

**California
Emergency
Support
Function 4**

Fire and Rescue

**Annex to the California State
Emergency Plan**

Lead Agency:

**California
Governor's Office
of Emergency
Services**



**Fire and Rescue
CA-ESF 4**

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Purpose

The purpose of each of the 18 California Emergency Support Functions (CA-ESFs) is to provide a single-point collection of subject matter expertise to enhance collaboration, coordination, and cooperation between its member stakeholders within the four phases (mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery) of emergency management.

Fire and Rescue stakeholders organized as FIRESCOPE (**Fi**refighting **RES**ources of **C**alifornia **O**rganized for **P**otential **E**mergencies) following the disastrous 1970 wildland fires in southern California. The goal of the FIRESCOPE group was to create and implement new applications in fire service management, technology, and coordination, with an emphasis on incident command and multi-agency coordination. This dynamic, statewide program continues to serve the needs of the California Fire Service today.

Many CA-ESF 4 stakeholders have already organized as FIRESCOPE, and there is some overlap between the FIRESCOPE system and the emergency support function purpose, especially in preparedness planning. This CA-ESF 4 - Fire and Rescue Annex describes FIRESCOPE. The purpose of this CA-ESF 4 - Fire and Rescue/FIRESCOPE Annex to the State of California Emergency Plan (SEP) is to define the actions and roles necessary to provide a coordinated response within the fire and rescue community and to describe the Emergency Support Function activities of its stakeholders.

Mission

The mission of FIRESCOPE is to provide recommendations and technical assistance to the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES), to maintain the FIRESCOPE decision process, and to continue the operation, development, and maintenance of the FIRESCOPE Incident Command System (ICS) and the Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS). In relation to California's Fire & Rescue Mutual Aid System, the mission of the FIRESCOPE Board of Directors and Cal OES Fire and Rescue Services Advisory Committee is to provide professional recommendations and technical assistance to the Cal OES Director and the Cal OES Fire and Rescue Division on program elements. The decision-making process for these matters' rests within a majority-rule process based on the size of the Board and limited discussion time; minority viewpoints

are also forwarded to the Cal OES Director for consideration. FIRESCOPE strives to enhance the following:

- Methods for coordinating multi-agency resources during major emergencies.
- Methods for forecasting fire behavior and assessing fire, weather, and terrain conditions on an incident.
- Standard terminology for incident management.
- Multi-agency incident communications.
- Multi-agency training on components and products/services developed by FIRESCOPE.
- Common mapping systems and symbology.
- Incident information management.
- Regional operational coordination centers for regional multi-agency coordination.

Vision

The FIRESCOPE Board of Directors and Cal OES Fire and Rescue Services Advisory Committee's vision is to continue national leadership in the development of all-hazard incident management systems and MACS, to enhance and encourage full participation by the California Fire Service in the statewide Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System, and to provide a common voice for the California Fire Service relating to these issues.

Scope

The FIRESCOPE organization represents all facets of local, rural, tribal, and metropolitan fire departments, the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), and federal fire agencies (the U.S. Department of Agriculture-Forest Service (USFS), the U.S. Department of Interior Fire Agencies). Its stakeholders are primarily responsible for municipal and rural fire protection, wildland firefighting, and technical search and rescue (TS&R) programs throughout the state. The activities of its stakeholders are conducted in all locations and settings, including metropolitan, rural, wildland/urban interface, remote areas, airports, military bases, and private enterprise. Many of the FIRESCOPE stakeholders also conduct such activities as emergency medical services, hazardous material control, and other emergency services that require close coordination between the FIRESCOPE organization and other CA-ESFs, as described below.

The FIRESCOPE Program is intended to unify the various fire agencies within California into one voice and direction. The character of this group is comprised of diverse fire agencies derived from the founding legislation. The synergy created by these diverse fire agencies provides valuable input to the Director of Cal OES in addressing the future of fire/rescue services in California and assures a wide representation for the continued development of FIRESCOPE products.

