



STATE BOARD OF FIRE SERVICES

Member Onboarding

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Welcome to the California State Board of Fire Services

Congratulations and welcome to the California State Board of Fire Services! The State Board of Fire Services (SBFS) is a 17-member advisory board to the California State Fire Marshal, which is comprised of representatives of fire service labor, fire chiefs, fire districts, volunteer firefighters, city and county government, California Office of Emergency Services, and the insurance industry. The Board is granted authority by Health and Safety Code § 13140-13147 and is chaired by the California State Fire Marshal.

Through scheduled quarterly meetings, the Board provides a forum for addressing fire protection and prevention issues of statewide concern; makes studies, recommendations, and reports to the Governor and the Legislature for the purpose of recommending establishment of minimum standards for the physical requirements, education and training of fire protection personnel and basic minimum courses of training and education; advises the State Fire Marshal in the preparation, adoption, and submission of building standards and the preparation and adoption of other fire and life safety regulations; and sits as an appeals board on the application of California State Fire Marshal regulations except building standards published in the California Building Standards Code (which are appealable to the California Building Standards Commission).

If you have any questions, you can call me anytime on my cell at (916) 223-3576 or Daniel.Berlant@fire.ca.gov. You may also contact Carrie Lewis, the State Board of Fire Services Coordinator, at (916) 980-9352.

Again, congratulations on your appointment.

Sincerely,

DANIEL BERLANT
California State Fire Marshal
State Board of Fire Services Chair

Mission

(Section 13142 of the Health and Safety Code)

The Board acts in an advisory capacity to the State Fire Marshal in establishing minimum standards for the protection of life and property against fire and for the coordination of activities in the State Fire Marshal's Office with those of local governmental agencies. The Board, shall from time to time, make full and complete studies, recommendations, and reports to the Governor and the Legislature for the purpose of recommending establishment of minimum standards with respect to all of the following:

- Physical requirements, education and training of fire protection personnel appointed to positions in regularly organized fire service agencies in this state, who are to be engaged in fire protection, including, but not limited to, fire suppression, fire prevention, arson investigation, and other allied fields.
- Fire apparatus, equipment, hose, tools, and related items.
- Basic minimum courses of training and education for fire protection personnel.

Foundational Authority

History

The Board was originally created as the State Fire Advisory Board in 1945. In the early 1970's, it became apparent that there was a need for a state level forum to address fire protection and prevention issues of statewide concern. The State Legislature responded to that concern in 1973 by approving Assembly Bill 1805 (Knox) which was signed into law as Chapter 1197 by then Governor Ronald Reagan on October 2, 1973. The bill abolished the State Fire Advisory Board and created the State Board of Fire Services within the Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM). The bill provided \$14,000 funding for the first year's operation of the new Board.

The primary distinction between the role of the old "advisory" board and the new "fire service" Board was essentially in their functions. The old board was advisory in nature, but the new Board, while advisory, had specified primary responsibilities in addition to all the advisory powers and duties of the old board.

Additionally, the new Board was required to meet bi-monthly, establish standards and a program for certification of fire protection personnel and instructors, and set as the appeals board for OSFM regulations.

In 1977, the Legislature attempted to increase the responsibilities of the Board and establish and fund the California Fire Services Training and Education System (CFSTES). Senate Bill 456 (Campbell) was signed by Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr., on October 1, 1977, as Chapter 1248. However, the Governor used his "blue pencil" and reduced the funding from \$458,000 to \$90,000.

Additionally, SB 456 removed the prior requirement for the Board to cooperate with the Department of Education and instead the Board was required to cooperate with the OSFM to establish and validate minimum standards for all fire protection personnel and fire protection instructors; to develop, validate, update, copyright and maintain security over examinations available to other state agencies, political subdivisions and testing organizations; and to establish fees.

In 1983, legislation was passed and signed by the Governor authorizing the OSFM to conduct training and certification programs for the California Fire Service, and it required the establishment of fees to implement the programs.

