE ECC	Garden Valley FPD
Cameron Park CSD	Mosquito FPD
Diamond Springs El Dorado FPD	Pioneer FPD
El Dorado County FPD	Rescue FPD
El Dorado Hills FPD	Marshall Medical Center
Georgetown FPD	JPA Executive Director

Amador County Board of Supervisors

Patrick Crew	Frank Axe
Richard Forster	Brian Oneto
Jeff Brown	

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Mike Blankenheim

Assistant Chief

Brian Newman

Battalion Chief

Mike Batham

Fire Captains

Robbie Barnes

Walker Exstrom

Ben Lester

Jenna Peckham

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Communications Operators

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Cynthia Carney

Mike Corcoran

Lanny Dawes

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Connor DiNapoli

Rob Leal

Marilyn Lewin

Jessica Moseley

Susan Perez

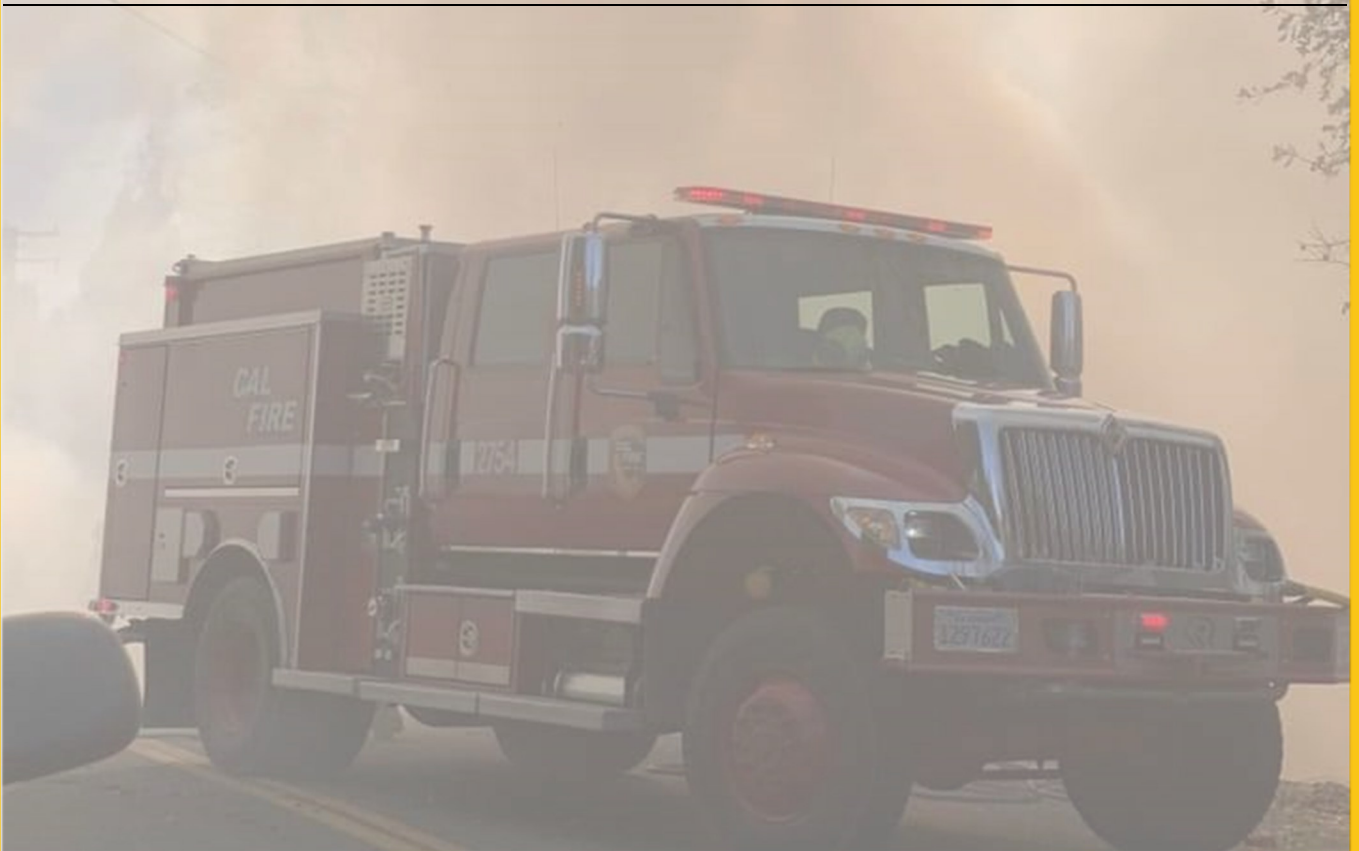
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MESSAGE FROM UNIT CHIEF **MIKE BLANKENHEIM**

Many terms have been used to describe the 2020 fire season, devastating, unprecedented, and historic being some of the common ones. One thing is for certain, this past fire season challenged the fire service in California like it's never been challenged before and all indicators are suggesting that this coming season will be no less challenging. Communication, collaboration and cooperation between the fire and other emergency service agencies in California is more important now than ever.

The Amador El Dorado Unit will be committed to this effort both locally and at the regional and state level. Locally, the ECC is the tie that connects us all together.

We share the command floor and Computer Aided Dispatch system with the US Forest Service and have Cooperative Agreements with the Amador County Board of Supervisors and the El Dorado County Joint Powers Authority for dispatching services. Fostering these relationships and consistently striving to improve upon the system and provide the highest level of service possible takes effort and care. I am committed to this effort, we owe that to the people and communities we all serve.

I am humbled by the work that the men and women in our agencies do every day and I am honored to stand in service together with you all.



Vision Statement

We, the employees of the Camino Emergency Command Center, are committed to being leaders in providing professional command and control services to the public, cooperating agencies, and the State of California through teamwork and dedication while maintaining a safe and healthy working environment.

Introduction

The Camino Emergency Command Center (ECC) is one of 21 CAL FIRE ECCs statewide. Co-located with the United States Forest Service, Camino ECC is one of four such inter-agency command centers in California. CAL FIRE provides fire and emergency medical services (EMS) dispatching for all fire service agencies within Amador County through a cooperative agreement. We also provide fire, emergency medical dispatching (EMD), and EMS dispatching services on El Dorado County's western slope through the El Dorado County Joint Powers Authority (JPA) agreement.

2020 was a year of unique and unprecedented challenges. Central to these challenges was the emergence of the Novel Coronavirus, later named SARS CoV-2. The first confirmed case in California came in January of 2020. The El Dorado County EMSA Medical Director Dr. David Brazzel and the Camino ECC took a proactive approach to what became a global pan-

demic. By the end of February, we had developed a local call screening protocol based on an EMD product from Priority Dispatch Corporation called the Emerging Infectious Disease Surveillance (EIDS) tool. Patients meeting certain criteria are identified as a potential exposure risk to anyone coming in contact with them, allowing any first responders to take proper precautions prior to their arrival. EIDS became an essential tool early on in the pandemic with PPE shortages and limited testing supplies. The protocol that we developed allowed us to provide for our responders' safety in the field while maintaining patient privacy expectations. This tool evolved throughout the course of the year and continues to be used today.

In 2020 the Camino ECC dispatched 39,181 incidents for a 1.2% decrease and processed 44,287 events, a 1.3% decrease over 2019. This decrease can be attributed to the coronavirus pandemic, which cut call volume substantially well into the summer. However, statewide and Na-

tional fire activity was extreme, evidenced in the over 9,000 IROC requests touched by the Camino ECC. These requests include CAL FIRE, local government, and federal resources. Locally, the fire season of 2020 included 342 wildland fire dispatches. 95% of the wildland fires dispatched were contained at less than 10 acres. The Grant Fire was the largest at 5,042 acres, followed by the Fork Fire on the Eldorado National Forest at 2,502 acres. The next three largest fires were the Clay, Meiss, and Point fires with 730, 511, and 94 acres, respectively. The total acres burned in the operational area served by the Camino ECC was 9,507. The acres burned includes state responsibility area (SRA), federal responsibility area (FRA), and local responsibility area (LRA)

Throughout this report, you will find statistics for the ECC and the cooperators with whom we work. We hope you find the information both informative and helpful.

