

CALAFCO U Fire and EMS Course 2021

Terms and acronyms:

ABH (Assistance by Hire) – This is the concept of receiving or providing assistance for incident mitigation at an agreed upon per occurrence cost.

Affected District - A special district, as defined by G.C. § 56036, that contains, or whose sphere of influence contains, any territory for which a reorganization or a change of organization is proposed or ordered (G.C. § 56013).

Affected Local Agency - Any local agency that contains, or would contain, or whose sphere of influence contains, any territory within any proposal or study to be reviewed by the commission (G.C. § 5601).

Affected Territory - Any territory for which a change of organization or reorganization is proposed or ordered (G.C. § 56015).

AHJ (Authorities Having Jurisdiction) – refers to the local, county, state, or federal authority that has legal jurisdiction to provide fire protection services to a specific area.

ALS (Advanced Life Support) – refers to medical care provided by individuals trained to a paramedic level as defined by the state and local emergency medical authority.

Amador Plan - A contract between a local government and the State to keep a CALFIRE facility staffed and ready for response during the non-fire season. The local government must reimburse CALFIRE for any added costs associated with this service (Public Resources Code § 4144). The Amador Plan maintains CALFIRE presence in the local community year-round; it does not transform the CALFIRE mission from wildland to structural fire protection, nor does it increase the level of service beyond CALFIRE's normal operation. Under the Amador Plan, contracted CALFIRE resources are still under State control and subject to redeployment in other locations; however, CALFIRE is obligated to backfill vacated Amador Plan stations as a priority (see Schedule A Program).

Ambulance – unit designed as medical transport unit staffed with single function individuals trained for medical purposes only.

Apparatus – a generic term used to represent the multitude of vehicles utilized in the fire service.

Assessment - Levies against real property, based on special benefit conferred upon the property. In 1996, Prop 218 introduced extensive substantive and procedural requirements for imposing new assessments, increasing existing assessments, and even for continuing some existing assessments (see Prop 218).

Automatic Aid – is the concept of an agreed upon response level between two or more agencies that is designed to augment responses on an automatic basis. These agreements are designed to be reciprocal in design to be sustainable for all parties to the agreement.

Battalion Chief (BC) – this position is the first line in the command staff and carry a variety of responsibilities dependent on the command structure. Generally, BCs are the highest authority on duty 24/7 and are responsible for all activities for the shift resources they are assigned.

BLS (Basic Life Support) – refers to medical care provided by individuals trained to the EMT level as defined by the state and local emergency medical authority.

Boundary Drop - An agreement among local jurisdictions to dispatch response to an incident from the nearest available emergency response unit without regard to jurisdictional boundaries.

Brown Out – Industry term to reflect a fire station or piece of apparatus that has been temporarily placed out of service generally due to budgetary or staffing issues.

CAIRS (California All Incident Reporting System) - A statewide emergency incident data program that collects, compiles, analyzes, and distributes statistical information reported by the California Fire Service. CAIRS information is integrated into the National Fire Incident Reporting System.

CALFIRE (California Department of Forestry and Fire Prevention) - CALFIRE is responsible for prevention and suppression of wildland fire in areas that the State declares State Responsibility Areas (SRA) and assumes financial responsibility (Public Resources Code 4000 et seq.). CALFIRE will respond to structure, vehicle, and other fires and urgent situations within SRAs—if CALFIRE resources are not otherwise engaged; nevertheless, CALFIRE’s statutory mission is wildland fire suppression and the agency has no obligation to respond to other emergencies. Public awareness of the limitations of the CDF function is emphasized in State Law, which requires every real property transfer within an SRA to disclose that property located within a wildland area may contain substantial risks and hazards...and shall also disclose that it is not the State’s responsibility to provide fire protection services to any building or structure located within wildlands (Public Resources Code § 4136).

