

BORDER AGENCY FIRE COUNCIL



The Horse Fire

Year End Report 2006

What is BAFC? – The concerned citizens of the United States and Mexico formed the Border Agency Fire Council. It is a consortium of government and private entities, emergency responders, environmental specialists, law enforcement, fire protection, and elected officials. It began under emergency conditions and has proven to be an extremely successful collaboration. People are alive today because of BAFC. Threatened habitat is protected and even improved because of this program. An unprecedented bi-national mutual assistance agreement is in place and working because of this program. The members of BAFC have worked without judgment or malice toward their fellow human being. From the beginning, their motivation has been primarily to save lives and protect the sensitive habitat of the border area.

Thirty-four organizations make up BAFC; a list of members is at the end of this report. The members meet quarterly during the winter and every six to eight weeks during fire season. They meet at the San Diego headquarters of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) in El Cajon, California. Through collaborative effort, they have altered the environment to allow better access into the wildland for emergency responders, while respecting the natural values of the area. They have enhanced communication among emergency responders on both sides of the U.S. - Mexico border. They have reached out to people in both countries with safety messages in Spanish and English. This report provides a brief description of the many projects the Council and agencies have accomplished this year and ongoing projects started in other years yet still active today.

History - For decades, people have entered the United States illegally by crossing from Mexico into San Diego County. They entered on foot from Tijuana. In 1995, "Operation Gatekeeper" tightened security near Tijuana and the immigration pattern shifted to the east. A trip that formerly took a few hours turned into several days and involved a strenuous hike through rugged wilderness. In summer, the heat is sweltering; in winter, the temperature drops below freezing at the higher elevations. Many of these people simply didn't understand the difficult conditions they would face. That lack of knowledge proved to be life threatening.

The Border Agency Fire Council was formally created during the 1996 fire season, with the first meetings conducted in the fall of 1995 due to a dramatic increase in wildfire activity in southern San Diego County. Investigators determined that improperly extinguished campfires left by undocumented immigrants were causing these fires, as they traveled into the United States through the San Ysidro Mountains. They also carried torches to guide their way at night. These two activities were responsible for a huge increase in the number of wildfires. This meant hundreds of people were on foot every day in steep, rugged terrain with wildfires around them.

Fire officials believed the threat to human safety was of crisis proportion. Emergency response Vehicles could not travel safely on the narrow dirt paths. There were no safe places for a rescue helicopter to land. People continued to accidentally set fires, apparently not understanding that they were endangering their own lives. Consequently, the Border Agency Fire Council was formed with the goal of saving lives and property.

Much of the land in the border area of San Diego County is protected wilderness. Special permission was obtained from the Secretary of Interior to make changes in the landscape. Roads were widened and helipads were installed. Additionally, an organized warning/information system was put into place. Today the number of wildfires is down. Lives and property have been saved through the communication and response efforts of this council.

Highlights and Issues of 2006

Fire Season 2006 – Fire season was declared on June 5th this year in San Diego County due to continued drought conditions. Many fire agencies, including CAL FIRE, once again continued to hire extra personnel and/or added equipment to meet anticipated staffing needs for a potentially very busy fire season in Southern California. By Executive Order of the Governor, CAL FIRE San Diego was authorized to staff all engines with four persons every day.

In partnership with the County of San Diego, through the San Diego Sheriff's Department, two medium helicopters flown by Sheriff pilots and staffed with CAL FIRE firefighters remained in service at Gillespie Field and Fallbrook Airport. Copter 10 and Copter 12 were once again valuable resources utilized during the 2006 Fire Season. The largest fire that occurred within the BAFC boundaries was the Horse Fire within the USFS Cleveland National Forest, that began on July 23, 2006. The fire was near Lyons Valley in California and burned 16,883 acres. The fire was a mutual aid fire with CAL FIRE and other local agencies assisting the USFS. The County of San Diego through the Department of Planning and Land Use provided Geographic Information System Mapping products for the first forty-eight (48) hours of the incident and then remained in support the Incident Command Team until the Base Camp was terminated.

On June 16, 2006 ten (10) CAL FIRE engines, chief officers and support personnel from California crossed the border and entered Mexico at the Tecate Point of Entry enroute to San Pedro Martir. Personnel supported the Mexican fire authorities for six days with a fire that burned 5,200 acres. Director Gabriel Gomez with the Proteccion Civil del Estado de Baja California praised the CAL FIRE personnel and resources for their assistance. This was the first time that a U.S. agency traveled so far into Mexico under the BAFC Mutual Assistance Agreement to help fight a fire. Director Gomez stated, "There is no border for fires!" He also expressed his appreciation to the Consulate for making the border easier for the fire departments to cross. This fire event proved the great partnership exhibited between Mexico, the United States and members of the Border Agency Fire Council is effective.

The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) reported a total of 34 "border related" wildfires in 2006 for a total of 590 acres burned within the BAFC boundaries and CAL FIRE State Responsibility Areas (SRA). The cost to suppress those fires above normal operational costs were estimated to be \$277,697 from the Emergency Fund Expenditures. The number of wildfires in the border area remains much less than before BAFC was founded in 1996. Fire statistics regarding the acreage burned are within reasonable expectations for a typical fire season in San Diego's border area. The Otay Fire of 2003 that consumed 45,971 acres, altered the burned acreage statistics from a declining mode to an increasing mode of fire activity for that particular year. The increase in total acreage burned in 2006 compared to ten (10) years earlier of about three hundred (300) acres may be attributed to the ongoing drought conditions. Absent the Otay Fire and drought, as in previous years, many believe the number of fires has decreased because of an aggressive outreach effort on the part of the Council.

Border Agency Fire Council 10th Anniversary Signing Ceremony VIDEO – The BAFC prepared a news video this year of the signing ceremony held on June 9, 2005 to celebrate ten successful years of existence to save life and property through partnerships with members and other agencies in the border area of San Diego County. Member agencies at the event reaffirmed their partnership in BAFC by signing a revised Operations Plan. The event was held at CAL FIRE Headquarters in El Cajon.

Visits - The BAFC through its membership continues to invite guests to participate in the meetings and perhaps to become members of the organization.

Charter Revision Approved With Updated “Goals And Objectives” – The BAFC reviewed the current Charter and adopted proposed amendments developed over the previous twelve (12) months. The amendments were first presented at the 10 Year Signing Ceremony in June 2005. The council continues to support the original and amended goals and objectives of the organization. The newest goals and objectives are as follows: Establish and maintain relationships with Mexican government agencies, strengthen awareness and cooperation on biodiversity, and continue effective fire prevention, emergency response and suppression efforts. All goals and objectives are blended into the existing approved charter for BAFC. It was also identified that the BAFC will continue to support Firesafe Councils and Homeland Security issues. The Charter was amended in 2006 to incorporate these new goals.

International Fuel Break - Otay Mountain, a section of an international fuel break located at the border between the United States and Mexico in San Diego County California, was completed in 2002 and receives annual maintenance work. This on-going project has several goals that include protection of life and property in adjacent communities, improved endangered species habitat, reducing the risk of large scale fire in the protected Tecate Cypress groves on Otay Mountain and enhanced national security due to open areas that deter illegal immigration across the border. Additional special considerations are required due to the rare and endangered Quino Checkerspot Butterfly found in the area. The on-going work on the International Fuel Break is an excellent example of fire mitigation on an interagency basis that provides multiple benefits to the local communities in both the United States and Mexico. CAL FIRE, BLM, CONAFOR and the private Mexican Conservancy Pronatura work in partnership on both sides of the border to protect citizens and habitat from fire.



The Sunrise Fuel Break in the Julian area also continues to receive needed maintenance to help protect the greater Julian area from fire. BLM and CAL FIRE work as partners to complete this necessary project.

