

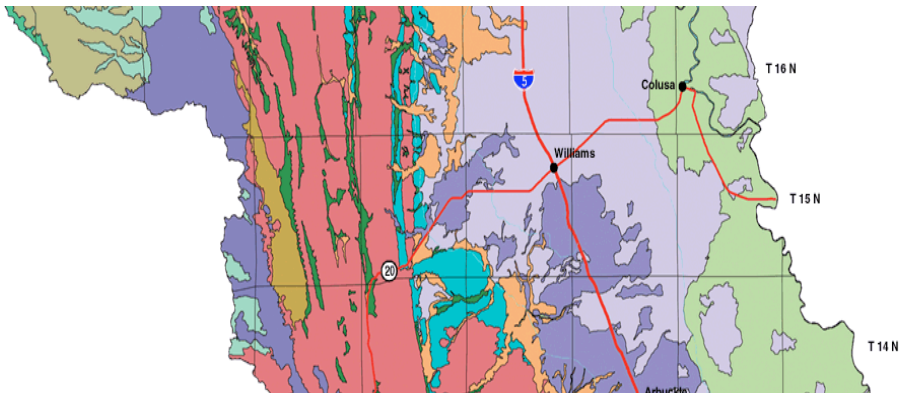
COLUSA LAFCO

ADOPTED

COLUSA FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

SPHERES OF INFLUENCE

**DECEMBER 8, 2011
Resolution 2011-0005**



COLUSA LAFCO FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS SPHERE OF INFLUENCE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
2	COLUSA COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS	5
3	ARBUCKLE-COLLEGE CITY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT	8
4	BEAR VALLEY-INDIAN VALLEY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT	14
5	GLENN-COLUSA FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT	17
6	MAXWELL FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT	23
7	PRINCETON FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT	27
8	SACRAMENTO RIVER FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT	32
9	WILLIAMS RURAL FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT	37
10	CITY OF COLUSA	41
	ABREVIATIONS	42
	DEFINITIONS	44
	REFERENCES	46
	PREPARERS	47
	MAP	48

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 LAFCO's Responsibilities

This Sphere of Influence Update has been prepared for the Colusa Local Agency Formation Commission (Colusa LAFCO). Local Agency Formation Commissions are quasi-legislative local agencies created in 1963 to assist the State in encouraging the orderly development and formation of local agencies. The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 (Government Code §56000 et seq.) is the statutory authority for the preparation of an MSR, and periodic updates of the Sphere of Influence of each local agency.

A Sphere of Influence is a plan for the probable physical boundaries and service area of a local agency, as determined by the relevant Local Agency Formation Commission (Government Code §56076). Government Code §56425(f) requires that each Sphere of Influence be updated not less than every five years, and §56430 provides that a Municipal Service Review shall be conducted in advance of the Sphere of Influence update. A Municipal Service Review for the Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Service providers in Colusa County was adopted by Colusa LAFCO on August 2, 2007 (Resolution 2007-05).

1.3 Sphere of Influence Requirements

In determining the Sphere of Influence for each local agency, LAFCO must consider and prepare a written statement of determinations with respect to each of the following:

1. The present and planned land uses in the area, including agricultural and open space lands
2. The present and probable need for public facilities and services in the area
3. The present capacity of public facilities and adequacy of public services which the agency provides, or is authorized to provide
4. The existence of any social or economic communities of interest in the area if the commission determines that they are relevant to the agency

1.3 LAFCO Policies and Procedures Related to Spheres of Influence

The Colusa LAFCO adopted policies and procedures related to Spheres of Influence on February 5, 2004 and amended in Colusa LAFCO's Policy Update on May 7, 2009.

1.4 Description of Public Participation Process

The LAFCO proceedings are subject to the provisions of California's open meeting law, the Ralph M. Brown Act (Government Code Sections 54950 et seq.) The Brown Act requires advance posting of meeting agendas and contains various other provisions designed to ensure that the public has adequate access to information regarding the

proceedings of public boards and commissions. Colusa LAFCO complies with the requirements of the Brown Act.

SOI policies have been adopted by the Colusa LAFCO. Colusa LAFCO has discussed and considered the SOI process in open session, and has adopted a schedule for completing the various municipal service reviews and sphere of influence updates for Colusa County. Each Sphere of Influence will be prepared as a draft, and will be subject to public and agency comment prior to final consideration by the Colusa LAFCO.

1.5 Possible Approaches to the Sphere of Influence

LAFCO may recommend government reorganizations to particular agencies in the county, using the SOIs as the basis for those recommendations. Based on review of the guidelines of Colusa LAFCO as well as other LAFCOs in the State, various conceptual approaches have been identified from which to choose in designating an SOI. These seven approaches are explained below:

- 1) Coterminous Sphere:
A Coterminous Sphere is the Sphere of Influence for a city or special district that is the same as its existing boundaries.
- 2) Annexable Sphere:
A sphere larger than the agency's boundaries identifies areas the agency is expected to annex. The annexable area is outside its boundaries and inside the sphere.
- 3) Detachable Sphere:
A sphere that is smaller than the agency's boundaries identifies areas the agency is expected to detach. The detachable area is the area within the agency bounds but not within its sphere.
- 4) Zero Sphere:
A zero sphere indicates the affected agency's public service functions should be reassigned to another agency and the agency should be dissolved or combined with one or more other agencies.
- 5) Consolidated Sphere:
A consolidated sphere includes two or more local agencies and indicates the agencies should be consolidated into one agency.
- 6) Limited Service Sphere:
A limited service sphere is the territory included within the SOI of a multi-service provider agency that is also within the boundary of a limited purpose district which provides the same service (e.g., fire protection), but not all needed services. Territory designated as a limited service SOI may be considered for

annexation to the limited purpose agency without detachment from the multi-service provider.

This type of SOI is generally adopted when the following conditions exist:

- a) The limited service provider is providing adequate, cost effective and efficient services
- b) The multi-service agency is the most logical provider of the other services
- c) There is no feasible or logical SOI alternative
- d) Inclusion of the territory is in the best interests of local government organization and structure in the area.

Government Code §56001 specifically recognizes that in rural areas it may be appropriate to establish limited purpose agencies to serve an area rather than a single service provider, if multiple limited purpose agencies are better able to provide efficient services to an area rather than one service district.

Moreover, Government Code Section §56425(i), governing sphere determinations, also authorizes a sphere for less than all of the services provided by a district by requiring a district affected by a sphere action to “establish the nature, location, and extent of any functions of classes of services provided by existing districts” recognizing that more than one district may serve an area and that a given district may provide less than its full range of services in an area.

- 7) Sphere Planning Area:
LAFCO may choose to designate a sphere planning area to signal that it anticipates expanding an agency’s SOI in the future to include territory not yet within its official SOI.

1.6 SOI Update Process

LAFCO is required to establish SOIs for all local agencies and to enact policies to promote the logical and orderly development of areas within the SOIs. Furthermore, LAFCO must update those SOIs every five years or as determined necessary by the Commission. In updating the SOI, LAFCO is required to conduct a municipal service review (MSR) and adopt related determinations.

This report identifies preliminary SOI policy alternatives and recommends the SOI option for the Fire Protection Districts. Development of actual SOI updates will involve additional steps, including opportunity for public input at a LAFCO public hearing, and consideration and changes made by Commissioners. Information in the SOI is only current as of the date of adoption.

LAFCO must notify affected agencies 21 days before holding a public hearing to consider the SOI and may not update the SOI until after that hearing. The LAFCO Executive Officer must issue a report including recommendations on the SOI

*COLUSA LAFCO
Fire Protection Districts Sphere of Influence
Adopted December 8, 2011 Resolution 2011-0005*

amendments and updates under consideration at least five days before the public hearing.

1.7 SOI Amendments and CEQA

LAFCO has the discretion to limit SOI updates to those that it may process without unnecessarily delaying the SOI update process or without requiring its funding agencies to bear the costs of environmental studies associated with SOI expansions. Any local agency or individual may file a request for an SOI amendment. The request must state the nature of and reasons for the proposed amendment, and provide a map depicting the proposal.

LAFCO may require the requester to pay a fee to cover LAFCO costs, including the costs of appropriate environmental review under CEQA. LAFCO may elect to serve as lead agency for such a review, may designate the proposing agency as lead agency, or both the local agency and LAFCO may serve as co-lead agencies for purposes of an SOI amendment. Local agencies are encouraged to consult with LAFCO staff early in the process regarding the most appropriate approach for the particular SOI amendment under consideration.

Certain types of SOI amendments are usually exempt from CEQA review. Examples are SOI expansions that include territory already within the bounds or service area of an agency, SOI reductions, and zero SOIs. SOI expansions for limited purpose agencies that provide services (e.g., fire protection, levee protection, cemetery, and resource conservation) needed by both rural and urban areas are typically not considered growth-inducing and are likely exempt from CEQA. Similarly, SOI expansions for districts serving rural areas (e.g., irrigation water) are typically not considered growth-inducing.

Remy et al. write

In *City of Agoura Hills v. Local Agency Formation Commission* (2d Dist.1988) 198 Cal.App.3d480, 493-496 [243 Cal.Rptr.740] (*City of Agoura Hills*), the court held that a LAFCO's decision to approve a city's sphere of influence that in most respects was coterminous with the city's existing municipal boundaries was not a "project" because such action did not entail any potential effects on the physical environment.¹

Since the recommendation is to adjust the Sphere of Influence for each Fire Protection District to include the area actually served, there will be no environmental impacts from the adoption of the Sphere and no environmental document is required.

¹ Remy, Michael H., Tina A. Thomas, James G. Moose, Whitman F. Manley, *Guide to CEQA*, Solano Press Books, Point Arena, CA, February 2007, page 111.

2 COLUSA COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

2.1 Colusa County Background and General Setting

Colusa County is located approximately thirty-five miles north of Sacramento, along the I-5 corridor. The County covers approximately 1,153 Square Miles. The County is thirty-five miles long (north to south) and forty-five miles wide (east to west). It is bounded by Yolo, Sutter, Butte, Glenn and Lake Counties.

Colusa is primarily a rural agricultural county, with a 2010 population of 21,149 (increased 13.9% from 2000).² There are two incorporated cities: Colusa (5,971)³ and Williams (3,670).⁴ Interstate 5 bisects the County running north and south.

To the west of I-5 is flat agricultural land, running into the Coastal Mountain range. The highest point in the County is located in the Coastal Range, at over 7000 feet. East of I-5, the topography is flat. The Sacramento River roughly forms the eastern boundary of the County.

Agriculture is the major industry in Colusa County. The total on-farm agricultural value in the County in 2010 was \$640,802,000 (an increase of 6% from 2009). The major crops produced include rice, almonds, processing tomatoes, vegetable seeds, and walnuts.⁵ Land is competitively priced and water is both available and high quality, compared to many other California locations.

While the environment defines the breadth of crops produced locally, agriculture is clearly increasing in importance. Rice remains the number one crop, with acreage remaining fairly stable. There is currently a transition from row crops to perennial crops (almonds, grapes, walnuts) and from low-value agronomic crops to higher value vegetables or other row crops. Environmental issues (i.e. air quality, water quality, soil degradation) commodity marketing, regulatory controls and costs and economic sustainability are the major challenges facing local producers.

The rural nature, low population and ethnic makeup of Colusa County all contribute challenges to the provision of public services including fire protection and emergency medical services. The school-age youth in the County are over 50 percent Hispanic, one of the highest such percentages in the State. Cultural barriers, communication skills and community infrastructure to support this segment of the citizens are all major challenges. The unemployment rate for Colusa County was 16% in August 2011.⁶

² US Census Bureau,
<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/06/06011.html>, September 27, 2011.

³ <http://www.cubiplanning.com/city/15665-colusa-city-census-2010-population>, September 27, 2011.

⁴ http://www.trueknowledge.com/q/2010_population_of_williams_california, September 27, 2011.

⁵ Colusa County Department of Agriculture, 2010 Colusa County Crop Report, Joseph J. Damiano, Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer of Weights and Measures, 100 Sunrise Blvd, Suite F, Colusa, CA 95932, Phone: 530-458-0580.

