

CCSD Chiefs Report

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Recent Weather Events

In January, multiple storm systems caused flooding, power outages, rogue waves, trees down, power lines down, and damages to structures and vehicles.



The Fire Department upstaffed in preparations to ensure that we had adequate staff on-site to keep Cambria safe.



The fire department has stepped up its' game in public information dissemination and social media presence. This was crucial to relay safety messages as well as closures and hazards in real time, with photos.



Statistics for December 2022

December 2022 Call Volume

Call Type	# Of Responses	% Of Call Volume
Fires	0	0 %
Rescue & EMS	50	55 %
Hazardous Condition (No Fire)	5	5 %
Service Calls	12	13 %
Food Intent Calls	12	13 %
False Alarms	6	6.5 %
Severe Weather /Disaster	6	6.5 %
Special Incident Type	0	0 %
Total:	91	100 %

EMS Patients (Residents vs. Non-Resident)

Resident	Non- Resident
34	12

Annual Statistics for 2022

2022 Annual Call Volume

Call Type	# Of Responses	% Of Call Volume
Fires	15	1.41 %
Rescue & EMS	457	42.83 %
Hazardous Condition (No Fire)	34	3.19 %
Service Calls	186	17.43 %
Food Intent Calls	293	27.46 %
False Alarms	57	5.34 %
Severe Weather /Disaster	22	2.06 %
Special Incident Type	3	.28 %
Total:	1,067	100 %

Call Volume Comparison

Call Type	2021	2022
Fires	16	15
Rescue & EMS	590	457
Hazardous Condition (No Fire)	29	34
Service Calls	168	186
Food Intent Calls	199	293
False Alarms	63	57
Severe Weather /Disaster	10	22
Special Incident Type	1	3
Total:	1,076	1,067

Donated Fire Engine is set to arrive this week!

INVITATION to Community Bomberos Supporters:
Please mark your calendars and come to a
“Thank You” ceremony at the temporary Bomberos
La Mision Fire Station, this Saturday, January 7 at
4 PM. Please come! La Mision Voluntario Bomberos



Fire Engine Donation

In December, Cambria CSD Fire Department's retired fire engine, Engine 5797, was officially donated to the la Mision Volunteer Fire Department. A large thank you gathering occurred on Saturday, January 7th, where all of the community came out to celebrate them receiving their very first fire engine ever in their community. The retired engine was a 1988 FMC Type 1 that outlived its useful life with the CCSD due to repair costs and safety concerns.

Fire Apparatus

Overview By:

Fire Chief Justin Vincent

Cambria CSD Fire Department

Types

- ▶ Structure
- ▶ Wildland
- ▶ Support

Engine Typing Standard

Types 1 and 2 are structure; Types 3-7 are wildland

Requirements	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5	Type 6	Type 7
Tank minimum capacity (gal)	300	300	500	750	400	150	50
Pump minimum flow (gal/min)	1,000	500	150	50	50	50	10
At rated pressure (psi)	150	150	250	100	100	100	100
Hose: 2½-inch	1,200	1,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hose: 1½-inch	500	500	1,000	300	300	300	N/A
Hose: 1-inch	N/A	N/A	500	300	300	300	200
Ladders per NFPA 1901	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Master stream 500 gal/min.	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pump and roll	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maximum GVWR (lb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	26,000	19,500	14,000
Personnel (minimum)	4	3	3	2	2	2	2

Type 1 Fire Engine (Structure Firefighting)



CCSD Medic Engine 5792
1500 GPM



CCSD Medic Engine 5791
1250 GPM

1,250 GPM

1,500 GPM

- ▶ Pumps water in Volume vs. Pressure.
- ▶ Volume capability is 1000 GPM.
- ▶ Pressure capability is 150 PSI.
- ▶ Meant to go to structure fires and vehicles fires.
- ▶ The vehicle is meant to stay on a well paved roadway.
- ▶ Limited to no wildland firefighting capability.

Type 2 Fire Engine

(Structure Firefighting)



- ▶ Typically found in very rural areas with Volunteer staffing.
- ▶ Typically carries less tools and has less rescue capability.
- ▶ Most common in the Southern part of the United States.

Type 3 Fire Engine (Wildland Firefighting)



- ▶ Pumps water in Pressure vs. Volume.
- ▶ Volume capability is 150 GPM.
- ▶ Pressure capability is 250 PSI.
- ▶ Meant to go to large wildland fires and pump long hose lines 100's to 1000's of feet long.
- ▶ The pump is not adequately capable at a structure fire.
- ▶ The standard vehicle of CAL Fire as their mission is primarily wildland firefighting.

Type 4 Fire Engine

(Wildland Firefighting)



- ▶ Typically found in very rural areas with Volunteer staffing.
- ▶ Typically carries more water and has less some rescue capability.
- ▶ Most common in the Southern part of the United States.

Type 5 Fire Engine (Wildland Firefighting)



- Pumps water in Pressure vs. Volume.
- Carries 400 gallons of water.
- Pressure capability is 100 PSI.
- Meant to go offroad to the front of the fire to make a direct attack.
- Lower profile than a CAL Fire type 3, making for optimal access in heavy wooded areas.

Type 6 Fire Engine

(Wildland Firefighting)



- ▶ Pumps water in Pressure vs. Volume.
- ▶ Carries 150 gallons of water.
- ▶ Pressure capability is 100 PSI.
- ▶ Meant to go offroad to the front of the fire to make a direct attack.
- ▶ Lower profile than a CAL Fire type 3, making for optimal access in heavy wooded areas.
- ▶ Less water than a type 5 engine.
- ▶ CAL OES has purchased several of these for wildland firefighting throughout California.

Type 7 Fire Engine (Wildland Firefighting)



- ▶ Pumps water in Pressure vs. Volume.
- ▶ Carries 50 gallons of water.
- ▶ Pressure capability is 100 PSI.
- ▶ Meant to put out small roadside fires.
- ▶ Typically found on a Rural Volunteer Fire Chief's take home vehicle.

CCSD Fleet

Unit ID	Type	Year / (Age)	Make / Model	Mileage	NFPA 1901 Replacement
Engine 5792	Type 1 (Structure)	2017 / (6)	Pierce / ArrowXT	62,853	2032
Engine 5791	Type 1 (Structure)	2007 / (16)	Pierce / Dash	56,691	2022
Water Tender 57	Water Tender (Support)	2002 / (21)	Pierce / Kenworth	28,813	2017
Chief 5700	Command Vehicle	2017 / (6)	Ford F-250	50,246	-
Utility 57	Utility Truck	2013 / (10)	Ford F-150	88,155	-
Utility 257	Utility Truck	2003 / (20)	Ford F-350	109,771	-
Boat 57	Rescue Boat	2010 / (13)	HB-385 Achilles 40HP Honda motor	-	-
Boat 257	Rescue Boat	2017 / (6)	HB-385 Achilles 40HP Honda motor	-	-

NFPA 1901- Replacement Standard



The 2016 edition of the NFPA 1901 Standard for Automotive Fire Apparatus advises the following: "changes, upgrades, and fine tuning to NFPA 1901, Standard for Automotive Fire Apparatus, have been truly significant, especially in the area of safety."



Fire departments should seriously consider the value (or risk) to firefighters of keeping fire apparatus older than 15 years in first-line service."



Replacement fire apparatus includes enhanced safety features as well as decreased downtime for maintenance and repairs.

The background features a large, solid red area on the right side. On the left, there are several overlapping, semi-transparent black and dark red geometric shapes, including triangles and polygons, creating a layered, abstract effect. The text 'THE END' is centered in the white space between the red and black areas.

THE END