The organization/program of the FIRESCOPE Advisory Board deals with mutual aid and assistance, cooperative agreements, fire/rescue regional policy issues, and to advise the Director of Cal OES in matters of statewide importance.

The FIRESCOPE Technical Search & Rescue (TS&R) Specialist Group is tasked with the responsibility to review, update, and maintain minimum operational standards necessary to support the TS&R discipline as an element of FIRESCOPE. The Specialist Group is responsible for reviewing, updating, maintaining, and developing, as needed, the FIRESCOPE documents and products specific to the TS&R discipline.

The FIRESCOPE organization provides support to Cal OES and all levels of the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) during incident response.

Links with Other Emergency Support Functions

The following CA-ESFs contain stakeholder authorities and responsibilities that are associated with or intersect FIRESCOPE stakeholder authorities and responsibilities:

- CA-ESF 1 – Transportation
- CA-ESF 2 – Communications
- CA-ESF 3 - Construction and Engineering
- CA-ESF 5 – Management
- CA-ESF 6 – Care and Shelter
- CA-ESF 7 – Resources
- CA-ESF 8 – Public Health and Medical
- CA-ESF 10 – Hazardous Materials
- CA-ESF 11 – Food and Agriculture
- CA-ESF 12 – Utilities
- CA-ESF 13 – Law Enforcement
- CA-ESF 15 – Public Information
- CA-ESF 17 – Volunteers and Donations Management
- CA-ESF 18 – Cyber Security
- * CA-ESF 9 – Search and Rescue merged into CA-ESFs 4 and 13
- ** CA-ESF 16 – Evacuation merged into CA-ESF 13

Authorities and References

Exhibit 1-1: Authorities California Emergency Services Act (ESA), California Government Code (GOV), and California Health and Safety Code (HSC)

Code	Description
GOV §§8565-8574	The Governor may assign to a state agency any activity concerned with the mitigation of the effects of an emergency of a nature related to the existing powers and duties of such agency, including inter-state activities, and it shall thereupon become the duty of such agency to undertake and carry out such activity on behalf of the state.
GOV §8607	The California ESA establishes the SEMS that is followed in the State of California.
GOV §8568	The State Emergency Plan (SEP) provides a consistent, statewide framework to enable state, local, and tribal governments; federal government; the private sector; and volunteers to work together to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the effects of emergencies regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity. The SEP is developed under the authority conveyed to the Governor in accordance with the California Emergency Services Act (ESA). The SEP establishes the use of CA-ESFs to support emergency response.
HSC §§13070-13073	Cal OES, CAL FIRE, and the State Fire Marshal are to jointly establish and administer the FIRESCOPE Program.

Legislative Actions

By legislative action, the FIRESCOPE Board of Directors and CalOES Fire and Rescue Service Advisory Committee were consolidated into a working partnership on September 10, 1986. This consolidation represents all facets of local, rural, and metropolitan fire departments, CAL FIRE, and federal fire agencies.

Applicable Documents

The FIRESCOPE Board of Directors and its stakeholders conduct activities and develop, enhance, and maintain fire service standards in California based on specific operational plans, agreements, guidelines, and procedures, as summarized in Exhibit 1-2. Visit <https://firescope.caloes.ca.gov/publications> for the complete list of FIRESCOPE documents.

Assignment of Responsibilities

General Organization

To ensure decisions by the Board of Directors pertaining to FIRESCOPE products support the statewide Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System, FIRESCOPE decision-making is based on a standardized method known as the “Decision Process”. This process of decision-making involves all levels of the FIRESCOPE organization, with interaction between levels administratively supported by FIRESCOPE’s Executive Coordinator. Issues, depending on the type and kind, may enter the decision process at any organizational level. Decision process issues are categorized as follows:

- Developmental – Issues that involve the development of new, or modification of existing, FIRESCOPE-developed products.
- Policy and Procedural – Issues that affect the management and operation of FIRESCOPE and the Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System.
- Informational – Issues of general interest that do not normally require action taken by FIRESCOPE.