⁶ State of California, Employment Development Department,
<http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/cgi/databrowsing/localareaprofileqsresults.asp?selectedarea=Colusa+County&selectedindex=6&menuchoice=localareapro&state=true&geogarea=0604000011&countyname=>, September 27, 2011.

2.2 Colusa County Population

The age distribution of the Colusa County population in 2009 as compared to that of California is shown below:

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Colusa</u>	<u>California</u>
Under 5 years old	9.1%	7.5%
Under 18 years old	30.7%	25.5%
65+ years old	12.0%	11.2% ⁷

Colusa County has both more young people and more elderly members of the population than the State of California as a whole. This creates a greater burden on both workers and tax-payers in the County; and an increased possibility for emergency medical service calls. The 2009 educational level of the Colusa County Population is lower than that of the State as a whole (Colusa County had 68.0 High School graduates compared to 80.5% Statewide; and 12.9% Bachelor's degree or higher compared to 29.7% Statewide).⁸ The Colusa County Median household income in 2009 was \$47,472 per year compared to \$58,925 per year Statewide.⁹

2.3 Colusa County Fire Protection Districts

There are seven fire protection districts serving Colusa County as follows:

1. Arbuckle-College City Fire Protection District
2. Bear Valley-Indian Valley Fire Protection District (partially in Glenn County)
3. Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District (Glenn LAFCO is responsible for the SOI determination)
4. Maxwell Fire Protection District
5. Princeton Fire Protection District
6. Sacramento River Fire Protection District
7. Williams Fire Protection District (the City of Williams and the WFPD have formed a JPA for Fire and EMS services)

The City of Colusa also provides fire protection. The Fire Chiefs have an Association and have regular meetings. This is a benefit to the County because the chiefs are able to communicate and to coordinate services.

⁷ US Census Bureau,
<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/06/06011.html>, September 27, 2011.

⁸ US Census Bureau,
<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/06/06011.html>, September 27, 2011.

⁹ US Census Bureau,
<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/06/06011.html>, September 27, 2011.

2.4 Proposed Spheres of Influence

The Sphere of Influence for each fire protection district will vary. Acreages of the existing district boundary versus the proposed Sphere of Influence boundary are shown in the section under each respective district and summarized in the Table below. The Sphere of Influence Maps show the district boundary and Sphere of Influence. Most of the Districts serve areas in the unincorporated portion of Colusa County. In the City of Williams, there is no need to change the District Boundary as development takes place since the Williams JPA serves both City of Williams Fire and the Williams Rural FPD.

When land is annexed to the City of Colusa territory is normally concurrently detached from the Sacramento River Fire Protection district. City annexations do not necessarily need to include detachments from local rural fire protection districts. The detachment issue is addressed at the time of individual annexations. As previously stated, the City of Williams is part of the Williams Joint Power Authority for Fire and EMS Services. The City of Colusa and the Sacramento River Fire Protection District may desire to work out a similar type of cooperative agreement in the future.

COLUSA LAFCO SPHERE OF INFLUENCE PROPOSAL FOR FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS¹⁰

Fire Protection District	Existing Acreage	Adopted Acreage	Added	Adopted Lost Acreage	Adopted SOI Total Acres
Arbuckle-College City FPD	87,832		47,225	0	135,057
Bear Valley-Indian Valley FPD	75,251		97,681	0	*172,932
Glenn-Colusa FPD	62,152		0	**	**44,051
Maxwell FPD	84,182		50,403	-172	134,414
Princeton FPD	15,126		5,301	0	20,428
Sacramento River FPD	130,430		18,326	-11,884	118,772
Williams JPA	87,995		92,799	-2,037	178,757

* Bear Valley-Indian Valley FPD: 39,011.24 acres are in Glenn County

** All of this acreage is in Glenn County. This district has 62,152 acres of which the 18,100 acres are in Colusa County and the 44,051 remaining acres are in Glenn County. Approval from Glenn LAFCO will be required prior to any Sphere of Influence Amendment or Update for this district. While the Sacramento River FPD desires the 18,100 Colusa County acres of this district to be in its SOI, the determination of this sphere must be made by Glenn LAFCO.

Most of the added acreage comes from additional land that is not part of any fire protection district at this time. The transferred acreage will go to an adjacent district that is determined by the Commission to be the better service provider.

¹⁰ ChicoMapWorks, 333 Main Street, Suite 230, Chico CA 95928, Phone: 530-343-0755, E-Mail: jstolen@chicomapworks.com, September 21, 2011.

3. ARBUCKLE-COLLEGE CITY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

3.1 Arbuckle-College City Fire Protection District

The Arbuckle-College City Fire Protection District was formed in 1928. Arbuckle is a moderately growing urban center area, generally surrounded by agricultural lands, located in Colusa County in Central California, directly on Interstate 5. Arbuckle is approximately 45 miles north of Sacramento, and 12 miles south of Williams.

Board of Directors

The Arbuckle-College City Fire Protection District Board meets on the second Thursday of each month at 8:00 a.m. at the Fire Department, 506 Lucas Street, Arbuckle, California.

The Board of Directors, as of the drafting of this report, consisted of Clarke Ornbaun, Robin Lohman, Charles F. Manhart, Michael F. Doherty, and David Burgess.

Personnel

The Arbuckle-College City Fire Protection District has three full-time career paid fire fighters and twenty-six volunteers. Volunteers must be at least 21 years old and live within the District. Everyone is qualified to provide Emergency Medical Service and ten fire fighters are Emergency Medical Technicians. The District is assisted by a part-time secretary. With the growth expected in the Arbuckle area there will be a need for additional paid staff in the future. At this time there is one paid fire fighter at the Fire Station from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. seven days per week.

Dispatch

Dispatch is handled by Yolo County.

Collaboration

The District participates in the Yolo County Fire Chiefs Association as well as the Colusa County Fire Chiefs Association. Casey Cox is the Fire Chief and Tom Robinson is the Captain.

Service Calls

The Arbuckle-College City FPD received 427 calls in 2010 as shown in the following table:

ARBUCKLE-COLLEGE CITY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT CALLS IN 2010¹¹													
CALL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTALS
MEDICAL	17	15	19	14	21	21	13	21	21	15	17	14	208
VEHICLE	3	1	2	4	7	2	5	3	2	6	3	4	42

¹¹ Arbuckle-College City Fire Protection District, E-Mail arbucklefire@frontiernet.net, 11/29/11.

ACCIDENT													
GRASS FIRE	1	0	0	1	3	6	9	14	7	6	4	0	51
VEHICLE FIRE	2	2	1	0	0	0	3	5	2	0	1	1	17
PUBLIC ASSIST	0	0	3	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	12
HAY FIRE/HULLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
STRUCTURE	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	4	1	12
INVEST/ILLEGAL BURN	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	3	0	1	0	8
HAZ-MAT	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
STANDBY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
VIOLENCE	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
ALARM	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	2	9
FIELD	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
POWERLINE/ GAS LINE	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8
TOTALS	30	18	27	25	34	33	33	47	37	35	36	24	379
FALSE ALARM	5	3	9	12	6	5	8	4	9	6	10	6	48
TOTAL													427

As is the case with most fire protection districts, the category with the highest number of calls is “medical emergencies”. The response time to calls in the town of Arbuckle is three to five minutes. Response time to calls in the rural area is longer, up to fifteen minutes to the most remote part of the District. Flooding may cause problems in the winter months. The ISO rating is 4 in the PUD and 8b in the rural area of the District.¹²

3.2 Present and Planned Land Uses in the Area Including Agricultural and Open Space Lands

3.2.1 Land Use in the Arbuckle-College City Fire Protection District Area

Land Use

The Arbuckle-College City Fire Protection District includes territory within the Arbuckle PUD and agricultural land surrounding the PUD. All land use within the FPD is governed by Colusa County.

The Colusa County General Plan contains policies meant to discourage interference with surrounding farmland by focusing growth on land that is already bounded by streets or existing development (Colusa County General Plan, Community Plan Element, page 10). Specific Development Policies include the following:

¹² Arbuckle-College City Fire Protection District, Personal Communication, Chief Casey Cox, November 2, 2011.

ARB-1: Future development in Arbuckle should be encouraged within the utility district sphere of influence.

ARB-4: Infill of vacant land with residential uses should be encouraged within the utility district sphere.

Population and Growth

Based on information from the Arbuckle PUD Municipal Service Review, there is a moderate to high likelihood of growth in the Arbuckle area in the next five to twenty years.

The Arbuckle Fire Protection District includes two 2010 Census Designated Places (CDP) covering the community area and adjacent agricultural lands: the College City CDP having a 2010 population of 290 and 102 housing units; the Arbuckle CDP has a 2010 population of 3,028 and 937 housing units.

3.2.2 SOI Determinations on Present and Planned Land Use for the Arbuckle-College City Fire Protection District

- 1-1] The Sphere of Influence for the Arbuckle-College City Fire Protection District shall include 135,057 acres. The current district boundary is 87,832 acres. The District currently serves the total 135,057 acres. The proposed Sphere of Influence includes added acreage of 47,225 acres.
- 1-2] Land within the Arbuckle PUD, which is developed, will remain within the Arbuckle-College City FPD.

3.3 Municipal Services: Present Capacity and Need

3.3.1 Service Capacity Use for the Arbuckle-College City Fire Protection District

Water supply and equipment are the primary indicators of service capacity.

Water Supply

The most important municipal service for fire protection is water supply. The following information was provided in the Fire Protection MSR and communications with the Fire District Chief during October and November 2011.

Measured hydrant flows in the APUD showed that hydrants in residential areas of Arbuckle generally provided 1500 gpm at approximately 52 psi (the State requires at least 20 psi). The PUD provides its own fire hydrant maintenance for its wet and dry barrel hydrants. The APUD has 90 fire hydrants altogether of which approximately 50% are dry barrel and 50% are wet barrel. New developments are required to have wet barrel hydrants.

The newest hydrants are wet barrel hydrants and provide for two connections each two-and-a-half-inch, and one four-and-a-half-inch fire department connections/outlets.

In the commercial areas, dry barrel hydrants are used that provide fire flows of approximately 1000 gpm or better with pressure at a constant 52 psi continuous in the summer, and 40 to 60 psi in the winter.

According to the Fire Chief, fire flow testing indicated that the fire flows are inefficient at the High School and in the newer areas of the community such as Wildwood and Hillgate.¹⁶

¹⁶ Arbuckle-College City Fire Protection District, Personal Communication, Chief Casey Cox, November 2, 2011.

Equipment and Vehicles

An additional consideration for fire protection service is the number, type, and quality of vehicles available to the District. The Arbuckle-College City Fire Protection District has 11 vehicles available, as follows:

ARBUCKLE-COLLEGE CITY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT VEHICLES¹⁷		
Number of Vehicles	Type of Vehicle	Capacity
3	Type I Engines	1000-1500 GPM Pumps
1	Water Tender with 4000 capacity	500 GPM pump
2	Type II Engines	100-1250 GPM pumps
1	Command Vehicle	
1	Rescue Vehicle	
1	Utility Pickup	
2	Type I Reserve Engines	1000 GPM Pumps

3.3.2 SOI Determinations on Facilities and Services: Present and Probable Capacity and Need Use for the Arbuckle-College City Fire Protection District

- 2-1] Colusa LAFCO and the Arbuckle-College City Fire Protection District Board of Directors need to work closely with the Colusa County Planning and Building Department to make sure that new development within the District pays for the facilities needed.
- 2-2] The Arbuckle-College City Fire Protection District Board of Directors should maintain close communication and cooperation with the Arbuckle PUD to make sure that adequate water is provided for fire protection.
- 2-3] The APUD, the Arbuckle-College City Fire Protection District and the County should work together to resolve the issue of inefficient fire flows near the Arbuckle High School.

¹⁷ Ibid.

3.4 Public Facilities Present and Future Capacity

3.4.1 Facilities and Capacity Use for the Arbuckle-College City Fire Protection District

The main impediment to increasing the capacity of the District to serve future development is financial.

Revenues and Expenditures

The County Auditor provides an annual audit of the district's finances. The most recent audit was completed on October 28, 2010. The District receives a percentage of the 1% property tax, which must be shared with other local governments. For 2011-2012 the property tax apportionment for the Arbuckle-College City FPD is 0.015217 of the 1% for secured and unsecured property taxes.