History

The Camino ECC has dispatched State Responsibility Area (SRA) fires in Amador and El Dorado County since 1975. In that year, Amador and El Dorado Counties were joined as an Administrative Unit (then called a Ranger Unit) under the California Division of Forestry. The California Division of Forestry later grew to become the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and is now known as CAL FIRE. Under local agreements, CAL FIRE also provided individual dispatch services for Pioneer FPD, Rescue FPD, and all Amador County fire agencies. At that time, the ECC processed an average of approximately 5,000 incidents per year. In 1982

The Eldorado National Forest joined with CAL FIRE to and the Camino ECC became an Interagency Command Center.

In 1995, the El Dorado County Board of Supervisors, under a recommendation from the El Dorado County Fire Chief's Association, requested to transfer fire, medical and emergency medical dispatch services from the El Dorado County Sheriff's Office Central Dispatch to the CAL FIRE Camino ECC.

In January 1997, the Camino ECC entered into a cooperative agreement with the El Dorado County Joint Powers Authority (JPA) for fire and medical dispatch services and brought five new Communications Operators (Com Ops) to the ECC. The ECC began providing EMD instructions on medically related 911 calls for the western slope of El Dorado County, as required by the El Dorado County JPA - Service Area 7 agreement. This same agreement also establishes the ECC's authority for system status management and dispatching for the El Dorado County fire agencies. Today the ECC is staffed with one Battalion Chief, six Fire Captains and 13 Communications Operators. Currently, the Camino ECC processes in excess of 39,000 incidents and nearly 100,000 phone calls annually.



Operations

The Camino ECC is a secondary public safety answering point (PSAP) and is managed by a CAL FIRE Battalion Chief who reports directly to a Division Chief in charge of the Emergency Command Center program. The ECC is staffed daily with a minimum of three Communications Operators and one Fire Captain (Duty Officer) during the hours of 0700-1900. With staffing availability, there is a swing shift Captain or Communications Operator who works until 2300 or 2400 hours to help provide additional support and supervision during the peak call volume hours. Night

shift staffing from 1900-0700 is reduced to two com ops and a duty officer who is available on call. There is always a Duty Officer present on the premises to act on behalf of the Unit Duty Chief and ultimately the Unit Chief to carry out their leader's intent for command and control operations. The duty officer also acts as a point of

contact for all local government agencies represented in the various cooperative agreements. The duty officer has the authority to make operational and command decisions prior to the arrival of ground resources to an incident.



Technology

Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD)

All 21 CAL FIRE ECCs utilize Northrup Grumman's Altaris CAD system. CAL FIRE invested \$31 million into the initial development and implementation of Altaris CAD. CAL FIRE budgets 3.8 million dollars annually in support of the Altaris CAD contract. As part of the ongoing support for the

CAD program, every 5 years CAL FIRE funds a comprehensive hardware upgrade to each ECC. 2019 was a replacement year under this schedule. The CAD system interfaces with AT&T's Enhanced 911 VESTA system, the MODUCOM radio system, and the ProQA Emergency Medical Dispatch System. Currently Camino ECC is

providing Rip and Run printer services, CAD to EPCR (Image Trend), incident alpha paging and Mobile Data Terminals, CAD to CAD functionality, and CAD to other outside software products. Statewide, over 350,000 incidents are dispatched for state and local governments annually using the Altaris CAD system.

Automatic Vehicle Location/Mobile Data Terminals (AVL/MDT)

In January 2018 Amador El Dorado Unit became the 3rd unit in the state to receive AVL/MDTs. As a result, Camino ECC has had the opportunity to provide valuable feedback and testing data to the project managers. Camino ECC also worked to develop guidelines for AVL/MDT use in the field that have been implemented by many of the units who subsequently received AVL/MDTs. The system consists of a mobile data terminal installed in the cab of an engine or chief's vehicle. The terminal is connected to a

GPS locator and communicates the vehicle's location approximately every 15 seconds. The MDT software interfaces with CAD to provide truly dynamic dispatching in which the closest appropriate resource is suggested for response.

In 2019 Amador El Dorado Unit was among the first units to beta test the AVL/MDT system for use by our local government cooperators. Once again we had the opportunity to provide feedback and guidance to the overall program. We have updated the guidelines for coopera-

tor use in the field, and continue to set an example for other units to follow. 2020 saw an expansion of the local government AVL program. While we are still in the testing phase, which can be challenging at times, we are working hard towards an end product that will enhance the capabilities of dispatch and field resources alike. Camino ECC's embrace of these challenges will provide guidance and leadership to the AVL program statewide well into the future.

Emergency Medical Dispatching

EMD is required as part of the cooperative agreement between the JPA and the Camino ECC. The Camino ECC works directly with the county EMSA and its Medical Director, Dr. David Brazzel, for the implementation and authorities granted under the EMD program. The Camino ECC uses the Medical Priority Dispatch System (MPDS) and the corresponding software program ProQA. The MPDS provides dispatchers with a standardized script that, among other things, allows

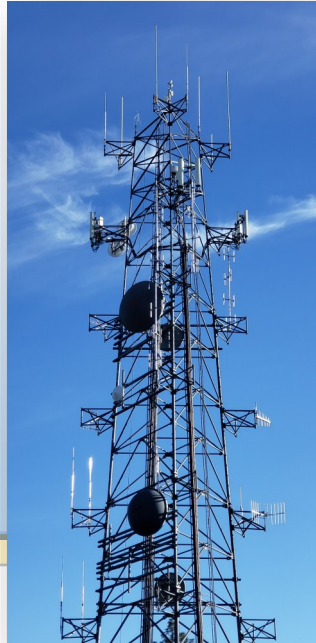
dispatchers to quickly intervene during medical emergencies to provide life saving instructions such as CPR, and the Heimlich Maneuver. ProQA interfaces with Altaris CAD for real time information updates to responders in the field. Each ECC console is equipped with an EMD medical card set which is used as a backup in case of a software failure. EMD is a critical function of the cooperative agreement and all permanently assigned CAL FIRE ECC personnel are

trained and recertify bi-annually in EMD.

Additionally, all dispatchers take part in our continuous quality improvement program which includes a review of 100 calls per month including all CPR, childbirth and choking calls.

VHF Radio Infrastructure

The VHF radio system is part of a statewide radio system that, locally, is comprised of a three-tiered system using a primary dispatch channel, two command channels, and 11 tactical channels. This system is supported through a network of 23 repeater sites. The Camino ECC has additional state command



channels available for complex incidents and is linked to a statewide microwave system connecting the ECC directly with Geographic Area Coordination Centers in Riverside and Redding. The VHF system is very reliable, especially in areas with significant topographic features and surface vegetation represented in both El Dorado and Amador Counties.

Incident Resource Ordering Capability (IROC)

In March of 2020 all local, state, and federal wildland fire agencies replaced the Resource Ordering and Status System (ROSS) with the new IROC system. IROC is designed to be capable of everything that ROSS was capable of but is built on more modern technology and utilizes a cloud-based approach to allow users easier access from anywhere with an internet connection. IROC is used

to request, assign and track resources on incidents at the local, state and national, and international levels. As with any new program, IROC has had a few rough patches but has proven to be resilient overall and will be a good product over time. Camino ECC is proud to have several employees that have been instrumental in the testing and development of the new

IROC program. These subject matter experts provide the Camino ECC and its co-operators with an extraordinary level of service that consistently exceeds expectations.



Records Management

Crystal Reports is a Records Management System which interfaces with CAD for the purposes of recording data and information. Crystal Reports can generate reports based on input data from CAD and other

sources. This information is available to all agencies through a web portal. Multiple reports can be pulled by all agencies. Much of the information contained in this report was gathered using Crystal Reports. In addition to Crystals, all radio transmission and phone lines

are digitally recorded, archived, and accessible to fire or EMS agencies at their request. All information collected and recorded is also subject to Public Records Act requests.