Cal/OSHA (California Division of Occupational Safety and Health) - Cal/OSHA, under the California Department of Industrial Relations, protects workers and the public from safety hazards through its Cal/OSHA, elevator, amusement ride, aerial tramway, ski lift and pressure vessel programs, and provides consultative assistance to employers. <http://www.dir.ca.gov/default.html>

CAL-OES (California Office of Emergency Services) – CAL-OES exists as a department of the Governor’s office and is charged with a variety of responsibilities revolving around state public safety. CAL-OES plays a major role in the mutual aid system for major incidents that may occur within the state.

Call Stacking - Two or more emergency calls dispatched either at the same time or while the engine company is committed to another incident.

Captain – a frontline supervisor who has supervisory responsibilities over the crew and apparatus that are assigned to them for the shift. Captains also retain the responsibilities of firefighters, EMT, and in some cases paramedic.

CERT (Community Emergency Response Team) - A Federal Emergency Management (FEMA) supported program that trains citizens to safely respond to disasters. The goal is to prepare communities for disasters and to help serve neighborhoods when emergency services are overwhelmed.

CFD (Community Facilities District) – CFDs are typically established through ballot measures and are used to collect revenues for public services and or facilities. - See Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982

Code 3 - Traveling to an emergency incident location with lights and siren.

Company - Two or more firefighters organized as an emergency response team and equipped to perform certain operational functions.

Conducting Authority - The conducting authority is the commission of the principle county of the entity proposing a change of organization or reorganization, unless another conducting authority is specified by law (G.C. § 56029). If protest proceedings have not been waived by the commission, notice is given and a date is set for a public hearing where affected landowners and registered voters may protest the LAFCO decision. Written protests must be filed with the commission prior to the conclusion of the hearing and the commission, as conducting authority, must adopt a resolution making finding regarding the value of written protest. The value of written protest must be determined as described in G.C. § 56707, 56708, and 56710.

Constant Staffing – the principle that all assigned positions on the different apparatus are staffed 24/7. This requires that employees be assigned to backfill vacant positions caused by employee sick call, vacations, injuries or reduced permanent staffing.

Containment Fire - spread minimized under prevailing conditions.

Control (under) - Sufficient suppression action has been taken to ensure no further spread of the fire.

CRA (Community Risk Assessment) – CRAs are typically coupled with an SOC and its focus is to take a comprehensive look at the risk profile of a given locality. This is important information that assists in the development of an effective SOC.

CSA (County Service Area) - See Fire District

Dependent Special District - A special district whose board of directors is another legislative body such as a city council or board of supervisors (see independent special district).

Deputy Chief – can be used interchangeably with Division Chiefs; however, this position often will appear in the chain of command above division chiefs in larger organizations.

Division Chief – depending on the structure of the department, Division Chiefs exist in the rank structure just above BCs. Division Chiefs are typically employed in larger departments and

oversee entire divisions within the department.

E-Board (Executive Board) – the elected representatives of the firefighter local union.

EMS (Emergency Medical Services) – the whole system of services designed to provide emergency medical care. This includes individuals trained to BLS and ALS levels with different modes of transport including ground, air, and other specialty units.

EMSA – The California Emergency Medical Services Authority, responsible for the licensing and standards for emergency medical personnel in the state.

EMT – Emergency Medical Technician trained to the BLS level. EMT's are trained to provide basic life support functions such as CPR (Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation), deployment of AED (Automatic Defibrillation Devices), splinting and basic airway support.

Engine – apparatus designed to carry water, hose, ground ladders, and a pump. Engines are typed 1 – 7 based on the pump capacity, water capacity, hose compliment, and ladder compliment (dependent on type). Type 1 and 2 engines are classified as structural engines, with type 3-7 generally considered wildland engines.

Engineer – apparatus operator responsible for driving and operating the apparatus. Engineers also remain firefighters and participate in the mitigation of all forms of responses when they are not assigned to duties associated with operating the apparatus.