Rescues – The Border Patrol continued to provide rescue service to undocumented immigrants. They conducted 136 rescues in 2006 to victims of all types, undocumented immigrants and agents included. This was a significant decrease in rescues compared to the 95 rescues conducted in 2005.

Cold and Warm Weather Rescue Kits - Fire is not the only threat to human life in this area. Extreme temperatures in summer and winter have taken lives since the migration pattern has shifted through the rugged mountainous area of San Diego County. During the winter, temperatures drop to well below freezing in the higher elevations. During the summer, temperatures rise to around 100 degrees with no water to be found. Smugglers lead unprepared people into this area and when they fall behind, the smugglers leave them to die. In 2001, the Border Patrol placed emergency rescue kits in specially marked underground sites within the area. Responders can now use a special tracking device to locate the kits and assist stranded or injured people. The kits contain blankets, basic medical supplies, food and water. (See Agency Reports – Border Patrol section for photographs and further details on these kits.)

Fatalities – The US Border Patrol reported that unfortunately there were thirty-six (36) migrant deaths within the San Diego Sector in 2006. This was an increase compared to 2005 where there were twenty-one (21) migrant deaths reported. The rugged terrain and variable harsh weather are contributing factors to these sad losses.

Partnership with Mexico – Mexico continues to be a valued partner and member of the Border Agency Fire Council. In keeping with the Mutual Assistance Agreement, U.S. and Mexican firefighters remain available to assist each other automatically for wildland emergencies. Radio and television continue to run public service announcements regarding the dangers faced by those who attempt to enter the U.S. through the remote and rugged terrain of San Diego County. The U.S. and Mexican consulates play key roles in the education information process. In addition, Mexican firefighters continue to receive wildland fire training from CAL FIRE and the US Forest Service. Mexico has been a valued cooperator from the beginning of BAFC.

Mutual Assistance Agreement with Mexico and the U.S. – The Mutual Assistance Agreement was revised in 2006 to reflect language corrections and emergency contact phone numbers for assistance. This unprecedented mutual assistance agreement has continued since 1998. The agreement between Mexico and the U.S. allows emergency responders, ground resources only, to cross the border to protect lives and property. The Mexican Consulate, Mexican officials and the U.S. fire officials review the document annually. This agreement continues to save valuable time in crossing boundary lines without delays and red tape. Emergency responders call immediately to the U.S. and Mexican authorities through their communications network. The response personnel may proceed directly to the scene for any necessary action without waiting for any approval process. *Air resources are not allowed to cross the border at this time.* The **BAFC is pursuing** a future **change** through the US and Mexican Consulates **to allow aircraft to fly** one (1) mile **across the border** to suppress fires in either country.

The BAFC Operations Plan is the parent document that allows the detail of the agreement to be developed and implemented

Binational Prescribed (Controlled) Burns With Mexico – Once again, planned prescribed burns were conducted by fire agencies on both sides of the border near Tecate Peak. These projects are undertaken to protect citizens of both countries, protect habitat on both sides of the border and provide training for firefighters in Mexico along with the Mexican Nature Conservancy known as ProNatura.

CAL FIRE Training With Mexican Firefighters (Bomberos) - CAL FIRE continues to cross the border to participate in joint training with the firefighters in Tecate, Mexico. A major training event was held November 8, 2006. This training drill tested the ability of CAL FIRE and US resources to cross the border for joint training with the Mexican Bomberos and complete a safe and expedited return when finished. Customs officials on both sides of the border were alerted of the exercise to test the Mutual Agreement process. A Mexican Fire Captain from Tecate met five (5) engines and two (2) support vehicles at the border and escorted these resources to the training site where they met twelve (12) Mexican firefighters and their engines. The return trip was enhanced by a Mexican police escort. The Mexican media covered this event. An additional training exercise was held on December 4, 2006 at CAL FIRE Headquarters (Monte Vista) with representatives from the Tijuana Fire Department from Baja California, Mexico and CAL FIRE participating. Twelve (12) battalion chiefs and captains met to discuss issues for further operational needs. Although communications was more difficult due to language barriers, interpreters assisted in sharing key information between the agencies.



These annual training opportunities are allowed through the Mutual Assistance Agreement between the US and Mexico. The Operations Committee of BAFC is now exploring a request to have two training drills a year to improve response capabilities.

Sister Forest Agreement - Cooperative Training with Mexico – The USFS continues to meet with partners in Mexico to increase cooperation between the two countries wherever possible. An example of the training available is a 32-hour Basic Fire Fighter train-the trainer module. Training materials in Spanish are given to participants for them to conduct the Basic Firefighter training at their home units. This type of training is conducted under the Sister Forest Agreement that the Cleveland signed with Mexico in 2001.

Bug Kill, Drought And The Forest Area Safety Task Force (FAST) – The council was aware of the drought conditions for the last six, (6) years that created a Bug Kill problem in many areas of San Diego County. BAFC supported the pursuit of grants to address the potential fire problem with thousands of dead, dying and diseased trees. Governor Davis and Governor Schwarzenegger issued Proclamations in 2003 and 2004 to advise the public of the drought and associated Bug. Many members of BAFC are also members of FAST.

Coordinating with Other Emergency Groups – Members of BAFC are encouraged to speak out on issues pertaining to the work of the council whenever the opportunity presents itself. BAFC representatives serve on boards, commissions or committees and attend meetings of other organizations, which have similar public safety and environmental missions.

Media Coverage - U.S. and Mexican media have continued to be very helpful in distributing BAFC' messages on both sides of the border. Media outlets accept and broadcast public service announcements with safety messages in Spanish and English. The consulates of both countries and members of the Public Outreach Committee coordinate this distribution of messages.

Environmental Cleanup - Again this year the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management employed crews to pick up garbage left behind by undocumented immigrants. More than three (3) tons of trash was removed from Wilderness Areas.

Operations Plan for 2006 – The Operations Plan was reviewed again this year. The USFS printed 100 supplemental binders with errata sheets, as appropriate. All members received the document, with emergency response agencies receiving multiple copies for response needs. The plan is reviewed on an annual basis.

Roads Continue to Serve - The Border Patrol continues to maintain the Otay Truck Trail and associated smaller roads improved through the efforts of the BAFC and all members. These roads have made a huge difference in getting fire engines and other emergency response vehicles into this remote area. Partner agencies in the maintenance process also includes the California National Guard and the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

Guidebook - The Resource Protection Committee (a sub-committee of BAFC) met several times during 2006 to update the Natural Resources Guidebook. The new guidebook is closer to being completed, but it will not be available for distribution until 2008. Six new areas are being added to the BAFC document. Originally, the Guidebook was to be a three-ring binder with 500 copies being printed at a cost of \$14,000. Grants were pursued to assist in cost reduction without success. CD's of the Guidebook will be the primary distribution mechanism available to member agencies. Agencies will print hardcopies of the document from their personal CD. The guidebook is a valuable tool to response agencies that work in sensitive habitat within the BAFC boundaries. The goal of the Guidebook is to empower responders to perform their duties and protect the environment at the same time.

Safety Messages - From the beginning, BAFC recognized the importance of telling people how dangerous it is to travel on foot through this border area. Staff from the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Border Patrol and the Bomberos (Mexican firefighters) distribute flyers on both sides of the border with the BAFC safety message.

Detention Centers – After they are picked-up by Border Patrol, undocumented immigrants are held in detention centers before being returned to Mexico. While in custody, they watch a Spanish language video produced by BAFC and the Border Patrol, which clearly explains the dangers of being on foot in this rugged terrain. The viewers are warned of extreme temperatures during both summer and winter periods, dangerous trails with steep slopes, poisonous snakes, lack of drinking water, and the threat of wildfire. The loved ones of those who have died, while traveling in this wilderness, are featured in the video

Safety Mirrors on Roads – Border Patrol has installed safety mirrors for vehicular visibility and safety on the Minnewawa Truck Trail.

