

Agenda Report

TO: CITY COUNCIL **DATE:** September 25, 2006
THROUGH: PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE
FROM: CITY MANAGER
SUBJECT: Area C Agreement for Automatic Exchange of Fire Services

RECOMMENDATION:

Authorize the City Manager to approve and sign a Agreement for Automatic Exchange of Fire Services with Area C cities, which includes: Alhambra, Arcadia, Burbank, Glendale, Monrovia, Monterey Park, Pasadena, San Gabriel, San Marino, Sierra Madre and South Pasadena.

SUMMARY:

The purpose of this Agreement is to provide area-wide cooperation in the suppression of fires and protection of life and property within Area C by cooperative planning, training and related activities.

BACKGROUND:

Three years ago, Southern California experienced an unprecedented fire siege that devastated nearly a million acres, destroyed thousands of structures and took human lives. It was a grave reminder that no municipality has sufficient resources to handle all types and severities of major emergencies on its own. Fortunately, systems are in place at the state, region, county and local levels to provide assistance in the form of equipment and trained personnel when such major disasters occur.

Area C covers approximately 126 square miles of Los Angeles County and includes the cities of Alhambra, Arcadia, Burbank, Glendale, Monrovia, Monterey Park, Pasadena, San Gabriel, San Marino, Sierra Madre and South Pasadena. It should be noted that although Sierra Madre is included in Area C and signatory to this agreement, their fire department is excluded from automatic aid under this agreement due to their volunteer status and inability to staff fire companies on a 24/7 basis.

There is a tremendous variability of fire department resources available to cities in general; therefore it is prudent that neighboring jurisdictions work closely together and rely on each other's resources in mitigating large scale emergency events. Reciprocal assistance provided between jurisdictions is often negotiated and formalized as mutual aid or automatic aid agreements.

Mutual aid refers to assistance that may be requested after local resources have exceeded their capacity. It can include such personnel, equipment, material and supplies as are customarily used within the sending party's jurisdiction. In contrast, automatic aid requires no formal request for deployment. It usually involves certain units or types of units within a specified area or district; the appropriate units are automatically dispatched to an incident under circumstances detailed in the agreement. The attached agreement is for automatic aid for response to fire emergencies and does not include medical responses.

Both types of agreements generally stipulate that none of the participating fire agencies, in rendering aid to another jurisdiction, will be obligated to reduce their own resources to the extent that a situation is created that might be detrimental to its citizens.

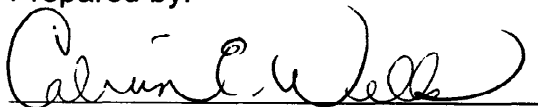
FISCAL IMPACT:

There is no fiscal impact associated with signing the Agreement for Automatic Exchange of Fire Services with the Area C cities. The services provided by each party pursuant to this Agreement are based on reciprocity and provided at no cost to any other party. In the event a state or federal emergency is declared, this Agreement does not constitute a waiver of the rights of the respective parties to claim state and/or federal reimbursement.


Respectfully Submitted,


CYNTHIA J. KURTZ
City Manager

Prepared by:


Calvin E. Wells
Fire Bureau Chief

Approved by:


Dennis J. Downs
Fire Chief

Unified Response Automatic Aid Plan Covering 11 Jurisdictions in Region I, Area C

Background

Three years ago, Southern California experienced an unprecedented fire siege that devastated nearly a million acres, destroyed thousands of structures and took human lives. It was a grave reminder that no municipality has sufficient resources to handle all types and severities of major emergencies on its own.

Fortunately, systems are in place at the state, region, county and local levels to provide assistance in the form of equipment and trained personnel when such major disasters occur.

At the state level, the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES) coordinates disaster preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation activities. California's 58 counties are grouped into three OES administrative regions which are further subdivided into six mutual aid regions.

Regions I through VI, as shown in Figure 1. Each mutual aid region is comprised of several operational areas, which may include a number of local jurisdictions.

Region I covers five counties in Southern California, including Los Angeles

County, which is further subdivided into Areas A, B, C, E, F and G, as shown in Figure 2.

Area C covers approximately 126 square miles of Los Angeles County and includes the cities of Alhambra, Arcadia, Burbank, Glendale, Monrovia, Monterey Park, Pasadena, San Gabriel, San Marino, Sierra Madre and South Pasadena (Figure 3).