ERAF (Education Revenue Augmentation Fund) -In 1992-93 and 1993-94, as the State faced severe budget deficits, the Legislature shifted approximately \$3.6 billion in property tax revenues away from counties, cities, special districts, and redevelopment agencies to schools. The property tax shift was a strategy to reduce demands upon the State General Fund. Constitutionally mandated levels of spending for schools are financed with local property taxes and State General Fund monies. The State provides General Fund revenues to school districts sufficient to close any gap between the amount of local property tax revenue and mandated levels of school spending. With the property tax shift, county auditors are required to deposit into a county-wide fund for schools—the Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund—portions of local property tax revenue, which had previously been allocated to non-school local agencies. ERAF monies are subsequently distributed to local schools, thereby offsetting the need for State aid. Shifting property tax revenues from local governments to schools did not affect the overall level of school funding; however, the State's General Fund obligation to schools was diminished.

EMD (Emergency Medical Dispatch) - Certified individuals who provide pre-arrival assistance for the care of ill or injured persons. EMDs may need to give over-the-phone instructions to callers, prior to the arrival of emergency service professionals; for example, instructing in CPR, emergency child birth procedures, or stopping life-threatening bleeding.

EMT (Emergency Medical Technician) - Individuals trained in basic life support procedures and techniques and possessing an EMT-1 certificate.

EMT-P (Emergency Medical Technician -Paramedic - An EMT with additional training in advanced life support (ALS) procedures and techniques and possessing an EMT-P certificate or license.

ERF (Effective Response Force) – An effective response force is defined as the minimum number of firefighters and equipment that must reach a specific emergency incident location within a maximum prescribed travel (driving) time. The maximum prescribed travel time acts as one indicator of resource deployment efficiency.¹

EOA (Exclusive Operating Area) - Health and Safety Code § 1797.224 requires the emergency medical services authority in each county to delineate a competitive process for awarding an exclusive operating area for emergency transport ambulance providers.

Fees - Fees can be imposed for a variety of services including issuing service availability letters and plan checks. The California Constitution defines fees as charges that do not exceed the reasonable cost for providing the regulation, product, or service for which fees are charged. Proposition 218 introduced procedural requirements on fees imposed as an incidence of property ownership.

Fire Captain – a frontline supervisor who has supervisory responsibilities over the crew and apparatus that are assigned to them for the shift. Captains also retain the responsibilities of firefighters, EMT, and in some cases paramedic.

Fire Chief – the highest level of authority in the fire department and is ultimately responsible for all facets of the operation of the fire department.

Fire District - Special Districts authorized to provide fire protection and/or EMS:

1. Fire Protection District (FPD): Health & Safety Code 13800—13970
2. Community Services District (CSD): Gov't. Code. 61000—61226.5
3. County Service Area (CSA): Gov't. Code. 25210.1—25338
4. Health Care District: Health & Safety Code 32000—32492
5. Municipal Water District: Water Code 71000—73001
6. Public Utility District: Public Utilities Code 15501—18055

Fire Flow - The amount of water being pumped into a fire; or, the amount of water required to extinguish a hypothetical fire. Calculation of fire flow is critical in light of the axiom that an ordinary fire will not be extinguished unless there is sufficient water to remove the fire's heat.

Fire Protection District Law - See Fire District.

Firefighter – individual trained to the firefighter 1 standard which in California includes attendance of an accredited fire academy, completion of standardized testing and EMT certification.

Firefighter/Paramedic – individual that meets the firefighter 1 standards as defined above and hold the appropriate Paramedic license and accreditation based on the requirements of the local and state emergency medical authorities.

FTE (Full Time Equivalent) – term utilized to indicate a position to be filled with a full time employee.

HAZMAT (Hazardous Materials) - Materials, including solids, liquids, or gases that may cause injury, death, or damage if released or triggered.

IDLH (Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health) – refers to the environments that emergency responders and the public could be exposed to that are immediately dangerous to life and health. Mostly notably structure fires, however this extends to any environment or condition that poses an immediate threat to life

Inhabited territory - Territory where 12 or more registered voters reside (see uninhabited territory).

Independent Special District - A special district that has a directly elected board of directors or whose managers are appointed to fixed terms (see dependent special district).

Initial Attack - First point of attack on a fire where hose lines or fuel separation are used to prevent further extension of the fire.