Safety Video for Law Enforcement Officers - Safety videos have been made by BAFC and distributed to the California Highway Patrol and the Sheriff for officer training and awareness of the dangers of wildfire and their required public safety duties. The BAFC members prepared the videos through the Border Patrol with an emphasis on personal safety in a fire situation, including the use of emergency fire shelters. Law Enforcement personnel recognize the need for basic fire safety clothing and personnel protection. They continue to work with the various fire agencies for their needs.

BAFC Website - BAFC's website managed through the Cleveland National Forest has been effective in distributing information about the council. Access to the website is www.fs.fed.us/r5/cleveland.

Private Group Activity at the Border - "Border Watch Groups" were again in the Campo/Jacumba area this year. The numbers are decreasing and their presence may eventually cease.

Annual Report – The Annual Report for 2005 was completed and distributed at a regular meeting of the BAFC in August 2006.

BAFC MEMBER REPORTS



USDA Forest Service Cleveland National Forest

Sister Forest Agreement Cooperative Training with Mexico – The United States Forest Service (USFS) continues to meet with partners in Mexico to increase cooperation between the two countries wherever possible. An example of this coordination is the joint National Forestry Commission of Mexico (CONAFOR), the Baja California Department of Forestry (SEFOA), California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) and USFS wildland firefighter training held in Mexico each spring. In May 2006, the basic training was offered to Mexican firefighters in San Pedro Martir, B.C., Mexico. In 2007, this training is being held in Laguna Hansen, Mexico. This type of training is conducted under the Sister Forest Agreement that the Cleveland signed with Mexico in 2001.

In 2006, the Cleveland National Forest, CAL FIRE, CONAFOR and SEFOA jointly sponsored and celebrated the 4th Annual Children's Bi-National Environmental Education event. The celebration took place at El Prado Campground in the Laguna Mountain Recreation Area on the Descanso Ranger District and was a huge success. Over 250 children and adults from both sides of the border planted trees and participated in environmental education activities throughout the day. The children learned important lessons about natural resources and ecosystems that are shared between the two countries.



In the past, the Cleveland National Forest has provided Basic 32 hour wildland fire suppression and 8 hour refresher training to individuals from various federal, state and municipal Mexican fire service agencies. All written and video materials for the Basic 32 and 8 hour refresher firefighter courses have been translated into Spanish by Cleveland National Forest staff. Thirty firefighters from 15 Mexican states completed a train-the-trainer course in 2003, and are teaching the Basic 32 hour course in the states in Mexico. The Cleveland National Forest and Mexican fire service agencies are looking at ways to expand the cooperative fire training program in the future, including sharing information and resources on prescribed fire and other hazardous fuels treatments.

Border Agency Fire Council Web Site - The Border Agency Fire Council continues to have a web site through the Cleveland National Forest. The page is housed on the Cleveland National Forest web site at www.fs.fed.us/r5/cleveland and is listed on the front page of the site. It provides links and information on member agencies, and accomplishment and annual report information.

Border Fire Prevention and Resource Protection Crew - The Cleveland National Forest, located some five miles north of the international border with Mexico, is the southernmost of the national forests in California. Unauthorized travel, camping, and campfires in the southernmost portion of the Forest create significant resource impacts. The Cleveland National Forest staffs a border fire prevention and resource protection crew that hikes daily on user created trails to pick up trash, extinguish abandoned campfires, and rehabilitate damage to the land. The accomplishments of this crew from 1996 to 2006 has been the detection of over 6200 illegal campfires of which 241 escaped and burned 18,599 acres. The likely wildfire suppression cost savings of this early detection and suppression action is \$1 to \$5 million annually. During 2006, the crew removed almost six tons of food and drink containers, and other refuse from the Forest. Since 1997, more than 128,000 pounds of refuse has been collected and removed. In the past, the crew has also assisted the Bureau of Land Management with resource protection work in the Otay Mountain Wilderness Area.

Safety Patrols - During stormy conditions, Cleveland National Forest personnel along with Border Patrol crews check the roads and trails in the Forest for people who might have been caught unprepared. These interagency efforts have significantly reduced the deaths of immigrants during winter storms in the mountains. Unfortunately, the number of deaths from exposure increased significantly last year.

Mutual Assistance Agreement with Mexico and the U.S. - CAL FIRE and the Cleveland National Forest recently updated the Mutual Assistance Agreement with Mexico. This important agreement establishes dispatching and resource utilization procedures that enable participating agencies to work cooperatively to suppress fire and take appropriate actions on floods and other emergency situations on border lands of the U.S. and Mexico.

Horse Fire - On July 23, 2006, at 0600 hours, the Horse Fire started on the Descanso Ranger District in Horsethief Canyon. The fire was contained on July 29 at 0800 hours at 16,681 acres. Based on the fire investigation, evidence collected at the scene suggest that the cause of the fire was an abandoned campfire in a side drainage of Horsethief Canyon but, high temperatures, heavy fuel loading, remote wilderness conditions, steep topography, and local thunderstorms contributed to extreme fire spreads. The area had last burned in the Laguna Fire of 1970. The 36-year old chaparral vegetation had a high percentage of dead material from eleven years of drought. Collectively, these conditions resulted in the fire moving quickly from initial attack to a Southern CA Type II Incident Management Team and then four days later to a Type I Incident Management Team from Alaska. Over 92 percent of the total acres burned were consumed in the first 36 hours. Many challenges faced these teams and the fire fighting efforts.