On June 30, 2010 the District had \$21,647 on deposit with the County Treasurer.

The 2011-2012 budgeted revenue for the Arbuckle Fire Protection District is \$450,600. The anticipated Expenses are \$455,000. Anticipated FY 2011-2012 transfer from carryover is \$4,400 to meet anticipated costs. Revenues are comprised of taxes, use of money, aid from other agencies, charges for services, and other. Expenditures include salaries and benefits, services and supplies, fixed assets, and other.

The District receives revenues from a Community Facilities District, Building Permit developer fees and property taxes. The District has passed an ordinance (Ordinance 98-01) whereby the District can charge for cost recovery for EMS and Fire suppression for those who live outside the district boundaries. The District is self-insured through a Joint Power Authority, the Fire Agencies Insurance Risk Authority.

The new development within the Fire Protection District is part of a Community Facilities District (CFD), which generates funds for fire protection as new development occurs. It is the district's desire to use this funding for personnel. The District has received an allocation of Proposition 172 funds (\$10,000) from the County of Colusa in 2006 and is requesting additional funds along with other Colusa County Fire Districts this year.¹⁸

3.4.2 SOI Determinations on Public Facilities Present and Future Capacity Use for the Arbuckle-College City Fire Protection District

3-1] The Arbuckle-College City FPD will need to work with Colusa County and the Arbuckle PUD and members of the community to build capacity for the future.

3.5 Social or Economic Communities of Interest

3.5.1. Communities of Interest (COI)

¹⁸ Ibid.

California law states that a community of interest is “a contiguous population which shares common social and economic interests that should be included within a single district for purposes of its effective and fair representation.” In other words, a COI is a group of people in the same area that shares a common bond or interest.

Relevant social and economic communities of interest within the District’s SOI include the tax payers, land owners, residents, and developers in the area who share in the same interest of fire protection and assistance with medical emergencies.

3.5.2 SOI Determinations on Social or Economic Communities of Interest for Arbuckle-College City FPD

- 4-1] Social and economic communities of interest within the District’s SOI include the tax payers, land owners, residents, and developers.

4. BEAR VALLEY-INDIAN VALLEY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

4.1 Bear Valley-Indian Valley Fire Protection District

The Bear Valley-Indian Valley Fire Protection District was formed in July 1942 and includes parts of Glenn County as well as land in western Colusa County. The Bear Valley-Indian Valley Fire Protection District serves the communities of Stonyford and Lodoga in western Colusa County. The Century Ranch development is located in Lodoga. The Stonyford community is about 40 miles northwest of Williams.

Board of Directors

The five-member Board of Directors meets monthly at the Stonyford Fire Station on the second Wednesday of each month at 7:00 p.m.

Current board members are Paul McDowel (Secretary), Allen Burt (Vice President), Ralph Minto (President), Dwain Whitney, and Frank Pendell.

Personnel

There are twenty volunteer fire fighters under the direction of Chief, Barney Cook. At least ten fire fighters come to each call. All personnel are trained in First Aid and CPR, ten can provide emergency medical service and five are trained as Emergency Medical Technicians.

Dispatch

The District is dispatched by the Colusa Sheriff's Department. The District reported that it had not experienced any issues with the services received and that overall it was satisfied with the County's dispatching system.²¹

Collaboration

The District has mutual aid agreements with the Elk Creek Fire Protection District in Glenn County, the USDA Forest Service, the California Division of Forestry and Fire Protection and the other fire protection districts in Colusa County.

Service Calls

Call volumes for 2010 for the Bear Valley-Indian Valley Fire Protection District are as follows:

Bear Valley-Indian Valley Fire Protection District Call Volumes for 2010²²	
Type of Call	Number of Calls
False alarms	6
Vehicle fires	2
Vegetation	3

²¹ Barney Cook, Bear Valley-Indian Valley Fire Protection District, Chief, Interview on 1/13/12.

²² Williams Fire Authority, Chief Jeff Gilbert, Williams Fire Authority Data 2010.

Medical	173
Vehicle Accident	2
Service Calls	11
Other	2
Total	200

The response time to calls in the town of Stonyford is three to five minutes. Response time to calls in the rural area is longer, up to thirty minutes to the most remote part of the District. The ISO rating is 6 in Stonyford and Lodoga and 8b within 5 miles of a station and a 10 in the remaining portions of the District.

4.2 Present and Planned Land Uses in the Area Including Agricultural and Open Space Lands

4.1.1 Land Use in the Bear Valley-Indian Valley Fire Protection District Area

Land Use

Land use is regulated by Colusa County for the southern part of the District and by Glenn County for the northern part of the District. In Colusa County most of the land is designated for foothill agricultural use except for the community areas of Stonyford, Lodoga, and Century Ranch. In Glenn County the land is designated for foothill agriculture with a 160-acre minimum parcel size.

Population and Growth

The Bear Valley FPD has two census designated places (CDP): the Lodoga CDP has a 2010 population of 197 and 175 housing units and the Stonyford CDP has a 2010 population of 149 and 90 housing units.

The population growth expected for Colusa County is substantial; however, the growth expected for the Stonyford/Ladoga areas appears uncertain due to long travel distance issues. The District reported that it was not aware of any potential development within the District's boundaries. New construction appears to be limited to single residential units on large acreage. The District anticipates that demand for services will remain relatively constant over the next five years.

?

4.1.2 SOI Determinations on Present and Planned Land Use for Bear Valley-Indian Valley Fire Protection District

- 1-1] The Sphere of Influence for the Bear Valley-Indian Valley Fire Protection District shall include 172,932 acres, which includes additional land within the Mendocino National Forest. The District bounds are currently 75,251 acres of which 39,011 acres are within Glenn County. The District currently provides structural fire and EMS services to the 172,932 acre district and SOI territory.

- 1-2] Land within the Bear Valley-Indian Valley Fire Protection District, which is developed will remain within the District.
- 1-3] Large-scale development is not anticipated in this District.

4.3 Municipal Services: Present Capacity and Need

4.3.1 Service Capacity for Bear Valley-Indian Valley Fire Protection District

Water Supply

Water for fire protection is available from fire hydrants at Stonyford and Century Ranch. The water is supplied by a County Service Area. The flow from the hydrants has not been tested for a while; however, the District reported that it had not experienced any fire flow or pressure issues from these hydrants. The District uses its 4,500-gallon water tender and 1,200-gallon water tender to provide water in other areas of the District where hydrants are not available. The tenders can be filled at the hydrants, the creek or lake prior to use. The District does have a storage tank, but it is presently not in use.

Equipment and Vehicles

The District has two fire stations, one in Stonyford and one in Lodoga. There is sufficient equipment at each location.

BEAR VALLEY-INDIAN VALLEY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLES			
Number	Stonyford	Number	Lodoga
1	4500 gallon Water Tender	1	Type I/II Structure Engine
2	Type I/II Structure Engine	1	Wildland/grass Fire Engine
2	Wildland/grass Fire Engine	1	Medical Emergency BLS vehicle

4.3.2 SOI Determinations on Facilities and Services: Present and Probable Capacity and Need for Bear Valley-Indian Valley Fire Protection District

- 2-1] Although the water supply for fire protection is minimal, it is adequate for the rural nature of the District.
- 2-2] Equipment is sufficient for the number and type of fires anticipated.

COLUSA LAFCO
Fire Protection Districts Sphere of Influence
Adopted December 8, 2011 Resolution 2011-0005



4.4 Public Facilities Present and Future Capacity

4.4.1 Facilities and Capacity for Bear Valley-Indian Valley Fire Protection District

Expansion of capacity depends on funding.

Revenues and Expenditures

The most recent audit of the district's finances was prepared by the Colusa County Auditor's office on October 28, 2010. On June 30, 2010, the District had \$92,095 on deposit with the County Treasurer. The 2011-2012 estimated revenues for the district are \$48,824 and the adopted budget is \$38,072. For Fiscal Year 2011-2012, the district's share of secured and unsecured Property Taxes collected by the Colusa County Assessor is 0.001601. Property taxes represent a significant amount of the district's anticipated revenue.

4.4.2 SOI Determinations on Public Facilities Present and Future Capacity for Bear Valley-Indian Valley Fire Protection District

- 3-1] Maintenance of water supply and equipment are of primary importance to this District.
- 3-2] The boundary of the Bear Valley-Indian Valley FPD should be expanded to include the area that the District is actually serving.

4.5 Social or Economic Communities of Interest

4.5.1. Communities of Interest (COI)

California law states that a community of interest is "a contiguous population which shares common social and economic interests that should be included within a single district for purposes of its effective and fair representation." In other words, a COI is a group of people in the same area that shares a common bond or interest.

Relevant social and economic communities of interest within the District's SOI include the tax payers, land owners, residents, and developers in the area who share in the same interest of fire protection and assistance with medical emergencies.

4.5.2 SOI Determinations on Social or Economic Communities of Interest for Bear Valley-Indian Valley Fire Protection District

4-1] . Social and economic communities of interest within the District's SOI include the tax payers, land owners, residents, and developers.

5. GLENN-COLUSA FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

5.1 Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District

The principal LAFCO for the Glenn-Colusa Fire District is Glenn LAFCO. Sphere of Influence changes or updates and changes of organizations through LAFCO must be initiated through Glenn LAFCO.

This district has 62,152 acres of which the 18,100 acres are in Colusa County and the remaining 44,051 remaining acres are in Glenn County. Approval from Glenn LAFCO will be required prior to any Sphere of Influence Amendment or Update for this District. While the Sacramento River FPD desires the 18,100 Colusa County acres of this District to be in its SOI, the determination to remove this territory from the Glenn-Colusa Fire District sphere must be made by Glenn LAFCO.

The Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District has a fire station in Butte City in Glenn County. Glenn LAFCO is responsible for preparing an MSR and a Sphere of Influence for the Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District because the majority of the land within the District is within Glenn County. The Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District was formed on September 23, 1935 by a resolution of the Glenn County Board of Supervisors.



To the left is an aerial view of overflow from the Sacramento River at Moulton Weir (Colusa County) into the Butte Basin; January 26, 1997.²⁴

The reason that the District includes part of Colusa County north of the Moulton Weir is because when this area floods it is only accessible from Butte City in Glenn County.

²⁴ State of California, The Resources Agency, DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, DIVISION OF FLOOD MANAGEMENT, STATE-FEDERAL FLOOD OPERATIONS CENTER, Flood Emergency Operations Manual, February 2002, Page 2.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors for the Glenn-Colusa FPD is as follows:

Glenn Huffman
Todd Southam
Mike Shouten

The Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District Board of Directors meets as needed. The Board often meets at the same time as the training meeting.

The Mailing Address is as follows:

Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District, PO Box 130, Butte City CA 95920

Personnel

The Fire Chief is Troy Hanson.. The Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District has fifteen active volunteers and additional help from other members of the community. These volunteers are trained in basic First Aid and some also are trained for BLS emergency medical service.²⁵ The volunteer fire fighters meet monthly for training but the schedule is variable.

Dispatch

Dispatch is a problem for this District because calls from Cell Phones go to the CHP in Sacramento and may take eight minutes to reach the Fire Department. Calls from Colusa County are transferred to the Glenn County Sheriff and then to the Willows Fire Department. These calls often take 15 minutes to reach the Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District.²⁶ The Volunteers often keep the First Responder Equipment in their personal vehicles and respond directly to the call without going to the Fire Station. They also keep CHP Scanners so they can respond directly to calls without waiting for dispatch service.²⁷

Collaboration

The Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District has a Mutual Aid Agreement with the Sacramento River Fire Protection District in Colusa County because both districts serve land on the East side of the Sacramento River.

²⁵ Glenn-Colusa FPD, Troy Hanson Fire Chief, 530-517-0608, November 21, 2011.

²⁶ Glenn-Colusa FPD, Troy Hanson Fire Chief, 530-517-0608, November 21, 2011.

²⁷ Glenn-Colusa FPD, Troy Hanson Fire Chief, 530-517-0608, August 28, 2010.