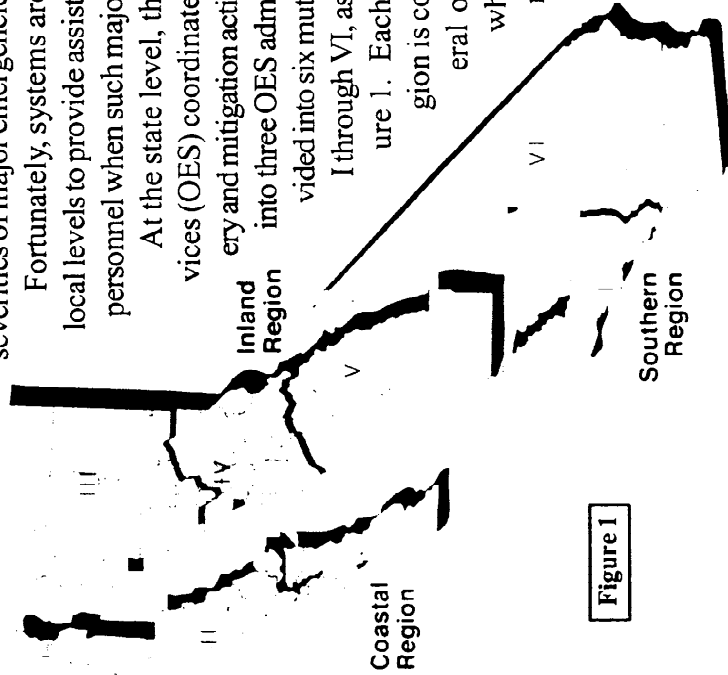


Figure 1

Freeways
Forest
City Limits
Area A
Area B
Area C
Area E
Area F
Area G

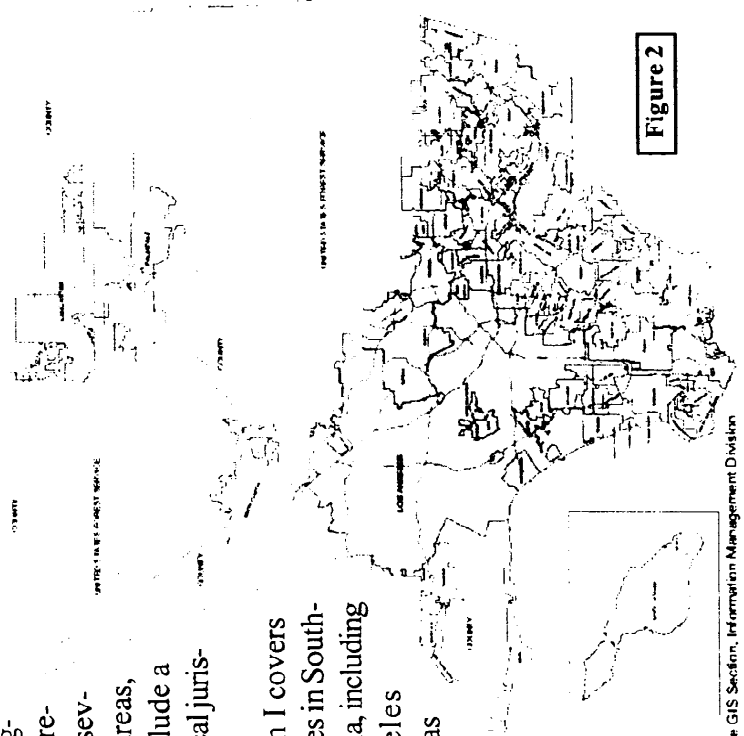


Figure 2

County of Los Angeles
Fire Department



OHS Region I Area C

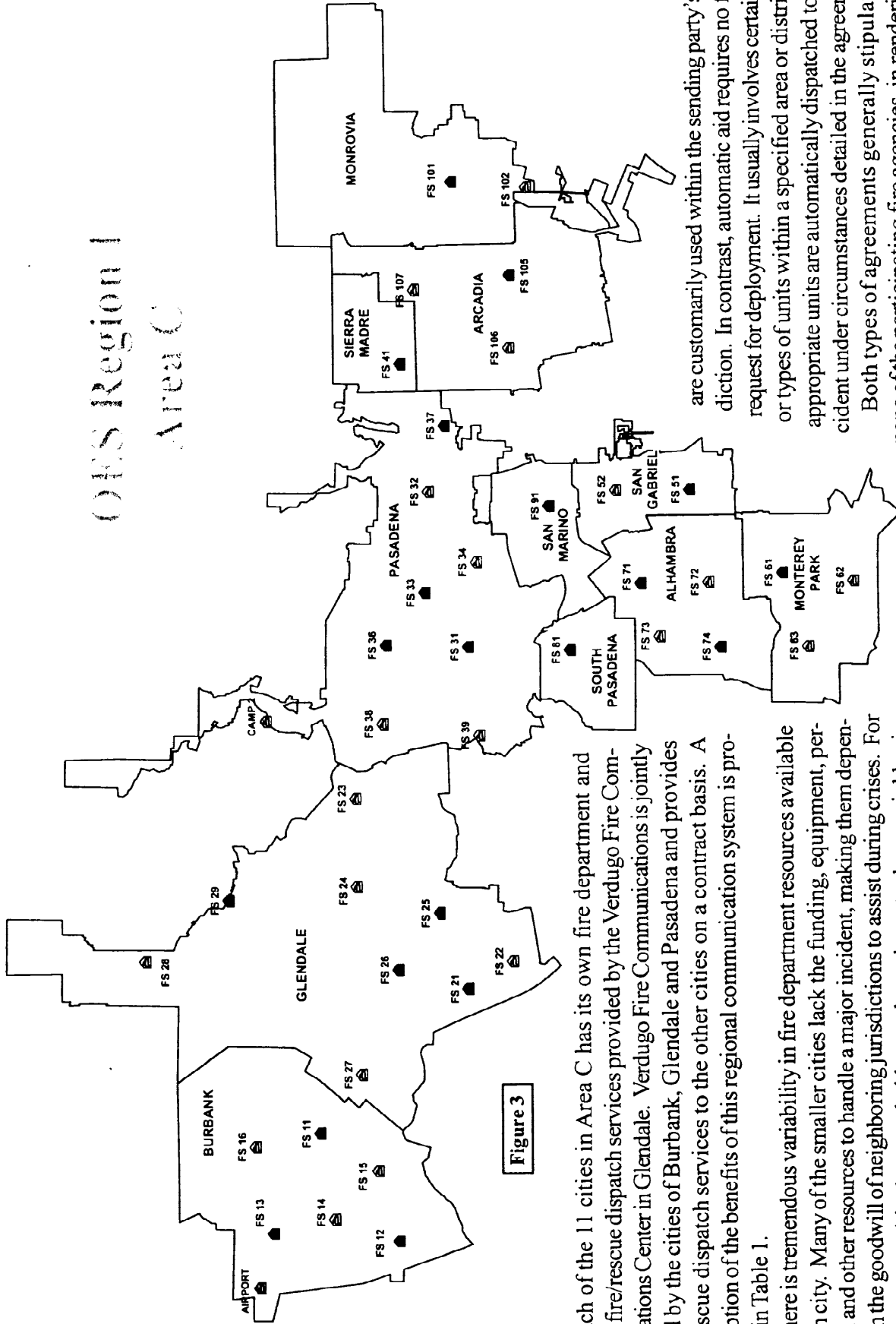


Figure 3

Each of the 11 cities in Area C has its own fire department and shares fire/rescue dispatch services provided by the Verdugo Fire Communications Center in Glendale. Verdugo Fire Communications is jointly owned by the cities of Burbank, Glendale and Pasadena and provides fire/rescue dispatch services to the other cities on a contract basis. A description of the benefits of this regional communication system is provided in Table 1.