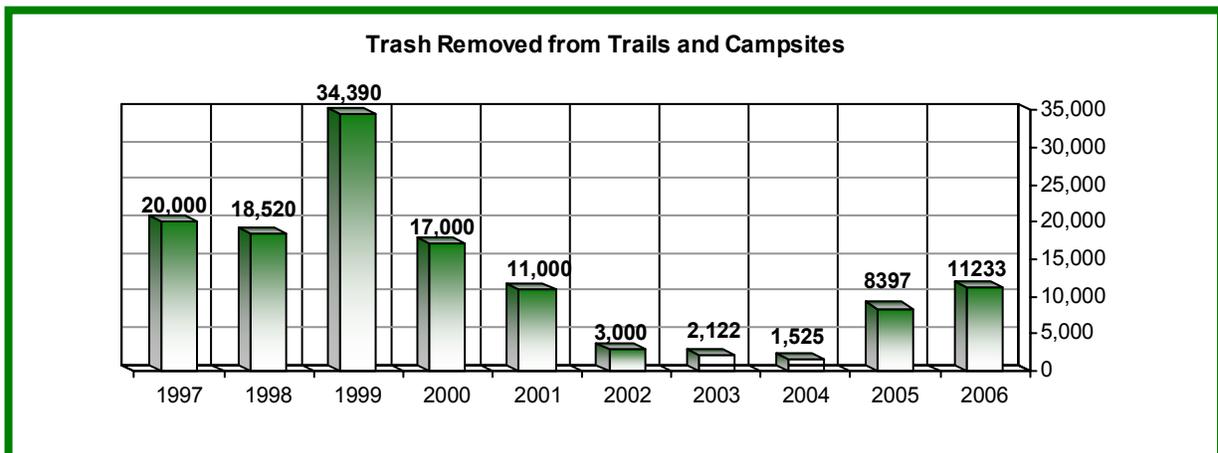
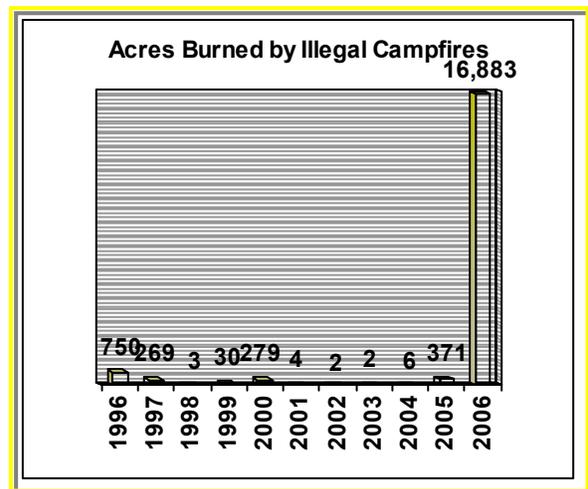
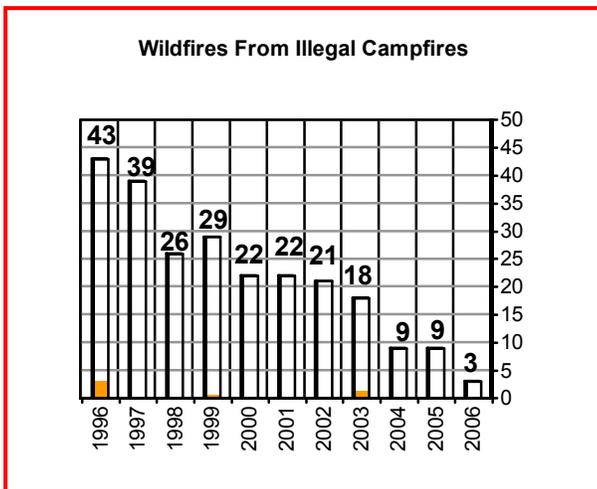
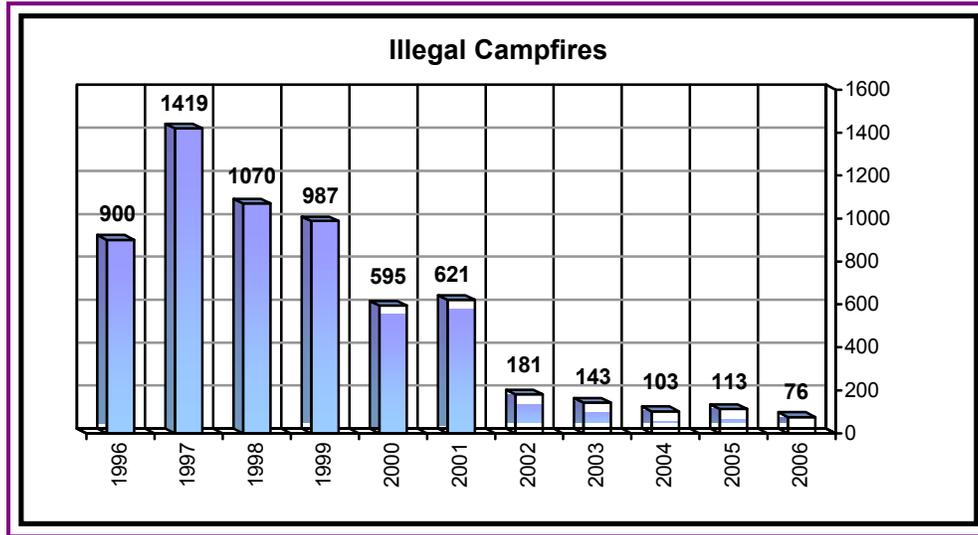
This was the first large fire in San Diego County after the tragic Cedar Fire of October 2003. Even though the Horse Fire was largely a wilderness fire, it was flanked on all sides by major urban infrastructure and threatened over 10 communities and 5000 homes. Other values at risk included two wilderness areas (Pine Creek and Hauser), the Corral Canyon OHV area, the watershed for Lake Morena and Barrett Lake (municipal reservoirs for San Diego), and the Los Pinos lookout and electronic site. The Horse Fire was given #1 status in the nation and was politically super-charged from the onset and required constant political and media attention. Three days into the incident there were over 2100 personnel assigned to the fire, including 29 hand crews, 11 helicopters, 126 engines, 11 dozers, and 27 water tenders. The incident command post and base camp were located on reservation lands and hosted by the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians. Suppression actions included the use of military helicopters, and the use of the DC-10 by CAL FIRE. Suppression costs were \$15 million for the Horse Fire.

The Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) effort for the Horse Fire focused on protection of cultural sites and forest infrastructure (roads and trails). BAER treatment costs totaled \$1 million. Many of these treatments have not been completed and are still underway.



Horse Fire

Cleveland National Forest Border Impact Statistics





California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

For 1.5 million acres of San Diego County, the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) is the fire department. CAL FIRE Maintains a joint emergency command center with the U.S. Forest Service and CAL FIRE shares the supervision of inmate firefighters with the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation at four conservation camps. There are 25 CAL FIRE fire stations providing fire protection and other emergency services within the county. CAL FIRE fights fire from the air with helicopters and airtankers stationed at Ramona and Gillespie Field.

Fire Season 2006 – CAL FIRE San Diego, along with San Bernardino and Riverside CAL FIRE units, received augmentation funding from the Office of the Governor to hire personnel to have four persons on each engine instead of three due to the projected fire season potential. The severe drought and bark beetle infestation continued to cause an increase in mortality rates in the pine-forested areas and some associated brush fields. In many areas, like Julian, it was estimated that 35% to 40% of the conifers were dead. Similar percentages were affecting other types of vegetation. CAL FIRE San Diego hired additional firefighters in May 2006. Engines were staffed with permanent personnel at that time in April/May 2006. The increased staffing has been extremely useful during prior year fires like the Cedar Fire in October/November 2003.

The number of border related fires decreased when compared to the previous year. The acreage burned also decreased when compared to 2005. The total number of “border related” fires in the BAFC area during 2006 was thirty-four (34) compared to fifty-nine (59) in 2005. The total number of acres burned in 2006 was 590 compared to 5,218 in 2005 in CAL FIRE SRA lands within the BAFC boundaries. The total estimated suppression costs required from the State Emergency Fund in 2006 was \$277,697 compared to \$597,769 required in 2005. The largest fire at the border was Border Fire #16 that burned 490 total acres. The fire was caused by an illegal campfire.

CAL FIRE and the County of San Diego through the Department of Planning and Land Use entered the second year of an “Amador Agreement” for staffing at nine (9) CAL FIRE facilities during the winter period of 2006. CAL FIRE personnel at a staffing level of three (3) persons per engine provided year-round fire protection and EMS response to designated rural communities through County funding.

Binational Prescribed (Controlled) Burn With Mexico – A planned prescribed burn was conducted by fire agencies around Tecate Peak near the border. The project Protects life, property and sensitive habitat on both sides of the border. A fire brigade from Rancho La Puerta and Pronatura (Nature Conservancy) members in Mexico participated with CAL FIRE and CONAFOR. This was the fourth partnership of this type to enhance the habitat and to protect citizens of both countries. Prescribed fire will be a key element of a successful program. CAL FIRE San Diego continues to work with partners in Mexico that control acreage adjacent to the U.S. property. Mexico has embarked on a new era to protect the environment on private lands that matches well with CAL FIRE goals. Another example of BAFC working to protect people and the environment.