Service Calls

The number of calls answered by the Glenn-Colusa FPD in 2009 is shown in the following table:

Glenn-Colusa Fire Department (<i>Butte City Fire Station</i>)		
	Calls for 2009²⁸	Calls for 2010²⁹
Emergency	Number of calls	Number of calls
Structure	3	1
Grass/Wildlands	8	8
Vehicle Fire	1	1
Rescue/Extrication	4	4
Medical Aid	6	9
Haz-Mat/Flammable Liquid	1	
Illegal Burns		
Power Lines Down	5	
Smoke Investigation		
Washdown		
Public Service Call	2	
False Alarm	4	
Mutual Aid		4
Automatic Aid		
Rubbish		
Other		
Total	34	27

Although the total number of calls declined in 2010, the number of medical calls increased.

The response time to calls in the town of Butte City is three to five minutes. Response time to calls in the rural area is longer, from ten to fifteen minutes to the most remote part of the District. The ISO rating is 8. There are flooding problems in the winter.

²⁸ City of Willows Fire Department, Wayne Peabody, Fire Chief, Dispatch Records 2009, e-mail: wayne.peabody4@gmail.com, Phone 530-934-3323.

²⁹ City of Willows Fire Department, Wayne Peabody, Fire Chief, Dispatch Records 2010, e-mail: wayne.peabody4@gmail.com, Phone 530-934-3323.



Glenn-Colusa FPD Fire Station, 8282 State Highway 162, Butte City CA 95920

5.2 Present and Planned Land Uses in the Area Including Agricultural and Open Space Lands

5.2.1 Land Use in the Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District Area

Land Use

There are commercial uses, a fire station and a post office located in Butte City as well as a County boat ramp on the Sacramento River.³⁰

The land within Butte City CSD is zoned for residential, commercial and industrial development. The land within the remainder of the District is zoned for large minimum parcel sizes and agricultural development.

Many of the dwelling units are owned by hunters and hunting clubs, and are only used during hunting season. These owners are not available to participate in the volunteer fire district.

Population and Growth

The District provides services to a small sparsely populated area between the Sacramento River and Butte Creek. The majority of the service area is in Glenn County. Butte City is located on the east side of the Sacramento River, south of State Highway 162. There are 46 housing units in Butte City, including 13 mobile homes.

Historically, Colusa County's population has steadily grown over the last several decades. Countywide, the population has increased by 77 percent since 1970 with the unincorporated area increasing by 54 percent from 7,017 to 10,790 persons. The average annual change in the unincorporated area from 1970 to 2009 is 1.1 percent.

The California Department of Finance has projected that Colusa County will grow by 35 percent to 41,662 by the year 2050. There is not much population growth expected for

³⁰ Glenn County General Plan, Environmental Setting Technical Paper, January 22, 1993, Page 47.

this District. The growth in both Glenn and Colusa Counties is expected along the I-5 corridor. Development in this area is limited by flood hazards, poor access, and a lack of urban services.

5.3 Municipal Services: Present Capacity and Need

5.3.1 Service Capacity for Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District

Water Supply

Water service is supplied by the Butte City Community Services District. There is a community water supply and fire hydrants in Butte City. The District has added pump adapters to various agricultural wells throughout the District so that the water tender can be refilled closer to the fire site when needed. This has saved the District the expense of repairing the equipment after using sump water or other less desirable water supplies.

Equipment and Vehicles

The Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District has a fire station in Butte City. The District hopes to enlarge the fire station to provide more room for apparatus and equipment storage; however, this will cost approximately \$100,000.³¹

The District has the following equipment:³²

Glenn-Colusa FPD Equipment			
Vehicle	Type	Manufacture	Features
Chief 90		Chevrolet Pickup Truck	
Capt 91		1990 Chevrolet Van	
E-92	Type III	Freightliner Truck	
WT 93	Type I	1977 Kenworth	
Rescue 94			BLS Rescue
E-95	Type II	1979 Ford Chateau	
E 96	Type III	1985 International Truck	

5.4 Public Facilities Present and Future Capacity

³¹ Glenn-Colusa FPD, Troy Hanson Fire Chief, 530-517-0608, August 28, 2010.

³² Glenn County Department of Finance, Fixed Assets, 8-19-2010, Susan Storz.

5.4.1 Facilities and Capacity for Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District

Revenues and Expenditures

For 2010-2011 the Colusa County portion of this District contributed 0.0175% of the 1% property tax or \$5,232.00 to the Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District.³³ These funds are sent directly to the District in Butte City and then deposited with the Glenn County Department of Finance.

As of June 30, 2011, the District had Cash in the Glenn County Treasury of \$29,139..³⁴

The District has a ten-year loan from USDA Rural Development Agency to finance the purchase of a fire truck. The Loan's interest rate is 4.75%. The loan must be paid off in 2012. The District is insured with the Golden State Risk Management Authority (a joint powers authority).

The Budgets for the past three years are as follows:

Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District Budget			
		2010-2011³⁶ Actual	2011-2012³⁷ Budget
Revenue			
Property Tax Secured		\$22,004.94	\$17,000
Property Tax Unsecured		1,081.74	1,000
SB 813 Secured	0	166.17	0
Interest		158.27	110
HOPTR		241.00	260
Public Safety Tax		809.71	830
Total Revenue		24,461.83	\$19,200
Expenses			
Workers Compensation Insurance		3,273.00	3,371
Communications		501.81	1,400
Household		0	524
Insurance		2,995.00	3,642
Maintenance of Equipment		507.61	2,968
Maintenance of Structures		0	229
Professional Services		0	600
Publications		0	67
Gas and Oil		0	294
Utilities		1,022.79	1,128

³³ Colusa County Auditor, Peggy Scroggins, 530-458-0400, November 21, 2011.

³⁴ Glenn County Department of Finance, Susan Storz, 530-934-6476, November 21, 2011.

³⁶ Glenn County, Department of Finance, Susan Storz, 530-934-6476, 11/21/11

³⁷ Glenn County, Department of Finance, Susan Storz, 530-934-6476, 11/21/11

COLUSA LAFCO
Fire Protection Districts Sphere of Influence
Adopted December 8, 2011 Resolution 2011-0005

Loan Principal		7,653.00	5,600
Loan Interest		51.00	1,453
Administrative Expenses		809.71	830
A-87 Cost Allocation		1,601.00	1,860
Contingency		0	0
Total Expenses		\$18,414.92	\$23,966

The actual numbers are used in 2010-2011 to show that the expenses may vary from the budget.

5.5 Social or Economic Communities of Interest

5.5.1. Communities of Interest (COI)

California law states that a community of interest is “a contiguous population which shares common social and economic interests that should be included within a single district for purposes of its effective and fair representation.” In other words, a COI is a group of people in the same area that shares a common bond or interest.

Relevant social and economic communities of interest within the District’s SOI include the tax payers, land owners, residents, and developers in the area who share in the same interest of fire protection and assistance with medical emergencies.

5.5.2 SOI Determinations on Social or Economic Communities of Interest for Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District

4-1] Social and economic communities of interest within the District’s SOI include the tax payers, land owners, residents, and developers.

*COLUSA LAFCO
Fire Protection Districts Sphere of Influence
Adopted December 8, 2011 Resolution 2011-0005*

6. MAXWELL FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

6.1 Maxwell Fire Protection District

The Maxwell Fire Protection District was formed in 1926. The Community of Maxwell is located approximately 80 miles north of Sacramento adjacent to Interstate 5 (I-5) in the northern end of Colusa County. The Maxwell Public Utility District service area includes the Community of Maxwell and some surrounding area.

The Maxwell Fire Protection District also covers approximately 100 square miles of State responsibility area to the west of the District. This area is rangeland with a few residences. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection provides coverage to this area during the months of June to October.³⁸

Board of Directors

The District Board consists of five appointed members and meets on the first or second Monday of each month. Board members are not paid for their services.

The Board of Directors, as of the drafting of this report, consisted of Allen Beck, Kerry Recker, Michael J. Riordan, Robert L. Sutton, and William S. Barrett.

Personnel

The Maxwell FPD staff includes three full time paid firefighters and 25 volunteers. Ten volunteers are able to provide Emergency Medical Service. The District depends on Enloe Hospital ambulance service to provide Emergency Medical Technician services and patient transport.

Dispatch

The Colusa County Sheriff Department provides dispatch service.

Collaboration

Maxwell Fire Protection District participates with the other Colusa County fire protection districts in mutual aid agreements.

Service Calls

³⁸ Colusa LAFCO, "FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW of Fire and EMS Services" Adopted August 2, 2007 Colusa LAFCO Resolution 2007-05.

	Calls for 2010³⁹
Emergency	Number of calls
Structure	14
Grass/Wildlands	37
Vehicle Fire	10
Vehicle Accident	29
Medical Aid	79
Haz-Mat/Flammable Liquid	8
False Alarm	28
Mutual Aid	18
Total	223

The District responded to 516 calls over a four year period from 2001 to 2004. ISO rating 5 city 8b -9 rural. The ISO rating is 5 within the community of Maxwell and 8b or 9 in the rural areas of the District.

6.2 Present and Planned Land Uses in the Area Including Agricultural and Open Space Lands

6.2.1 Land Use in the Maxwell Area

Land Use

The Maxwell Fire Protection District includes land within the Maxwell PUD and agricultural land around the PUD. All land use within the FPD is governed by the Colusa County General Plan.

Most of the area within the Maxwell PUD service area is zoned for a variety of urban land uses and densities, including single and multi-family Residential, Industrial, Highway Commercial, and Agricultural Transition. The area surrounding the Maxwell PUD is mostly Exclusive Agriculture, which does not allow for urban uses, and industrial uses.

The Community of Maxwell is designated a Community Planning Area (CPA) in the 1989 Colusa County General Plan. The Maxwell CPA contains a combination of residential, commercial, industrial, public and agricultural land uses.

Development within the District has generally been in the northwest and southeast edges of town. Future development will be based around designated land uses the ability of the Maxwell Public Utility District to serve the area with municipal services.

Population and Growth

The District includes 120 square miles and serves 1500 residents.

³⁹ City of Willows Fire Department, Wayne Peabody, Fire Chief, Dispatch Records 2010, e-mail: wayne.peabody4@gmail.com, Phone 530-934-3323.

According to the 2010 Census, the Maxwell Census Designated Place (CDP) has a population of 1,103 persons and 408 dwelling units. The CDP includes the community of Maxwell and nearby adjacent agricultural lands, an approximate 3 square mile area.

Maxwell's development has historically been oriented around a north-south axis along the railroad and an east-west axis, perpendicular to the railroad, along Oak Street. The original town site was supplemented during the town's early years by a series of subdivisions named after the landowners. The additions generally extended the town's grid of streets to the configuration it bears today, roughly 8 blocks by 8 blocks.

Land surrounding the town is generally used for agricultural purposes. Development within the District has generally been in the northwest and southeast edges of town. Future development will be based around designated land uses the ability of the Maxwell Public Utility District to serve the area with municipal services.

6.2.2 *SOI Determinations on Present and Planned Land Use for the Maxwell Fire Protection District*

- 1-1] The Sphere of Influence for the Maxwell Fire Protection District should include an additional 50,403 acres of territory. The total district area, upon annexation of all territory shall be 134,414 acres (This area includes the 84,182 acres of existing district bounds and the loss of approximately 172 acres of its existing Sphere to the Sacramento River FPD).
- 1-2] Developed land within the Maxwell PUD will remain within the Maxwell FPD.

6.3 *Municipal Services: Present Capacity and Need*

6.3.1 *Service Capacity for the Maxwell Fire Protection District*

Service capacity for fire protection includes water supply and fire fighting equipment.

Water Supply

The Maxwell Public Utility District provides the Maxwell Fire Protection District with adequate fire flows up to 1,550 gpm.

The Maxwell Public Utility District provides the Maxwell Fire Protection District with adequate fire flows up to 1,550 gpm. The rating is 5 within the community of Maxwell and 8 or 9 in the rural areas of the District.

Equipment and VehiclesThe District operates one fire station located at 231 Oak Street in Maxwell. This station was built in 1955 with an addition in the 1960's and has 8400

square feet. The station has 5600 square feet for apparatus bays and 2800 square feet for the office, kitchen, bathrooms, and meeting/training room.