The general procedures that govern how these three issue categories are addressed within the decision process are as follows:

- Developmental issues are the responsibility of FIRESCOPE to provide the required staff work to validate issue appropriateness and to develop those products that adequately address issue needs.
- Staff work can involve the use of Specialist and Working Groups. When products are developed, they will be forwarded to the Operations Team for review and approval. It will be the responsibility of the Operations Team to determine the level of involvement by the Board of Directors in review of Task Force-developed products.
- Policy and procedural issues being addressed through the decision process require that issues be identified as applicable to the statewide Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System or as FIRESCOPE-related issues. For those issues involving mutual aid, the Board of Directors serves as an advisor to the Cal OES Director. As determined by the Board of Directors, other organizational levels of FIRESCOPE and/or the statewide Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System may be involved to support this advisory role.

For those issues involving FIREScope (ICS/MACS), the Board of Directors serves as the final decision-making authority of the decision process. The Operations Team and the Task Force will provide the required staff work to analyze issue impacts and to recommend the course of action to be taken.

Informational issues can be addressed at any organizational level. The organizational level receiving the informational issue will have the responsibility of determining whether an issue will need to be provided to other levels as information. The Executive Coordinator will assist in the exchange of information between all organizational levels of FIREScope.

All decisions within the decision process for FIREScope products are made by consensus. Decisions pertaining exclusively to the statewide Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System are made by a simple majority vote of the Board of Directors. If an issue should arise in which consensus cannot be achieved, the unresolved issue will be forwarded to the next organizational level for review and resolution with an explanation as to the reason(s) for non-consensus. The Board of Directors will serve as the final authority in addressing issues of non-consensus within the decision process.

An up-to-date FIREScope Organizational Chart can be found on the Cal OES FIREScope website at <https://firescope.caloes.ca.gov/>

CA-ESF Lead Department/Agency and ESF Coordinator

Cal OES is the designated Lead State Agency for CA-ESF 4. The Lead State Agency and CA-ESF Coordinator provide liaison between FIREScope, other CA-ESFs, and Cal OES.

FIREScope Executive Coordinator

The State Fire and Rescue Coordinator of Cal OES is the Executive Coordinator for FIREScope. The Executive Coordinator oversees the Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System that provides additional emergency response coordination through its six Regional Mutual Aid Coordinators and the Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Plans at the local, Operational Area (OA), regional, and state government levels.

Supporting State Departments/Agencies

The following State agencies and departments are listed as support to FIRESCOPE in the State of California Emergency Plan (SEP):

- CAL FIRE
- California Conservation Corps
- California National Guard
- Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
- Department of Developmental Services
- Department of Fish and Game
- Department of Parks and Recreation
- Department of Toxic Substances Control
- Emergency Medical Services Authority
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Health and Human Services Agency
- Natural Resources Agency
- Office of Planning and Research
- University System

Concept of Emergency Response Coordination

General

As emergencies escalate across jurisdictional boundaries, many components of MACS are activated and integrated through FIRESCOPE. CA-ESF 4 Coordinators are assigned to facilitate activities and actions among stakeholders and to ensure they are coordinated according to established response system agreements, processes, and procedures.

Situation

The Situation Unit in a FIRESCOPE Multi-Agency Coordination Center is responsible for the collection and organization of incident status and situation information. They evaluate, analyze, and display information. Functions include the following:

- Maintain incident situation status, including locations, kinds, and sizes of incidents, potential for damage, control problems, and any other significant information regarding each incident.
- Maintain information on environmental issues, status of cultural and historic resources, and condition of sensitive populations and areas.
- Maintain information on meteorological conditions and forecast conditions that may influence incident operations.
- Request/obtain resource status information from the Resources Unit or agency dispatch sources.
- Combine, summarize, and display data for all incidents according to established criteria.
- Collect information on accidents, injuries, deaths, and any other significant occurrences.
- Develop projections of future incident activity.

Organization and Coordination

During an emergency response situation, FIRESCOPE Coordinators will ensure collaboration and coordination of its stakeholders through MACS, as required by SEMS. FIRESCOPE maintains close coordination with many emergency response coordinating entities within and outside the state for the purpose of ensuring compatibility, standardization, and a unified effort in responding to emergencies involving FIRESCOPE stakeholders.