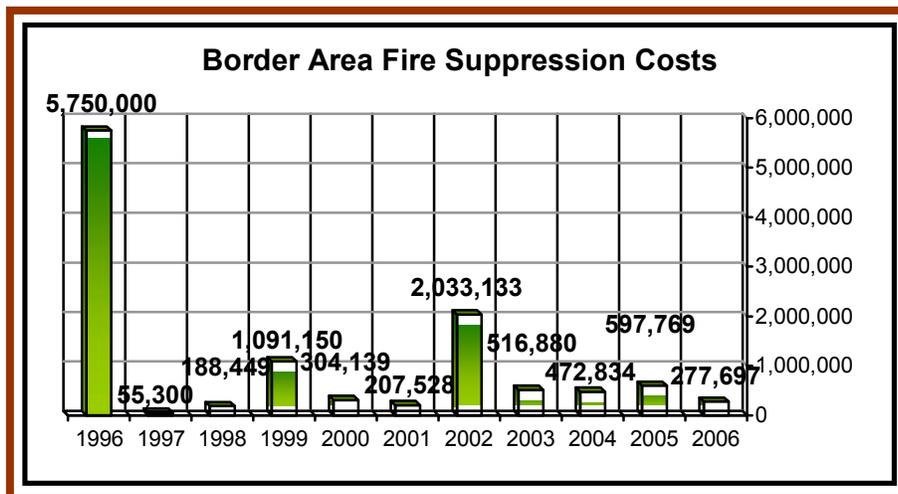
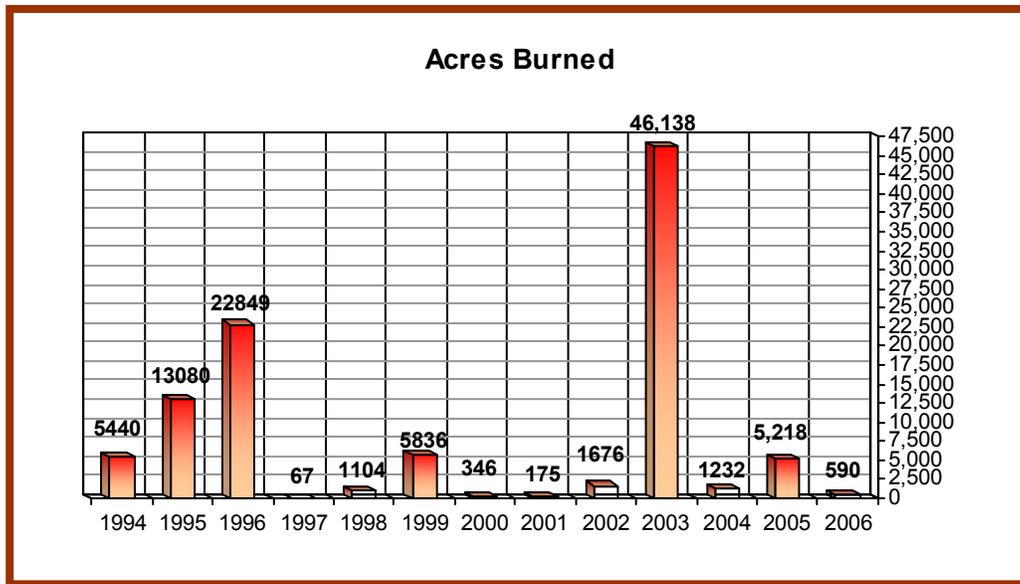
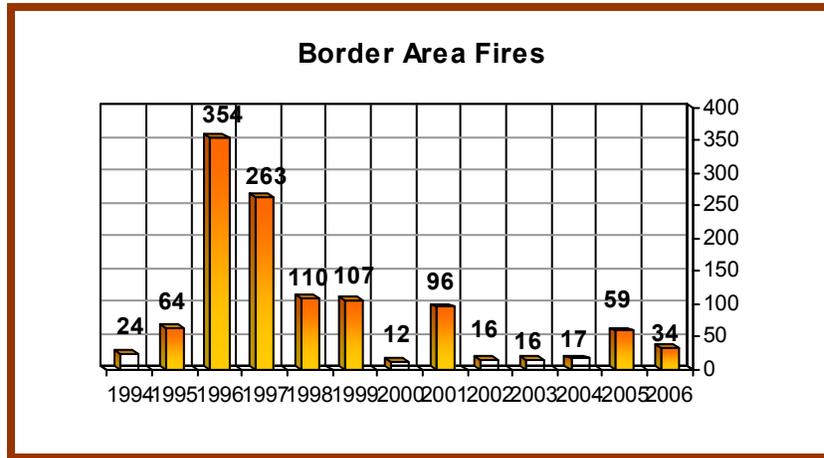
Protecting the Environment and Preventing Fires – Determining how to remove fire hazards (weeds, brush, dead trees, etc.) while protecting threatened and endangered plant and animal species continues to be the challenge for BAFC. The Quino Checkerspot Butterfly survives in the Cochama State Forest (west of Tecate area). CAL FIRE in cooperation with San Diego County, planned a series of “test plots” in which various methods of fuel reduction was to be implemented. These methods may include the burning of small blocks under low intensity fire, hand clearing of selected vegetation, and possible use of goats to reduce fuel load. The intent of the project is to discover which of these methods has the least impact, if any, on the Quino habitat. Another goal of this project is to determine if Quino habitat can be improved or created through any of these methods. This is another example of BAFC working to protect people and the environment.

Firefighters Use the Border Guidebook – When CAL FIRE firefighters respond to a wildfire in this area, they consult the Guidebook created in 1998 by BAFC. This publication provides information to the firefighters on how to extinguish fires, while minimizing harm to the environment and the endangered species that live there. The book is expected to have a complete revision in 2008.

International Fuel Break-Otay – CAL FIRE continues to work with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and to maintain the necessary work needed on this fuel break parallel to the Otay Truck Trail. Fire crews from McCain Valley Conservation Camp under the direction of an on-site BLM representative conduct this work. The project also creates habitat within the Otay Wilderness.

Training Video – CAL FIRE has provided videos for the CHP and Sheriff on shelter deployment and wildland fire dangers that may affect officers of these departments. In an effort to make the CAL FIRE fire safety training more available to all agencies in need, CAL FIRE and the Border Patrol produced a video of the training. CAL FIRE provided the training and the Border patrol taped, edited and copied the video. The product was then distributed by CAL FIRE. Since the beginning of BAFC, CAL FIRE has provided fire safety training to law enforcement, firefighters and emergency medical technicians who might be exposed to wildfire. This video supports that effort.

CAL FIRE Border Impact Statistics





California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

The year 2006 marked the sixtieth anniversary of cooperation between the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) and Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) in the Conservation Camp Program. Our state pioneered the employment of incarcerated individuals in wildland fire protection. Since its inception, the program has expanded into a highly mobile work force engaging in all forms of risk disaster mitigation, pre-fire fuel management, the development and maintenance of fire defense improvements and facilities; and the performance of conservation related projects for local, state, and federal agencies. This program provides convicted felons with the opportunity to give something back to California citizens while paying their debt to society.

In addition to the missions listed above, the Camp Program is an active participant in the Border Agency Fire Council (BAFC). There are three Conservation Camps located in San Diego County that act as first responders to border fire emergencies. These camps are:

• Puerta La Cruz (Female)	Warner Springs	132 inmates	5 Crews
• La Cima (Male)	Julian	90 inmates	4 Crews
• McCain Valley (Male)	Boulevard	110 inmates	5 Crews

Combined, these camps have the ability to provide a total of fourteen hand crews in a very short time to isolate, contain, and mitigate wildland fires. Puerta La Cruz also houses a Mobile Kitchen Unit (MKU) that is dispatched to larger fires to provide full meal service to the participating agencies.

In 2006, one or more of these Camps played a direct role in controlling the 125 wildfires that occurred on the border between the United States and Mexico involving nearly 20,000 acres of wildland saving California taxpayers hundreds of thousands of dollars.





San Diego County Sheriff's Department

The San Diego County Sheriff's Department is proud to be one of the founding members of the Border Agency Fire Council. Working in partnerships with our communities as well as fellow members of BAFC, deputies assigned to the Rural Law Enforcement Division continue to provide quality service to the citizens of the rural areas.

Working with our partners in the fire service, we assisted in numerous fires that occurred throughout the backcountry portion of San Diego County, including the massive Cedar Fire that took place in October of 2003. Our goal to provide services at fire scenes resulted in a massive activation of Sheriff's personnel for the Cedar/Paradise/Otay fires during this time period. It was truly a team effort with our fire department colleagues in this historic critical incident.