ISO (Insurance Service Office) - The ISO supplies statistical, actuarial, and claims information to the nation's insurance industry concerning more than 45,000 fire protection districts. The ISO evaluates a community's public fire-protection capability and assigns a protection-class rating from 1 to 10. Insurance companies use the ISO information to determine risk and make decisions regarding availability of property insurance coverage.

Before a community can receive an ISO classification, the community must have at least the following minimum facilities and practices: (1) The community must have a fire department and be organized permanently under applicable State or local laws; (2) The fire department must serve an area with definite boundaries; (3) The department must have sufficient membership to assure the response of at least four members to a structure fire; (4) At least two hours of training must be provided every two months; (5) A system must be in place that allows no delay in dispatch of firefighters and apparatus; and (6) The department must house apparatus to provide protection from the weather. If a community does not meet the minimum criteria, ISO will assign a Class 10 rating. www.isomitigation.com

Interested Agency - Each local agency which provides facilities or services in the affected territory that a subject agency would provide (G.C. § 56047.5).

LAFCO (Local Agency Formation Commission) - LAFCO is an independent public agency with county-wide jurisdiction over the boundaries of cities and certain special districts. LAFCO's jurisdiction involves proposed boundary changes to local government boundaries involving the formation, dissolution, and expansion of cities and special districts. LAFCO is governed by State

Law, the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 ("Act").

LEMSA (Local Emergency Medical Authority) - Responsible for the accreditation of emergency medical systems within a local area, typically at the county level.

LRA (Local Responsibility Area) - Land where the responsibility for fire protection lies with local governments (see State Responsibility Area—SRA).

Master Plan – the master plan is essentially the overall organizational goals and is developed in conjunction with the CRA and SOC. The master plan takes a long view approach at planning and should be continually reviewed to ensure it remains relevant to the organization.

Medic Squad – a rapid response vehicle that is generally staffed with one or two firefighter paramedics. Medic squads are versatile vehicles that have several different variants, from small light weight pickup trucks with a basic compliment of ALS medical gear, larger heavy duty vehicles with utility boxes allowing for a larger compliment of gear to Type 6 apparatus that have the ability to carry a full complement of ALS equipment as well as a basic compliment of hose, pump and water.

Mello-Roos (Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982) -The 1982 Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act enables cities, counties, special districts and school districts to establish community facilities districts (CFD) and to levy special taxes to fund a wide variety of facilities and services. Under the Fire Protection District Law of 1987, fire protection districts are specifically authorized to finance any capital facility or pay for fire protection services a special tax under the Mello-Roos Act. A Mello-Roos allows fire protection agencies to issue bonds, backed by voter-approved special taxes. A Mello-Roos tax is not affected by the requirements of Prop 218; however, the Act has its own specific requirement for two-thirds voter approval (G. C. § 53311 et seq.).

Mitigation Fees -Typically, fees imposed by local code or ordinance that establish a fund for additional fire protection facilities and equipment, which is necessary to meet the increased demand created by new development.

MSR – SOI (Municipal Service Review) – a study undertaken to review the service delivery of an organization.

Mutual Aid – based on the California Fire Assistance Agreement it is the concept that allows for fire departments to request assistance from other fire agencies for large scale incidents that have the potential to overwhelm the available resources of a department.

NFPA (National Fire Protection Agency) - The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) is a global self-funded nonprofit organization, established in 1896, devoted to eliminating death, injury, property, and economic loss due to fire, electrical and related hazards. The NFPA delivers information and knowledge through more than 300 consensus codes and standards, research, training, education, outreach, and advocacy; and by partnering with others who share an interest in furthering our mission. Our mission is to help save lives and reduce loss

with information, knowledge, and passion.4

NFIRS (National Incident Reporting System) - The National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) is a reporting standard that fire departments use to uniformly report on the full range of their activities, from fire to Emergency Medical Services (EMS) to severe weather and natural disasters.