ADDITIONAL ECC RESOURCES

Expanded Emergency Command Center

The Expanded ECC is a separate command center building that can be operated either independently or

in conjunction with the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The Expanded ECC is designed to be able to take complex incidents off the Initial Attack (IA) command floor

and assign separate command channels and personnel in support of such incidents. Expanded operations were initiated for incidents such as the King Fire, Sand Fire, and the Caples Fire.



CAL FIRE Mobile Communications Center

The Camino ECC operates one of 6 modern CAL FIRE Mobile Communications Centers (MCC). These self-contained apparatuses are equipped with satellite communications, telephone, interoperable radio

systems, and computer technology which is capable of allowing personnel to remotely connect to the CAD and Vesta 911 Systems. The MCC can be dispatched directly to the scene of an incident to support the command and control needs of the incident. Both the Expanded ECC and

MCC can be utilized as a backup for the primary ECC in the case of a local disaster or failure.

COOPERATOR PROFILE

Mosquito Fire Protection District

History

The Mosquito Volunteer Fire Department (MVFD) was founded in 1972, not long after development began on the Swansboro Country subdivision in 1968. Much of the early historical information of Mosquito comes from written recollections of Lois Pearson and Lucille Davies. In her book, "Mosquito Memories", Lois describes her grandfather, Adam Melchior arriving in the area in 1852 by ox-team from Pennsylvania. The community was named Mosquito in 1853.

It seems a few miners were sitting around the campfire thinking about naming the area and agreed the next word out of anyone's mouth would be the name. Just

then one of the miners was bit by a Mosquito and yelled, "Damn Mosquito!" Well, they couldn't call it "Damn".

The early years of the area saw continuous use of the land. First, as a mining community after James Summerfield constructed a water ditch in 1850 from Slab Creek to provide water to miners in Mosquito Canyon.

Then, lumber operations proceeded under various companies, including the El Dorado

Lumber Co., which built a 3,000-foot long steam-operated cable tramway to move lumber from North Cable on the north side of the river to South Cable point on the south side - 1,200 feet above the river. A narrow-gauge railroad connected South Cable to Camino, California crossing three summits with grades as



MFPD: Firefighters in Blue, Support Group in yellow

steep as 7 percent.

After large-scale lumber operations diminished around 1949, the Mosquito area supported numerous farms and orchards.

The developers of the Swansboro subdivision donated land and some materials, and with volunteer labor and money from fund raisers, the original fire station was built in 1973. In 1978, the Mosquito Fire Protection District (MFPD/MQT) <https://mfpd.us> was formed by voter initiative using the boundaries of the Mosquito Election Precinct. The district is 13 square miles and is entirely State Responsibility Area bordered by the El Dorado National Forest. The district population is approximately 2,000.



The Mosquito Bridge spans South Fork, American River

The Mosquito Bridge (wood, The MVFA main-suspended by cables), originally built in 1867 is one of two primary ways into the community. Fire engines, ambulances and other heavy vehicles cannot cross the bridge and must use Rock Creek Rd. This creates a minimum 40-45 minute delay in getting emergency resources and paramedics to MQT incidents. During wildland season, use of aircraft is critical while waiting for ground resources to arrive.

In 1997, the State condemned the Fannon Lake Dam as seismically unsafe and offered the property to the Mosquito Volunteer Fire Dept (MVFD), which bought it for \$1.00. In late 2006, MVFD changed its name to the Mosquito Volunteer Fire Association (MVFA), and reorganized into a 501(c)(3) non-profit corporation. The dam was replaced in 2011, and holds a large body of water for fire suppression. The recreation area has a popular campground and is a venue for wildland firefighter training.



MFPD Fire Fighter Training

The MVFA maintains a "Station 75 Fund" which provides money to buy tools and equipment for the fire department, at the request of the Chief.

Present Day

MFPD Station 75 is supported by property taxes and a special fire tax assessment from district property owners which enables the district to employ a paid Chief, an administrative assistant and several paid fire fighters. Volunteers from within the local community and surrounding areas form the primary staffing of the district.

The Mosquito Fire Protection District is managed by a five-member Board of Directors, each elected to four-year terms.

As mentioned above, the district operates as a combination paid/volunteer organization.

Chief Jack Rosevear is the current fire chief of the district. Preceding Jack as MFPD chief was Eddie Dwyer, Mike Hazlett, Chris Johns, Tom Stuart, Bob Davis, George Kellison, Leo Chaloux (20 years), Mel Guthrie, Paul Hinds and Bill Smith. The original MVFD Chiefs were



The King Fire, September, 2014

Orval Beckett and Bill Reid.

Present equipment includes two engines, E75 (Type 1) and E275 (Type 2), one water tender T75 (Type 1), and a Squad, S75. In addition, MFPD is receiving a new OES-Type 6 Engine.

Mosquito is now and has always been a volunteer community. The District recognizes the value of every individual volunteer, with or without fire fighter experience. Chief Rosevear and his staff seek and promote volunteers with specialized skills such as medical, administrative, equipment repair, heavy equipment, construction, etc. The District has been fortunate to receive grants, including CalFire's 50-50 grants and a substantial FEMA SAFER grant for volunteer firefighter recruitment and retention.

What's more, MFPD has working relationships under a Joint Operations Agreement (JOA) with Georgetown, Garden Valley and Pioneer Fire Districts.

Unique in some respects to other rural fire departments, is the MFPD Support Group.

The group is composed of community volunteers, and engaged in duties such as emergency traffic control, monitoring weather events, running errands, providing firefighter rehab, assisting with evacuations, operating fire hydrants and auxiliary pumps for water tender and helispot operations. Support Group members train together each month and are encouraged by the Chief to attend Tuesday night training to prepare them for on-site emergency protocols, radio operations, CPR/AED/first aid. They also perform such tasks such as hose testing and maintenance.

Support Group personnel stayed behind during the King Fire of September, 2014. These folks performed duties such as answering the phones, preparing meals, station maintenance (Station 75 was used as the command center), running errands to town, and printing area maps for out-of-state fire fighters. There is an excellent book about this event available on Amazon: "The King Fire, Memoirs of a Rural Community".

Other local groups offering support to Station 75, and keeping residents connected with our community include the Mosquito Fire Safe Council, which has recently completed grant funded work to create shaded fuel breaks in areas within the community,

developed a Community Wildfire Prevention Plan (CWPP) and in December 2020 obtained certification as an NFPA designated Firewise Community.

The Mosquito Firefighters' Association, (MFA), is a 501(c) 3 California non-profit corporation composed primarily of fire fighters, and is dedicated to fundraising for the District. It is in the process of developing a comprehensive post-Covid slate of activities and events.

The Swansboro Country Property Owners Association (SCPOA) maintains a close relationship with Station 75 and the Chief, offering support to emergency incidents. They also include an appropriation, within their annual budget, for fire prevention activities, including fuel reduction projects.

SCPOA and the Swansboro Pilot's Association (SPA) support evacuation planning, exercises and emergency incidents at the community's designated Temporary Refuge Area, the Swansboro Airport. The SPA also sponsors scholarships for firefighters and high school students.



MFPD Support Group Training

All of these organizations work closely together to provide community support and education. Each organization helps to keep residents connected and informed.

Each group hosts various fun and important community events which residents and visitors look forward to.

All of these efforts are accomplished with help from community volunteers and some of them generate contributions that go to meet needs that are not covered in the MFPD budget.