FIRESCOPE stakeholders assist each other and coordinate their activities in support of an emergency incident through MACS processes, as described in the FIRESCOPE documents. CA-ESF 4 Fire and Rescue Coordinators oversee the California Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Plan and its multiagency processes for accessing resources in a timely manner.

Alert and Notification

Four operating modes have been established for the FIRESCOPE MACS. The decision to change modes will be made through consensus by the North and South Interagency Duty Chiefs for Cal OES, CAL FIRE, US Department of Agriculture's Forest Services (USFS), and US Department of the Interior's Office of Wildland Fire. MACS Modes are determined independently in the North and South regions.

Modes 1 and 2 reflect a non-critical regional situation. Generally, in Modes 1 and 2, there are no major multiple incidents that would require extended use of multiagency resources. Most of the MACS coordination points will be operational on a 24-hour-day basis in Modes 1 and 2; although, several points will make alternate arrangements for contacts and responsibilities during nighttime and /or weekends. The basic distinction between Modes 1 and 2 is seasonal.

Mode 3 reflects a serious situation or the potential for a serious situation. A serious situation could be a high potential incident that involves the use of multiagency resources. Generally, a Mode 3 condition would prevail when one to three such incidents were occurring simultaneously. Mode 3 could also be called if an emergency warrants it. For example, severe weather conditions or a tsunami warning could be sufficient to initiate Mode 3. Another condition that could warrant Mode 3 would be a major commitment of fire suppression resources to out-of-region incidents.

Mode 4 signifies the existence of a total regional or statewide area effort where resource use priorities require a concerted multiagency coordination effort for All Hazard and/or Wildland incidents. A statewide MAC operation may be established in Sacramento, while the Regional MAC Operations will be activated in Riverside (South Operations) and /or in Redding (North Operations). Agency representatives will convene by either conference call or in person at the regional MAC Center and are authorized to speak and commit resources for their agency(s).

Information Sharing and Situation Assessment

FIRESCOPE stakeholders manage a comprehensive, up-to-date emergency incident status and situation database for access by its members and for public information functions for decision analysis and priority setting at the executive management level. Components of this activity include the following:

- Current statewide fire and rescue resource status information.
- California Red Flag Warnings and Fire Weather Watches.
- Current CAL FIRE incident information.
- Current federal fire agency incident information.
- Daily and weekly situation reports.
- National 7-day significant fire potential outlook.
- Inci-Web incident information system and status.
- Northern and Southern California daily weather outlook.
- Northern and Southern California Coordination Centers situation and condition reports.
- Maps and satellite imagery.
- Mapping tools.
- Availability of incident command teams.

Emergency Assistance

Emergency assistance exists in many forms that can be accessed by FIRESCOPE stakeholders. FIRESCOPE Coordinators will provide the subject matter expertise within an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to ensure that resource requests are filled utilizing the appropriate alternatives listed below.

- California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement (MMAA).
- Assistance by Hire (ABH).
- Local Agreements.
- California Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement (CFMA).
- California Fire Assistance Agreement (CFAA).
- Mission Tasking of State agencies.
- Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).

Agreements of Cooperation

It is in the best interest of local, state, tribal, and federal agencies to cooperate to achieve objectives of common interest and concern. The concept of a

functionally integrated fire protection system involving local, state, tribal, and federal resources, is the most effective method of delivering fire protection where life, property, and natural resource values are at risk.

There is an array of agreements at various levels of governments and between agencies that allow for and aid during times of emergencies. These agreements may provide assistance in the form of the MMAA, where assistance is rendered without reimbursement for service, or assistance by hire, where the assistance will be reimbursed by the user under a pre-arranged agreement.

Local Agreements are voluntary agreements between two or more local entities that describe the initial responses to incidents occurring within adjoining areas or in areas of close proximity. The agreements will determine whether the responses are mutual aid or assistance by hire.