NFPA 1710 – Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments this concept relates to the industry-recognized standard for the organization and deployment of career fire departments. A central issue contained in this standard is that of the size and response time of the Effective Response Force recommended for the safe operation on structure fires. This standard has been developed and revised over time through different studies and collaboration with industry professionals.

NFPA 1720 – This standard specifies requirements for effective and efficient organization and deployment of fire suppression operations, emergency medical operations, and special operations to the public by volunteer and combination fire departments to protect citizens and the occupational safety and health of fire department employees.

OSHA - (Occupational Health and Safety Administration) - OSHA was created by Congress under the Occupational Safety and Health Act, which was signed by President Richard M. Nixon on December 29, 1970. OSHA's mission is to prevent work-related injuries, illnesses, and deaths. In 2005, there were 4.2 million occupational injuries and illnesses among U.S. employees. Approximately 4.6 of every 100 employees experienced a job-related injury or illness, and in 2006, 5,703 employees lost their lives on the job. <http://www.osha.gov/as/opa/osha-faq.html>

Paramedic – individual trained to the ALS (advanced life support) level. Paramedics are trained to perform advanced life support skills and treatments including, medication administration, manual defibrillation delivery, 12-Lead ECG application and interpretation, as well as advanced airway support.

Petition - A proposal for a change of organization or reorganization may be initiated by a petition of either landowners or registered voters, or in the case of a landowner-voter district, exclusively landowners. Petitions must conform to requirements of State Law concerning form, content, circulation, time limits, and certification (G.C. § 5600 et seq.).

Property Tax All property is taxable unless determined otherwise by the California Constitution or Federal laws. Real property—that is—land and attached improvements and tangible personal property such as boats, portable machinery, and office equipment are subject to annual assessment and taxation. Also subject to annual taxation are: private possessory interest in publicly owned lands, for example, contractual use of U.S. Forest Service property for ski resort or cabins; and property owned by local governments but located outside their boundaries—if the property was subject to taxation when acquired by the local government.

The classification of property tax as either real or personal is significant because tax assessment procedures vary depending on the type of classification. The Legislature may exempt personal property from taxation or provide for differential taxation; the Legislature does not have this power over real property. In addition, personal property is not subject to the valuation limitations created by Proposition 13. (California Property Tax: An Overview (2005) p.11. Retrieved from <http://www.boe.ca.gov/proptaxes/pdf/pub29.pdf>)

Proposition 13 Property tax limitation initiative, approved by voters on June 6, 1978. Prop. 13 fundamentally changed the manner in which property was assessed, taxes were levied, and property tax revenue was allocated to local governments. Prior to 1978, local governments in California could set property tax rates independent of the rates set by other local governments; property tax bills reflected the aggregate of each tax rate levied within the TRA where property was located. Prop. 13 limited the aggregate property tax rate to a constitutional maximum of one percent of assessed value and assigned responsibility for allocating property tax revenue to the State.

Proposition 172—(Local Public Safety Protection and Improvement Act of 1993) Prop. 172 placed an additional one-half percent state Sales and Use Tax rate in the State Constitution effective January 1, 1994. Revenues from the additional tax are to be used exclusively for local public safety activities, including police and sheriff departments, fire protection, county district attorneys, county probation and county jail operations. Counties are eligible to participate if boards of supervisors adopted a resolution in support of the measure by August 1, 1993, or alternatively, if a majority of voters have approved the measure.

Revenue from the one-half percent tax is intended to offset part of the revenue loss that cities and counties experienced from a shift of property tax to schools. Implementing legislation provides specific criteria for how the revenues will be allocated to cities and counties. Briefly, funds are deposited to a Public Safety Augmentation Fund in each county and distributed to eligible cities that provide public safety, based on the amount of revenues that each city shifted to the ERAF. Monies not distributed to cities are allocated to the county.