The legislation also established the CFSTES Fund in which the fees collected in relation to the certification and training programs would be deposited and, when appropriated by the Legislature, would be used to carry out these programs. In 1984, legislation was enacted (Chapter 1574) renaming the CFSTES Fund the California Fire and Arson Training Fund (CFAT). This legislation also designated the statute setting forth the duties of the

OSFM with regard to training standards as the California Fire and Arson Training Act and directed the OSFM to sponsor the California Fire Academy System.

In 1985, an agreement was reached between the California Fire Chiefs' Association (CFCA) and the OSFM relating to the Fire Academy operations at Asilomar. The OSFM would take over the management and operations of the California Fire Academy at Asilomar. Because of this, it was necessary to have a special fund that would allow the deposit of fees that were collected in relation to the Fire Academy Operations. With the establishment of the Fire Services Training and Education System Fund in 1983, it was possible to isolate the revenues that generated from both certification and from the Fire Academy programs and to use those monies when appropriated by the Legislature to carry out these programs.

It is very clear from the legislation that was introduced to allow the OSFM to assume the certification responsibility that the program was intended to be fully supported by fees. It was also clear from the minutes and correspondence that it was fully understood that employees' salaries for the operation of the certification system would be supported by the fees that were assessed.

In 1993, the Board endorsed the PACE (Peer Assessment for Certification and Evaluation) concept. PACE I utilizes a volunteer committee which meets quarterly to review applications submitted for certification against the established criteria to determine whether applicants are eligible for certification. PACE II operates in a similar manner and is focused on instructors in both the certification and non-certification tracks.

In 1994, the Board recommended, and the State Fire Marshal adopted, a policy for affirmative action as it applies to the Regional Academies. This policy is designed to encourage Regional Academies to work with local fire service agencies to ensure that an adequate "pool" of cultural and gender diverse workforce candidates is available.

In 1995 the Board endorsed PACE III (Policy Alternatives for Course Equivalencies) which takes into consideration life experiences and career education of fire service professionals to meet the education objectives for certification.

Also in 1995, after longstanding debate over standards for large diameter hose, the SBFS endorsed NFPA Standard 1963 as the standard to apply to large diameter hose in California.

In 1996, the Board approved a short form for volunteer fire departments to report to CFIRS.

In 1997, the Board adopted the four tier Fire Prevention Officer Career Track.

In 1998, the Board approved the Fire Chiefs Certification Program which is designed as the final step in the Office of the State Fire Marshal's certification series and intended to evaluate individuals based on their skills and abilities to perform the responsibilities of a fire chief. In this same year, the fire chiefs certification was granted to seven individuals.

In 2007, the Board approved the Training Officer and Fire Officer curriculums.

In 2008, the Board approved Blueprint 2020, which serves as a method to carry over the strategic planning for State Fire Training from one administration to the next and introduces some level of scalability in how those goals are achieved.

In 2010, the Board adopted the Rapid Intervention Crew (RIC) Operations and Command and Control courses.

In 2012, Residential Fire Sprinklers Approved. (Adopted by California BSC in 2010. Effective 01/01/2011.

In 2016, the Board completed and approved the Mission Alignment of State Fire Training. The purpose of the Mission Alignment group was to reduce the curriculum by 30-50 percent and to develop a new certification system.

In 2018, State Fire Training (SFT) implemented a new computerized records management system (RMS) called ACADIS. The new ACADIS system allowed SFT to modernize the course returns process by eliminating the need to collect completed Scantron forms.

In 2022, Blueprint 2030 was initiated to create an updated strategic plan for California's fire service training program. The plan was approved in 2025 with 5 goals advancing fire service training, education, and certification through 2030. Building on the success of Blueprint 2020, the plan established a long-term vision focused on modernizing training delivery, expanding the use of technology, strengthening partnerships, and creating more accessible career pathways into the fire service.

In 2025, there was a major modernization of the administrative framework governing California's fire service training and certification system with the adoption of the 2025 California State Fire Training Procedures Manual. The updated processes implemented comprehensive updates to instructor qualifications, program administration, and statewide training standards.