The Sheriff Departments' excellent working arrangement with the various fire and law enforcement agencies in the backcountry areas has proved very useful at both fire and disaster scenes. Deputies assigned to the Rural Law Enforcement Division of the Sheriff's Department carry fire turnout gear, extra water for rescue personnel and victims, as well as the ability to utilize common radio frequencies to talk to other agencies.

Adhering to our mission statement of ***"In partnership with our communities, we provide the highest quality public safety services"***, the Sheriff's Department continues to support the Border Area Fire Council by actively participating in the regular meetings and various projects.





United States Border Patrol

"To enforce the rule of law along the border, enhancing the quality of life of the people we proudly serve."

The San Diego Sector of the U.S. Border Patrol is responsible for 66 linear miles of the U.S./Mexico border, and nearly 7,000 square miles, roughly corresponding to the boundaries of the County of San Diego. Since the implementation of Operation Gatekeeper in 1994, illegal entries in San Diego County have steadily declined.

The success of Operation Gatekeeper has enabled the San Diego Sector to appropriate more resources to the development of search & rescue teams, anti-smuggling investigative units, public outreach programs, and border safety initiatives. The availability of personnel and resources has enabled the sector to become more proactive and the leader in innovative uses of new technology. San Diego Sector has evolved from the most neglected area of the southwest border to the flagship of the U.S. Border Patrol and a model of effective, efficient, and humane border control.

Department of Homeland Security - The President has charged the new Department of Homeland Security with the mission of stopping another terrorist attack on American soil. Securing our borders is a crucial aspect of that mission. Border security can no longer be an immigration issue alone. It can no longer be a Customs issue alone. It can no longer simply be about air or port security. Instead, it must encompass all of these issues. And so, on March 1, 2003 the United States Border Patrol joined the new Department of Homeland Security under the Bureau of Border and Transportation Security.

Border Safety Initiative - The Border Safety Initiative (BSI) began in San Diego in 1998 as an effort to make the international border safer for everyone. BSI addresses related concerns in the following areas: **Prevention** of illegal entries through potentially hazardous areas, **Search and Rescue** capabilities and commitments, and interactive support in situations requiring the **Identification** of deceased persons.

The San Diego Sector began issuing emergency response supplies to agents in 1998 as one facet of the Border Safety Initiative. Backpacks were loaded with a variety of items appropriate for summer or winter emergency aid. Each bag is packed with enough supplies for more than one individual. Easily digestible food, such as special granola "trail mix," dried "tropical fruit mix" and carbohydrate energy gel replaces earlier food items. "Gatorade" is included along with water and electrolyte tablets. Basic medical response supplies as well as first aid guides are included. Additional instant "cold-packs" were added. The San Diego Sector supplied deputies from the Alpine Sheriff's Office and Sheriff's Rural Enforcement division with these same packs in the event they encounter individuals in remote areas suffering from dehydration, heat stroke or malnutrition.

Enforcement Technology Department (ETD) - The San Diego Sector created the U.S. Border Patrol's first Enforcement Technology Department (ETD) in January of 2000. ETD is charged with researching emerging technology that can enhance the capability, effectiveness, and efficiency of border enforcement and management activities. ETD was envisioned to enhance the sector by strengthening technology capabilities and awareness while serving as a coordinating tool within the agency.

The office has several collaborative efforts underway, including:

San Diego State University / NASA Trail Extraction Project. This effort uses remote sensing to extract trail network from imagery

San Diego Police Department / San Diego Sheriff's Department Data sharing. ETD is working with both agencies to develop a common operating picture for emergency response in the area.

San Diego County Border Agency Fire Council Mapping Project. ETD is facilitating the production of new maps for the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. The maps contain over thirty layers of information.



San Diego County Office Of Emergency Services

The mission of the San Diego County Office of Emergency Services (OES) is to coordinate San Diego County's response to disasters. Ron Lane, Director, has overall responsibility for managing OES and for directing the Emergency Operations Center in times of an emergency; co-chairing the Terrorism Working Group; and representing the county with state and federal agencies. OES assists public and private organizations in San Diego County with preparing for, responding to and recovering from major emergencies, including terrorism.

County OES has been an active supporter of the Border Agency Fire Council. OES has:

- Received approval by the County Task Force on Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services on a spending plan of \$400,000 for twelve fire protection agencies to meet their capital needs and improve the fire protection services to the public.
- Secured \$30,589,666 for the San Diego Operational Area in Homeland Security Grant Program funds since 2003. These grant programs were:
 - State Homeland Security Program
 - Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program
 - Emergency Management Performance Grant
 - Metropolitan Medical Response System
- Coordinated with the City of San Diego to secure \$16,653,618 for FY 2005 in other grant programs:
 - Urban Area Security Initiative
 - Buffer Zone Protection Program
 - Transit Security
 - Intercity Bus Security Grant Program

As a member of BAFC, staff from OES provided technical assistance in the original development of the Operating Plan. OES also assisted with the update of the plan each year. The BAFC Operating Plan coordinated medical and rescue response to any multi-casualty incident. OES continues to support the BAFC and the Operational Area to respond to and recover from disasters.



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)

Since wildlife has been affected by the dramatic increase of human traffic, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) joined BAFC and have been actively involved from the beginning. The FWS oversees 15,000 acres of wildland, which provide 12 critical habitat areas that are home to 21 threatened or endangered species in San Diego County.

Removing the Hazards – Fish and Wildlife crews are working with CAL FIRE and the East County Fire Protection District to implement fuel breaks and other hazard abatement work in the east county. These projects involve removing dry brush and weeds, which propel wildfires into the natural habitat and the adjacent homes. Through National Fire Plan Grants, FWS in Partnership with San Diego Rural Fire Protection District, USF&WS has implemented a community chipping program to reduce the fire hazard in Jamul. Two chippers have been purchased and operators have been hired to work this program.



U.S.D.I. Bureau of Land Management

The Bureau of Land Management is the beneficiary of a Fire Suppression agreement with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal-Fire). Under the cooperative agreement BLM provides fire suppression services to Cal-Fire in large areas of the State. BLM in turn receives fire suppression in the Border Area in San Diego County as well as large areas of BLM Lands in California. BLM retains responsibility For Management, Law Enforcement, Fire Prevention and Fuels Mitigation activities.(Please view Cal-Fire statistics.) BLM Fire responds to fires on or adjacent to BLM with a trained and qualified Agency Representative Resource Advisor to provide input to CAL FIRE's Incident Commanders on Federal Regulations and suppression sensitivities as related to Resources of the United States. The assigned Resource Advisor developed a protocol and involves the different Resources Specialists which make up the staff of the Palm Springs-South Coast Field Office. This approach has reduced suppression related fiscal impacts to BLM lands over the last ten years.

Fires originating on BLM Administered Public Lands or those fires originating on state, forest or private lands often have the ability to burn over the lands of several land owners. With this in mind BLM Fire Mitigation Specialists perform educational meetings with homeowners, cooperating agencies and recreational users of the Public Lands. A large part of the Prevention effort is spent in periods of greatest man-caused risk and patrols of the Border area.

Part of the effort involves placement of Spanish and English language Fire Prevention signs at points of immigration and along known immigrant routes. The reduction of the number of unwanted fire ignitions may be partially related to these efforts.

BLM representatives attend meetings of the Border Agency Fire Council and Border Area Managers meetings to facilitate communications among the cooperating agencies, mitigate institutional problems and streamline toward the goal of seamless operations the missions of Law Enforcement and Fire Rescue Organizations.

Large Fires this past year included the Border 16 Fire at Sycamore Canyon and the large and challenging Horse Fire that threatened BLM Land at Hauser Mountain. Both were believed by investigators to have originated due to immigration activities and Damaged Lives Property and Resources.

