



Fire and Rescue Division



California Fire Service and Rescue Emergency Mutual Aid System

History and Organization

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Governor

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HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

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HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

On January 1, 2009, the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES) merged with the Office of Homeland Security (OHS) under provisions set forth under Assembly Bill 38 and became the California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA). In 2013, the agency was renamed the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES); herein throughout the remainder of this document, all current references to the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES) and the California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA) will now reflect the name change, Cal OES, while historical references will remain as OES and Cal EMA, respectively.

The California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, Fire and Rescue Division is responsible for the development, implementation and coordination of the California Fire Service and Rescue Emergency Mutual Aid Plan. The Plan is developed and updated under guidance and approval of the Fire and Rescue Service Advisory Committee/FIRESCOPE Board of Directors.

The continued success of California's unique and highly-effective Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System demands a maximum level of understanding and cooperation by all who use and support it. This document is intended to acquaint you with the history and objectives of the Cal OES Fire and Rescue Division program and our responsibilities as related to the Plan and System.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The following information has been prepared to acquaint you with the responsibilities and operations of the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, Fire and Rescue Division. This information is a summary of the history and general activities of the organization, and should not be construed to be a part of, or a supplement to, any official policies or operational plans and guidelines of the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services.

HISTORY

From inception, California's Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System has been guided by the fire services operating within the state including local, state, and federal agencies.

In 1941, with the clouds of war looming ever more threatening, the California Legislature enacted the War Powers Act. The act provided the governor with extraordinary power in the event of an attack upon or declaration of war by the United States. Included in these governor powers was authority over all civilian protection resources in the early part of World War II. Governor Olson assigned responsibility for civilian protection to the Attorney General.

To facilitate planning for fire protection in the event of an enemy attack upon California, Attorney General appointed representatives of the Fire Service to act as an advisory committee. A fire official was selected by the fire chiefs within each of the ten civilian defense regions. Also included on the committee were the fire chiefs of California's three largest cities (Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco) and the State Fire Marshal, State Forest Ranger, and representatives of the U.S. Forest and National Park Services. The committee was named the State Fire Advisory Committee. The State Forest Ranger was appointed Chairman of the committee. In 1943, Harold P. Bowbay, Chief of the Kern County Fire Department, was named Chairman. On September 12, 1951, the Regional Operational Plan was approved by the State Fire Advisory Committee.

The first appropriation for purchase of state-owned apparatus was approved June 24, 1952, with funding for 58 engines. Forty-three engines were ordered in 1952 at a cost of \$12,950.15 each, including equipment. The State Fire Advisory Committee adopted rules for the assignment, deployment, and housing of state-owned apparatus at its meeting on June 24, 1952. Included in this adoption was a provision for deployment in groups of five engines located sufficiently close together to allow assembly as a single operational unit within a reasonable time, under a responsible commander (birth of the strike team concept).

In 1945, the War Powers Act was superseded by the California Disaster Act, creating a peacetime organization to combat local or state emergency situations. Provisions of this act created the California State Disaster Council, with Fire Service representation.

When the Korean Conflict developed in 1950, the staff of the State Disaster Council was rapidly expanded. At a special session of the legislature held in September of that year, the Office of Civil Defense was established within the Governor's Office. Within the Office of Civil Defense, the Fire and Rescue and Emergency Services Branch was established September 12th, 1950, and Harold P. Bowhay was named Chief of the Division and State Fire and Rescue Coordinator.

In 1951, the federal government established a program to match state and local funds for the purchase of fire and rescue apparatus and equipment. Under the guidance and assistance of the Governor's Fire Advisory Committee, the state developed a Fire Disaster Plan and established a program to implement the plan, including:

1. Acquisition of one hundred 1,000 GPM triple-combination fire engines;
2. Acquisition of twenty-nine heavy duty rescue trucks;
3. Acquisition of 100,000 feet of 6" quick-coupling aluminum pipe, adapted for emergency firefighting use;
4. Initial design and construction of a statewide fire radio system (Cal OES, Fire Radio Net);
5. A program for mobilizing, and personnel to inventory and catalog, all fire defense resources in California.

At its meeting in November 1952, the Fire Advisory Board approved equipping all state-owned engines with fog nozzles and two of each group of fire engines with deluge sets. On October 17, 1953, it approved the statewide fire radio net and the placement of deluge sets on all fire engines.