To address the growing risks from Battery Energy Storage Systems, the Board in 2025 established a workgroup to propose code changes, adoption of standards, public education strategies, fire service training, and best practices for fire service response and tactics related to BESS.

Statutory Authority

[Health & Safety Code 13140](#)

The State Board of Fire Services is an 18-member advisory board to the California State Fire Marshal. The Board is comprised of representatives of fire service labor, fire chiefs, fire districts, volunteer firefighters, city and county government, Office of Emergency Services, and the insurance industry. The Board is chaired by the California State Fire Marshal.

The Board acts in an advisory capacity to the State Fire Marshal in establishing minimum standards for the protection of life and property against fire and for the coordination of activities in the State Fire Marshal's Office with those of local governmental agencies.

The Board provides a forum for addressing fire protection and prevention issues of statewide concern.

The Board makes studies, recommendations, and reports to the Governor and the Legislature for the purpose of recommending establishment of minimum standards for the physical requirements, education and training of fire protection personnel and basic minimum courses of training and education.

The Board advises the State Fire Marshal in the preparation, adoption, and submission of building standards and other fire and life safety regulations.

The Board also sits as an appeals board on the application of California State Fire Marshal regulations except building standards published in the California Building Standards Code, which are appealable to the California Building Standards Commission.

Board Charter & Framework

Scope of Advisory Role

Health and Safety Code §§ 13142, 13142.6–13142.8, and 13143 et seq.)

Pursuant to the Health and Safety Code, the State Board of Fire Services performs the following statutory functions:

1. Minimum Standards & Training (HSC §13142)
 - a. Makes studies, recommendations, and reports to the Governor and Legislature recommending establishment of minimum standards for:
 - a. Physical requirements, education, and training of fire protection personnel;
 - b. Fire apparatus, equipment, hose, tools, and related items;
 - c. Basic minimum courses of training and education for fire protection personnel.
 - b. Provides advice to the State Fire Marshal in matters relating to training and education programs administered within the Office of the State Fire Marshal.
2. Regulatory & Building Standards Advisory Role (HSC §§13143, 13143.1, 13143.2, 13143.6)
 - a. Advises the State Fire Marshal in the preparation, adoption, and submission of building standards and other fire and life safety regulations within the State Fire Marshal's statutory authority.
3. Appeals Function (HSC §§13142.6–13142.8)
 - a. Under the direction of the Vice Chairperson, the Board sits as a board of appeals on the application of the State Fire Marshal's regulations, except building standards published in the California Building Standards Code. When sitting as a board of appeals:
 - i. The State Fire Marshal shall not sit as a member of the Board;
 - ii. A member with a financial or other interest in the matter shall not participate;
 - iii. Decisions are binding on the State Fire Marshal and apply only to the specific case.
 - iv. Appeals concerning building standards are directed to the California Building Standards Commission.
4. Programmatic & Administrative Activities
 - a. The Board also supports and provides policy input on fire service training, education, apprenticeship, and related programmatic initiatives administered by the Office of the State Fire Marshal, consistent with statutory authority.

Board Membership Overview

(Section 13140.5 of the Health and Safety Code)

The State Board of Fire Services consists of 18 members, including four ex officio members and fourteen members appointed by the Governor. Appointed members serve four-year terms.

The composition is as such:

- Ex-officio Members:
 - The State Fire Marshal (Chairperson)
 - The Chief Deputy Director of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
 - The Director of Emergency Services
 - The Chairperson of the California Fire Fighter Joint Apprenticeship Committee
- Three Fire Chiefs:
 - One representative from the California Fire Chiefs Association
 - One representative from the Fire Districts Association of California
 - One representative from the California Metropolitan Fire Chiefs
- Five Fire Services Labor Representatives:
 - One representative from the California Labor Federation
 - One representative from California Professional Firefighters
 - One representative from the International Association of Fire Fighters
 - One representative from the CAL FIRE Firefighters Local 2881
 - One representative from the California State Fire Fighters Association
- One City Government Representative
- One Fire District Representative
- One County Government Representative
- One Insurance Industry Representative
- One Volunteer Fire Fighter
- One Cultural Burn Liaison

Compensation

(Section 13141 of the Health and Safety Code)

The Board does not receive a salary, but members are eligible to be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses related to activities of the board.