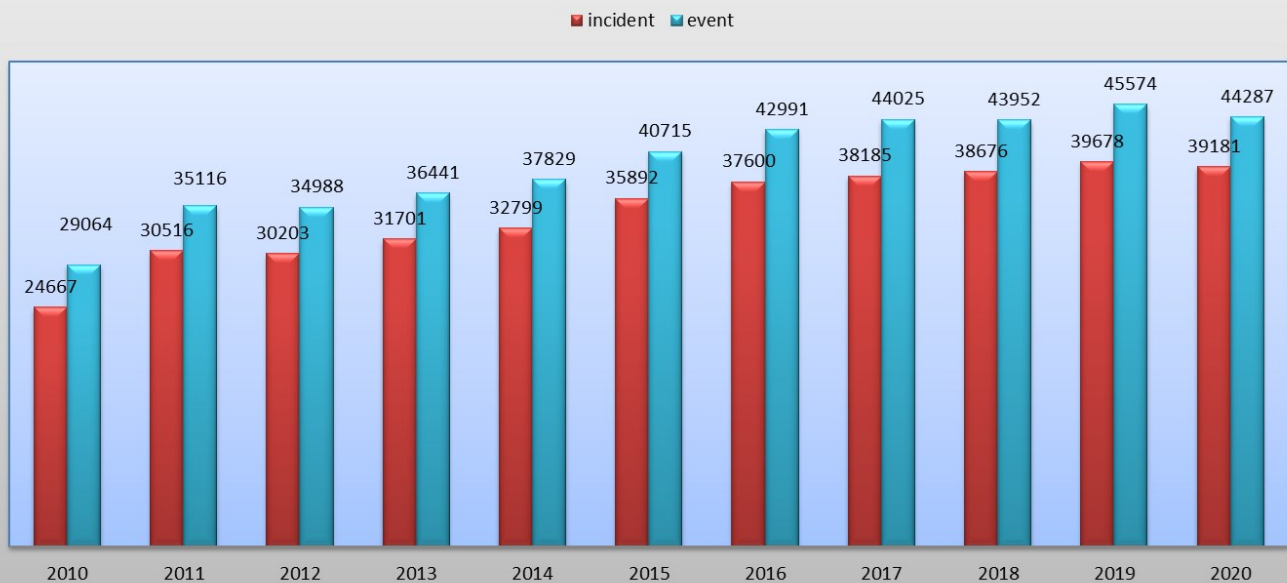
Mosquito Station 75 is the epicenter of activity for our community, and always has been since its origin in 1973 .

2020 STATISTICS

Camino ECC Event and Incident Totals

The chart below shows the annual event & incident totals processed by the Camino ECC over the past 10 years. An event is defined as any call into the ECC that requires action. Examples of an event are, but not limited to, a medical or fire emergency, assists to the public and allied agencies, referrals and documentation of workload. An incident is defined as an event that requires a response or action from resources in the field.

Event and Incident totals last 10 years



CALL TYPES DEFINED

Structure Fire – residential, apartment and commercial occupancy fires

Vegetation Fire – vegetation and lightning fires

Vehicle Fire - passenger, recreational and commercial vehicle fires

Alarms/misc. Fire – false alarms, ringing alarms, landscape, dumpster, and misc. fires

Hazard – hazardous materials, electrical and gas hazards

Rescue – water, building collapse, cliff, mine, cave or physical rescues

Public Assist – lift assists, smoke detector checks, snake removals, allied agency and community assists

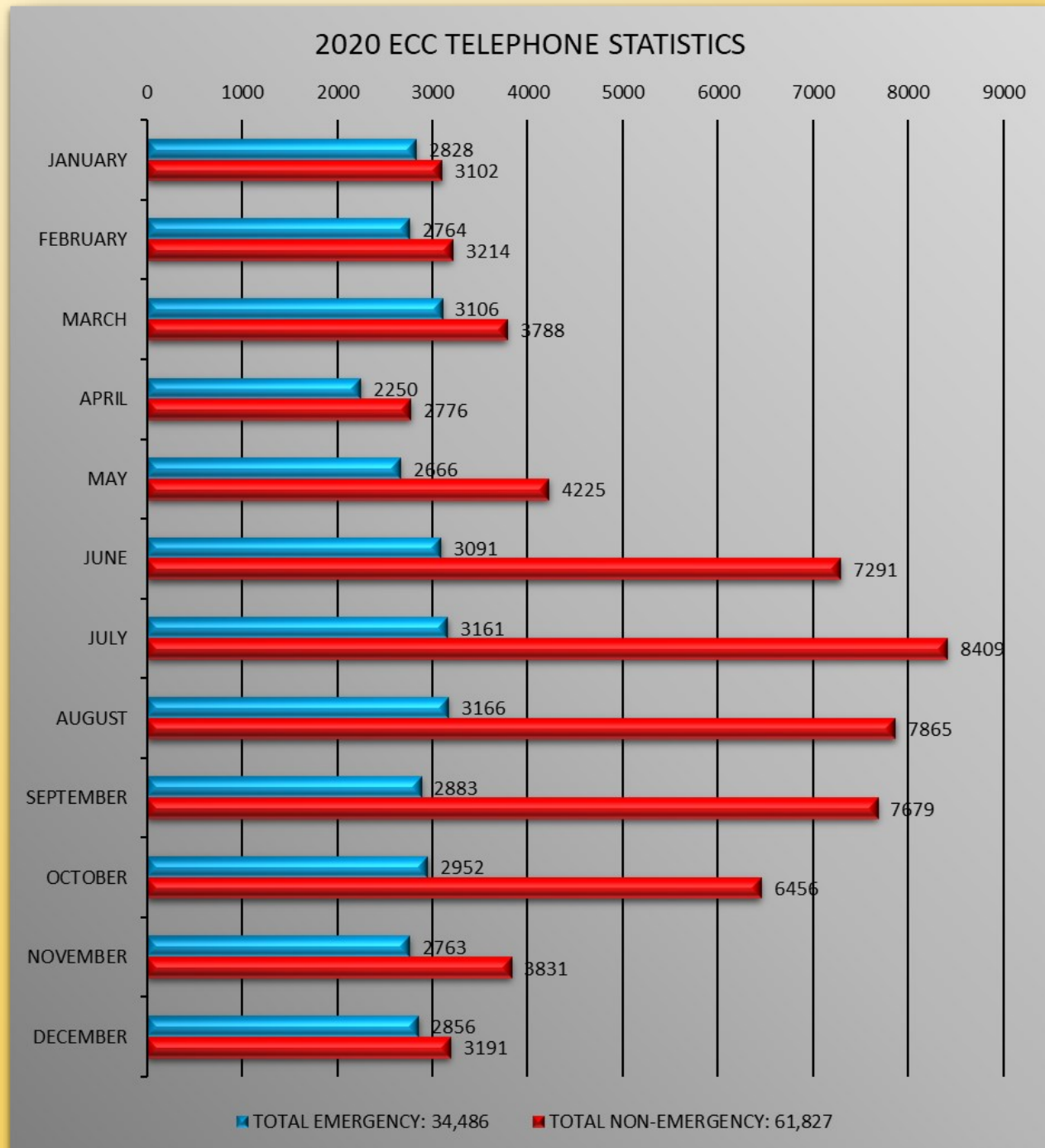
Traffic Collisions – traffic collisions, vehicle over the side rescues and extrications