On February 26, 1954, the Fire Advisory Board approved specifications and purchase of 100,000 feet of aluminum pipe, adopted a minimum manning standard for Office of Civil Defense engines of two, and a policy for calling for Office of Civil Defense engines to be the first released from a mutual aid response. On June 24, 1954, it authorized the purchase of 125 Motorola Handie-Talkie radios.

On November 17, 1955, the board approved the placement of 500 feet of one-inch forestry hose and two shut off nozzles on each engine. It also resolved to equip all engines with two-way radios and two handie-talkies to each to each engine.

On April 10, 1956, the board adopted a reimbursement policy for the services of firefighters "portal-to-portal at a standard hourly rate to the employing agency." Agencies receiving mutual aid were to replace all lost and damaged equipment.

On February 20, 1957, after reviewing the recent Malibu Fire communication problems, the Board resolved to purchase three communication units in time for the next dry season. Communication unit design and outfitting were accomplished by Santa Clara

County's Central Fire District Communication Division. Chasis and bodies were surplus military ambulances. Interior furnishings were built by Correctional Industries at San Quentin. The unit's radios provided 13 frequencies with spare crystals for nearly all fire organizations in California.

By 1959, 75 % of all engines were equipped with two-way radios. The first communication unit went into service in May, and the second in October 1959. By October 1960, five communication units had been placed into service.

In October 1960, the number of mutual aid regions was reduced from ten to six.

On February 15, 1962, Chief Miller of the Los Angeles Fire Department made a special report on the Bel Aire fire. He noted problems caused by wood shake roofs and with communication. At this meeting, the board also resolved to replace ten engines each year. By October 1962, 50 of the engines had been equipped with booster pumps. Three new pumpers were delivered in 1963; the GMC V6 series 101, 102, and 103. Ten new pumpers were delivered in both 1964 and 1965. The five best of the replaced units were retained as reserves. Replacements continued at the rate of seven to ten per year until the last of the original 100 pumpers were replaced in 1975.

In 1970, the California Disaster Act was superseded by the California Emergency Services Act. The California Emergency Services Act constituted a complete revision of the former act. As in the Disaster Act, this revision established the legal basis for the Governor's response to emergency situations with which the state might be faced, regardless of the destructive form involved.

The new Act redesignated the State Disaster Council as the California Emergency Council, with no major changes in composition, powers, or duties. It also renamed the California Disaster Office as the Office of Emergency Services, retaining that office in the Office of the Governor.

In 1971, an updated California Emergency Plan was issued to serve as a basis for the conduct of emergency operations by all jurisdictions throughout California, and for the development of up-to-date plans and procedures to fulfill local emergency preparedness responsibilities. The Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Plan is a supportive document to the California Emergency Plan. In 1978, and again in 1988, the Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Plan was reviewed and updated under guidance of the OES Fire and Rescue Service Advisory Committee/FIRESCOPE Board of Directors. No modification in basic concept or principle has been made, with regard to clarifications to better define responsibilities, procedural guidelines, and terminology.

FIRESCOPE PROGRAM

After the disastrous wildland fires in 1970, and with Congressional support, a cooperative effort between the US Forest Service, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, California Office of Emergency Services, Los Angeles County Fire Department, Los Angeles City Fire Department, Ventura County Fire Department, Santa Barbara County Fire Department, and Orange County Fire Department resulted in the establishment of the FIRESCOPE Program (Fire Fighting Resources of Southern California Organized for Potential Emergencies).

These agencies committed themselves to the massive effort of addressing the problems of 1970, and to creating and implementing new applications in fire service management, technologies, and coordination, with high emphasis on incident command and multi-agency coordination.

Among its many accomplishments between 1970 and 1987, the FIRESCOPE Program's Incident Command System was developed, tested, and implemented, and has demonstrated its value and Credibility, not only to the fire service, but to any "all-risk" emergency application. The FIRESCOPE Incident Command System is of such success and value that it is accepted and implemented on a statewide, national, and increasingly, international basis.

The OCC (Operations Coordination Center) for FIRESCOPE is co-located with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Region III Headquarters in Riverside, California.