Maxwell Fire Protection District has the following equipment:

Maxwell Fire Protection District Equipment⁴⁰		
Number	Type	Capacity
2	Type I/II Engines/Pumpers	1000 and 1250 GPM pumping capacity
1	Water tender	3,500 Gallon Capacity
2	Type III Engines	250 GPM and 500 GPM pumping capacity
1	Utility Vehicle	
1	Rescue Unit	

⁴⁰ Maxwell Fire Protection District, Personal Communication Dave Wells, Maxwell Rural Fire Protection Chief, October 29, 2011

6.3.2 SOI Determinations on Facilities and Services: Present and Probable Service Capacity and Need for the Maxwell Fire Protection District

- 2-1] Notwithstanding a substantial development, the capacity of the Maxwell Fire Protection District is adequate for present and future needs.

6.4 Public Facilities Present and Future Capacity

6.4.1 Facilities and Capacity of the Maxwell Fire Protection District

Funding is the key to increasing the capacity of the District for fire protection.

Revenues and Expenditures

On October 28, 2010 the Colusa County Auditor's office completed an audit of the District's finances for the year ending June 30, 2010. On June 30, 2010 the District had \$615,101 on deposit with the County treasurer. Most of this cash on deposit is a PG&E fund and capital improvement funds retained by the district. According to the County Auditor's office, the district will receive \$230,000 annually from PG&E for fire protection and medical services at the power plant facility. The district's share of property taxes is 0.003550 for secured and unsecured property taxes. The district is using the new revenue to upgrade equipment and purchase fixed assets.

Adopted estimated revenues for the Maxwell FPD for Fiscal Year 2011-2012 is \$333,402 and adopted estimated expenses are \$333,402.⁴¹

In FY 2010-2011, the District's revenues were \$350,230, which included property taxes, income from power plant, grant money, interest income and other. The expenditures in the same fiscal year were

6.4.2 SOI Determinations for Public Facilities Present and Future Capacity

- 3-1] Within the past few year a new PG&E facility has come on line thereby significantly increasing the financial capacity of the district through increased property taxes and a new agreement with PG&E to provide fire protection services to their facility.

⁴¹ Ibid and Colusa County Auditor October 2010, Audit and FY 2011-2012 Budget.

6.5 Social or Economic Communities of Interest

6.5.1. Communities of Interest (COI)

California law states that a community of interest is “a contiguous population which shares common social and economic interests that should be included within a single district for purposes of its effective and fair representation.” In other words, a COI is a group of people in the same area that shares a common bond or interest.

Relevant social and economic communities of interest within the District’s SOI include the tax payers, land owners, residents, and developers in the area who share in the same interest of fire protection and assistance with medical emergencies.

6.5.2 *SOI Determinations on Social or Economic Communities of Interest for the Maxwell Fire Protection District*

- 1] Social and economic communities of interest include the tax payers, land owners, residents, and developers.

7 PRINCETON FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

7.1 Princeton Fire Protection District

The Princeton Fire Protection District was formed in 1959. The Community of Princeton is located approximately fifteen (15) miles east of Interstate 5 (I-5), a main north-south thoroughfare that runs through the center of Colusa County. Princeton is south of the community of Glenn in Glenn County and is located on State Highway 45. In addition to several local roads, State Highway 20 and State Highway 162 provide access east from I-5 to State Highway 45 and thus north from State Highway 20, or south from State Highway 162, to Princeton.

The Princeton Fire Protection District provides fire protection for the community of Princeton and surrounding areas.

Board of Directors

The Princeton Fire Protection District Board meets the last Thursday of each month. The Board is comprised of five members. The current members, as of the drafting of this report, are Manuel Barrett, David Gordon, Manuel Massa, Gary Prindle, and Jim Zoller.

Personnel

The Princeton Fire Protection District has fifteen volunteer fire fighters. All fire fighters are qualified for Emergency Medical Service. The District depends on the Enloe Hospital Ambulance Service for Emergency Medical Technician services and patient transport.

Dispatch

The Colusa County Sheriff's Office handles the dispatch service.

Collaboration

Automatic mutual aid between the Princeton Fire Protection District and the Sacramento River Fire Protection District exists for the purpose of quick response to vehicle and structure fires for the area between packer road (north) and Dodge road (Princeton's Southern District Boundary). All other mutual aid within the Princeton Fire Protection District is upon request.

Service Calls

The District received 37 calls for service 2010, as follows:

Princeton Fire Protection District Calls for Service 2010	
Type of Call	Number of Calls
Structure fires	4
Vehicle fires	2
Vegetation fires	5
Medical aids	17
Vehicle accidents	2

Service call	1
Other incidents	6
Total	37

It takes the fire fighters an average of twenty minutes to answer a call outside the immediate town of Princeton, with an average of five-minutes for calls within the town of Princeton.

The District has an ISO rating of 6 within the Princeton Water Works District and a rating of 8b within the rural areas. Flooding can be a problem reaching some areas of the District during the winter months.⁴²

⁴² Princeton Fire Protection District, Personal Communication, Andy Ferrendelli, November 6, 2011.

7.2 Present and Planned Land Uses in the Area Including Agricultural and Open Space Lands

7.2.1 Land Use in the Princeton Area

Land Use

Princeton's development pattern reflects the man-made levee features that form its eastern and western boundaries. Levees containing the Sacramento River on the east and the River Branch Canal on the west have defined the edges of town for many years.

Because these two levees are parallel to each other and are less than one-quarter mile apart, Princeton's growth has been pushed to the north and south. Most homes are on parcels of 1/4-acre to 1/2-acre in size. Princeton also has a 4-unit apartment building, and a small mobile home park.

Land uses in the District include commercial, industrial, parks and recreation, residential, and agricultural. Total of 230 acres are planned for both urban and agricultural-transitional type uses.

Population and Growth

Not including the Agricultural Transitional lands and those lands already developed, the 2011 Colusa County Housing element identifies a potential for 176 units on 11 parcels containing 32.48 acres of land. There is one Census Designated Place in the Princeton FPD—the Community of Princeton. In 2010, the Community of Princeton had a 2010 population of 303 and had 158 housing units.

7.2.2 SOI Determinations on Present and Planned Land Use for the Princeton Fire Protection District

- 1-1] The Sphere of Influence for the Princeton Fire Protection District will include an additional 5,301 acres of territory. The total area served by the district includes 20,428 acres and includes the existing 15,126-acre boundary and proposed Sphere area.
- 1-2] Developed land within the Princeton Water Works District will remain within the Princeton FPD.

7.3 Municipal Services: Present Capacity and Need

7.3.1 Service Capacity for the Princeton Fire Protection District

Service capacity for fire protection includes water supply and firefighting equipment.

Water Supply

In addition to residential demand, the Princeton Water Works District has up to 1,000 gallons per minute (gpm) fire flows for fire fighting, however, there is no reserve water storage provided.

Equipment and Vehicles

There is one fire station in Princeton. The District has added an additional vehicle bay to the station. If there is a lot of growth in the Princeton area another fire station will be needed.

The Princeton Fire Protection District has the following equipment:

Maxwell Fire Protection District Equipment⁴⁵		
Number	Type	Capacity
1	2002 Type II Engine/Pumper	1000 GPM
1	1994 GMC Type II Engine Pumper	1000 GPM
1	1990 Ford F350 Command Vehicle	
1	2005 Crew Cab F350	500 GPM
1	1960 Peterbuilt water tender	3500 gallon storage
1	GMC Engine/Pumper	1000 GPM
2	Wildland/grass units mounted on $\frac{3}{4}$ pickup chassis.	

⁴⁵ Maxwell Fire Protection District, Personal Communication Dave Wells, Maxwell Rural Fire Protection Chief, October 29, 2011

7.3.2 SOI Determinations on Facilities and Services: Present and Probable Capacity and Need for the Princeton Fire Protection District

- 2-1] The service capacity of the Princeton FPD is adequate for the present needs.

7.4 Public Facilities Present and Future Capacity

7.4.1 Facilities and Capacity

Revenues and Expenditures

Ability to expand services depends on the financial ability of the District. The Princeton Fire Protection District receives 0.001724 percent of the 1 per cent of the secured and unsecured property taxes collected by Colusa County. The Colusa County Auditor Documents state the following regarding the Princeton Fire Protection District:

On June 30, 2010 the District had \$157,555 on deposit with the Colusa County Treasurer (Audited Financials), including a general reserve of \$145,702, a loan reserve of \$75 and Development Impact Fees of \$3,399.

The 2011-2012 Budget shows the district's Estimated Revenue is \$47,577 and the Estimated Expenses for 2011-2012 are \$39,760.⁴⁷

7.4.2 SOI Determinations for Public Facilities Present and Future Capacity for the Princeton Fire Protection District

- 3-1] Building additional fire protection capacity will require an infusion of financial resources.

⁴⁷ County of Colusa, Detail of Financing Sources and Financing Uses for Special District Funds 2011-2012.

7.5 Social or Economic Communities of Interest

7.5.1. Communities of Interest (COI)

California law states that a community of interest is “a contiguous population which shares common social and economic interests that should be included within a single district for purposes of its effective and fair representation.” In other words, a COI is a group of people in the same area that shares a common bond or interest.

Relevant social and economic communities of interest within the District’s SOI include the tax payers, land owners, residents, and developers in the area who share in the same interest of fire protection and assistance with medical emergencies.

7.5.2 *SOI Determinations on Social or Economic Communities of Interest for the Princeton Fire Protection District*

4-1] Social and economic communities of interest include the tax payers, land owners, residents and developers.

8 SACRAMENTO RIVER FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

8.1 Sacramento River Fire Protection District

The Sacramento River Fire Protection District was formed in 1997 by consolidating the Colusa County Fire Protection District and the Grand Island Fire Protection District (both formed in 1928). The District includes land along the Sacramento River from the southern boundary of Colusa County almost to the northern boundary. The District includes land around the City of Colusa and the community of Grimes.

The District also provides service to the Colusa Indian Community Cachil Dehe Wintun Reservation and the Colusa National Wildlife Refuge. The District may have access problems due to few County roads within the District and flooding or road damage caused by flooding.

Board of Directors

The seven-member Board meets once per month. The District also has a Safety Committee (Fire Chief/CEO and five volunteers) which meets quarterly to discuss all safety aspects of the District's operations and recommends to the Board of Directors any policy changes needed to ensure the safety of all personnel and the citizens of the Fire Protection District. Board members, as of the drafting of this report, are Len Bolen, John Garner, Donald Litchfield, John Miller, Roger Moore, Arthur Olivares, and John Alfred Zwald.

Personnel

In 2011, the Sacramento River Fire Protection District has one paid fire fighter, the Chief, Jeffrey Winters. There are 44 volunteers. There are 27 Emergency Medical Service personnel and 17 Emergency Medical Technician personnel.

Dispatch

Dispatch is handled by the Colusa County Sheriff Department. The District would like to hire one additional paid fire fighter to reduce response times.⁴⁹

Collaboration

Coordination, communication and cooperation between the Fire Protection District, the City of Colusa, the Colusa County Waterworks District #1 (Grimes) and the Colusa County Public Works Department is essential to maintain and improve fire protection services.

Service Calls

During Fiscal Year 2010-2011 the Sacramento River Fire Protection District had the following calls for service:

⁴⁹ Sacramento River Fire Protection District, Personal Communication, Chief Jeff Winters Sacramento River Fire Protection District, October 30, 2011

Sacramento River Fire Protection District Calls for Service 2010-2011	
Type of Call	Number of Calls
Structural Fires	31
Medical Response	187
Investigations	26
Public Service Requests	8
Mutual Aids	21
False Alarms	2
Activated Fire Alarms	4
Hazard Waste Response	4
Automobile Extraction	1
Non-emergency alarms	5
TOTAL	289

The District has an ISO rating of 5 in areas with fire hydrants, a Rural 8b rating within 5 miles of a fire station and 10 in other areas.

8.2 Present and Planned Land Uses in the Area Including Agricultural and Open Space Lands

8.2.1 Land Use in the Sacramento River Fire Protection District Area

Land Use

Land use in the Sacramento River Fire Protection District is governed by the Colusa County General Plan. The predominant land use designation in the District is Exclusive Agriculture. However, the land within the community of Grimes is designated for residential, commercial and industrial development.