The CFMA is an agreement between CAL FIRE, the USFS, the United States Department of Interior Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the United States Department of Interior National Park Service (NPS), the United States Department of Interior Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and the United States Department of Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) (collectively known as Forest Agencies). The Forest Agencies acknowledge that differences exist between agency missions, but that each will represent the other agency's interests and must possess the recognition, knowledge, and understanding of each other's mission, objectives, authorities, and policies.

Wildland fires on intermingled or adjacent lands, managed by state and federal agencies, present a threat to the lands of the other. State and federal agencies have recognized a need to assist each other on suppression of wildland fires on lands adjacent to each other. These lands are commonly referred to as Direct Protection Area (DPA). DPA is described as an area delineated by boundaries regardless of statutory responsibility, and protection is assumed by administrative units of either the federal agencies or the state. The agency with direct protection responsibility, known as the Protecting Agency, has assumed both fire suppression and fiscal responsibilities as agreed.

However, at times of severe wildland fire conditions, the Forest Agencies may have a need of local government resources to provide structural protection or to supplement their respective agency- controlled resources to aid in the suppression effort. The agreement for local government fire and emergency assistance to the State of California and federal fire agencies is referred to as the CFAA and is the instrument that endorses this cooperation.

The CFAA makes Cal OES and/or various local government jurisdictions emergency fire and rescue resources, in the spirit of cooperation, available for dispatch and use through the State Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System to CAL FIRE and the Forest Agencies. CFAA allows the CAL FIRE and the Forest Agencies to request emergency assistance of available resources through the State Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System. In the truest of terms, Forest Agencies are not signature to the State Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System and do not actively participate by providing resources but are frequent users of the system.

State Agency Mission Tasking: Government Code, Section [8595](#) authorizes the Governor, through Cal OES, to assign emergency activities to state agencies. The Governor may assign to a state agency any activity concerned with the mitigation of the effects of an emergency of a nature related to the existing powers and duties of such agency, including interstate activities, and it shall thereupon become the duty of such agency to undertake and carry out such activity on behalf of the state.

MMAA: This agreement is made and entered into by and between the State of California; its various departments and agencies; and the various political subdivisions, municipal corporations, and other public agencies of the State of California. The mutual aid extended under this agreement and the operational plans adopted pursuant thereto shall be without reimbursement unless otherwise expressly provided for by the parties to this agreement.

EMAC: This compact provides for mutual assistance between the states entering into this compact in managing any emergency or disaster that is duly declared by the Governor of the affected state, whether arising from natural disaster, technological hazard, manmade disaster, civil emergency aspects of resource shortages, community disorders, insurgency, or enemy attack.

Mitigation Activities

Mitigation is the effort to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. This is achieved through risk analysis, which results in information that provides a foundation for mitigation activities that reduce risk. Mitigation activities for FIRESCOPE include the following:

- Identifying stakeholders and engaging them in the mitigation activities of FIRESCOPE.
- Collaborating to pool FIRESCOPE resources to prevent hazards and to reduce vulnerability (leveraging funding, resources, and people).

- Developing strategies and processes to prevent or reduce the impact of events and to reduce the need for response activities.
- Supporting the State Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Preparedness Activities

Preparedness Phase of Emergency Management

Preparedness is a continuous cycle of planning, organizing, training, equipping, exercising, evaluating, and taking corrective action to ensure effective coordination during incident response. Preparedness activities are detailed in this document and on the FIREScope website <https://firescope.caloes.ca.gov/> and include the following:

- Documentation of how stakeholders mobilize resources to support incident response and operations. This includes direct response under existing authorities or support and coordination of field-level response operations. Also documents how resources will be tracked during mobilization and how they will be demobilized when no longer needed.
- Documentation of how FIREScope organizes itself to support the emergency response within SEMS levels consistent with MACS. Also documents how the CA-ESF will support the maintenance of MACS.
- Documentation of how FIREScope members communicate during an emergency, including primary and secondary systems and system redundancy.
- A description of the decision-making and communication processes for FIREScope.
- Stakeholder roles, responsibilities, and statutory authorities.
- Comprehensive goals, objectives, policies, and procedures for pre-emergency planning and coordination activities.
- Comprehensive resource inventories that categorize resources, establish agreements for acquiring needed resources, manage information systems, and develop processes for mobilizing and demobilizing resources with the FIREScope stakeholders.
- Plans for short- and long-term emergency management and recovery operations.
- Procedures for compiling and analyzing After Action Reports (AAR) and Corrective Action Planning into the CA-ESF annex, development, and exercise process.
- A schedule for conducting regular FIREScope Executive and Specialist/Working Group meetings.