There is tremendous variability in fire department resources available to each city. Many of the smaller cities lack the funding, equipment, personnel and other resources to handle a major incident, making them dependent on the goodwill of neighboring jurisdictions to assist during crises. For example, some cities have no ladder trucks and must rely on neighboring agencies to assist when such apparatus are needed. Others may lack an air utility, USAR, hazmat unit or water tender.

Assistance provided by other jurisdictions is often negotiated and formalized as *mutual aid* or *automatic aid* agreements. Mutual aid refers to assistance that may be requested after local resources have exceeded their capacity. It can include such personnel, equipment, material and supplies as

are customarily used within the sending party's jurisdiction. In contrast, automatic aid requires no formal request for deployment. It usually involves certain units or types of units within a specified area or district; the appropriate units are automatically dispatched to an incident under circumstances detailed in the agreement.

Both types of agreements generally stipulate that none of the participating fire agencies, in rendering aid to another jurisdiction, will be obligated to reduce their own resources to the extent that a situation is created that might be detrimental to its citizens. Table 2 shows the primary front-line resources available within Area

C.

Table 1: Benefits of Participating in Verdugo's Regional Fire Communications Center

- Costs of personnel and computer, phone, dispatch and radio communication systems are shared between multiple agencies, lowering each agency's share and eliminating unnecessary and costly redundancy;
- Dispatchers who specialize in fire and rescue, who are able to provide Emergency Medical Dispatch instructions to callers prior to the arrival of paramedics;
- Centralized coordination of "unified responses" within the Area C mutual aid system;
- Fast access to OES Region I resources;
- Common radio frequencies enable relatively seamless operations on major incidents, increased safety on the fireground and faster initial responses;
- Redundancy of critical radio, telephone, and computer-aided dispatch (CAD) systems prevents unnecessary interruptions in service;
- Fire Stations are alerted automatically through CAD, which provides a hard-copy printout and displays dispatch information on mobile computer terminals (MCT's);
- Status changes and movements are recorded using MCT's, reducing radio channel congestion;
- Notifications to key personnel are automatically triggered by alarm level or incident type through CAD, or manually by the dispatchers;
- Detailed incident history information is recorded through CAD;
- The "ReddiNet" hospital status system displays local hospital emergency department status for EMS incidents;
- Monthly Task Force meetings are held where Battalion Chiefs share decision making and keep their colleagues in the other Area C agencies updated and informed;
- In-depth statistical analysis of fire and rescue incidents using data captured by the CAD system; and
- The CAD upgrade currently in progress will include mapping and automatic vehicle location capabilities, providing an ongoing visual record of unit locations relative to incident locations and helping to avoid "gaps" in deployment.

Table 2: Area C Resources

	Engines	Trucks	Air Utilities	Water Tenders	USAR	HAZMAT	Stations	Ambulances
Alhambra	4	1	0	0	0	0	4	2
Arcadia	3	1	1	0	1	0	3	2
Burbank	6	2	0	1	1	1	6	3
Glendale	9	3	1	2	1	1	9	4
Monrovia	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	1 (PM squad)
Monterey Park	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	2
Pasadena	8	2	0	0	1	0	8	4
San Gabriel	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
San Marino	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Sierra Madre	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
South Pasadena	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Subtotals	40	11	3	5	4	2	40	22

The Problem

There are currently over 40 aid agreements in place among and between Area C cities and the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, U.S. Forest Service and other agencies, involving mutual and/or automatic aid for fire, emergency medical, hazardous materials and rescue responses. A list of these agreements is provided in Appendix A.

In an emergency situation when time is of the essence and lives and property are at stake, there is not sufficient time to consult the finer points of multiple agreements to confirm which apparatus and personnel may be sent. Ideally, the closest units should automatically be dispatched to supply the necessary resources with a minimum of delay. Some agreements even stipulate that a Chief Officer's approval must be obtained before aid may be supplied, and this too can result in unfortunate delays.

Over the years, some gaps in coverage have evolved and situations are arising with increasing frequency that require a "dispatch first, ask forgiveness later" approach. A simpler, more comprehensive plan was needed.

The Solution

After extensive discussions among the 11 fire departments of Area C, a solution was formulated involving the creation of a borderless fire response area where boundaries between the 11 cities would be dropped and Verdugo Fire Communications would dispatch the closest appropriate emergency equipment, regardless of its affiliation or where the fire occurs.

A system of "key stations" was developed by identifying 20 strategically placed fire stations that, if staffed and equipped during a major disaster, would still provide sufficient coverage for the entire geographic

area under most circumstances. In Figure 4, a circle with a 1.5-mile radius surrounds each key station to show the immediate response area. Those areas that occur between circles are generally very lightly populated or unpopulated.

During a major incident with maximum draw-down of area resources, most or all of the key stations would remain staffed to respond to any other incidents that occur in the area. If at that point additional resources are needed for the major incident, mutual aid will be sought at the region or state level.