The OES role was to assume operational responsibility as system components were completed. However, in 1980, OES Fire and Rescue Branch assumed full management responsibility for the program, including nine personnel which perform the day-to-day functions at the OCC. During major emergencies, each of the seven partner agencies supply personnel to accommodate the added workload.

FIRESCOPE NEEDS ASSESSMENT STUDY

In 1986, a needs assessment study was conducted by an independent research corporation relative to the continued implementation of the FIRESCOPE Program and the extension of its products statewide. Upon completion of the study, the Advisory Committee/Board of Directors established a sub-committee to review the final report and make recommendations. One recommendation was to modify the FIRESCOPE, acronym for statewide application. Thus in November 1987, the word "Southern" was dropped. The final report also recommended the California Fire Information Resource Management System (CALFERMS) Committee be established as an Operations Team.

OPERATIONS TEAM NORTH

In November 1987, the acronym for FIREScope was changed to Firefighting RESources of California Organized for Potential Emergencies, to reflect the extension of FIREScope products to Northern California. In concert with this change, the CALFIRMS Committee was renamed "Operations Team North" (January 1988), thus providing total continuity statewide.

OPERATIONS TEAM SOUTH

Included in the original FIREScope Decision Process was the Operations Team (South), which has continued to function in the total decision process.

OES FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE ADVISORY COMMITTEE/FIREScope BOARD OF DIRECTORS

In September 1986, the FIREScope Board of Directors was integrated with the Fire and Rescue Service Advisory Committee, and now functions as a single entity. The combined Committee was named the Cal EMA Fire and Rescue Service Advisory Committee FIREScope Board of Directors.

In 2013, the agency was renamed to the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES).

This Committee provides guidance in determining the nature and scope of services to be provided, and in developing operational policies. Membership represents all branches of the Fire Service: U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, State Fire Marshal, Bureau of Land Management, county, city, and volunteer fire departments, and fire districts. Special Advisors to the Committee are representatives from Federated Fire Fighters Association and California State Firemen's Association.

Consistent with this change, a sub-committee of the Cal OES Fire and Rescue Service Advisory Committee was formed for the purpose of conceptualizing and extending FIREScope technologies to Northern California Fire Services. Membership includes Regional Fire and Rescue Coordinators from Mutual Aid Regions II, III, IV, and V, federal wildland fire agencies, representatives from municipal fire departments and rural fire districts, and Cal OES Fire and Rescue Division. As mentioned above, this sub-committee (CALFIRMS) became "Operations Team North" in January 1988.

CALIFORNIA FIRE SERVICE AND RESCUE EMERGENCY MUTUAL AID PLAN

Although mutual aid plans and agreements have existed in California for many years, the California Fire Service and Rescue Emergency Plan as we know it today, was first prepared and adopted in 1950 as Annex 3-C of the California State Civil Defense and Disaster Relief Plan. The original plan and subsequent revisions were prepared,

approved, and adopted after careful consideration by the Fire and Rescue Service Advisory Committee.

The Plan, basic and uncomplicated, is based on the concept of "self-help" and "mutual aid". The State of California, all 58 counties, and nearly all city governments are signatory to a Master Mutual Aid Agreement. Mutual aid extended under this agreement and the operational plans adopted pursuant thereto, shall be available and furnished in all cases of "local emergency", "state of emergency", and "state of war emergency" as defined in the Emergency Services Act. The Act also provides the basis for exchange of mutual aid under any and all other circumstances.

The Plan provides for:

1. Systematic mobilization, organization, and operation of fire service resources of the state and its political subdivisions in mitigating the effects of disaster;
2. Comprehensive and compatible plans for the expedient mobilization and response of available fire service resources on a local, area, regional, and statewide basis;
3. Establishment of guidelines for recruiting and training auxiliary personnel to augment regularly-organized fire personnel during disaster operations;
4. Annual update of fire service inventory of all personnel, apparatus, and equipment in California;
5. A plan and communication facilities for the interchange and dissemination of fire-related data, directives, and information between fire officials of local, state, and federal agencies;
6. Coordination and implementation at state level of government (Chief, State Fire and Rescue Coordinator);

FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION

California's Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System was developed through the cooperation of every segment of California's Fire Service. To maintain system integrity, local fire officials are actively involved in day-to-day system management and operation.