- Procedures for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, integrated communications systems, and information coordination.
- Comprehensive resource inventory typing for the FIRESCOPE stakeholders.
- A comprehensive Emergency Resource Directory that provides the list of CA-ESF resources necessary to support operations.
- A listing of interagency inventory, cost-sharing, and equipment cost agreements that are in place to support sharing or resources.
- Details on coordination with the Preparedness Division of Cal OES.

Emergency Response Activities

Response includes activities that address the short-term direct efforts of an incident. Response includes the execution of emergency operations plans and of mitigation activities outlined to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes. Response activities include the following:

- Discipline-specific subject matter expertise for all activities within the EOC organization. The CA-ESF Coordinator provides subject matter recommendations and guidance involving its members.
- Assistance from support agencies.
- Guidance in resource request processing to EOC sections.
- Recommendations on the appropriate use of resources.
- Expertise regarding the procedures, processes, and methods for obtaining resources.
- Assistance in acquiring and processing discipline-specific intelligence and information.
- Coordination with CA-ESFs within other SEMS EOC levels.
- Provision of linkage to discipline-specific MAC Groups.
- Collection of intelligence and information regarding the emergency to assist in setting priorities and objectives.
- Detailed information on scarce resources, resource allocation, and inventory.
- Recommendations during the development of AARs.
- Identification and documentation of the operating modes, including:
 - Trigger Points/Thresholds – Identifies triggers that may indicate a need to increase the operational mode.

- Warning Procedures – Identifies the procedures used to support warning an CA-ESF stakeholder of an approaching or imminent danger prior to an incident to determine the need to increase the level of the operational mode. This should also include steps taken by the ESF to increase readiness or to save lives and to protect property prior to an incident.
- Alert and Notification – Documents the alert and notification procedures for the CA-ESF when there is an increase in operational mode level. Confidential call lists may be developed as an attachment to the annex if not already developed in supporting operational documents.

Recovery Activities

The recovery phase aims to restore the affected area to its pre-disaster state. It differs from the response phase in its focus; recovery efforts are concerned with issues and decisions that must be made after immediate needs are addressed. Recovery activities for FIRESCOPE include but are not limited to

- Supporting recovery activities with roles and responsibilities of CA-ESF 4 members.
- Working with other CA-ESFs to organize rapid needs assessment teams to prevent duplication of efforts.
- Supporting efficient activation and staffing of SEMS activities with FIRESCOPE Coordinators.

Annex Maintenance, Training, and Exercising

Annex Maintenance

Thresholds for reviewing and updating this annex outside of the annual maintenance cycle include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Changes to state or federal law.
- A state or federal emergency management procedural change.
- Critical corrective actions to address lessons learned from activations and/or exercises.
- Development of or advancement in emergency response capabilities.
- Periodic review as recommended by SEMS.

Proposed changes will complement existing authorities, regulations, statutes, and other plans.

After the updates to the annex have been made, a summary of the changes will be made available to all the FIREScope stakeholders.

The FIREScope organization maintains a plan of work covering four strategic goals

- Maintaining the FIREScope decision process, identifying strategies to promote awareness of FIREScope, and securing funding sources (see Exhibit 4-1).
- Improving and maintaining emergency management leadership through interagency cooperation and providing professional recommendations and technical assistance to Cal OES.
- Maintaining and improving methods for coordinating multi-agency resources for planned and unplanned events.
- Maintaining and improving common all-hazard management systems for planned and unplanned events.