Med – medical emergencies

Other/Cover – cover assignments and administrative details

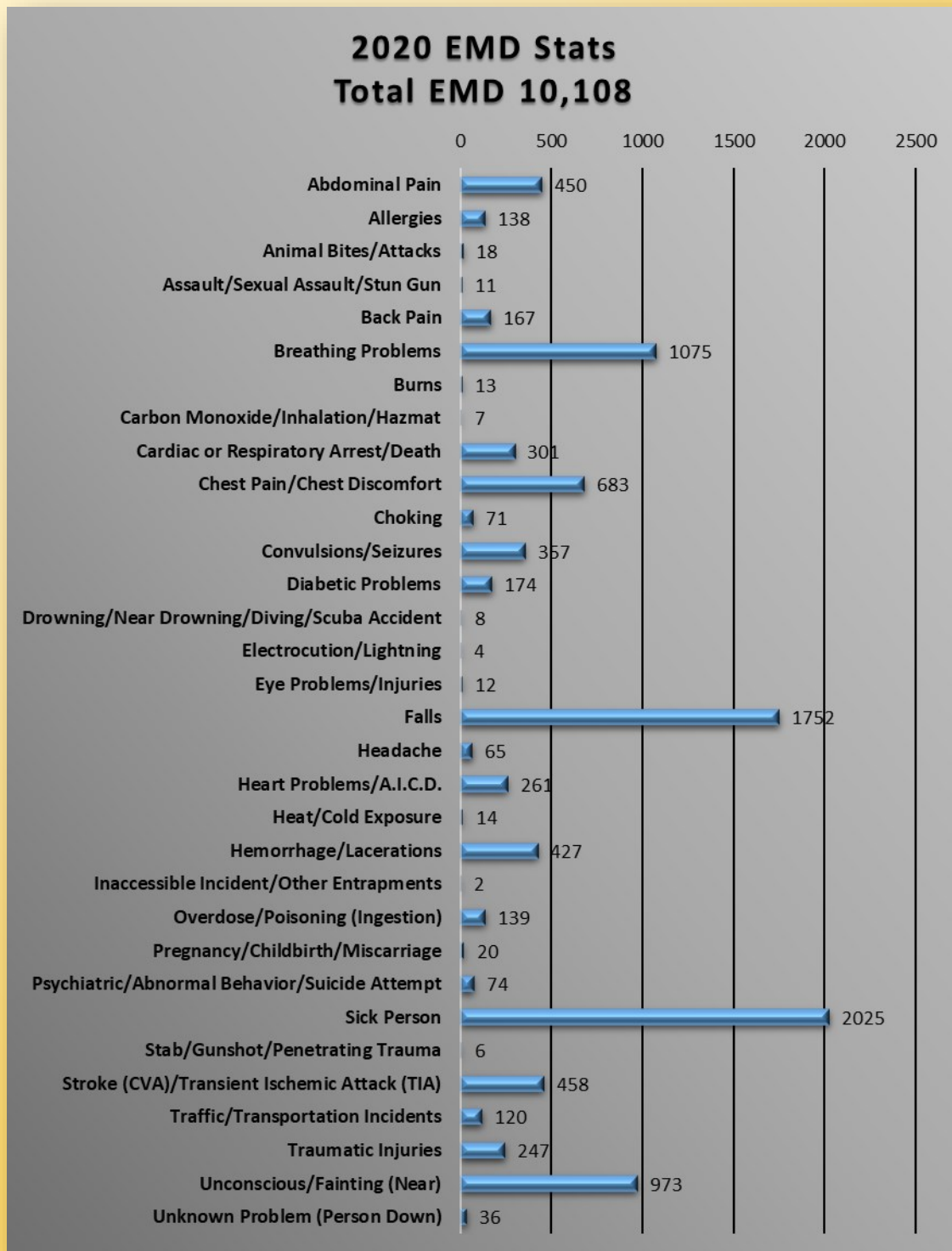
CAMINO ECC PHONE ACTIVITY

2020 saw a 5% increase over 2019 in total call volume from 91,811 to 96,313. The total number of emergency calls decreased by 17% from 41,400 in 2019 to 34,486 in 2020. The total number of non-emergency calls increased by 23% from 50,411 in 2019 to 61,827 in 2020. The non-emergency calls include both incoming and outgoing calls. Telephone data was sourced by ECATS.



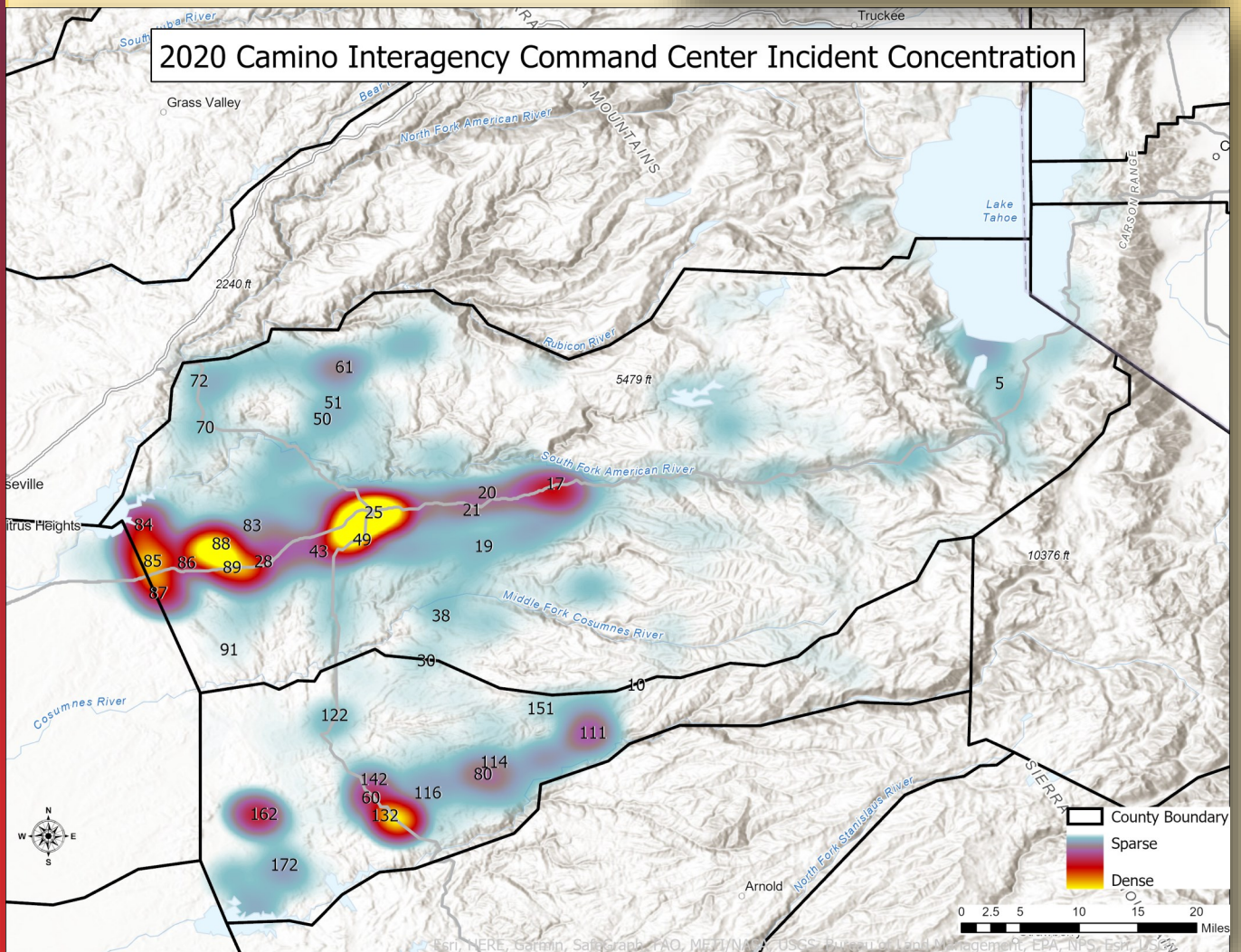
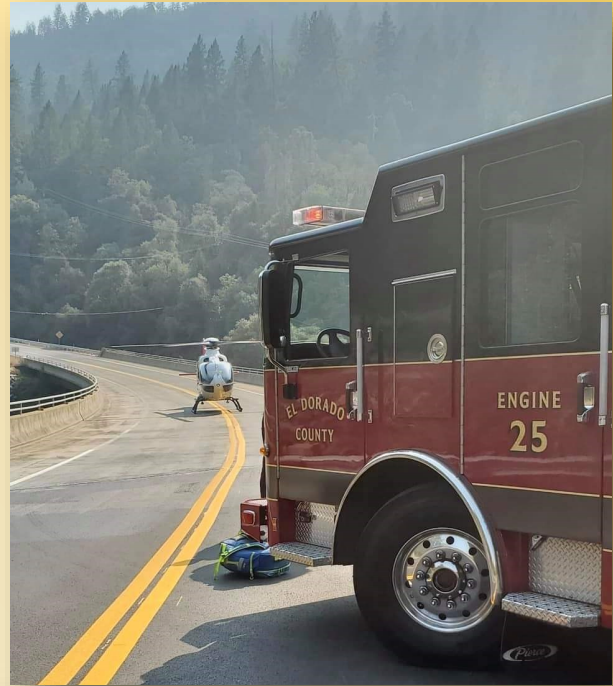
CAMINO ECC EMD ACTIVITY

Under the dispatch agreement with the El Dorado County JPA, Camino ECC provides Emergency Medical Dispatch services using the Medical Priority Dispatch System licensed by Priority Dispatch Corporation. The below chart breaks down the EMD totals by category for the report year.