Board Roster

Member	Title / Representation	Appointment
Daniel Berlant Chair	State Fire Marshal Office of the State Fire Marshal	Ex-Officio
Donald Butz Vice Chair	Fire Chief Fire Districts Association of California.	
Anale Burlew	Chief Deputy Director CAL FIRE	Ex-Officio
Dan Terry	Chairperson California Firefighter Joint Apprenticeship Program	Ex-Officio
Caroline Thomas Jacobs	Director California Governor's Office of Emergency Services	Ex-Officio
Zoraida Diaz	Fire Chief California Fire Chiefs Association	
David Rocha	Fire Chief California Metropolitan Fire Chiefs	
Edward A. Foster Jr.	Fire Service Labor California State Firefighters Association	
David Gillotte	Fire Service Labor International Association of Firefighters	
Frank Lima	Fire Service Labor California Labor Federation	
Peter Munoa	Fire Service Labor CAL FIRE Firefighters, Local 2881	
Darrel Roberts	Fire Service Labor California Professional Firefighters	
Michael S. Williams	Volunteer Firefighter California State Firefighters Association	
Robert Magee	City Council Member City Government	
Cindy Gustafson	County Supervisor County Government	
Janet Ruiz	Insurance Industry	
Len Nielson	Cultural Burning Liaison CAL FIRE	
Vacant	Fire District Board Member	

Chair / Vice Chair Responsibilities

Chair

Per the Health and Safety Code the State Fire Marshal is the Chair of the Board. The chair is responsible for ensuring the Board is able to fulfill its statutory responsibilities effectively and efficiently. The Chair presides over meetings, establishes agendas in coordination with staff, facilitates productive discussion, promotes informed and balanced decision-making, and ensures compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and governance requirements.

The Chair acts as the spokesperson for the Board and represents the interests of the Board members. The Chair also ensures that the Board's decisions and recommendations are communicated effectively to the public and other stakeholders.

Vice Chair:

The Vice Chair of the State Board of Fire Services plays a crucial role in providing additional leadership and assumes the role of Board Chair when the Chair is absent. The Vice Chair is selected by majority vote of the Board members and is responsible for ensuring effective governance and decision making.

The Vice Chair also services as the chair of the board of appeals on the application of the State Fire Marshal's regulations pursuant to Health and Safety Code 13142.6.

Governance, Policies & Procedures

Bagley-Keene Act

As a public body, the State Board of Fire Services is required to follow the Bagley-Keene Act as codified in the [California Government Code, beginning at Section \("§"\) 11120-11132](#).

The Bagley-Keene Act covers all state Boards and commissions. The act requires these bodies to publicly notice their meetings, prepare agendas, accept public testimony and conduct their meetings in public unless specifically authorized by the Act to meet in closed session. Specific rules of the Bagley-Keene Act can be found at the link above.

The most often referred to rules of the act are:

- There must be a quorum of the Board in order to vote on action agenda items (in this case, 10 members).
- Agendas must be posted to a public website no later than 10 calendar days prior to the meeting.
- Members attending virtually must have their cameras on but do not count toward the quorum unless their teleconference location is noticed on the agenda and accessible to the public.
- A majority of state body members must be physically present at the same teleconference location. Once a majority is physically present at the same location, any members more than a majority may participate remotely from another noticed teleconference location or from a remote location. Remote locations must not be disclosed.

Helpful Tips

Below are some helpful tips for making motions, voting, and general procedures.

- State your name before speaking:
 - Before speaking: "This is Member (insert name)..."
 - When making a motion: "This is Member (insert name), and I move to..."

Note: Members, staff, and presenters MUST INTRODUCE themselves EACH TIME they SPEAK (unless it's a back-and-forth dialogue, then only before the first time speaking).

Who Votes?