Land around the City of Colusa is designated for rural residential development. Land around the City of Colusa may also be included in the City's new General Plan as part of the Planning Area, which is larger than the City Limits.

Population and Growth

Historically, Colusa County's population has steadily grown over the last several decades. Countywide, the population has increased by 77 percent since 1970 with the unincorporated area increasing by 54 percent from 7,017 to 10,790 persons. The average annual change in the unincorporated area from 1970 to 2009 is 1.1 percent.

The California Department of Finance has projected that Colusa County will grow by 35 percent to 41,662 by the year 2050. It is anticipated that growth within the District will be concentrated around the City of Colusa. The City of Colusa's historical average growth rate is considered to be a reasonable barometer of likely growth in the coming years; however, consideration must be given to the potential for significant growth once

prospective developments are approved and constructed. Should the City continue to experience growth patterns similar to those over the last 10 years, then population growth would average 1.1 percent. However, the City's General Plan assumes that, based on land proposed for annexation and development, growth rates through 2025 will be substantially greater than historical rates with growth rates of between three to four percent.⁵⁰ It is anticipated that any growth in the area will likely be annexed to the City, which will provide fire services.

8.2.2 SOI Determinations on Present and Planned Land Use for the Sacramento River Fire Protection District

- 1-1] The SOI and probable boundary for the Sacramento River Fire Protection District should be increased to 136,872 acres (including an additional 18,326 acres and loss of 11,884 acres). The district serves a total of 136,872 acres including the the 18,100 acres in Glenn County and its existing 130,430-acre boundary. In addition to receiving 226 acres from the Maxwell FPD the Glenn-Colusa FPD territory would require Glenn LAFCO approval. Existing Sphere of Influence, territory shall concurrently be given to the Arbuckle, Maxwell, Princeton and Williams FPD's in the amount of 11,884 acres.
- 1-2] While Colusa LAFCO may place territory into a sphere of influence for this district. Glenn LAFCO must make an affirmative determination in amending the Sphere for the Glenn-Colusa Fire Protection District to remove the 18,100 Colusa County acres from its Sphere of Influence. Likewise, any change of organization will normally be processed and determined by Glenn LAFCO when it involves actions related to the Glenn-Colusa FPD.
- 1-2] If territory is annexed to the City of Colusa it should be concurrently detached from the Sacramento River Fire Protection District and the district's SOI amended at the same time. Any detachment should be revenue/service neutral for the district. The Commission may consider city annexation without detachment under warranting circumstances.
- 1-3] The Sacramento River Fire Protection District should work with the City of Colusa to understand the land which is likely to be annexed and to prepare for the tax sharing agreement that will be required and for any other impacts this may have on the Fire Protection District.

⁵⁰ City of Colusa, General Plan Land Use Element, 2007, p. 2-12.

8.3 Municipal Services: Present Capacity and Need

8.3.1 Service Capacity for the Sacramento River Fire Protection District

Water supply and equipment are the primary indicators of service capacity.

Water Supply

The District believes that it has the ability to meet 85% of the required fire flow within the initial response in areas where there are fire hydrants. The remaining 15% required can be met with mutual aid apparatus (water tenders). The District cannot meet the required fire flow on the initial response in the town of Grimes due to the inadequate water system operated by Colusa County Water Works District #1. The Fire Protection District must rely on mutual aid response of water tenders. The problem arises to find an adequate water source to refill the water tenders.

Presently the secondary water source is at Thayer Aviation located one mile north of Grimes where there is a 500 gallon per minute OES engine/pumper. It is estimated that the District could meet the required fire flows for the town of Grimes once a water shuttle is established with water tenders and the existing water system. The Colusa County Waterworks District #1 in Grimes has received a grant to install a water filtration system. The Fire District is expecting to buy a 6000 gallon water tender to resolve supply problems.

The Colusa Industrial Properties has fire flows of 1,250 to 1,500 GPM on their properties; and the City has 850-1400 GPM on 14th street east of the City water system. Walnut Ranch currently has 1000 GPM flows. Fire Flows at the Colusa Casino's hydrants are at 1,500 GPM. The Fire District provides fire and EMS at the Colusa Casino.

Equipment and Vehicles

The Sacramento River FPD maintains ten fire fighting vehicles. There are safety inspections for all vehicles and equipment and also a replacement program. The Fire Protection MSR states the following regarding equipment:

Sacramento River Fire Protection District Equipment⁵²		
Number	Type	Capacity
3	Type I Engines	1250 GPM pumping capacity
1	Type I Engine	750 GPM pumping capacity
1	Type I Water Tender	750 GPM pumping capacity 3,250 gallon storage
1	Type II 2000 Water Tender	500 GPM pumping capacity 2000 gallon storage
1	Type III engine	300 GPM pumping capacity
2	Light Rescue Trucks	

⁵² Ibid

1	Truck with removable air compressor	
---	-------------------------------------	--

The Sacramento River Fire Protection District has two fire stations, one in Colusa (Colusa Station) and one in Grimes (Grand Island Station). Both stations are in “fair to good” condition according to Fire Chief Winters.

A renovation project was completed at the Grand Island Station in December 2006 with the addition of a kitchen, expansion of the training room/office, new restroom facilities, new heating and air conditioning unit, insulation, light and fans for the interior of the apparatus room. The District is working on a renovation of the Colusa Station to be completed in January 2012 to better meet present and future needs.⁵³

8.3.2 SOI Determinations for Facilities and Services: Present and Probable Need for the Sacramento River Fire Protection District

2-1] The services are adequate for the present needs within the Sacramento River Fire Protection District.

8.4 Public Facilities Present and Future Capacity

8.4.1 Facilities and Capacity for the Sacramento River Fire Protection District

:

Revenues derived by the District are not adequate to fund all necessary programs that are presently in place. The District has a need for one additional full-time, paid, fire equipment operator/EMT to provide adequate response to emergencies.

Revenues and Expenditures

The District is financed by the following revenues: Property Taxes, Special Assessments, Indian Gaming Funds, Grants, Donations, Development Impact Fees and miscellaneous other revenues. During fiscal year 2010-2011 ending June 30, 2011 the district received \$598,665.51 in revenues. The district receives 0.003917 of Colusa County’s secured and unsecured property taxes.

The District’s actual expenditures for FY 2010-2011 were \$306,449.96. The Budget for FY 2011-2012 is higher at \$602,195.00; the increase is to purchase additional fixed assets (fire station renovation and equipment).

On June 30, 2011, the District had \$911,095 on deposit with the County Treasurer; including a general reserve balance of \$400,000, a Capital Improvement reserve fund balance of \$31,205.68.

⁵³ Sacramento River Fire Protection District, Personal Communication, Jeff Winters, Chief Sacramento River Fire Protection District, October 30, 2011.

8.4.2 SOI Determinations for Public Facilities Present and Future Capacity for the Sacramento River Fire Protection District

- 3-1] The Sacramento River Fire Protection District has a diverse District with varying demands and expectations for fire protection service including both rural and urban fire protection and EMS services.
- 3-2] While, the district is adequately funded for day to day operations, additional resources at additional costs would improve service capacity and response and therefore improved protection class ratings.

8.5 Social or Economic Communities of Interest

8.5.1. Communities of Interest (COI)

.

California law states that a community of interest is “a contiguous population which shares common social and economic interests that should be included within a single district for purposes of its effective and fair representation.” In other words, a COI is a group of people in the same area that shares a common bond or interest.

Relevant social and economic communities of interest within the District’s SOI include the tax payers, land owners, residents, and developers in the area who share in the same interest of fire protection and assistance with medical emergencies.

8.5.2 SOI Determinations on Social or Economic Communities of Interest for the Sacramento River Fire Protection District

- 4-1] Social and economic communities of interest include the tax payers, land owners, residents, and developers.
)

9. WILLIAMS FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

9.1 Williams Fire Protection District

The Williams Fire Protection District was formed in 1928. In 1994, the Williams Fire Protection Authority Joint Powers Agreement was adopted between the Williams Fire District and the City of Williams. The Williams Fire Protection Authority covers 125 square miles with a population of approximately 5000 residents.

Board of Directors

The District's board is composed of five members. The board members meet at least quarterly, at 5 pm on the third Monday of the month, at 810 E Street. Board members are not compensated for their services. Current board members are Ramon Arias, Allen Gobel, Kelly Ornbaun, Troy Thompson, and Douglas Turner.

The Williams Fire Protection Authority has a separate Board made up of two City of Williams council members, two Williams FPD board members and one volunteer fire fighter.

Personnel

The Williams Fire Protection Authority includes a full-time Fire Chief, four shift personnel (one on duty 24 hours a day); a 30 hour per week Financial Officer and 37 volunteer fire fighters. The Authority states that the maximum roster for volunteers is 45. The Master Plan for Emergency Service calls for a total of five paid fire fighters with at least one paid person on duty twenty-four hours per day. With five paid personnel only 25 volunteers would be needed.

Dispatch

The Authority is dispatched by the Colusa County Sheriff's Department. The Authority reported that it is relatively satisfied with the dispatch services it has received to date, and did not report any issues or concerns.

Collaboration

Williams FPD and the City of Williams collaborate with one another through the Williams Fire Protection Authority JPA. The Williams JPA participates with the other fire protection districts in Colusa, Lake and Yolo counties through mutual aid agreements. There is a master mutual aid agreement throughout Colusa for all fire providers. The Authority has a mutual aid agreement with CalFire for state responsibility areas, and also has an agreement for assistance for hire, so that the Authority is reimbursed for any extensive aid provided to CalFire. The Authority also has agreements with Northshore FPD in Lake County and Capay valley FPD in Yolo County.

Service Calls

In 2010, the Williams Fire Protection Authority responded to 573 calls for service of which were from within the city limits of Williams, 114 were from the Williams Rural Area

and 30 calls were SRA, and 38 were mutual aid. There were 148 fire calls, 310 medical calls and 115 miscellaneous calls such as SRA and mutual aid calls. Approximately eight volunteers will answer a fire call. If a structure fire was involved, 15 to 20 volunteers would respond.

Type of Call	Number of Calls
Structural and Wildland Fires	148
Medical Response	310
State Responsibility Area	30
Mutual Aid	38
Miscellaneous	47
TOTAL	573

The Williams Fire Protection Authority has an ISO rating of 4 in the City of Williams and 6 out to a distance of 5 miles from the fire station in Williams and a 10 beyond 5 miles from the fire station in Williams.

9.2 Present and Planned Land Uses in the Area Including Agricultural and Open Space Lands

9.2.1 Land Use in the Williams Area

Land Use

Land use within the City of Williams is determined in accordance with the City's General Plan. Likewise, land use in unincorporated territory including territory surrounding the City is determined by the Colusa County General Plan. As of December 2011 both City and County Plans are in the updating stages and are expected to be adopted in early to mid 2012.

The City of Williams and encompasses about one-half square mile of land. I-5 borders the eastern edge of the City, State Highway 20—Business runs through downtown Williams, and State Highway 20—Through Traffic runs at the northern edge to the City. Southern Pacific railroad tracks parallel I-5 along the eastern edge of the City.

The economic base of the community is agriculture. The economy of Williams and of Colusa County is largely dependent upon farming and farming-related industries. Rice and tomatoes with their related shipping and storage facilities are of major importance to the community.

Local industries include a feed mill, rice processing, a swimming pool manufacturing firm, bridge and pole construction firms and agriculturally related support industries. The tourist trade is also of importance to the City. Situated at the junction of I-5 and State

Highway 20, Williams is a popular stopping place for refreshments and overnight accommodations.

Population and Growth

Historically, Colusa County's population has steadily grown over the last several decades. Countywide, the population has increased by 77 percent since 1970 with the unincorporated area increasing by 54 percent from 7,017 to 10,790 persons. The average annual change in the unincorporated area from 1970 to 2009 is 1.1 percent.

The California Department of Finance has projected that Colusa County will grow by 35 percent to 41,662 by the year 2050. It is anticipated that growth within the District will be concentrated around the City of Williams.