INCIDENT CONCENTRATION HEAT MAP

The below map replaces the El Dorado and Amador Station Activity table from previous years. Due to the current configuration of CAD it is impossible to get a station activity report that provides a total that is accurate enough to meet the standard that we strive for in this report. The CAL FIRE Station Activity table in the following pages is an exception. Because there is a difference between how Local Government and CAL FIRE stations are built, and covered in CAD, it is possible to get an accurate CAL FIRE Station Activity report. The heat map below shows the call concentration across both Amador and El Dorado counties.



AGENCY JURISDICTION INCIDENT TOTALS

The table below outlines the incident totals for each fire agency jurisdiction that is dispatched by Camino ECC. The total incidents are based on where the call originates geographically. This table does not show what agencies responded to the incident, only where the incident was located. The table is in descending order based on call volume.

Jurisdiction	Structure Fire	Vegetation Fire	Vehicle Fire	Alarms/Misc Fire	Hazard	Rescue	Public Assist	Traffic Collisions	Medical	Other/Cover	Total
CAECF	53	100	51	532	227	27	707	523	6,872	5,237	14,329
CAEDH	24	21	18	225	56	2	721	171	2,416	552	4,206
CAAMC	21	60	22	241	75	6	419	260	1,779	846	3,729
CADSP	15	15	13	106	39	1	273	159	1,772	987	3,380
CACAM	12	8	13	96	23	0	287	67	1,719	897	3,122
CAJKS	5	5	3	46	11	0	231	23	889	73	1,286
CAION	11	1	1	19	11	0	173	13	475	312	1,016
CASUT	3	7	3	9	11	0	105	18	285	403	844
CAPIO	9	20	5	57	19	6	54	38	380	114	702
CARES	4	11	6	49	11	1	74	58	325	60	599
CAJCK	3	14	4	22	7	2	57	46	345	55	555
CAGRV	10	9	2	31	20	0	39	44	276	99	530
CAGEO	4	5	3	21	17	2	71	39	333	24	519
CALFP	1	0	0	17	7	0	33	7	117	18	200
CABUV	0	0	1	6	0	0	49	0	46	1	103
CAMQT	1	4	0	13	2	0	17	2	54	4	97



CAL FIRE STATION ACTIVITY

This table represents the total number and type of incident that a resource responded to while assigned to a CAL FIRE station, whether permanently assigned or assigned to a cover. For stations with multiple resources assigned, only one call is credited per dispatch, regardless of the number of resources that responded.

Station	Structure Fire	Vegetation Fire	Vehicle Fire	Alarms/Misc Fire	Hazard	Rescue	Public Assist	Traffic Collisions	Medical	Other/Cover	Total
El Dorado	87	332	77	285	17	12	118	143	592	160	1,823
Sutter Hill	48	322	42	182	6	2	84	92	356	181	1,315
Camino	51	148	29	220	31	9	38	149	263	87	1,025
Garden Valley	25	129	13	119	15	15	24	115	217	67	739
Pine Grove	24	90	19	91	3	2	53	35	184	71	572
Dew Drop	12	64	4	77	7	6	49	73	174	45	511
River Pines	14	112	9	72	6	2	7	28	99	101	450
South Lake	7	56	9	84	7	15	7	39	116	53	393
Pilot Hill	14	68	7	42	3	11	23	35	77	52	332

EL DORADO COUNTY MEDIC UNIT ACTIVITY

This table outlines the total amount and type of incidents a transporting paramedic ambulance (Medic Unit) responded to. The total 911 service calls do not include cover assignments. The table is in descending order based on call volume.

Medic Unit	Structure Fire	Vegetation Fire	Vehicle Fire	Alarms/Misc Fire	Hazard	Rescue	Public Assist	Traffic Collisions	Medical	Total
M25	19	20	18	22	2	7	40	173	2,720	3,021
M49	22	12	17	36	1	5	35	185	2,244	2,557
M85	18	13	4	25	2	1	21	154	2,278	2,516
M89	17	16	11	21	0	3	27	123	2,258	2,476
M28	22	10	10	25	0	7	12	166	1,797	2,049
M17	18	13	12	14	4	8	22	148	1,444	1,683
M19	9	22	10	8	1	5	26	136	1,228	1,445
M61	13	21	9	16	22	9	58	116	1,023	1,287



EL DORADO COUNTY CHIEF OFFICER ACTIVITY

The below table outlines the cumulative total, amount and type of incident a coverage Chief Officer responded to by agency. The table is in descending order based on call volume.

Agency	Structure Fire	Vegetation Fire	Vehicle Fire	Alarms/Misc Fire	Hazard	Rescue	Public Assist	Traffic Collisions	Medical	Other/Cover	Total
CAECF	120	122	59	268	235	33	8	675	68	3	1,591
CAEDH	89	49	29	131	47	6	11	249	138	3	752
CACAM	63	119	39	73	4	3	0	53	14	21	389
CADSP	51	37	17	67	3	2	0	170	18	1	366
CAGEO	5	7	3	5	11	3	7	37	283	0	361
CAPIO	11	41	7	47	19	8	18	59	144	1	355
CAGRV	15	9	4	10	14	0	1	48	27	0	128
CARES	14	9	5	8	1	1	0	53	16	0	107
CAMQT	2	6	0	7	2	2	8	3	41	0	71

AMADOR COUNTY CHIEF OFFICER ACTIVITY

The below table outlines the cumulative total, amount and type of incident a coverage Chief Officer responded to by agency. The table is in descending order based on call volume. These statistics account for paid staffing, volunteer staffing, and combination staffing.

Agency	Structure Fire	Vegetation Fire	Vehicle Fire	Alarms/Misc Fire	Hazard	Rescue	Public Assist	Traffic Collisions	Medical	Other/Cover	Total
CAAMC	28	70	28	243	74	9	12	269	189	2	924
CAION	13	7	3	31	14	1	23	37	124	1	254
CAJCK	5	8	6	14	7	1	8	41	104	0	194
CABUV	15	67	10	19	3	3	0	4	9	10	140
CAJKS	9	3	1	29	7	0	4	20	59	2	134

CAL FIRE BATTALION CHIEF ACTIVITY

The below table outlines the total amount and type of incidents a CAL FIRE Battalion Chief responded to. The table is in descending order based on call volume.

Chief Officer	Structure Fire	Vegetation Fire	Vehicle Fire	Alarms/Misc Fire	Hazard	Rescue	Public Assist	Traffic Collisions	Medical	Law Enforcement	Other/Cover	Total
B2705	40	50	23	31	1	3	0	26	8	1	16	199
B2715	14	56	16	38	3	0	0	27	6	0	2	162
B2711	12	62	12	25	2	1	1	11	2	0	0	128
B2720	7	76	2	11	0	1	0	1	4	16	1	119
B2710	11	37	5	21	1	2	1	8	19	0	11	116
B2712	7	38	7	19	4	3	1	16	3	0	2	100
B2717	10	41	6	13	3	3	0	4	8	9	0	97
B2713	11	33	4	17	0	1	1	4	5	1	1	78
B2714	7	36	8	15	1	0	0	3	5	0	2	77
B2709	14	26	6	13	1	0	1	4	6	0	1	72
B2716	2	18	3	14	1	2	0	4	2	1	2	49
B2707	5	23	4	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	39
B2702	4	19	3	7	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	38
B2719	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4

CAL FIRE PREVENTION OFFICER ACTIVITY

The below table outlines the total amount and type of incidents a CAL FIRE prevention officer responded to. The table is in descending order based on call volume.