- Appointed and Ex-officio members only .

SBFS-specific reasons for motions requiring a vote:

Approval of meeting minutes and agendas

Example 1:

- Committee Chair presents the Board meeting minutes at the Board meeting.
- The Committee Chair requests a motion to accept the minutes: "Do I have a motion to accept the xx meeting minutes?"
- Member motions: "This is Member A, I motion."
- Board Chair calls for a second from a Board member: "Do I have a second?"
- Member seconds: "This is Member B, I second the motion."
- Chair calls for debate/discussion and/or public comment: "It has been moved and seconded to approve the minutes. Is there debate or discussion on the motion?"
- Chair asks for public comment on the motion: "Are there any comments from the public on the motion?"
- After debate/comments, the Chair asks the Board if all agree to the motion and second."

Example 2:

- At the December Board meeting, the Board Chair presents the meeting agenda for that meeting.
- The Board Chair asks for a motion to approve. "I would like to entertain a motion to approve the [MONTH] meeting agenda."
- Member makes the motion: "This is Member A, member of the Board, and I move to adopt the [MONTH] meeting agenda."
- Another member seconds: "This is Member B, member of the Board, and I second the motion."
- Chair calls for debate/discussion: "It has been moved and seconded to approve the [MONTH] meeting agenda. Is there debate or discussion on the motion?"
 - To modify the motion after debate/discussion:
 - Any member may make a motion to amend: "This is Member C, member of the Board, and I move to amend the motion by adding the words 'for 2025' at the end."

- Any member can second: "This is Member D, member of the Board, and I second the motion."
 - Chair: "It has been moved and seconded to amend the motion by adding the words 'for 2025' at the end. Is there debate or discussion on the motion to amend?"
 - Chair asks for public comment: "Are there any comments from the public on the motion to amend?"
 - After debate/comments, the Chair asks for a roll call vote.
 - If the motion passes, the Chair restates the original motion as amended: "Motion passes. The words 'for 2025' have been added so the motion now reads, 'to approve the [MONTH] meeting agenda for 2025.' Is there debate on the main motion as amended."
 - Chair asks for public comment: "Are there any comments from the public on the motion as amended?"
 - After debate/comments, the Chair asks for a roll call vote.
- If original motion is not modified:
 - Chair asks for public comment on the motion: "Are there any comments from the public on the motion?"
 - After debate/comments, Chair asks for a roll call vote.
- Roll call vote is conducted: "This is [NAME], [TITLE] it is moved and seconded to adopt the [MONTH] meeting agenda for 2025."

Approval of information presented in SBFS meetings

Example: CAL FIRE presents a college ARTP Reaccreditation to the Board for approval.

- Board Chair thanks the presenter and asks for a motion from the Board to approve the presented material: "This is Member A, Board Chair, and the Board would like to thank Chief Chris Fowler for her presentation. Do I have a motion to approve the proposed reaccreditation?"
- Member makes the motion: "This is Member B, member of the Board, and I move to approve proposed reaccreditation."
- Chair calls for a second: "Do I have a second?"
- Member seconds: "This is Member C, member of the Board, and I second the motion."
- Chair calls for debate/discussion: "It has been moved and seconded to approve proposed reaccreditation. Is there debate or discussion on the motion?"
 - To modify the motion after debate/discussion:
 - Any member can make motion to amend: "This is Member D, member of the Board, and I move to amend the motion by adding the date of the reaccreditation, 'on September 1, 2025.'"
 - Any member can second: "This is Member E, member of the Board, and I second the motion."

- Chair: "It has been moved and seconded to amend the motion by adding the date of the reaccreditation, 'on September 1, 2025.' Is there debate or discussion on the motion to amend?"
 - Chair asks for public comment: "Are there any comments from the public on the motion to amend?"
 - After debate/comments, the Chair asks for a roll call vote.
 - If the motion passes, the Chair restates the original motion as amended: "Motion passes. The words 'on September 1, 2025' have been added, so the motion now reads, 'to approve proposed reaccreditation, on September 1, 2025.' Is there debate on the main motion as amended?"
 - Chair asks for public comment: "Are there any comments from the public on the motion as amended?"
 - After debate/comments, the Chair asks for a roll call vote.
- If original motion is **not** modified:
 - Chair asks for public comment on the motion: "Are there any comments from the public on the motion?"
 - Chair asks for a roll call vote.
- The roll call vote is conducted: "This is [NAME], [TITLE] it is moved and seconded to approve proposed reaccreditation, on September 1, 2025."