Fire chiefs of each county (Operational Area) elect, from among themselves, an Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinator. Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinators are responsible for maintaining fire defense resource inventories, area mutual aid plan, and the dispatch of fire and rescue mutual aid resources. They are responsible for annual submission of fire and rescue resource inventories to Regional Fire and Rescue Coordinators.

Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinators of each of the six mutual aid regions elect a fire chief, from within their respective region, to serve as Regional Fire and Rescue Coordinator. Regional Fire and Rescue Coordinators are responsible for maintaining regional fire and rescue resource inventories, regional mutual aid plan, and for the coordination of intra-regional mutual aid. They are also responsible for the annual submission of fire and rescue resource inventories to the State Fire and Rescue Coordinator.

The State Fire and Rescue Coordinator (Chief, Fire and Rescue Division) is a member of the Director's California Governor's Office of Emergency Services staff. The Chief is responsible for the California Fire Service and Rescue Emergency Mutual Aid Plan, coordination of inter-regional mutual aid, inventory of fire defense and rescue resources within the state, acquisition, deployment, and maintenance of Cal OES-owned fire and rescue apparatus and equipment.

Cal OES FIRE AND RESCUE DIVISION PERSONNEL

- 1 - Chief (Fire and Rescue)
- 5 - Deputy Chiefs (Fire & Rescue)
- 11 - Assistant Chiefs (Fire & Rescue)
- 1 - Emergency Services Coordinator
- 2 - Associate Governmental Program Analysts
- 1 - Staff Services Analyst
- 1 - Management Services Technician
- 2 - Office Technicians
- 1 - Communications Operator
- 1 - Heavy Equipment Mechanic

Cal OES FIRE AND RESCUE DIVISION EQUIPMENT

- xx - 1,000 **GPM** Triple Combination Fire Engines (Type 1)
- Xx - 1,250 **GPM** Triple Combination Fire Engines (Type 1)
- 15 - 1,000 **GPM** Fire Engines (Type 3)
- 6 - Reserve Fire Engines (Type 1)
- 2 - Heavy Rescue/Fire Vehicles
- 10 - Swift Water Trailers
- 3 - Vibra Phone ASB-6 Sound Detector
- 5 -Hurst Rescue Tools
- 22 - Mountain Top Repeaters
- 68- Base Radio Stations
- 5 - Mobile Communication/Support Units
- 6- Portable Communication Repeaters
- 6 - FIREMARS Caches (two with portable repeaters)
- 2 - Maintenance repair units
- 1 - SHARPS Unit (Special Hose and Relay Pump System) w/5000' of 5" hose.
- 4 - 1500 GPM Trailer Mounted Pumps
- 2 - Utility Vehicle
- 2 - Stakeside Vehicles
- 2 - Truck Tractor
- 14 - Semi Trailers (pipe)
- 85,000 - 6" Portable Aluminum Pipe (water supply)

Cal OES Fire and Rescue Division personnel work with federal, state, and local fire and emergency management agencies throughout California and the nation providing assistance in:

1. Mutual aid fire and rescue planning;
2. Major emergency operations;
3. Urban Search and Rescue;
4. Coordinating the use of Cal OES fire apparatus, communication vans, and other Cal OES resources during emergency operations;
5. Purchase and assignment of supplemental fire and rescue apparatus and equipment;
6. Coordination of the California Fire Service and Rescue Emergency Mutual Aid Plan;
7. Inspection and inventory of all Cal OES fire and rescue apparatus and equipment;
8. Training for the local fire service in the Statewide Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System, plans, operations, and procedures;
9. Active participation in fire chiefs' organizations, committees, etc.;
10. Maintaining and up-to-date inventory of all fire and rescue resources in the state, and;
11. Special assignments, fire and rescue EOC development, fire research, and current issues in the fire service.

USE OF THE CALIFORNIA FIRE SERVICE AND RESCUE EMERGENCY MUTUAL AID PLAN

The complexity, frequency, and magnitude of disastrous fire problems in California places an ever-increasing demand for coordinated mutual aid plans and operation of the fire and rescue services. As fire disasters are not uncommon to California, particularly in the forest and watershed areas, neither is it uncommon to provide mutual aid fire apparatus in large numbers. The 1970, 1977, 1980, 1985, and 1987 fire seasons placed great demands on the Fire Service. Personnel and equipment were constantly moved around the state in response to requests for help. During the siege of fires throughout Southern California in the Fall of 1970, 1977, 1980, 1985, and again in 1987, large fires were commonplace throughout the state. Major fires consumed hundreds of thousands of acres of California wildland and destroyed hundreds of homes. The system provided vast amounts of resources in 1991 for the East Bay Hills Fire in Oakland and the 1992 Los Angeles County riots. The system has repeatedly been proven effective in mobilizing fire defense forces sufficient to materially reduce losses.