Officer	Structure Fire	Vegetation Fire	Vehicle Fire	Alarms/Misc Fire	Hazard	Rescue	Public Assist	Traffic Collisions	Medical	Law Enforcement	Other/Cover	Total
B2720	7	76	2	11	0	1	0	1	4	16	1	119
P2721	1	70	0	12	1	0	0	3	1	14	0	102
P2724	2	52	0	15	0	0	0	2	3	13	0	87
P2722	1	52	1	17	0	0	1	0	0	11	0	83
P2723	1	12	2	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	24



AEU FIREFIGHTER AND CCC CREW ACTIVITY

This table outlines the total amount and type of incidents a CAL FIRE hand crew responded to. The table is in descending order based on call volume.

Crew	Structure Fire	Vegetation Fire	Vehicle Fire	Alarms/Misc Fire	Hazard	Rescue	Public Assist	Traffic Collisions	Medical	Other/Cover	Total
Tahoe Crew	2	36	0	3	0	4	0	0	3	5	53
AEU Crew 1	0	13	1	10	0	3	0	0	3	5	35
AEU Crew 2	1	11	0	3	0	1	2	0	1	1	20



PINE GROVE CREW ACTIVITY

This table outlines the total amount and type of incidents a CAL FIRE hand crew responded to. The table is in descending order based on call volume.

Crew	Structure Fire	Vegetation Fire	Vehicle Fire	Alarms/Misc Fire	Hazard	Rescue	Public Assist	Traffic Collisions	Medical	Other/Cover	Total
HCPG1	2	46	1	6	0	1	0	1	1	6	64
HCPG4	1	41	1	6	0	2	1	0	0	8	60
HCPG2	1	37	0	5	0	2	0	2	0	3	50
HCPG3	1	27	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	5	38

GROWLERSBURG CREW ACTIVITY

This table outlines the total amount and type of incidents a CAL FIRE hand crew responded to. The table is in descending order based on call volume.



Crew	Structure Fire	Vegetation Fire	Vehicle Fire	Alarms/Misc Fire	Hazard	Rescue	Public Assist	Traffic Collisions	Medical	Other/Cover	Total
HCGB1	0	62	1	2	1	6	1	1	5	6	85
HCGB4	2	53	0	4	0	5	1	1	5	9	80
HCGB5	1	56	2	4	0	7	0	0	1	9	80
HCGB3	0	49	1	3	0	5	0	2	3	6	69
HCGB6	0	10	1	0	1	3	1	1	1	1	19
HCGB2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8

McClellan Air Tanker Base (MATB)

The below table represents the notable stats for MATB.

Total Gallons	Total Nights Committed to Night Operations	Total Days of Maffs Activation	Total Days Federal Aircraft Assigned	Total ASM Flight Hours	Total Incidents ASM Supported
5,869,857	26	85	285	240.2	32



CAL FIRE DOZER ACTIVITY

This table outlines the total amount and type of incidents a CAL FIRE dozer responded to. The table is in descending order based on call volume.

Dozer	Structure Fire	Vegetation Fire	Vehicle Fire	Alarms/Misc Fire	Hazard	Rescue	Public Assist	Traffic Collisions	Medical	Other/Cover	Total
TD2741	1	72	2	7	0	0	0	0	1	6	89
TD2744	0	60	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	12	79

USDA / UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE

From Camino the USFS provides dispatch and coordination services to the Eldorado National Forest and the Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit. Resources from all factions of the agency are tracked including Fire & Aviation, Law Enforcement, Recreation, Wilderness, and others. Additionally, USFS also dispatches an all veterans hand crew from the Mother Lode office of the Bureau of Land Management and a BIA hand crew from the Shingle Springs band of Miwok Indians.

The Eldorado National Forest is considered the ancestral homeland of several different native people, including the Washoe, Yokut, Wintun, and Miwok, among countless others. In particular, the Washoe lived throughout the Great Basin and the Lake Tahoe Basin until the arrival of European and European-American settlers in the 19th century.

During the 19th century, the Tahoe Basin became inundated with non-native settlers, many of whom came in search of gold. The southern part of the Eldorado National Forest in and around what would become Mokelumne Wilderness was also particularly popular among prospectors after gold was discovered at Mokelumne Hill in 1848.

The Eldorado National Forest was created in 1910 by combining portions of the Tahoe National Forest and the Stanislaus National Forest. At the time of its creation, the land managers of Eldorado National Forest were particularly concerned about illegal sheep grazing, which was having a negative impact on the landscape.

A Mediterranean type climate extends over most of the Forest with warm, dry summers and cold, wet winters.

- Annual Precipitation: 40 - 70 inches on average.
- Precipitation falls mainly from October through April.
- Temperature Range: 0 degrees in winter to 100 degrees in summer.
- Snowpack: 5 - 10 feet on average, can be as high as 15 feet.
- Snow present from December to May at elevations above 6,000 feet.

Elevation

The Forest ranges in elevation from 1,000 feet in the foot-

hills to more than 10,000 feet above sea level along the Sierra crest. The mountainous topography is broken by the steep canyons of the Mokelumne, Cosumnes, American, and Rubicon rivers. Plateaus of generally moderate relief are located between these steep canyons.

Land Ownership

A complicated ownership pattern exists. The parcels of Other Ownership (private or other Agency land) are mostly isolated and surrounded by government land. An opposite pattern occurs outside of the Forest Boundary where several small scattered pieces of National Forest lands are separated from the main body and surrounded by lands of Other Ownership.

- Gross Acreage: 793,652 acres
- Other Ownership: 178,615 acres
- Net Acreage: 615,037 acres

Vegetative Types

The principle vegetative types found on the Forest are woodland, chaparral, mixed conifer, true fir, and subalpine. A wide variety of hardwoods, brush, grasses, and forbs are mixed in with each of these forest types.

- Commercial Tree Species -- The major commercial Forest species are white fir, red fir, ponderosa pine, sugar pine, Douglas fir, and incense cedar.

Water

Water is a major resource of the Eldorado National Forest. The average acre on the Forest receives about 56 inches of precipitation annually. Average annual runoff is about 29 inches. This is roughly equal to a yield of 2.4 acre-feet of water per acre of land per year; therefore, National Forest lands yield an estimated 1,444,000 acre-feet annually.

- 611 miles of fishable streams in four major drainage systems. Middle Fork of the American River, including the Rubicon. South Fork of the American River Cosumnes River North Fork of the Mokelumne River.
- 297 lakes and reservoirs (including both public and private acreage), which total 11,994 surface acres. 11 large reservoirs account for 9,000 acres. The rest are mostly small, high mountain lakes.



Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit:

In 1973, this most unique area of America's National Forest System was established. The establishment of the LTBMU was not really the creation of a "new" National Forest, but rather a re-organization of National Forest Lands that had already existed in the Tahoe Basin since 1899. In the last year of the 19th century, President McKinley created the "Lake Tahoe Forest Reserve" to conserve the remaining forests of the basin following the decades of logging for the Comstock mining boom. National Forests were beginning to be established over the years since 1891, and the Lake Tahoe Forest Reserve would officially enter the National Forest System when the U.S. Forest Service was established in 1905. Creation of the Lake Tahoe Forest Reserve was the first official step in a process of conservation at the Tahoe Basin that is now over a century in development. As the years rolled on, the reserve lands of the basin were divided between three large and separate National Forests that surrounded the basin on three sides. To the east was the Toiyabe, to the south and west was the Eldorado, and to the north the Tahoe National Forest. Each of these separately managed forests had land reaching into the basin, yet most all the shoreline land was privately held.

By the 1960s development around Lake Tahoe was in high gear, while early attempts at regional planning were being forged. By the early years of the 1970s, it became clear to Forest Service managers that the divided forest management of the basin hindered a unified approach to public land management. The Forest Service and the National Forests they managed were changing. Science and ecosystem-management were becoming more important tools for the Rangers and Foresters. Urbanization and development were clashing with a growing environmental awareness of the public. To manage the values and resources of the Tahoe Basin effectively into this new future, the National Forest Land of the basin needed its own unique "management unit." In April of 1973, the National Forest Lands of the basin were consolidated into the new Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit. This new and unusual sort of forest area would be small in comparison to other National Forests, yet its issues, resources and values would in comparison remain very large. A core job for the new unit would be comprehensive watershed protection and restoration, as part of an ecosystem approach to management. The forests, the wildlife, the soil, as well as the recreational values and uses would be managed as a dynamic system.