Proposition 218 - The Right to Vote on Taxes Act is a constitutional amendment passed by voters in 1996. Prop. 218 requires voter approval prior to imposition or increase of general taxes, special taxes, assessments, and certain user fees. Section 4, Article XIII A of the California Constitution authorizes cities, counties, and special districts to impose non-ad valorem special taxes with a two-thirds approval of the electors. After property tax, special taxes are the principal revenue source for funding fire protection operations. Through a series of court cases, the California Supreme Court found all taxes levied by special purpose districts to be special taxes—even if proceeds are used for general purposes. Accordingly, the primary alternative, which fire protection districts can use to generate revenue, requires two-thirds approval of voters. The two-thirds requirement was reinforced in 1986 by Prop. 62 and again in 1996 by Prop. 218.

Protest - LAFCO decisions may be subject to a landowner or registered voter protest. If protest proceedings are not waived by LAFCO, the commission gives notice and sets the proposal for hearing. The Conducting Authority hears the proposal at the noticed time and determines the value of written protests as described by G.C. § 56707, 56708, and 56710. The Conducting Authority must either: (1)

order the change; (2) order the change subject to an election; or (3) terminate proceedings, depending upon the value of written protest that is received.

QA/QI Program – Quality assurance/Quality Improvement program, required by the state EMSA as well as the LEMSA in each county. Designed to enable emergency medical system to monitor delivery and develop improvements based on data.

QUINT – a fire apparatus that serves as a combination fire fighting vehicle and aerial apparatus. QUINT apparatus have five distinct capabilities including water capacity, pump, hose compliment, ground ladders and an aerial ladder device.

Rescue Ambulance (RA) – this term is generally utilized by fire departments to reference an ambulance that is staffed with personnel trained in firefighting as well as emergency medical services.

Resolution of Application - A proposal for a change of organization or a reorganization may be made by the adoption of a resolution of application by the legislative body of an affected local agency; EXCEPT that a proposal for a change of organization that involves the exercise of new or different functions or classes of services, within all or part of the jurisdictional boundaries of a special district, shall only be initiated by the legislative body of that special district [G.C. § 56654 (a),(b)].

Schedule A Program - The Schedule A Program provides full service fire protection at facilities typically owned by the contracting local agency. CALFIRE will staff engines, truck companies, paramedic units, hazardous materials units, etc. as stipulated by the contractor. Stations and equipment are owned by the contracting agency; CALFIRE provides staffing. Under a Schedule A Program, CALFIRE resources become tied to the contracting agency and are not subject to redeployment around the State to respond to incidents in other locations. All costs for providing these services are reimbursed to CALFIRE by the local agency, including an administrative overhead rate to cover indirect costs associated with the contract (Public Resources Code § 4142) (see Amador Plan).

SOC – (Standards of Response Coverage) A report based on detailed information gathered from the agency and the city it serves. SOC's are a comprehensive look at all aspects of an agency and makes specific recommendations how to best utilize resources across all aspects of the organization.

Special District Consolidation - The uniting or joining of two or more districts into a single new successor district (G.C. § 56030). Consolidating districts do not need to be formed under the same principal act [G.C. § 560700(b)]. If a majority of the members of each of the governing bodies of two or more districts adopt substantially similar resolutions of application for a consolidation, LAFCO shall approve, or conditionally approve, the proposed consolidation (G.C. § 56853).

Special District—Dependent - A local government formed under general law or special act that has a board of directors, which is another legislative body, such as a city council or board of supervisors.

Special District—Independent - A local governmental agency formed under general law or special act that has a directly elected board of directors.

Special District—Merger - Extinguishment, termination, and cessation of the existence of a district of limited powers by the merger of such a district with a city (G.C. § 56056). In a merger, the territory of a district must be included entirely within the boundaries of a city (G.C. § 57104).

Special Tax - After the property tax, special taxes are the principal revenue source for funding fire protection operations. Section 4, Article XIII A of the California Constitution authorizes cities, counties, and special districts to impose non-ad valorem special taxes with a two-thirds approval of the electors. Through a series of court cases, the California Supreme Court found all taxes levied by special districts to be special taxes—even if proceeds are used for general purposes. Accordingly, the primary alternative that fire protection districts can use to generate revenue requires two-thirds approval of the voters. The two-thirds requirement was reinforced in 1986 by Prop. 62 (a statutory initiative intended to close Prop. 13 loopholes) and again in 1996, by Prop. 218, the Right to Vote on Taxes Act.