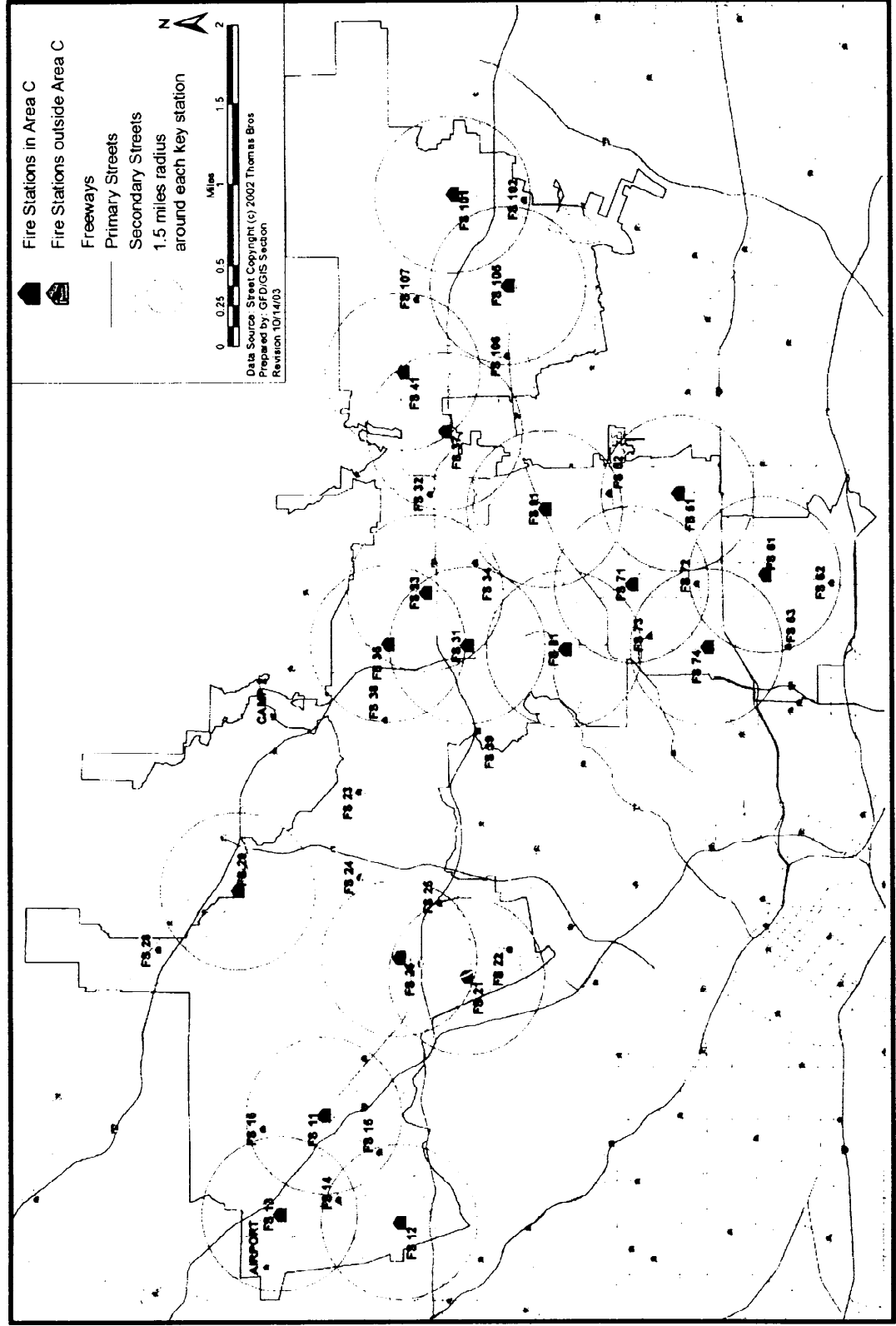


Figure 4

Table 3: Apparatus Dispatched by Incident Type

Type	Description	Engines	Trucks	RA's	BC's
ALARM	Fire Alarm	1	0	0	0
ALARMF	Fire Alarm-Full Assignment	3	2	1	1
APPL1	Appliance Fire - Major	3	2	1	1
APPL2	Appliance Fire - Minor	3	2	1	1
APT	Apartment House Fire	3	2	1	1
ARC	Arcing Wires	1	0	0	0
BOMB	Explosives/Bomb Threat/Scare	1	0	0	0
BRUSH	Brush Fire	5	0	1	2
CARBON	Carbon Monoxide Alarm	1	0	0	0
ELECF	Electrical Fire	3	2	1	1
FLOW	Sprinkler System Activated	3	2	1	1
FNO	Fire Now Out	1	0	0	0
GASI	Odor of Natural Gas Inside	3	2	1	1
GARAGE	Garage Fire	3	2	1	1
HOUSE	House Fire	3	2	1	1
ILLEG	Illegal Burning	1	0	0	0
OUT	Miscellaneous Outside Fire	1	0	0	0
PERSON	Person On Fire	1	0	1	0
PLANE	Plane Accident, Down or Fire	3	2	2	2
POLE	Transformer/Street Light Fire	1	0	0	0
RAIL	Train Fire	3	2	1	1
REFUSE	Refuse Fire	1	0	0	0
RESET	Fire Alarm Reset	1	0	0	0
SMOKEI	Smoke in a Structure	3	2	1	1
SMOKEO	Smoke in the Area	1	0	0	0
STR	Structure Fire	3	2	1	1
UNKF	Unknown Type Fire	3	2	1	1
VAULT	Electrical Vault Fire	1	0	0	0
VEG	Vegetation Fire	1	0	0	0
VEH	Vehicle Fire	1	0	0	0
VEHFWY	Vehicle Fire on the Freeway	2	0	0	0
VEHSTR	Vehicle Fire in a Structure	3	2	1	1

A deployment plan covering 32 types of fire incidents was agreed upon initially by the 11 participating fire agencies, indicating the number of engines, trucks, rescue ambulances and Battalion Chiefs that should be dispatched when these types of incidents occur anywhere within Area C, as shown in Table 3. Note that this applied to first-alarm incidents only, and that following the six-month trial of Unified Response the list of incident types covered by this "send the closest unit" model expanded to cover many additional incident types within the 11 cities.

When a large fire occurs and additional equipment and personnel are required, more are added in increments known as "alarms." For example, if 3 engines, 2 trucks, 1 rescue ambulance and 1 Battalion Chief are normally dispatched to a garage fire, twice as many of each might be sent to a second-alarm garage fire. The Battalion Chief in charge, known as the Incident Commander, makes the determination whether and when to request a multiple alarm. Alternatively, equipment is sometimes ordered piece by piece when it does not appear another full alarm assignment is required.

The following tables show how additional equipment is added incrementally as a single alarm progresses to multiple alarm levels, as well as the number of units remaining available to respond to other incidents within Area C.