NOTE: July 1985 was the first time a large number of local-owned fire apparatus (approximately 295) were used on a single incident (Lexington Fire, Santa Clara County).

STATEWIDE FIRE DEFENSE SYSTEM (Mutual Aid)

All resources responding on mutual aid operations are under the direction of the local fire chief requesting the mutual aid support. Cal OES Fire and Rescue Division personnel provide assistance to the responsible fire officials in obtaining the optimum benefits from the California Fire Service and Rescue Emergency Mutual Aid Plan.

Cal OES FIRE APPARATUS PROGRAM

The original 100 fire engines were purchased in 1953-54 and assigned to local jurisdictions throughout the state under a written agreement. The local fire agencies assigned a Cal OES fire engine could use the apparatus on multiple-alarm fires within their own boundaries, or to temporarily replace any of their own first-line fire apparatus out of service due to mechanical problems.

Assignees agree to respond the apparatus to any mutual aid emergency when requested to do so by the Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinator within their county. Cal OES apparatus may also be loaned, or temporarily transferred, to other departments within the operational area to replace equipment out of service for repairs.

A program was initiated to replace the original 100 fire apparatus on the basis of five per year. Surveyed engines were sold to needy fire departments for the sum of \$1.00. The purchaser signed an agreement whereby the engine was placed on "reserve" status for a period of three years, and agreed to respond to mutual aid operations if requested to do so.

The Department of Finance now requires that Cal OES fire apparatus taken from first-line service be sold at fair market price, with State Agencies having the first right of refusal. Engines are offered to departments who have requested they be placed on a list to be notified when a Cal OES apparatus is offered for sale. Units are sold on a first come, first served basis.

STATE ASSISTANCE FOR FIRE EQUIPMENT ACT (S.A.F.E. ACT)

The S.A.F.E. Act, authored by Assemblywoman Bev Hansen (8th District), became law on January 1, 1988. Cal OES has promulgated rules and regulations governing the programs created by the S.A.F.E. Act, in the California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Section 2800 et seq.

The S.A.F.E. Act authorizes the Secretary of Cal OES to implement and operate two different programs, both designed to assist local agencies - particularly those local agencies located in rural areas of the state - in acquiring firefighting vehicles and related equipment. The Director has delegated the management of these programs to the Fire and Rescue Division of Cal OES.

S.A.F.E. ACT RESALE PROGRAM

The Fire Vehicle Resale Program provides that Cal OES may purchase used firefighting vehicles, repair and refurbish the vehicles as needed, then resell the vehicles to any

city, county, special district, joint powers agency, or volunteer fire company which provides fire suppression services. Cal OES will also provide limited financing to qualified local agencies which serve rural areas of the state.

S.A.F.E. ACT INFORMATION SYSTEM

The Information (locator) System is designed to identify firefighting vehicles and related equipment currently offered for sale within the fire community (statewide). Cal OES will periodically mail an advertisement brochure listing all available vehicular equipment offered for sale to any agency requesting the brochure.

Cal OES FIRE COMMUNICATIONS

The California Governor's Office of Emergency Services provides and maintains a statewide fire service radio net which consists of 68 base stations and 22 mountain top repeaters. This communication net provides a tie between the Operational Area dispatch centers, Regional fire dispatch centers, and State Cal OES Fire and Rescue Division Headquarters in Sacramento, in addition to all State Emergency Operating Centers and mobiles operating on the system.

Cal OES fire apparatus and other mobile equipment assigned to local fire agencies are radio-equipped for mutual aid operations. Some fire departments assigned Cal OES engines have installed their own local radio frequency, in addition to the State Fire Radio Net.