Other notable efforts have included Grant Funding of the Greater San Diego FireSafe Council for fuels reduction on Private Lands, Rural Fire Assistance Grant recipients have included Rural Fire District, Campo and Boulevard Volunteer Fire Departments.

BLM Fire Management continues in the hope that damaging wildfires are reduced and are pledged to cooperative fire protection.

Tenth Anniversary of the Border Fire Council - The Border Agency Fire Council celebrated its 10th anniversary. The Council was formed in 1996 to develop a coordinated bi-national strategy to offer protection of life, property, and natural resources in the border areas of San Diego County and North Baja. Border-related wildfires create unique hazards and challenges. The value of the Council was highlighted when the 4,100 acre Border 50 wildfire was successfully suppressed through a cooperative effort of Mexican and U.S. agencies. Like several other wildland fires, this fire started in Mexico and spread rapidly into the U.S., then continued to expand in Mexico. Mexican police escorted a strike team of 12 U.S. fire engines and 50 firefighters through the City of Tecate to stop the fire at the doorstep of city neighborhoods. Air tankers supplemented the on-the-ground force. A relieved Tecate fire chief told the crews that 2,000 homes had been saved. "People were lining the streets, waving to us, giving us the thumbs up", said a San Diego fire chief. This collaborative venture was facilitated by the planning of the Border Area Fire Council, which is made up of 34 federal, state and local organizations from the U.S. and Mexico. The Council has strengthened the ability of U.S. fire crews to go one mile into Mexico to save lives and property. In addition, the Council has agreements in place to quickly allow the U.S. Border Patrol, Bureau of Land Management, the California Division of Forestry, and others to fight fires under a unified command.





Department of Planning And Land Use

Who We Are - Mission Statement: Maintain and protect public health, safety and welfare, and the quality of life for County residents by maintaining a comprehensive plan as required by statute and administration and enforcement of codes and ordinances.

Vision Statement: We will consistently provide the highest quality of service to all customers. We remain dedicated to working in partnership with all and to be responsive, flexible and solution-oriented.

The County's General Management System is based on three strategic initiatives:

Improve Opportunities for Children

Promote Natural Resource Management Strategies that Ensure Environmental Preservation, Quality of Life, and Economic Development

Promote Safe and Livable Communities



San Miguel Consolidated Fire Protection District

Fire Season Preparation

- Annual County Wildland Drill — Hosted by Barona this year on May 29, 30, 31.
 - o Aerial operations and working with helicopter,
 - o Progressive hose lays,
 - o Structure triage
 - o Entrapment avoidance safety training
 - o VHF radio use

- RT-130 — In-house wildland refresher for all crews, conducted during May and June
 - o Ten Standard Firefighting Orders
 - o Eighteen Watch Out Situation
 - o PPE Inspection
 - o Fire shelter use
 - o Fire behavior and weather
 - o Tactics and Strategy
 - o Situational Awareness
 - o Fatigue Awareness

- Fire Season Concept of Operations
 - o Readiness considerations for anticipated wildland fire
 - o Alert phases during red flag condition
 - o Response levels base on size of the fire
 - o EOC activation levels

- Resource Deployment Guide
 - o Strike Team deployment criteria
 - o Single resource deployment criteria
 - o Move-up matrix for covering fire stations
 - o Minimum fire station coverage considerations during large wildland fires

- I-Zone wildland Preplanning
 - o Identifying areas of concern within the District
 - o Preplanning response levels
 - o Identify safety zones within the District

- Media flights June 13th to educate general public on wildland awareness and safety.

- Fire Prevention Mailings
 - o First one was an Independent Action Plan that provided residents with information on ways to reduce vulnerability to wildland fire and identified emergency escape routes
 - o Second mailing encouraged firewise home construction and landscape design. It also provided steps for wildfire protection should a fire happen in your area.

- Firewise garden at Cuyamaca College

Call Volume

San Miguel’s personnel also responded to significant incidents outside the District including numerous wildland fires and Hurricane Katrina.

CODE DESCRIPTION	2005	2006	
1	Medical Aid	5345	5533
2	Vehicle Accident	479	478
3	Vehicle Accident Rescue	15	21
4	Vehicle Accident Freeway	85	70
5	Single Engine Respond	324	306
6	Residential Structure Respond	95	109
7	Multi Family Residential Response	52	38
8	Commercial/Industry Response	25	24
9	Low Wildland	8	14
10	Med Wildland	22	21
11	High Wildland	11	13
12	Vegetation Fire	1	7
13	Fuel Spill	17	14
14	Hazardous Material Response	2	0
15	Vehicle Fire	49	48
16	Large Vehicle Fire	8	7
17	Aircraft Crash	1	0
19	Alarms Ringing	267	241
20	Explosive Device I RAD Monitor	8	15
98	Move Up	15	0
102	Other	2	0
103	Mutual Aid Request	1	1
3A	Swift Water Rescue	2	0
4A	Freeway / Rescue	4	2
4B	Freeway Vehicle Fire	11	10
5A	Public Service	256	268
60	Odor of Natural Gas - SFD	4	8
6V	Vehicle into a Residential Structure	2	4
70	Odor of Natural Gas – MFD	1	1
7V	Vehicle into Multi Family Dwelling	2	2
80	Odor of Natural Gas - Commercial	6	1
8V	Vehicle into Commercial Building	1	3
S	Special	0	1
Total		7121	7260



COMISIÓN NACIONAL FORESTAL

Comisión Nacional Forestal Gerencia Regional I Península de Baja California

The Forestry National Commission (Comisión Nacional Forestal-CONAFOR) was created as a decentralized federal agency, as depending from SEMARNAT (Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources) on April 4, 2001. Its mission is to inspire the participation from Mexican society to make the necessary changes to create a new sustainable forestry development policy in Mexico. Its general goal is to develop and to impulse productive activities and forest conservation and restoration.

According with the Mexico's General Law of Forestry Sustainable Development, CONAFOR is the federal agency responsible for the coordination of the wildfires prevention, detection and suppression in whole country, with the assistance of other federal, state and county public administration agencies, including volunteer groups.

2006 Baja California Fire Season Statistics - In the 2006 Wildfire Season registered 195 fires in Baja California, which burned 33,900 acres. There are not large fires along the border this year.

MUNICIPIO	NUMBER OF FIRES	BURNED AREA (Acres)				TOTAL
		GRASS	BRUSH	TREES		
				YOUNG TREES	ADULT TREES	
TECATE	80	521	1,898		14	2,433
ENSENADA	99	1,468	26,873		351	28,692
TIJUANA	15	270	915			1,168
ROSARITO	1	973	645		5	1,623
TOTAL	195	3,232	30,331		370	33,916
%	100	38.46	61.36	0.01	0.17	100

Binational Activities - 4TH Forest Environmental Educational Children's Camp - By fourth consecutive year took place the Binational Children's Camp in Mount Laguna, Cleveland National Forest, in San Diego County, which was organized by USFS, CAL FIRE, SEFOA and CONAFOR. It was a party day in the forest for children from both sides of the border.



2nd Border Wildfire Protection Course - As a part of Binational activities from may 22 to may 27, 2006 was held the 2nd Border Wildfire Protection Course, in San Pedro Martir National Park, in Baja California, Mexico. In that course were trained 87 people, both, volunteers and officials from Sonora, Baja California Sur y Baja California. This training course was organized by CAL FIRE, USFS, SEFOA and CONAFOR and was based on S-130 and S-190.



II CURSO FRONTERIZO DE PROTECCION CONTRA INCENDIOS FORESTALES



II BORDER WILDFIRE PROTECTION COURSE

Parque Nacional San Pedro Mártir,
22-27 de mayo de 2006



1st Binational Fire Simulation - On November 8th, 2006 was held the first fire training session (simulation) as a part of Tecate-Tijuana/San Diego Emergency Mutual Assistance Program. In these event fire agencies from both sides of the border participated.