SCENARIO 1: STRUCTURE FIRE

	1st Alarm	2nd Alarm	3rd Alarm	4th Alarm	5th Alarm	6th Alarm	7th Alarm
Engines	3	6	9	12	15	18	21
Engines Remaining Area C-wide	37	34	31	28	25	22	19
Trucks	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Trucks Remaining Area C-wide	9	8	7	6	5	4	3
Battalion Chiefs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Air Utilities	0	1	As Needed/Requested				
Rescue Amb.	1	As Needed/Requested					

SCENARIO 2: BRUSH/URBAN INTERFACE FIRE

	1st Alarm	2nd Alarm	3rd Alarm	4th Alarm	5th Alarm	6th Alarm	7th Alarm
Engines	5	10	15	20	25	30	35
Engines Remaining Area C-wide	35	30	25	20	15	10	5
Trucks	As Needed/Requested						
Battalion Chiefs	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Air Utilities	As Needed/Requested						
Water Tender	1 to certain locations		1	As Needed/Requested			
Rescue Amb.	As Needed/Requested						

The structure fire scenario would include house, apartment and garage fires, as well as all other structures.

In the past few years, there have only been a few fires that exceeded third-alarm status within Area C. All were brush fires that reached the fourth-alarm level. Under the proposed agreement, even with 20 engines committed to a major brush fire, another 20 engines would remain available for other Area C incidents and many of them would most likely be deployed at key stations to minimize response time regardless of where additional incidents might occur.

Equitable Distribution

Reciprocity is the key to successful aid agreements. When a multiple-alarm incident exceeds the capacity of the home jurisdiction's resources, the closest available units must be sent to assist, either in compliance with existing aid agreements or as dictated by the closest available equipment. The jurisdiction receiving the assistance then supplies personnel and equipment when another agency needs help.

Within the 11 cities, there are about 34 major fire incidents per year, on average, as shown in Table 4 (major fires are those with multiple-alarm status and/or resulting in at least \$100,000 damage and/or loss of human life). There are only about 16 multiple-alarm incidents per year in the area covered by these cities – just over one per month – so the probability of a particular engine or truck company participating in more than one major incident per month is relatively small.

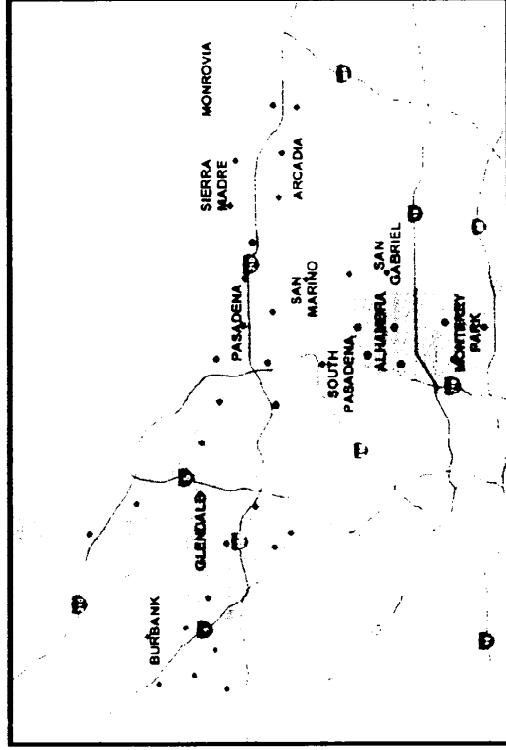
Table 4: Significant Fire Incidents (2000-2005)

City	Alarm Level				Total Sig. Incidents	Fatalities
	1	2	3	4		
Arcadia	11	3	2	0	16	2
Burbank	16	22	2	2	42	3
Glendale	36	21	4	1	62	3
Monrovia	3	2	1	0	6	0
Monterey Park	0	2	0	0	2	0
Pasadena	32	14	0	0	46	4
San Gabriel	4	3	1	0	8	0
San Marino	2	6	0	0	8	0
Sierra Madre	1	5	0	0	6	1
South Pas.	5	4	0	0	9	2

It is also important to note that each instance of automatic aid provided under this proposal would be of brief duration, at most a few hours. When an

extreme incident occurs such as a fourth-alarm brush fire, off-duty personnel from the affected jurisdiction are recalled to duty and reserve apparatus are deployed so the fire companies from other agencies that initially responded to the incident may return to their cities and fire stations as quickly as possible.

During non-rush-hour traffic, a seemingly distant fire station might be able to supply the fastest response to some incidents via freeway. The following map shows freeways within and around Area C. Note that there may be times when Burbank or Glendale fire stations might be able to respond rapidly to cities as distant as Monterey Park and Monrovia using the freeway system.



Uniform Coverage: Preventing “Gaps”

When a fire incident occurs, time is of the essence, so available units closest to the incident will be sent first, no matter which city the incident is in or which fire agency the units are from. This may create a “gap” in coverage around the incident as nearby stations are vacated to respond. Units from other fire stations nearby may be moved up to cover key stations around the incident, with priority given to covering an agency's stations with its own units and personnel whenever possible. For example, if Arcadia's only key station (105) is vacated to respond to an incident, personnel and apparatus from Arcadia Fire Station 107 might be asked to move up to Station 105 if they are available.

When an Incident Commander requires additional units, for example if the incident progresses to second-alarm status, those units that can arrive soonest will be dispatched first, even if they are already on move-up status from an-

other city, manning a station near the incident. Verdugo will immediately dispatch additional units from non-key stations in nearby cities to cover any vacated key stations. This will be greatly facilitated by the upcoming addition of mapping and Automatic Vehicle Location capabilities to Verdugo's computer-aided dispatch system because it will provide an ongoing visual record of unit locations relative to incident locations on a map.

When a third-alarm structure fire occurs, at least nine engines and four trucks are required. Units from as many different agencies as possible will be dispatched to cover vacated key stations to minimize the impact on any one agency. Companies at the key stations will then cover any other incidents that occur while a major incident is in progress. Units enroute to a move-up would still be considered available if another incident arose near the unit's location. Verdugo would dispatch that unit to the new incident and identify a different unit for the move-up. Verdugo dispatchers have proven themselves adept at orchestrating such intricate and complex movements during rapidly changing multiple-incident scenarios, and the upcoming technology will minimize guesswork.