According to the 2010 Federal Census, the City of Williams had a 2010 population of 5,123 with a total of 1,487 housing units and 3.44 persons per household.⁵⁵ Over the last decade, the City's population has grown from 3,670 in 2000 to 5,123 in 2010, which equates to an overall growth of 40 percent over that time period. Based on three different methods of population projections, the City anticipates its 2030 population to fall in a range between 7,664 and 12,048 persons. Given the state of the economy and the well documented slowing of development activity, a mid-point estimate of 9,822 persons is considered reasonable.⁵⁶

⁵⁶ City of Williams, General Plan Update – Background Report, p. 2.3.

⁵⁶ City of Williams, General Plan Update – Background Report, p. 2.3.

9.2.2 SOI Determinations Present and Planned Land Use in the Williams Area

- 1-1] The Sphere of Influence for the Williams Fire Protection District shall include an additional 92,799 acres of territory from CALFIRE and the USFS to Williams and a reduction of 2,037 to Maxwell and Sacramento River. The District currently serves 178,757 acres of territory including its 87,995-acre boundary.
- 1-2] When land is annexed to the City of Williams land may be detached from the Williams Fire Protection District at the same time. However, with the Williams Fire Authority providing fire and ems services through a JPA with the City of Williams and the Williams Rural Fire Protection Authority; land may be annexed to the City without necessarily requiring detachment from the Williams Rural Fire Protection District.
- 1-3] The City and the Williams Fire Protection District should maintain the cooperation of the Williams Fire Protection Authority.

9.3 Municipal Services: Present Capacity and Need

9.3.1 Service Capacity for Williams Fire Protection District

Water Supply

The City's water system currently has three production wells (numbers 8, 9 and 10) that can produce 2,750 gallons a minute. The City also maintains two emergency standby wells (numbers 3 and 6) that can produce an additional 1,100 gallons a minute for fire standby. Hydrants are located within the city limits. The Authority reported that fire flow at these hydrants was generally adequate for fire suppression activities; however, some small and aged pipelines in the older downtown area of Williams have lower fire flow than required.⁵⁷

In the unincorporated portions of the Authority's service area, there are no hydrants, with the exception of those privately maintained hydrants located at large commercial sites in the rural areas. In lieu of hydrants, the Authority makes use of its 3,000-gallon water tender, which is can fill at a canal or via the underground water systems operated by local water districts.

Equipment and Vehicles

The Williams Fire Protection Authority operates one station located at 810 E Street in the City of Williams with approximately 9100 square feet. There is no room for expansion at this location because the building is shared with the City of Williams administrative

⁵⁷ Jeff Gilbert, Williams Fire Protection Authority, Chief, Interview on 1/13/12.

offices. The Authority states there is a need for a new fire station in the area of Husted and Abel Roads. Territory for the new station is currently in the mapping phase and is in the process of being deeded to the Williams Fire Authority.⁵⁸

The JPA has implemented a plan to have ten vehicles as follows:

Williams Fire Protection Authority Equipment			
Year	Manufacture	Type	Capacity
2011	Ferrara	Heavy Rescue	(Delivery November 2011)
2007	Ferrara	77 foot Ladder Truck	2000 GPM
2007	Chevrolet Suburban	Command Vehicle	
2006	Ferrara	Type 2 Engine	750 GPM
2006	Burtions	Water Tender	3000 Gallon 500 GPM
2005	Ferrara	Type 3 Engine	250 GPM
2005	Ferrara	Type 1 Engine	1250 GPM
2001	Ford F150	Command Vehicle	
1997	3-D	Type 1 Engine	1250 GPM
1976	Vanpelt	Water Tender	1800 Gallons 150 GPM (Out Of Service)

9.3.2 SOI Determinations on Facilities and Services: Present and Probable Capacity and Need for Williams Fire Protection District

- 2-1] The services are adequate to meet the present need in the Williams Fire Authority service area.
- 2-2] The Joint Powers Authority allows economic use of resources and has taken implementation measures to control costs.

9.4 Public Facilities Present and Future Capacity

9.4.1 Facilities and Capacity for Williams Fire Protection District

Revenues and Expenditures

Future capacity for fire and EMS services depends on the financial ability of the Williams Fire Protection Authority to provide the service:

In the 2010-2011 Fiscal Year the Williams Rural Fire Protection District contributed \$111,000 to the Williams Fire Protection Authority to finance the District's share of the expenses. The Williams Rural Fire Protection District controls its own finances. The County Auditor provides an annual audit of the district's finances. The most recent audit

⁵⁸ Williams Fire Authority, Personal Communication, Jeff Gilbert, Williams Fire Authority Chief, October 29, 2011.

was completed on October 28, 2010. Williams Rural FPD receives 0.003966 percent of the secured and unsecured property taxes generated.

The Joint Powers Authority estimated expenditure budget for 2011-2012 is \$503,378, which is funded by a contribution of \$180,000 from the City of Williams and \$96,000 from the Williams FPD. The Authority estimates it will receive \$60,000 in transient occupancy taxes, \$130,000 from a fire assessment and \$22,000 from EMS Revenue, also is anticipated \$7,000 in proposition 172 funds from Colusa County and \$8,220 in Strike team profits.⁵⁹

9.4.2 SOI Determinations on Public Facilities Present and Future Capacity for Williams Fire Protection District

3-1] The Joint Powers Authority is a viable mechanism to provide for cooperation to achieve efficiencies for emergency medical services and structural fire protection.

⁵⁹ County of Colusa, Audit of the Williams Rural FPD, October 28, 2011 and Williams Fire Authority, Personal Communication, Chief Jeff Gilbert, October 2011.

9.5 Social or Economic Communities of Interest

9.5.1. Communities of Interest (COI)

California law states that a community of interest is “a contiguous population which shares common social and economic interests that should be included within a single district for purposes of its effective and fair representation.” In other words, a COI is a group of people in the same area that shares a common bond or interest.

Relevant social and economic communities of interest within the District’s SOI include the tax payers, land owners, residents, and developers in the area who share in the same interest of fire protection and assistance with medical emergencies.

9.5.2 *SOI Determinations on Social or Economic Communities of Interest for Williams Fire Protection District*

4-1] Social and economic communities of interest include the tax payers, land owners, residents, and developers.

4

10. CITY OF COLUSA

Fire services provided by the City of Colusa are included in this report in order to give a comprehensive portrayal of these services in Colusa County. As the City's SOI will be updated separately from the fire protection districts discussed in this report, no determinations are made here.

10.1 City of Colusa Fire Department

The City of Colusa Fire Department provides fire-fighting services within the incorporated area of the City. Outside of the City Limits, fire protection is provided by the Sacramento River Fire Protection District. Ambulance service is handled by Enloe Hospital, Chico, CA.

The Fire Department is available 24 hours a day for emergencies, and is available during regular business hours to answer residents' questions and to provide weed abatement service.

Governing Body

The public can attend Fire Department Board meetings every other Tuesday throughout the year.

Personnel

The Fire Department staff consists of the following personnel:

- Fire Chief
- Assistant Fire Chief
- Fire Captain/Mechanic
- Two Fire Apparatus Engineers (FAE)

The Volunteer Fire Department staff consists of the following:

- Division Chief
- Four captains
- Four Driver/Operators
- Seventeen fire fighters

The Department is young with an average age of 35, and is extensively trained by a certified Training Officer (three times per month) using NFPA models.

There are twelve First Responder EMT personnel in the Colusa Fire Department and nine EMS personnel (cross-trained). Paid firefighters and EMS personnel work a "kelly" shift (staggered days off) with usually 2-4 personnel on during the day, and a minimum of one firefighter and one EMS personnel on at all times (i.e., late at night).

As the City's population increases, Fire Department personnel will need to increase. The nationally accepted standard is one employee per 1,000 residents. Based on the range of population projections in the City's General Plan, the Colusa Fire Department would potentially need 7 to 11 paid firefighting personnel by the year 2020.

The City operates with one paid fire fighter per 1,000 people (the national standard).

Dispatch

Dispatch for the Fire Department is provided by the Colusa County Sheriff's Department.

Collaboration

The City participates in a Countywide mutual aid program with six other fire protection agencies within Colusa County. The mutual aid system is set up between all the fire departments in the County (six fire protection districts). The aid system is on an automatic agreement where aid is given on an automatic response basis to specified hazard or life-hazard areas.

Service Calls

Total service calls in 2003 were 400 for the Fire Department (includes mutual aid response, Fire Department, and public assistance calls), with 199 calls for emergency medical service (EMS). In addition, there were a total of 15 structural fires, 3 vehicle fires and 12 grass fires. In 2004 there were 450 calls, 235 (52%) for medical emergencies.

The City has an ISO rating of 3. According to Fire Department personnel, the Department can provide an average three to four minute response time to anywhere within the current service area (Chief Randall Dunn). Access problems are slight throughout the City of Colusa. Traffic is the sole issue the Fire Department must consider when answering a service call. The winter months do not add any additional limitations to access, and flooding is not an issue in the City of Colusa.

10.2 Present and Planned Land Uses in the Area, including Agricultural and Open Space Lands

10.2.1 Land Use in the City of Colusa

Land Use

The City of Colusa Fire Department provides firefighting services within the 3.5 square mile incorporated area of the City of Colusa. Land uses within the City are determined by the City's General Plan.

The land uses within the City boundaries and existing SOI include residential, commercial, industrial, airport, recreation, and public facilities. Approximately 79 percent of housing units are single-family homes and 21 percent are multi-family units and mobile homes. Commercial development in the City occurs primarily along the Bridge Street (SR 20/45) corridor and along Market and Main Streets in the core downtown

area. Twenty acres of land within Colusa's city limits are designated industrial, with this type of use constituting the second largest land use in the City (after single-family residential). Industrial uses include a trailer manufacturer near the Colusa-Sacramento River State Recreation Area (SRA) and the City corporation yards between Main and Market Streets. The Colusa County Airport, located adjacent to and west of SR 20/45, is the only public airport in Colusa County. The City has about 15.5 acres of parkland and recreational areas within the City boundaries. Public facility uses include City Hall, Colusa County offices (the City of Colusa is the County seat), public safety offices, the library, a post office, and other public offices currently located in and around the historic downtown area.

Population and Growth

According to the most recent Census, the City had a population of 5,971 in 2010, which equates to a growth rate of 10.5 percent over the last decade or one percent average annual growth since 2000. Similarly, over the last 40 years (1970 to 2010), the City has experienced a median average annual growth rate of one percent. The City experienced the lowest growth rate over the 10-year period from 1980 to 1990 of 0.6 percent, and the highest growth rate of 1.9 percent annually between 1980 and 1990. More recently, the City's growth rate has plateaued, averaging between 0.9 and 1.0 percent over the last 20 years (1990 to 2010).

While historical growth rate has averaged at 1.1 percent annually over the last decade, there is a potential for substantial growth as indicated by interest from perspective developers. However, economic uncertainty limits the ability to forecast growth projections and housing needs for the City with any kind of certainty.

The City anticipates substantially lower population growth rates for the Housing Element's five-year planning period than the three to four percent average annual growth rate projected in the General Plan Land Use Element (adopted in October 2007). The growth rate projection in the Housing Element is 0.95 percent, which is consistent with State Department of Finance estimates.⁶³

10.3 Municipal Services: Present Capacity and Need

10.3.1 Service Capacity for City of Colusa

Water Supply

Fire Flows are acceptable at 800 to 1,200 gpm through 8-inch clay fire lines (looped system) within the City of Colusa (Chief Randall Dunn, 2006), though the Department desires 1,500 gpm. The existing distribution system in the downtown area is undersized and limits available fire flows; as a result the fire flow conditions will not be met at many locations in the area regardless of the source capacity of the wells and existing tanks.⁶⁴

⁶³ City of Colusa, General Plan Housing Element, 2009, p.9-8.

⁶⁴ City of Colusa Water Master Plan, February 2009.

Fire Hydrant spacing is adequate in Colusa with hydrants approximately every 500 feet.

Equipment and Vehicles

The Fire Department operates one fire station in the City of Colusa, which is located at 750 Market Street. This fire station is in need of repairs and renovations due to the age of the facility.

The Fire Department lacks the necessary funding to accomplish these improvements. Additionally, it is unlikely that the existing facility will be able to house additional equipment necessary to serve proposed developments as the station has reached its size capacity for Department staff and equipment.