Folsom Lake – BLM Hand Crew:



The Folsom Lake Veteran Crew Is a 20-person wildland firefighting hand crew comprised of highly skilled Military Veterans who proudly combat the nation’s wildfires.

Red Hawk – BIA Hand Crew:



We have a great group of men and women who are continually training, maintaining physical fitness, and ensuring that we are “Fire Ready!” at all times. As a Bureau of Indian Affairs “Red Carded” fire crew, we can respond to any request for service anywhere in the United States. We have relationships with nearby agencies in El Dorado County and the greater Sacramento areas, whereas allies we serve the public with professionalism.



U.S. FOREST SERVICE STATION ACTIVITY

This table outlines the total amount and type of incidents a Station responded to in 2020.

Eldorado National Forest Engines	Vegetation Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Medical	Off Forest	Public Assists / Other	Total
Quintette Station	23	0	1	18	8	17	67
Sierra Springs Station	31	0	15	6	7	12	71
Georgetown Station	45	1	27	19	4	22	118
Crystal Basin Station	35	0	6	9	10	4	64
*Dew Drop Station	11	0	5	4	0	3	23
Pacific Station	68	2	53	28	7	40	198
Lumberyard Station	17	0	4	7	1	6	35
Grizzly Flats Station	15	1	5	3	3	16	43
Kyburz Station	33	0	20	15	2	5	75

Lake Tahoe Basin M/U Engines	Vegetation Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Medical	Off Forest	Public Assists / Other	Total
Meyers Station	45	0	22	2	22	20	111
Meeks Bay Station	26	2	15	0	13	14	70
Spooner Station	26	2	15	0	11	13	67

USFS, BLM & BIA HAND CREW ACTIVITY

This table outlines the total amount and type of incidents a Forest Service, BLM and BIA hand crews responded to in 2020 while in unit.

Federal Hand Crews	Vegetation Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Medical	Off Forest	Public Assists / Other	Total
El Dorado IHC	14	0	1	0	17	1	33
Pacific Crew-25	9	0	2	0	0	0	11
Folsom Lake Crew-8	5	0	0	0	16	0	21
Red Hawk Crew-42	27	0	2	2	26	8	65
Tallac IHC	13	0	0	0	19	1	33
Placerville Crew-26	15	0	6	0	0	0	15
Georgetown Crew-23	7	0	1	0	0	1	9
Iron Mountain Crew-31	5	0	0	0	21	0	26
LTCMU Crew-45	18	0	1	0	3	0	22

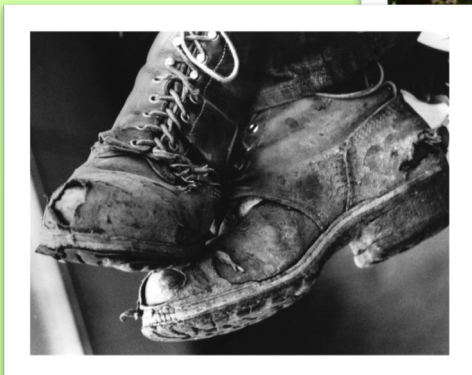
USFS HELICOPTER ACTIVITY

Federal Helicopters	Vegetation Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Medical	Off Forest	Public Assists / Other	Total
Helicopter-516 (T2S)	18	1	7	0	19	2	47
Helicopter-4/5PJ (T1L)	2	0	0	0	32	0	34
Helicopter-7/9CU (T1L)	3	0	0	0	36	0	39

USFS LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER ACTIVITY

This table outlines the total amount and type of incidents a Forest Service law enforcement officer responded to in 2020 while on the forest.

USFS Law Enforcement	Vegetation Fires	Structure Fires	Other Fires	Medical	Public Assists / Other	Law Enforcement	Total
17C1	4	0	0	0	1	17	22
19E1	14	0	15	2	14	354	399
19E3	6	0	12	0	11	277	306
3C1	10	0	5	7	3	241	264
3E3	8	0	8	6	3	308	333
3E4	12	0	8	1	4	170	195
3E5	5	0	5	5	4	157	176
3E6	11	0	10	7	6	427	461
3E7	9	0	1	3	4	192	209
3R7	3	0	1	1	2	45	52



COOPERATOR PROFILE

Amador Fire Protection District

The Amador Fire Protection District (AFPD) was organized in 1990 by approval of the voters and resolution of the Amador County Board of Supervisors. The Board of Supervisors act as the Board of Directors for the District.

The District is responsible for emergency fire, rescue, and medical aid service in approximately 85% of the unincorporated area of Amador County which covers approximately 491 square miles. This is accomplished by 30 paid AFPD fire staff, the many volunteer firefighters that are members of the AFPD, and the response of other firefighters in surrounding fire departments/districts and CAL FIRE. AFPD maintains automatic aid and mutual aid agreements with these

departments.

The District provides emergency fire, rescue, and medical aid service to the communities and surrounding areas of Amador Pines, Pioneer, Pine Grove, Pine Acres, Volcano, Martell, Drytown, Willow Springs, Fiddletown, River Pines, the Jackson Rancheria, and the City of Plymouth.

The District strives to provide for the protection of life and property from the threat of fires, medical emergencies, and hazardous materials release. This mission is accomplished through planning, prevention, education, the suppression of unfriendly fires, and

providing emergency care for the sick and injured.

The District has approximately 20 volunteer firefighters who spend countless hours away from their families and jobs to participate in mandatory training and to respond to over 2000 calls for help each year to fire and medical emergencies in our community. These volunteers are supported by full time fire personnel that staff 4 of the 7 AFPD stations 24 hours a day in Plymouth, Pioneer and Pine Grove and surrounding areas. The remaining stations are staffed by volunteer personnel.



2020 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

NEW EMPLOYEE TRAINING

In 2019 we hired 5 new communications operators. Their training continued into 2020 and we are proud to report that all 5 were successful and are now counted as part of staffing.

Camino ECC is now fully staffed with the exception of one new captain in training, which is an accomplishment in itself.



ONGOING SUPPORT FOR STATEWIDE PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

Camino ECC Personnel contribute to various teams, committees, and cadres throughout the state including:

- ◆ Incident Management Teams
- ◆ ECC Support Teams
- ◆ 8100 Committee
- ◆ CAD Cadre
- ◆ CAD Steering Committee
- ◆ Call Taking Cadre
- ◆ MCC Cadre
- ◆ HEMS Cadre/Support
- ◆ IROC Cadre/Support
- ◆ ECC Academy Curriculum Rewrite
- ◆ CAL FIRE UAS Program

CONCLUSION

2020 was a year that will be remembered long from now for many reasons. Among the myriad challenges that the year delivered were the Coronavirus Pandemic and California's historically devastating fire season. The employees of the Camino ECC, along with the many cooperators whom we serve, and with whom we work, made countless sacrifices in the name of duty and service to the public. We will continue to aspire towards this unending objective while maintaining our drive, dedication, and enthusiasm for the work that we do.

We wish to thank all of our cooperators for their continued support and partnership. We are all grateful to be leaving behind such a difficult year and pressing forward into the unknown challenges that lie ahead. Whatever 2021 may bring we will be prepared and equipped to overcome any adversities.

Acknowledgments

The Camino ECC annual report project began several years ago under the leadership of then B2709 Dave Wood and D2701 Brian Estes. Upon departure from the ECC, Chief Wood bequeathed the project to Fire Captain Robbie Barnes who continues to proudly work as the project lead. The entire ECC staff contributed to the creation of this year's report but the following people deserve special recognition for their exceptional effort (in no particular order).

Fire Captain Ben Lester

Communications Operator Rob Leal

Communications Operator Susan Perez

Communications Operator Connor Dinapoli

Communications Operator Cynthia Carney



PROUDLY SERVING



CAMINO



ECC