Since 1977, Cal OES has provided multi-channel, VHF high band radios in its engines. Cal OES also provides, as part of the system, four mobile fire communication units assigned throughout the state. Each unit is capable of operating on all of the fire frequencies statewide. To support the units, there are four mobile repeater units which are self-contained and capable of operating on remote mountain tops in areas not covered by a regular mountain top repeater. This equipment is capable of cross-repeating the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, and FIREMARS repeater frequencies.

FIREMARS RADIO CACHES

For on-scene management, Cal OES also maintains four portable radio FIREMARS caches (Fire Mutual Aid Radio System). These caches consist of 28 hand-held programmable King radios. The caches are located at Los Angeles County, City of Loma Linda, City of Clovis, and Cal OES Headquarters in Sacramento.

Cal OES HEAVY RESCUE PROGRAM

The original 29 heavy rescue trucks have been sold to local fire departments. This was brought about by lack of funds for an adequate replacement program. In 1979 a prototype heavy rescue/fire vehicle was built by Cal OES. The funds for this project were provided on a 2/3 federal and 1/3 state grant. Since completion of the prototype vehicle, funding for two additional units was provided; since the units have been built, two are still in service at this time. The Cal OES Urban Search and Rescue program is

now in place with eight specialized teams to fully fill this Rinctiom Additional teams may be added as funding becomes available.

Cal OES ALUMINUM PIPE PROGRAM

In addition to the equipment mentioned, the state purchased 100,000 feet of 6" aluminum quickcoupling pipe. The pipe provides emergency water mains for both domestic and fire fighting purposes.

The pipe is assigned to locations throughout the state, and is available for emergencies through the approved dispatching channels of the Operational Area and Regional fire dispatch centers.

As of this revision, approximately 85,000 feet of 6" aluminum pipe remains inservice.

Cal OES S.H.A.R.P.S. UNIT (Special Hose and Relay Pump System)

The Cal OES S.H.A.R.P.S. is a specially-designed unit with unique features and operating characteristics. The unit was specifically designed and equipped to supplement and eventually replace the Cal OES 6" aluminum pipe program. The SHARPS is equipped with sufficient adapters and fittings to be totally compatible with existing Cal OES pipe and standard fire department screw threads.

The S.H.A.R.P.S. unit carries large diameter, 5" quick-coupling, lightweight fire hose. At present, one mile of the 5" hose is carried. The tractor houses a 1,000 GPM pump, with two portable 1,500 GPM pumps carried on the trailer. The total pumping capacity is 4,000 GPM.

Cal OES COMPUTER FACILITIES

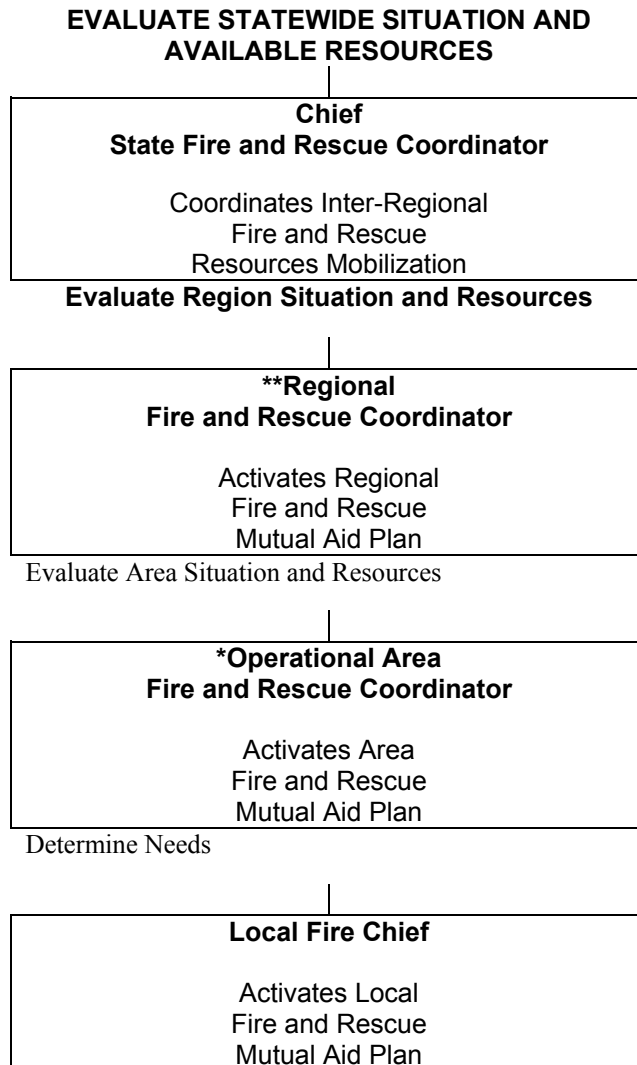
All areas of California are linked by two super-mini computers. The purpose of the computers is to maintain a central location for information related to the management and rapid utilization of California's fire service resources. This includes a database for tracking the progress of a major incident, a series of programs for predicting fire behavior, a database for allocating and coordinating available resources, weather information for the entire state, and electronic mail capability. Both computers possess the same operating system and can provide a backup to each other should one become inoperative. The computers can be accessed from terminals located throughout the state, or portable computers can be used in mobile communications units to display and update information on the scene.