To illustrate, imagine a target of concentric circles where the bulls-eye is an active incident. Units in the circle closest to the bulls-eye are sent to respond because they can get to the incident soonest. Other units from the next larger circle might be sent to cover if a key station in the first circle was vacated by this dispatch. If the fire is elevated to the next level, more units will be needed. Again, available units closest to the bulls-eye will be dispatched and any key stations vacated will be staffed by move-ups from slightly more distant non-key stations. Elevation to third-alarm status will generally pull units from most of the Area C cities to minimize the impact on any one fire agency or city. Using freeways during non-rush-hour times will facilitate some movements, for example moving an engine from an Alhambra station to one in Burbank.

What circumstances will trigger move-ups of units and personnel to other fire stations? If it appears that responding units will be committed 30 minutes or longer and one or more key stations have been vacated, move-ups will be considered. The Fire Communications Shift Supervisor on duty will examine activity and coverage around the vacated stations and determine whether move-ups to key stations will be necessary or if sufficient coverage is already provided by the units at the next closest station. If the incident's alarm level is

increased, move-ups will occur immediately to eliminate any gaps in coverage.

Availability

Drills and training exercises are common in the fire service. Although most of these are completed in-service and in-district, occasionally units are taken out of service, potentially delaying fire company response. In our ongoing pursuit to ensure operational readiness, particularly when a drill involves several adjacent agencies, it is critical to the success of the proposed agreement that units remain in service whenever possible, asking Verdugo to place them "third up" or "fourth up" in the recommendation algorithm if they are in training so they will only be called after other nearby resources have been exhausted, but they remain available for any major incident.



Orientation

Area C Chief Officers attended an orientation session in August 2005 to discuss standards related to deployment of fire resources under various circumstances, with the goal of engendering a level of consistency between Incident Commanders from different agencies. Just as having too few apparatus and personnel on scene can be disastrous, having too many can lead to logistical complications and even danger to those involved. Having numerous engines and trucks available is not sufficient reason to deploy them.

It is inevitable that there will be differences in standard operating procedures when multiple agencies collaborate on a major fire. Line personnel have been advised that direction from the Incident Commander is to be carried out to the best of their ability even if it is somewhat different from how operations are conducted in their own city.

Maps

All Area C fire stations were given a binder containing maps of the 11 Area C cities, including detail maps of the district around each fire station and driving directions from the nearest freeway for locating an unfamiliar station for the first time. The maps in this binder were also distributed in Acrobat pdf (portable document format) version which can be loaded and displayed on the mobile computer terminals in the apparatus.

Exception

The city of Sierra Madre covers approximately 3 square miles of the 126-mile area under discussion. As the only all-volunteer fire department in Los Angeles County, Sierra Madre Fire Department is not dispatched outside its jurisdiction to provide automatic aid when fires occur in nearby cities, but will provide mutual aid as requested. The other fire agencies may respond into Sierra Madre when additional resources are requested.

Record-Keeping

NFIRS reporting and incident record-keeping are the responsibility of each agency in accordance with state and federal guidelines and the agency's own policies and procedures. Each agency also does its own data analysis and statistical reporting, however in addition to a comprehensive annual statistical report, Verdugo provides assistance when needed for ad hoc reports and non-routine requests.

Benefits of the Unified Response Automatic Aid Plan

- Resources for fighting a fire potentially arrive sooner because dispatches are automatic – there are no delays while approvals are sought. Arriving sooner means fighting a smaller fire, which reduces the likelihood of later requiring assistance from additional units. It also reduces the probability of loss of life or property and damage to the environment by minimizing the size of the incident as much as possible. This ultimately translates as improved customer service for the 803,536 residents and better fire protection for the nearly \$67.5 billion worth of property in Area C.
- In many cases, more apparatus and personnel are now being provided to assist with fires than were previously dispatched. In a number of fire districts, particularly in the smaller cities, only two engines, one truck, one ambulance and a Battalion Chief were dispatched to certain types of fire incidents prior to this automatic aid plan. Now three engines, two trucks, one ambulance and a Battalion Chief are consistently on a first-alarm structure fire assignment. After arriving onscene and sizing up the incident, the Incident Commander is free to cancel any units that will not be needed.
- Although at least two ladder trucks are needed for most structure fire responses, only three of the eleven Area C cities have two or more trucks, and four cities have no ladder trucks at all. Sharing of trucks between agencies used to occur in accordance with mutual or automatic aid agreements, however this sometimes led to substantial delays while approvals are sought. By dropping city borders and sharing the eleven ladder trucks owned by the Area C fire agencies, sufficient trucks are now available to all cities.
- Area C-wide, there are only two hazmat units, three air utilities, four USARs (Urban Search & Rescue units) and five water tenders. Each of these specialized units can cost hundreds of thousands of dollars to purchase and equip, not to mention the cost of staffing the apparatus with specially trained personnel. Sharing these resources among eleven cities eliminates the need for every city to purchase every type of apparatus and has the added benefit of providing additional experience and training opportunities that might never have occurred in the home jurisdiction.
- Inter-agency communications, training, experience and cooperation have all improved since implementing this plan.
- The Master Mutual Aid Plan at the state level requires that automatic/mutual aid Areas have a plan in place and exhaust every possible resource in that plan before requesting assistance at the Region level. The Unified Response automatic aid plan creates a framework for such a plan.
- Although there are naturally going to be costs associated with responding to a neighboring agency's incidents, the benefits of having such a vast arsenal of personnel and equipment available for a city's own major incidents, should the need arise, far outweigh these costs.
- This dramatically simplified response plan is clearer and more efficient to implement due to being uniform throughout the area.
- Joining 11 fire response jurisdictions into a single regional response zone is likely to increase the likelihood of receiving federal and state grants because shared resources will potentially benefit a much larger area and population.
- Participation in such an automatic aid agreement may be beneficial to an agency's ISO score (see Appendix B).