Working Group Meetings

The FIREScope Specialist and Working Groups assist the Task Force in the development, implementation, and maintenance of FIREScope products. Representation on these groups is determined by the issues being addressed and the subsequent level of technical expertise required to ensure statewide representation.

The FIRESCOPE Task Force has the responsibility to determine the need for, and agency makeup of, Specialist and Working Groups and to provide direction in support of FIRESCOPE product development and maintenance.

Each Specialist/Working Group will have a Task Force Liaison responsible for providing their group with Task Force direction as needed.

For differentiating between Specialist and Working Groups, Specialist Groups are established to address long-term needs and Working Groups are established to address a specific need or short-term issue. Once the need or issue has been addressed, the Working Group will be disbanded. Working Group meeting schedules vary and can be found on the <https://firescope.caloes.ca.gov> website.

Operations Team

The FIRESCOPE Operations Team consists of fire service personnel from Federal, State, and Local fire departments and agencies. Their primary responsibility is to provide technical expertise to the Board of Directors and professional direction to the Task Force on operational, developmental, and maintenance issues involving FIRESCOPE-developed ICS and MACS components.

The Operations Team further serves as the reviewing body for Task Force-produced products and determines which products and issues provided by the Task Force need to be forwarded to the Board of Directors for consideration and direction. The Operations Team provides direct technical and staff support to the Executive Coordinator in carrying out direction provided by the FIRESCOPE Board of Directors.

FIRESCOPE Task Force

The FIRESCOPE Task Force is representative of FIRESCOPE Board of Director Member Agencies with representatives providing operational and functional expertise in the areas of mutual aid, ICS, and MACS. The FIRESCOPE Board of Directors is responsible for determining Task Force size and agency makeup.

The FIRESCOPE Task Forces' primary responsibilities include providing technical expertise and support to the FIRESCOPE Operations Team and the FIRESCOPE Executive Coordinator and addressing issues influencing Mutual Aid, ICS, and MACS applications. Additionally, they are responsible for coordinating with the National Wildlife Coordinating Group (NWCG) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) committees in addressing ICS and MACS applications to ensure that FIRESCOPE-developed products are compatible with

NWCG/NIMS-developed products.

The FIRESCOPE Task Force serves as the technical staffing element, providing recommendations to the Operations Team on issues influencing ICS and MACS components. The Task Force provides a level of quality control in the development and application of FIRESCOPE products and coordination with NWCG/NIMS on common issues that influence ICS and MACS development at the national level.

Training and Exercising

Training is a key component of FIRESCOPE and involves ongoing development and maintenance by the stakeholders under the oversight of the FIRESCOPE Board of Directors. FIRESCOPE strives to maintain emergency management standardization among all stakeholders and has, over the past 50 years, developed and maintained numerous training courses and materials.

Because fire and rescue-related emergencies are daily occurrences throughout California, FIRESCOPE stakeholders frequently exercise, practice, and test the training standards. FIRESCOPE reviews AARs to evaluate performance and standard practices and initiates internal actions to mitigate future adverse reoccurrences among its stakeholders.

Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

Term	Definition
AAR	After Action Report
BIA	US Department of Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	US Department of Interior Bureau of Land Management
CA-ESF	California Emergency Support Function
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Cal OES	California Governor's Office of Emergency Services
CCC	California Conservation Corps
CFAA	California Fire Assistance Agreement
CFMA	California Master Cooperative Wildland Fire Management and Stafford Act Response Agreement
DPA	Direct Protection Area
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
ESA	California Emergency Services Act
FIRESCOPE	F irefighting RES ources of C alifornia O rganized for P otential E mergencies
FWS	US Department of Interior Fish and Wildlife Service
ICS	Incident Command System
MACS	Multi-Agency Coordination System
MMAA	Master Mutual Aid Agreement
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NPS	US Department of Interior National Park Service
NWCG	National Wildfire Coordinating Group
OEM/OES	Office of Emergency Management or Services
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System
SEP	State of California Emergency Plan

Term	Definition
TS&R	Technical Search & Rescue (includes Urban Search & Rescue)
USFS	US Department of Agriculture Forest Service