San Pedro Martir Fire - From June 12 to 30, 2007 was registered a large wildfire in Sierra San Pedro Martir, which impacts San Pedro Martir National Park. Mr. Eugenio Elorduy Walther, Baja California Governor, requested a special assistance to California Governor, Mr. Arnold Schwarzenegger, and CAL FIRE responded, sending 50 personnel and firefighting equipment. That fire burned 5,400 acres and it was the largest fire in 2006 Baja California Fire Season.

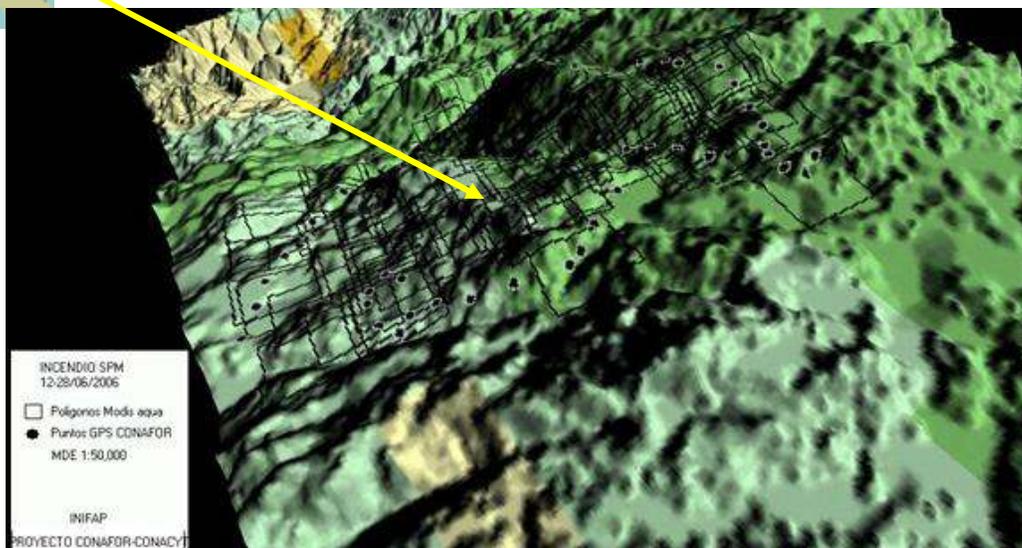


San Pedro Martir Fire, June/2006

SAN PEDRO MARTIR FIRE



Potrero SPM Fire Modis Aqua Polygon





Office of State Senator Denise Moreno Ducheny, 40th District

"I look forward to continuing the working relationship we have built with the Border Agency Fire Council to advance its mission of protecting our border region's natural resources by fostering open binational communication."
Senator Denise Moreno Ducheny



Senator Denise Moreno Ducheny, a Democrat, was re-elected to the California State Senate on November 7, 2006, to represent the 40th District. As a native Californian, Senator Ducheny has been involved with neighborhood issues such as jobs, education, and improving the quality of life in her district for over 25 years.

40th Senatorial District - The district incorporates portions of San Diego and Riverside Counties and all of Imperial County, spanning the entire California/Baja California border from Imperial Beach to the Colorado River. Senator Ducheny Chairs the Senate Budget Committee and Joint Legislative Budget Committee, is Vice Chair of the Committee on Agriculture, and a member of the Joint

Legislative Audit Committee. Senator Ducheny chairs the Senate Select Committees on California-Mexico Cooperation, the Colorado River, and Oversight of UC Energy Labs. Senator Ducheny served as Chair of the Senate Budget Sub-committee on Health and Human Services from 2004 to 2006, and of the Committee on Housing and Community Development from 2002 to 2004.

Background - Ms. Ducheny was born in Southern California, where she attended public high school and received a four-year scholarship from Twentieth-Century Fox Film Corporation to attend Pomona College. While in college she studied Spanish in Cuernavaca, Mexico, and graduated with a Bachelor of Arts in History. She went on to study economic history at the University of Lund, Sweden.

While attending the Southwestern University School of Law in Los Angeles, Ms. Ducheny served as student director of the Southwestern Clinical Law Center. She has been practicing law in South San Diego since 1979, when she earned her Juris Doctor and was admitted to the California State Bar.

Accomplishments - Prior to her election to the California State Senate, Senator Ducheny served in the California State Assembly from 1994 to 2000. While in the Assembly, Senator Ducheny served as Chair of the Assembly Budget Committee from 1997 through 2000, and as Vice-Chair in 1996. In both Assembly and the Senate, she was the first woman, and first Latino to be appointed to this powerful position overseeing the state's \$100 billion spending plan. As a legislator, she also served as Chair of the Select Committee on California-Mexico Affairs, Co-Chair of the Special Committee on Welfare Reform, Vice-Chair of the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, and Vice-Chair of the Latino Legislative Caucus.

As a legislator in both houses, Senator Ducheny has worked diligently to improve California's bi-national relationship with the Republic of Mexico by coordinating various meetings and tours with U.S. and Mexican officials, to discuss cross-border business, transportation, education, environment and health issues. During the 1999-2000 legislative session, she authored legislation that created a permanent Office of Binational Border Health to facilitate cooperation between health officials and health professionals in California and Mexico to reduce the risk of disease in the border region. She also spearheaded organization of the Border Legislative Forum, a project of the Council of State Governments, composed of legislators of the 10 U.S.-Mexico Border States, and the Legislative Forum of the Three Californias.

Senator Ducheny previously served as an elected trustee of the governing board of the San Diego Community College District, as a member of the board of directors of the California Community College Trustees Association, and as Founder and Chair of the Association of Latino Community College Trustees. From 2000 to 2002, Senator Ducheny served as a Presidential Fellow at San Diego State University, Board Member of the San Diego Natural History Museum, Trustee of the Anza-Borrego State Park Foundation, Commissioner for the State Commission of the Californias, Commissioner for the San Diego County Regional Governance Efficiency Commission and member of the California Border Environmental Cooperation Commission.

During her career in the Senate, Senator Ducheny has been recognized for her legislative achievements by many organizations, including the San Diego County Medical Society, the California State Association of Counties, the California Primary Care Association, California State Parks Foundation, the California Child Development Administrators Association, the Family Health Center, the California State Sheriffs Association, the California College League, and the Association of California School Administrators.

Senator Ducheny's Capitol and District Offices contact information:

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BAFC Membership

Thirty-four organizations and elected officials are active members of the Border Agency Fire Council. Each contributes staff and funds to this unique collaborative effort.

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

Office of the Governor

U.S.D.A. Forest Service

U.S.D.I. Bureau of Land Management

U.S. Border Patrol

Office of Supervisor Dianne Jacob

San Diego County Office of Emergency Services

U.S. Attorney's Office

Office of Congressman Duncan Hunter

California Board of Forestry and Fire Protection

California Highway Patrol

San Diego County Department of Health Services Agency

San Diego County Department of Planning and Land Use

Rural Fire Protection District

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

San Diego County Sheriff

Office of Senator Bill Morrow

Office of Senator Dennis Hollingsworth

Office of Senator Denise Ducheny

San Diego Gas and Electric

Joint Task Force 6

California Department of Fish and Game

San Diego Trauma Hospital Administrators

California Department of Corrections

Southern California Watershed Fire Council

U.S. Consulate General Tijuana

San Diego Fire and Rescue Department

FireSafe Council San Diego

CONAFOR (Comician Nacional Forestal), B.C., Mexico

Director de Proteccion Civil del Estado, B.C. Mexico (Baja OES)

Estatad de Forestal y Fauna Ensenada, Mexico

Tecate Fire Public Safety (Bomberos de Tecate)

Mexican Consul General San Diego (Associate Member)

Direccion de Bomberos de Tijuana

Border Agency Fire Council (BAFC) Area of Concern