APPENDIX A: AID AGREEMENTS CURRENTLY IN EFFECT

(In addition to but not superseded by the State Emergency Services Act, the California Fire Service and Rescue Emergency Mutual Aid Plan and the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement)

<u>PARTIES TO AGREEMENT</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>FOR</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>PARTIES TO AGREEMENT</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>FOR</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Arcadia (City and/or FD)				Monrovia (City and/or FD)			
El Monte, Monrovia, Sierra Madre	MA Agreement	Fire/Emerg.	Apr. 1960	Arcadia, El Monte, Sierra Madre	MA Agreement	Fire/Emerg.	Apr. 1960
Sierra Madre, Monrovia, LA County & USFS	M/A Agreement	Fire/Emerg.	1972	Arcadia, Sierra Madre, LA County & USFS	M/A Agreement	Fire/Emerg.	1972
Monrovia	AA Agreement	Paramedic b/u	Oct. 1973	Arcadia	AA Agreement	Paramedic b/u	Oct. 1973
Monrovia	Automatic Aid	Fire	May 1987	Arcadia	Automatic Aid	Fire	May 1987
USFS, Monrovia, Pasadena, Sierra Madre	Forest Aviation Plan	Fire	Aug. 1996	USFS, Arcadia, Pasadena, Sierra Madre	Forest Aviation Plan	Fire	Aug. 1996
USFS, Monrovia, Pasadena, Sierra Madre	Operating Plan	Fire	July 1998	USFS, Arcadia, Pasadena, Sierra Madre	Operating Plan	Fire	July 1998
Los Angeles County Fire Dept.	AA/IA MOU	Fire/Rescue	July 1998	Los Angeles County Fire Dept.	AA/IA MOU	Fire/Rescue	July 1998
Pasadena	AA MOU	Fire/EMS/Res.	Feb. 2000	Arcadia	AA/IA MOU	Fire/EMS/Res.	May 2000
Monrovia	AA/IA MOU	Fire/EMS/Res.	May 2000	Alhambra, Arcadia, Monterey Park, San Marino, San Gabriel, Sierra Madre, South Pasadena	MA Agreement	Fire/EMS/Res.	June 2000
Alhambra, Monrovia, Monterey Pk, San Marino, San Gabriel, Sierra Madre, South Pasadena	MA Agreement	Fire/EMS/Res.	June 2000	Monterey Park (City and/or FD)			
Alhambra (City and/or FD)				Alhambra, Pasadena, San Gabriel, San Marino, South Pasadena	MA Agreement	Fire/Police	Aug. 1958
Monterey Park, Pasadena, San Gabriel, San Marino, South Pasadena	MA Agreement	Fire/Police	Aug. 1958	Alhambra, Arcadia, Monrovia, San Marino, San Gabriel, Sierra Madre, South Pasadena	MA Agreement	Fire/EMS/Res.	June 2000
San Gabriel	MA Agreement	Fire/Police	Aug. 1958	Pasadena (City and/or FD)			
San Gabriel	AA/IA MOU	Fire	(no date)	Alhambra, Monterey Park, San Gabriel, San Marino, South Pasadena	MA Agrmnt. Agreement	Fire/Police	Aug. 1958
San Gabriel	AA/IA Agrmnt.	Fire/Rescue	April 1985	USDA FS Angeles National Forest	MA Agreement	Fire/Police	Nov. 1968
San Gabriel and Los Angeles County	Emergency Ordinance	Hazmat	Jan. 1993	Los Angeles County FD	MA Agreement	Fire	Dec. 1990
San Gabriel	AA/MA Agrmnt.	Fire	Jan. 1996	San Marino	MOU	Fire/EMS	Dec. 1995
Arcadia, Monrovia, Monterey Park, San Marino, San Gabriel, Sierra Madre, South Pasadena	MA Agreement	Fire/EMS/Res.	June 2000	Amendment	MOU	Fire/EMS/Res.	June 1996
Burbank (City and/or FD)				South Pasadena	AA MOU	Fire/EMS/Rescue	Aug. 1996
Glendale	MA Agreement	Fire/EMS	July 1950	USFS, Arcadia, Monrovia, Sierra Madre	Forest Aviation Plan	Fire	Aug. 1996
Pasadena	Agreement	Fire/Police	Nov. 1968	USFS, Arcadia, Monrovia, Sierra Madre	Operating Plan	Fire	July 1998
USDA FS Angeles National Forest	Agreement	Fire	Apr. 1996	USFS, Arcadia, Monrovia, Sierra Madre	AA MOU	Fire/EMS/Res.	Feb. 2000
LA County, Glendale, Pasadena	MOU	Fire/Hazmat	Aug. 2002	Arcadia	AA/MA Agreement	Fire/EMS/Spec.	May 2003
Glendale, Pasadena, LAFD	AA/MA Agreement	Fire/EMS/Spec.	May 2003	Los Angeles County			
Glendale (City and/or FD)				Burbank	MA Agreement	Fire/EMS	July 1950
Los Angeles County	MOU	Fire/Rescue	Oct. 1991	Los Angeles County FD	MOU	Fire/Rescue	Oct. 1991
LA County, Burbank, Pasadena	MOU	Fire/Hazmat	Aug. 2002	LA County, Burbank, Pasadena	MOU	Fire/Hazmat	Aug. 2002
Burbank, Pasadena, LAFD	AA/MA Agreement	Fire/EMS/Spec.	May 2003	San Gabriel (City and/or FD)			
Los Angeles County				Alhambra, Monterey Park, Pasadena, San Marino, South Pasadena	MA Agreement	Fire/EMS/Spec.	May 2003
Sierra Madre, Arcadia, Monrovia & USFS	M/A Agreement	Fire/Emerg.	1972	Alhambra	Alhambra, Monterey Park, Pasadena, San Marino, South Pasadena	Fire/Police	Aug. 1958
San Gabriel	AA/IA Agrmnt.	Fire/Rescue	Apr. 1985	Alhambra	MA Agreement	Fire	(no date)
Glendale Fire Department	MOU	Fire/Rescue	Oct. 1991	San Marino	AA/IA MOU	Fire/Rescue	1985
San Marino	AA/IA MOU	Fire/Rescue	June 1992	Alhambra	AA/IA Agrmnt.	Fire/Rescue	Apr. 1985
Alhambra and San Gabriel	Emergency Ordinance	Hazmat	Jan. 1993	County of Los Angeles	AA/IA Agrmnt.	Fire/Rescue	Apr. 1985
Pasadena Fire Department	MOU	Fire/EMS	Dec. 1995	Alhambra and Los Angeles County	AA/IA Agrmnt.	Hazmat	Jan. 1993
USDA FS Angeles National Forest	Operations Plan	Fire/Rescue	Apr. 1997	Alhambra	AA/MA Agrmnt.	Fire	Jan. 1996
Arcadia Fire Department	AA/IA MOU	Fire/Rescue	July 1998	Alhambra, Arcadia, Monrovia, Monterey Park, San Marino, Sierra Madre, South Pasadena	MA Agreement	Fire/EMS/Res.	June 2000
Monrovia	AA/IA MOU	Fire/Rescue	Aug. 1999	San Marino (City and/or FD)			
Sierra Madre Fire Dept. Order 99-007	Mutual Aid	Fire/EMS	Oct. 1999	Alhambra, Monterey Park, Pasadena, San Gabriel, South Pasadena	MA Agreement	Fire/Police	Aug. 1958
Burbank, Glendale, Pasadena	MOU	Fire/Hazmat	Aug. 2002	San Gabriel	AA/IA Agrmnt.	Fire/Rescue	Dec. 1983
Los Angeles (City and/or FD)				San Gabriel	AA/IA Agrmnt.	Fire/Rescue	1985
Angeles National Forest	AA/IA Agrmnt.	Fire	Apr. 1996	San Gabriel	AA/IA Agrmnt.	Fire/Rescue	April 1985
South Pasadena	AA Agreement	Fire/Rescue	July 1998	Los Angeles County Fire Dept.	AA/IA MOU	Fire/Rescue	June 1992
Burbank, Glendale, Pasadena	AA/MA Agrmnt.	Fire/EMS/Spec.	May 2003				