Development proposals in and around the City will require the construction of a new facility in the southern area of the City.

Colusa Fire Department has 6 fire engines. The City of Colusa engine designations and apparatus types are shown in the table below:⁶⁵

Colusa Fire Department Equipment			
Vehicle	Type	Manufacture	Features
E-552	Type II	HME/Westates	Pumper
E-553	Type I	1980 Crown/Pierce	Tele-Squirt Quint
T-555	Type 1	1990	E-One Ladder Truck
E-556	Type 1	1990	E-One Pumper
E-558	Type 1	1990 Westates	Pumper
E-561	Type III	1978	Pumper
R-554		1990 Ford	Leader Ambulance
C-550		1999 Ford Expedition	Fire Chief
C-551		1999 Ford F-150 Pickup	Assistant Chief
U-560		1990 Dodge Ram	Utility Unit

The Fire Department houses one ambulance for emergency back-up situations only, rarely dispatching this unit. All Departmental equipment meets NFPA standards and is considered in good condition.

10.4 Public Facilities Present and Future Capacity

10.4.1 Facilities and Capacity for City of Colusa

Revenues and Expenditures

Fire Department services are funded through developer fees, Proposition 172, and general funds. However, the developer fees are antiquated and the Fire Department

⁶⁵ City of Colusa, <http://cityofcolusa.com/>, July 27, 2009.

needs more revenue from these fees based on the costs of new capital facilities. The Fire Department is self-insured and has no outstanding debts.

CITY OF COLUSA FIRE PROTECTION BUDGET⁶⁶				
	Actual 2006-07	Actual 2007-08	Budget 2008-09	Budget 2009-10
Salary/ Benefits	\$380,865	\$498,476	\$442,353	\$470,801
Services/ Operating	\$116,363	\$131,713	\$149,566	\$153,719
Machinery/ Equipment	\$11,362	\$7,331	\$20,000	\$53,612
TOTAL	\$508,590	\$655,832	\$611,919	\$678,132

C.

D.

F. Fire Department Finances

ABBREVIATIONS

ALS/BLS	Advanced Life Support/Basic Life Support
APUD	Arbuckle Public Utility District
AWWA	American Water Works Association
BLS	Basic Life Support
CALFIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CDP	Census Designated Place
CFD	Community Facilities District
CHP	California Highway Patrol
CKH Act	Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000
CPA	Community Planning Area
CSA	County Service Area
CSD	Community Services District
EMS	Emergency Medical Service
EMT	Emergency Medical Technician
FAE	Fire Apparatus Engineer
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FPD	Fire Protection District
FRA	Federal Responsibility Area
GPM	gallons per minute
ISO	Insurance Service Organization
JPA	Joint Powers Authority
LAFCO	Local Agency Formation Commission
LRA	Local Responsibility Area
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
MSR	Municipal Service Review (LAFCO)

COLUSA LAFCO
Fire Protection Districts Sphere of Influence
Adopted December 8, 2011 Resolution 2011-0005

OES	Office of Emergency Services
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric Company
PO	Post Office
psi	pounds per square inch
PUD	Public Utility District
SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
SOI	Sphere of Influence (LAFCO)
SRA	State Responsibility Area
USBR	United State Bureau of Reclamation
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFS	United States Forest Service
WT	Water Tender

DEFINITIONS

Agriculture: Use of land for the production of food and fiber, including the growing of crops and/or the grazing of animals on natural prime or improved pasture land.

Aquifer: An underground, water-bearing layer of earth, porous rock, sand, or gravel, through which water can seep or be held in natural storage. Aquifers generally hold sufficient water to be used as a water supply.

Bond: An interest-bearing promise to pay a stipulated sum of money, with the principal amount due on a specific date. Funds raised through the sale of bonds can be used for various public purposes.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA): A State Law requiring State and local agencies to regulate activities with consideration for environmental protection. If a proposed activity has the potential for a significant adverse environmental impact, an environmental impact report (EIR) must be prepared and certified as to its adequacy before taking action on the proposed project.

Chaparral: Spanish word meaning “where the scrub oak grow”. A diverse plant (shrub) community with some of the more common species being chamise, manzanita, Christmasberry, California scrub oak, mountain mahogany, and many species of ceanothus.

Community Facilities District: Under the Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982 (Section 53311, et seq.) a legislative body may create within its jurisdiction a special tax district that can finance tax-exempt bonds for the planning, design, acquisition, construction, and/or operation of public facilities, as well as public services for district residents. Special taxes levied solely within the district are used to repay the bonds.

Defensible Space: That area which lies between a residence and an oncoming wildfire where the vegetation has been modified to reduce the wildfire threat and which provides an opportunity for fire fighters (and the homeowner) to safely defend the residence.

Environmental Impact Report (EIR): A report required pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act that assesses all the environmental characteristics of an area, determines what effects or impact will result if the area is altered or disturbed by a proposed action, and identifies alternatives or other measures to avoid or reduce those impacts. (See California Environmental Quality Act.)

Federal Responsibility Area (FRA): Area that is the appropriate Federal agency’s financial responsibility of preventing and suppressing fires (e.g. National Forest, National Park Service, Department of defense, etc.).

Firebrand: Any burning material such as leaves, twigs, glowing embers that is carried aloft by the convective heat in a smoke column and falls some distance away from the main fire front that could start another fire.

Firebreak: An existing barrier, or one constructed before a fire occurs, from which all of the flammable materials have been removed; designed to stop or check creeping or running but not spotting fires.

Fire Hazard: A Fire Hazard is a fuel complex, defined by volume, type, condition, arrangement, and location, that determines the degree of both ease of ignition and of fire suppression difficulty.

Fire Season: The period of mid-May through October when vegetation cures, dries out, and is most flammable.

Impact Fee: A fee, also called a development fee, levied on the developer of a project by a county, or other public agency as compensation for otherwise-unmitigated impacts the project will produce. California Government Code Section 66000, et seq., specifies that development fees shall not exceed the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged. To lawfully impose a development fee, the public agency must verify its method of calculation and document proper restrictions on use of the fund.

Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO): A five-or seven-member commission within each county that reviews and evaluates all proposals for formation of special districts, incorporation of cities, annexation to special districts or cities, consolidation of districts, and merger of districts with cities. Each county's LAFCO is empowered to approve, disapprove, or conditionally approve such proposals. The LAFCO members generally include two county supervisors, two city council members, and one member representing the general public. Some LAFCOs include two representatives of special districts.

Local Responsibility Area (LRA): Land which is not under State or Federal financial responsibility for preventing and suppressing fires such as the incorporated area of a city.

Mello-Roos Bonds: Locally issued bonds that are repaid by a special tax imposed on property owners within a community facilities district established by a governmental entity. The bond proceeds can be used for public improvements and for a limited number of services. Named after the program's legislative authors.

Slash: Debris such as tree tops, branches, leaves and bark generated from tree cutting or other vegetation manipulation practices.

Snag: Standing dead tree or section thereof.

Spotting: Behavior of a fire producing sparks or embers that are carried by the updraft and wind and start new fires beyond the main fire. Spotting usually occurs with low humidity.

State Responsibility Area (SRA): Areas of the State in which the financial responsibility of preventing and suppressing fires has been determined by the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection to be primarily the responsibility of the State.

Urban Intermix: An intermingling of structures and natural forest fuels within a forest setting.

Wildfire: Any unwanted fire occurring in a wildland setting.

Wildland: Uncultivated land, other than fallow, neglected or maintained for such purposes as wood or range-forage production, wildlife, recreation, protective watershed cover, or wilderness.

Wildlife Habitat: Vegetation, climate and other natural conditions suited to the life needs for an animal species to survive and reproduce.

REFERENCES

- Arbuckle-College City Fire Protection District, Personal Communication, Chief Casey Cox, November 2, 2011.
- Arbuckle-College City Fire Protection District, E-Mail arbucklefire@frontiernet.net, 11/29/11.
- ChicoMapWorks, 333 Main Street, Suite 230, Chico CA 95928, Phone: 530-343-0755, E-Mail: jstolen@chicomapworks.com, September 21, 2011.
- City of Willows Fire Department, Wayne Peabody, Fire Chief, Dispatch Records 2009, e-mail: wayne.peabody4@gmail.com, Phone 530-934-3323.
- City of Willows Fire Department, Wayne Peabody, Fire Chief, Dispatch Records 2010, e-mail: wayne.peabody4@gmail.com, Phone 530-934-3323.
- Colusa County Auditor, October 2010.
- Colusa County Auditor, Peggy Scroggins, 530-458-0400, November 21, 2011.
- Colusa County Auditor, Audit and FY 2011-2012 Budget.
- Colusa County Department of Agriculture, 2010 Colusa County Crop Report, Joseph J. Damiano, Agricultural Commissioner/Sealer of Weights and Measures, 100 Sunrise Blvd, Suite F, Colusa, CA 95932, Phone: 530-458-0580.
- Colusa County, General Plan Housing Element, Adopted February 8, 2011.
- Colusa LAFCO, "FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICTS MUNICIPAL SERVICE REVIEW OF FIRE AND EMS SERVICES" Adopted August 2, 2007 Colusa LAFCO Resolution 2007-05.
- County of Colusa, Audit of the Williams Rural FPD, October 28, 2011.
- County of Colusa, Detail of Financing Sources and Financing Uses for Special District Funds 2011-2012.
- Glenn-Colusa FPD, Troy Hanson Fire Chief, 530-517-0608, August 28, 2010, November 21, 2011.
- Glenn County Department of Finance, Fixed Assets 8-19-2010, Susan Storz.
- Glenn County, Department of Finance, Susan Storz, Ph: 530-934-6476, 8/19/10 and 11/21/11.
- Glenn County General Plan, Environmental Setting Technical Paper, January 22, 1993, Page 47.
- <http://www.arbucklerevitalization.org/default.htm>
- <http://www.city-data.com/city/Arbuckle-California.html>
- <http://www.cubitplanning.com/city/15665-colusa-city-census-2010-population>, September 27, 2011.

<http://www.muninetguide.com/states/california/Arbuckle/>, September 25, 2011.

http://www.trueknowledge.com/q/2010_population_of_williams_california, September 27, 2011.

Maxwell Fire Protection District, Personal Communication Dave Wells, Maxwell Rural Fire Protection Chief, October 29, 2011

Princeton Fire Protection District, Personal Communication Joe Ferrendelli, Chief, November 6, 2011.

Princeton Water Works District, Water and Sewer Feasibility Study, Rose's Engineering, May 2004.

Remy, Michael H., Tina A. Thomas, James G. Moose, Whitman F. Manley, Guide to CEQA, Solano Press Books, Point Arena, CA, February 2007, page 111.

Sacramento River Fire Protection District, Personal Communication, Jeff Winters, Chief Sacramento River Fire Protection District, October 30, 2011.

State of California, Employment Development Department,
<http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/cgi/databrowsing/localareaprofileqsresults.asp?selectedarea=Colusa+County&selectedindex=6&menuchoice=localareapro&state=true&geogarea=0604000011&countyname=>, September 27, 2011.

State of California, The Resources Agency, DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, DIVISION OF FLOOD MANAGEMENT, STATE-FEDERAL FLOOD OPERATIONS CENTER, Flood Emergency Operations Manual, February 2002, Page 2.

Williams Fire Authority, Chief Jeff Gilbert, Williams Fire Authority Data 2010.

Williams Fire Authority, Personal Communication, Chief Jeff Gilbert, October 2011.

US Census Bureau,
<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/06/06011.html>, September 27, 2011.

US Census Bureau, Fact Finder for Colusa County 2011.

PREPARERS

Colusa LAFCO, John Benoit, Executive Officer
PO Box 2694, Granite Bay CA 95746
Ph: 916-797-6003

johnbenoit@surewest.net

Christy Leighton, Planning Consultant
555 East Willow Street, Willows CA 95988
Ph: 530-934-4597

christyleighton@sbcglobal.net

ChicoMapWorks, Judy Stolen, Principal
333 Main Street, Suite 230, Chico CA 95928,
Ph: 530-343-0755

jstolen@chicomapworks.com,