Expense Reimbursement & Administrative Resources

Expense Reimbursement

CAL FIRE will reimburse some expenses related to travel to/from the State Board of Fire Services meetings. Those reimbursable expenses include:

- Mileage (driving to/from the meeting or to/from the airport)
- Mileage to/from the airport
- Rideshare expenses
- Airfare
- Parking

CAL FIRE does not reimburse for:

- Meals
- Hotel charges

The State Board of Fire Services Coordinator will assist members in creating a CalATERS account, which is the state's travel reimbursement system. Members can submit their expenses to the Coordinator who will then enter them into the system on the member's behalf. Repayment usually takes approximately 30 days.

Legislation Related to the State Board of Fire Services

The 1940s

1945: The state Legislature passed Senate Bill No. 875 (Chapter 1173, Statutes of 1945) authored by Senator George J. Hatfield (24th District – Madera/Merced) which added a new heading to Chapter 1, Part 1, Division 12 of the Health & Safety Code relating to the State Fire Marshal (Sections 13101 thru 13111.2) and Article 2 The State Fire Advisory Board (Section 13140 thru 13146, 13316 and 13654.

Note: This legislation further created in the Office of the State Fire Marshal a State Fire Advisory Board, who shall act in an advisory capacity to the State Fire Marshal.

1947: The state Legislature passed Senate Bill No. 658 (Chapter 1534, Statutes of 1947) authored by Senator Hugh P. Donnelly (22nd District – Stanislaus) allocated \$5,000.00 to the State Fire Advisory Board to study and analyze facts relating to the establishment of a State Fire Training School.

1949: The state Legislature implemented the State Fire Advisory Board's recommendations and established a Traveling Instructor Program and summer conferences. The programs were coordinated by the Department of Education.

The 1950s

1959: The state Legislature passed the Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 75 (Chapter 248, Statutes of 1959) authored by Senator A. A. Erhart (29th District – San Luis Obispo) – relating to fire extinguishers and appliances and devices for extinguishing fires. The Legislature requested that the State Fire Marshal (SFM) and the State Fire Advisory Board (SFAB) conduct a complete study to the Legislature of fire extinguisher sales and service industry and to propose how the state could effectively control portable fire extinguisher activities not later than the fifth calendar day of the 1961 Regular Session.

The 1970s

1973: On December 31, 1973 the State Fire Advisory Board (SFAB) was abolished.

1973: The state Legislature passed Assembly Bill No. 1805 (Chapter 1197, Statutes of 1973) authored by John T. Knox (11th District – Contra Costa) which created the State Board of Fire Services (succeeding/replacing the State Fire Advisory Board and consisted of 15-members and was given \$14,000 from the State Treasury in support of the Board. The Board shall establish the following:

- a) Minimum standards with respect to physical requirements, education, and training of fire personnel, (Note: This was the authorization for the Certification System for the California Fire Service.)
- b) Minimum operational standards for firefighting techniques,
- c) Minimum standards for fire apparatus and equipment,
- d) Curricula for courses and seminars in fire science and technology training in colleges and institutions of higher education,
- e) Advisory Committees or panels, as necessary, to assist the Board in carrying out its functions,
- f) Procedures for seeking, accepting, and administering gifts and grants for use in implementing the intent and purposes of the Board.

1974: On January 1, 1974 as a result of Assembly Bill No. 1805 (Chapter 1197, Statutes of 1973), abolished the State Fire Advisory Board (SFAB) which was replaced by the State Board of Fire Services (SBFS).