APPENDIX A: AID AGREEMENTS (cont.)

PARTIES TO AGREEMENT

<u>PARTIES TO AGREEMENT</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>FOR</u>	<u>DATE</u>
San Marino (cont.) Pasadena Amendment	MOU	Fire/EMS/Res. Fire/EMS/Res.	June 1996 Dec. 1999
Alhambra, Arcadia, Monrovia, Monterey Park, San Gabriel, Sierra Madre, South Pasadena	MA Agreement	Fire/EMS/Res.	June 2000
Sierra Madre (City and/or FD) Arcadia and Monrovia Revision	Agreement Agreement Agreement	Fire	June 1939 Mar. 1955
USFS Arcadia, El Monte and Monrovia	MA Agreement	Fire/Emerg.	Apr. 1960
Arcadia, Monrovia, LA County & USFS	M/A Agreement	Fire/Emerg.	Apr. 1960
Area "D" Mutual Aid	Procedures	Fire	1972
West Covina	MA Agreement	Fire/EMS	Aug. 1977 Dec. 1978
USFS, Arcadia, Monrovia, Pasadena	Forest Aviation Plan	Fire	Aug. 1996
USFS, Arcadia, Monrovia, Pasadena	Operating Plan	Fire	July 1998
LA County Fire Dept. Order 99-007	Mutual Aid	Fire/EMS	Oct. 1999
Alhambra, Arcadia, Monrovia, Monterey Park, San Gabriel, San Marino, South Pasadena	MA Agreement	Fire/EMS/Res.	June 2000
South Pasadena (City and/or FD) Alhambra, Monterey Park, Pasadena, San Gabriel, San Marino	MA Agreement AA/IA Agrmnt.	Fire/Police Fire/Rescue	Aug. 1958 Dec. 1983
San Marino	AA MOU	Fire/EMS/Rescue	Aug. 1996
Pasadena	AA Agreement	Fire/Rescue	July 1998
City of Los Angeles Fire Department Arcadia, Monrovia, Monterey Pk, S. Marino, San Gabriel, Sierra Madre, South Pasadena	MA Agreement	Fire/EMS/Res.	June 2000
Other Agencies Bob Hope Airport, Burbank Tower, Airport FD Ltr. of Agreement			Jan. 1992

APPENDIX B: DOES ISO CREDIT AUTOMATIC AID?

Automatic aid is assistance dispatched automatically by contractual agreement between two communities or fire districts. That differs from mutual aid, or assistance arranged case by case. ISO will recognize an automatic aid plan under the following conditions:

1. It must be prearranged for first-alarm response according to a definite plan. It is preferable to have a written agreement, but ISO may recognize demonstrated performance.
2. The aid must offset a need in the community ISO is surveying. For example, if a community needs a ladder company and the fire department does not have one, but a neighboring community's ladder company responds by automatic aid agreement, credit may be available.
3. The aiding ladder company must cover at least 50% of the needed ladder company Standard Response District by hydrant count in the community being graded.

Note: Various insurance underwriting plans may consider other criteria for automatic aid; therefore, ISO evaluates all automatic aid plans.

Credit for responding automatic aid companies depends on the value of the automatic aid arrangements, determined by the following criteria:

1. Communication facilities - The alarm dispatch circuit between the department communication centers, or between a central communication center and the aiding fire station, should be the equivalent of the needed facilities in the community that ISO is surveying.
2. Receipt of alarm - The aiding departments should receive all alarms from the community being surveyed and dispatch their companies, according to the dispatch protocol.
3. Interdepartmental training - The communities should conduct the following interdepartmental training:
 - a. Quarterly half-day, multiple-company drills with automatic aid companies
 - b. Semiannual half-day, multiple-company drills with automatic aid companies
 - c. Annual half-day, multiple-company drills with automatic aid companies
4. Fire ground communications
 - a. Common mobile and portable radio-frequency capability

SOURCE: <http://www.isonitigation.com/fire72.html#26>