In conclusion, it can be stated that the primary functions of the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, Fire and Rescue Division, are:

1. Assist and coordinate the California fire services in statewide mutual aid fire and rescue plans and operations;
2. Provide both fixed and mobile communications equipment to tie local, area, regional, and statewide mutual aid fire defense systems;

3. Provide additional fire and rescue equipment to augment the regular fire fighting forces during times of disaster, both at local and statewide level; and
4. Promote a Statewide Mutual Aid Fire Defense System based on individual SUPPORT and COOPERATION throughout the state of California.

CHANNELS FOR REQUESTING FIRE AND RESCUE MUTUAL AID RESOURCES



***Area Border line Emergencies**

****Region Border line Emergencies**

The California Disaster Councils first Fire Advisory Board as appointed by Governor Earl Warren, October 8, 1945:

Harold P. Bowhay, Chairman; Chief, Kern County Fire Department
O.S. Ball, Vice Chairman; Fire Warden, Stanislaus County
George C. Lilly, Vice Chairman; Chief, Merced Fire Department
John Alderson; Chief, Los Angeles Fire Department
Earl Barron; Ranger, California Department of Forestry
Loren S. Bush; Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific
Charles P. Campbell; California Department of Forestry - Mendocino
Charles Dawley; Chief, Ventura Fire Department
Robert Deering; U.S. Forest Service
William Meinheit; Chief, Berkeley Fire Department
Hugh Morris; Chief, San Mateo Fire Department
J.E. Parrish; Chief, San Diego Fire Department
Basil Roberts; Chief, Inglewood Fire Department
Burnett Sanford; National Parks Service
Joe Scherman; California Department of Forestry, Riverside
Jay Stevens; National Board of Fire Underwriters
Albert Sullivan; Chief, San Francisco Fire Department
Spence Turner; Los Angeles County Forester
Joe Yockers; California State Fire Marshal

FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FIREScope BOARD OF DIRECTORS (01/02)

P. MICHAEL FREEMAN, Chairman
Los Angeles County Fire Department

HANK WESTON, Chief
Grass Valley Fire Department

RUSSELL RICHARDS, Vice Chairman
California State Fire Marshal Office

JIM WRIGHT, Deputy Director
California Department of Forestry
& Fire Protection

JOHN SCHERREI, Chief
Santa Barbara County Fire Department

JOHN TENNANT, State Fire Marshal
Fire Warden, Stanislaus County

WILLIAM BAMATTRE, Chief
Los Angeles City Fire Department

TOM NICHOLS, Protection Specialist
National Park Service

DANIEL G. CLARK, Chief
Kern County Fire Department

BRIAN HATCH, Director
Governmental Affairs California
Professional Fire Fighters

DOUGLAS SPORLEDER, Chief
Santa Clara County Fire Department

VACANT
Southern California Fire District

CHARLES PRATHER, Chief
Orange County Fire Authority

RAY QUINTANAR, Director
Aviation and Fire Management - USFS

ED WEHKING, Fire Management Officer
Bureau of Land Management

JOHN JANSEN, Northern Director
California State Fire Fighters Association

VACANT,
Northern California Fire District

KIM ZAGARIS, Chief
FIREScope Executive Coordinator
OES Fire and Rescue Branch

DENNIS SMITH, Chief
Sacramento City Fire Department

BOB ROPER, Chief
Ventura County Fire Department

STEWART W. GARY, Chief
Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department