1976: The state Legislature passed Assembly Bill No. 3143 (Chapter 696, statutes of 1976) authored by Assemblyman Joseph B. Montoya (60th District – Los Angeles) which modified the membership of the State Board of Fire Services (SBFS) and the appointed positions by the Governor.

1977: The state Legislature passed Assembly Bill No. 670 (Chapter 567, Statutes of 1977) authored by Assemblyman Louis Papan (19th District – San Mateo) which required the State Fire Marshal (SFM), with the advice of the State Board of Fire Services (SBFS) to adopt such regulations and standards as he may determine to be necessary to control the quality and installation of fire alarm systems and fire alarm devices marketed, distributed, offered for sale, or sold in this state.

The 1980s

1980: The state Legislature passed Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 99 (Resolution Chapter 74, Statutes of 1980) authored by Assemblyman Bill Lancaster (62nd District – Los Angeles) – Relative to Firefighters by requesting the State Board of Fire Services to conduct a study to establish voluntary health standards for the selection of individuals into the fire service that are physically and medically capable of performing as firefighters. It would request the SBFS to submit a Report of its study, with legislative recommendations, to the Legislature on or before January 1, 1981.

1980: The state Legislature passed Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 100 (Resolution Chapter 75, statutes of 1980) authored by Assemblyman Bill Lancaster (62nd District – Los Angeles) – Relative to Firefighters by requesting the State Board of Fire Services to conduct a study to establish voluntary preventive program of physical fitness to promote and maintain firefighters in good physical condition. It would request the SBFS to submit a Report of its study, with legislative recommendations, to the Legislature on or before January 1, 1981.

1980: The state Legislature passed Senate Bill No. 125 (Chapter 1260, Statutes of 1980) authored by Senator John Garamendi (13th District – Alpine/Amador/Calaveras/El Dorado/Mono/ Sacramento/ San Joaquin/Stanslaus/Tuolumne) which established, within the Health and Welfare Agency, the Emergency Medical Services Authority, which is responsible for the coordination and integration of all state activities concerning emergency medical services. Within Article 3 – Coordination with other state Agencies, the State Fire Marshal is specifically listed as member of the Interdepartmental Committee on Emergency Medical Services. It further states that public safety agencies may certify and recertify public safety personnel as EMT-I, and the State Board of Fire Services may certify and recertify fire service personnel as EMT-I, those persons who have completed a program of training approved by the county and passed a competency based examination.

1983: The state Legislature passed Assembly Bill No. 305 (Chapter 45, Statutes of 1983) authored by Assemblyman Norman S. Waters (7th District - Alpine/Amador/Calaveras/El Dorado/Mono/Placer/Sacramento/Tuolumne) which made the statute refer uniformly to five (5) fire service labor representatives on the State Board of Fire Services (SBFS). The bill also provided that the Chief of Fire Protection of the Department of Forestry, instead of the Director of Forestry, shall be a member of the Board.

1983: The state Legislature passed Assembly Bill No. 1113 (Chapter 1313, Statutes of 1983) authored by Assemblyman Richard E. Floyd (53rd District – Los Angeles) requiring the State Fire Marshal to establish and collect the original and annual renewal fees for fireworks licenses as specified. This bill created the "California Fireworks Fund" This bill permitted the SFM to establish the amount of the registration fees. This bill increased the membership of the State Board of Fire Services (SBFS) to 17-members and that they meet at least annually. This bill also addressed the Listing Program, Fire Extinguisher Program, and the Hazardous Materials Training and Education Program.

1984: The state Legislature passed Assembly Bill No. 1336 (Chapter 89, Statutes of 1984) authored by Assemblyman Richard E. Floyd (53rd District – Los Angeles) which increased the State Board of Fire Services to eighteen (18) Members, which shall include six (6) fire service labor representatives.

1985: State Assembly Member Frank C. Hill (52nd District – Los Angeles) authored House Resolution No. 7 which resolved; "That the State Fire Marshal and the State Board of Fire Services are requested to study the feasibility of requiring the installation of fire sprinklers systems in all buildings hereafter constructed for human occupancy, and report the results of that study to the Legislature on or before January 1, 1986".