Sphere-of-Influence (SOI) - State Law requires LAFCOs to develop a sphere-of-influence (SOI) for cities and special districts. Spheres represent a plan for the probable physical boundary and service area of a local agency (G.C. § 56076). LAFCOs shall, as necessary, review and update each sphere every five years. 56425(g).

SRA – (State Responsibility Area) Approximately 31 million acres where the State through the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CALFIRE) is responsible for wildland firefighting. SRA lands are primarily privately-owned timberland, rangeland, and watersheds (Public Resources Code § 4126). Lands owned by the federal government or incorporated within city limits are excluded from SRA. Additionally, if the housing density is greater than three units per acre, the Board of Forestry generally removes these lands from SRA to local responsibility area (LRA) and local governments become responsible for fire protection (Public Resources Code 4127).

Strategic Plan – the strategic plan is typically developed with the information gained from the CRA, SOC, and Master Plan. This plan can be considered the road map for the leadership to follow as it works to achieve the goals laid out in the Master Plan.

Strike Team - A group of five similar fire apparatus commanded by a chief officer (strike team leader). The strike team operates with a focused goal in a large fire situation. The term is commonly used for structure protection teams during wildland fire operations.

Subsidiary District - A district of limited powers for which a city council is designated as the ex-officio board of directors of the district. At least 70 percent of district territory and 70 percent of the district's registered voters must be within the city limits for a district to become a subsidiary district.

TRA – (Tax Rate Area) To facilitate compilation of county tax rolls, geographic areas that contain specific combinations of public agencies are grouped together as Tax Rate Areas. Individual jurisdictions generally contain multiple TRAs to reflect the different combinations of public services provided to

various areas within each jurisdiction. Property taxes generated within each TRA are allocated to the public agencies within the TRA according to formulas contained in State Law.

Truck Company (ladder company) - A group of firefighters who are assigned to a fire apparatus that has a large fixed ladder or a platform of 75-feet or more and also carries a large number of ground ladders and other specialized equipment to perform rescue, ventilation, and other specialized functions at an emergency scene.

Two-In / Two-Out - Standard fire ground safety tactic of having one team of two firefighters enter a hazard zone, while at least two others stand by outside in case the first two need to be rescued.

Type I Engine - Engine company with a standard complement of components and equipment and with a minimum of 1000 gallons-per-minute (GPM) pump and 400 gallon water tank.

Type II Engine - Engine company with a standard complement of components and equipment and with a minimum of 500 gallons-per-minute (GPM) pump and 400 gallon water tank.

Type III Engine - Engine company with a standard complement of components and equipment and with a minimum of 120 gallons-per-minute (GPM) pump and 300 gallon water tank.

Uninhabited Territory - Territory which contains less than 12 registered voters (see inhabited territory).

Volunteer Fire Company - Volunteer companies are autonomous private organizations authorized to adopt bylaws and elect officers according to State Health and Safety Codes. Volunteer companies are not public agencies and State Law for dissolving or consolidating special districts do not extend to private organizations. Many volunteer operations incorporate as 501(C)(3) non-profit organizations and title to volunteer assets are held by the corporation.

The term volunteer refers to citizens who provide unpaid services to volunteer fire organizations; volunteers may be community residents or may commute from other areas. Reserves are temporary community residents who work as unpaid or partially-paid volunteers in order to receive the training and experience needed to qualify for paid fire positions at career fire protection agencies. **WUI-**

(Wildland-Urban Interface) - A classification, line, area, or zone where structures and other human occupancies meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or unmodified vegetative fuels. The expansion of WUI in recent decades has significant implications for wildfire management and impact.

201 Rights – this concept refers to the legal authority of an entity, in this case the city, to provide or contract for the provision of ambulance transport services. This authority is provided in the State Health and Safety code Section 1797.201.