1986: The state Legislature passed Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 95 (Resolution Chapter 105, Statutes of 1986) authored by Senator Art Torres (24th District – Los Angeles) – Relative to Fire Hazards which was a measure requesting the State Fire Marshal and the State Board of Fire Services to study the hazards caused by water-reactive chemicals and related matters and to report their findings and recommendations to the Legislature no later than January 1, 1987.

1986: The state Legislature passed Assembly Bill 2702 (Chapter 1503, Statutes of 1986) authored by Assemblywoman Marian LaFollette (38th District – Los Angeles) which required the Office of Emergency Services (OES) to establish, within 18-months after the effective date of this bill, the "California Hazardous Substances Incident Response Training and Education Program" which required:

- a) Development of curriculum,
- b) Train and certify Instructors at the California Specialized Training Institute (CSTI),
- c) Approve classes meeting the program's requirements
- d) Certify students who have completed an approve class,

The legislation required that the curriculum developed is accredited by the State Board of Fire Services/State Fire Marshal, who is also a member of the OES Curriculum Development Advisory Committee.

1988: The state Legislature passed Assembly Bill No. 3811 (Chapter 653, Statutes of 1988) authored by Assemblyman Richard E. Floyd (53rd District – Los Angeles) which places the California Fire and Arson Training Act and the California Fire and Arson Training Fund together and will be known as the "California Fire and Arson Training Act". This bill would recast the provisions of existing law and eliminate the necessity for policy guidance and advice from the State Board of Fire Services.

1988: The state Legislature passed Assembly Bill No. 3286 (Chapter 1445, Statutes of 1988) authored by Assemblywoman Marian LaFollette (38th District – Los Angeles) which required the Office of Emergency Services (OES) to use curriculum to include hazardous materials specialist training that equals or exceeds the standards of the National Fire Protection Association and that the curricula are accredited by the State Board of Fire Services/State Fire Marshal.

The 1990s

1994: The state Legislature passed Assembly Bill No. 2979 (Chapter 1244, Statutes of 1994) authored by Assemblywoman Margaret Solis (57th District – Los Angeles) required that the one member of the State Board of Fire Services (SBFS) representing city government be selected from elected city mayors or council members or elected or appointed city chief administrative officers and that the county government representative be selected from elected county supervisors or elected or appointed county chief administrative officers.

The 2000s

2001: The state Legislature passed Assembly Bill No. 464 (Chapter 779, Statutes of 2001) authored by Assemblyman Diario Frommer Jr. (43rd District – Los Angeles) which reduced the voting membership of the State Board of Fire Services to seventeen (17) members and a quorum to nine (9) members, and revised the selection process for the volunteer firefighter, the fire chiefs, and the fire service labor representatives on the Board.

2003: On June 11, 2003 the Office of the State Fire Marshal issued “California Building and California Fire Code Recommendations to the California Building Standards Commission” (14-pages) identifying the a) Executive Summary, b) Authority, c) Process, and d) SFM Recommendation for the adoption of the 2003 Editions of NFPA-5000 – Building Construction and Safety Code and the 2003 Edition of NFPA-1 – Uniform Fire Code after a lengthy process (Operation Code Comparison) by the SFM's Fire & Life Safety Building Standards Advisory Board and the State Board of Fire Services assessment of these Reports and recommendations. (Note: The California Building Standards Commission initially proposed the adoption, but later repealed that decision and moved forward with the adoption of the 2007 CBC/CFC (based on the 2006 International Building Code and 2006 International Fire Code).

2022: On January 1, 2022, Assembly Bill 642 authored by Assemblymember Laura Friedman during the 2021–2022 Legislative Session added a cultural burning representative to the California State Board of Fire Services.

2024: Senate Bill 1215 authored by the Senate Committee on Governmental Organization authorized ex officio members of the State Board of Fire Services to assign a designee to serve as a proxy on the Board, increases the minimum number of Board members required for a quorum, and makes other conforming changes.