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CITY OF GAINESVILLE
every path starts with passion
FLORIDA

GAINESVILLE FIRE RESCUE

Accredited March 2014 ISO PPC: 2/2X

CFAI | Commission on Fire Accreditation International

Integrated Risk Management Plan:
Standards of Cover

Fire Suppression 1971

Medical and Rescue Services

Fire Suppression

Public Education
GFR Citizens' Academy

Special Hazard Mitigation

Youth Programs

Fire Safety Inspections and Investigations

Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting

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Acknowledgements

We gratefully acknowledge the dedicated work of all of the members of Gainesville Fire Rescue and the support of IAFF Local 2157, in particular, those members who spent many hours developing our first Community Risk Assessment and Standards of Cover in 2012:

Fire Chief Gene Prince
Deputy Chief Timothy P. Hayes
Assistant Chief JoAnne Rice
District Chief Don Sessions
Lieutenant Ken Johnson
Driver Operator Alexis Delisle
Firefighter Ernesto Acuña
Firefighter Mark Sturks
Inspector Keith Collingwood
Technical Systems Analyst, Sr. Artie Chestnut
Staff Specialist Lynn Alstead
Staff Specialist Adrienne Baker
Ms. Barbara Wittwer

All of these individuals performed hours of necessary and detailed work writing, reading, researching, analyzing, and editing primary documents and supporting data. Without their collective efforts, we could not achieve excellence as a department. The Gainesville community can be proud of the quality of service provided by this team.

Kathy Driggers, Accreditation Manager

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September 2014

Document Reproduction

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Added Table 11 Top 5 Calls for Service in each FMZ	D	2nd	10/14/14
Prepared for Submission to City Commission for November 20, 2014			

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Vision, Mission, and Values

City of Gainesville Vision Statement

The City of Gainesville will set the standard of excellence for a top ten mid-sized American City; recognized nationally as an innovative provider of high quality, cost-effective services.

City of Gainesville Mission Statement

We are committed to providing exceptional services that enhance the quality of life for the Gainesville Community.

City of Gainesville Values

Integrity

Diversity

Teamwork

Citizen &
Customer Satisfaction

Quality

Financial Accountability

Sustainability

Communication

Department Vision

Gainesville Fire Rescue will be recognized as the
model of excellence by the provision of our services.

Gainesville Fire Rescue Mission Statement

To protect and serve through community involvement, education, prevention, and rapid intervention by professionals committed to excellence.

Department Values

Members of Gainesville Fire Rescue will be

Responsible
Accountable
Professional
Innovative
Dedicated

to excellent service for the community and each other.

Introduction

The following report serves as the Gainesville Fire Rescue (GFR) "Integrated Risk Management Plan: Standards of Cover" document for the City of Gainesville, Florida. Gainesville Fire Rescue became an accredited agency on March 11, 2014.

The primary goal of a fire rescue department seeking to maintain accreditation is to continually strive to improve through an honest and critical assessment of the department's ability to provide the services that its community expects. The Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI) has developed the cornerstones necessary for fire rescue departments to construct successful programs and services to mitigate existing community risks while also anticipating the changing needs of their communities.

The three cornerstones of accreditation are the department's *strategic plan*, the *self-assessment* of over 250 performance indicators, and the development of its *Standards of Cover* (SOC).

This document is the second edition of Gainesville Fire Rescue's Standards of Cover (SOC) and is based on a risk assessment of the community within the corporate limits of Gainesville, Florida. GFR's SOC has been developed in accordance with the *CFAI's Standards of Cover, 5th edition*, published by the Center for Public Safety Excellence, Inc.

GFR's SOC will establish *Community Service Level Objectives for Fire, Emergency Medical Services, Rescue, and Special Hazard Risks*. This is accomplished through careful evaluation of GFR's capability to deploy the necessary personnel and apparatus to execute critical tasks within established time benchmarks. Evaluating GFR's deployment capability includes assessments of distribution (the location of fire stations) and concentration (the number and type of apparatus at the stations) in relation to the potential risks in the service area as identified through a community risk assessment.

The process of accreditation should produce a practical business plan for providing fire rescue services for current and future department and community leaders to follow. The key to success is the effective integration of the Standards of Cover with the results of the department's self-assessment and the goals and objectives included in the GFR Strategic Plan.

Executive Summary

Gainesville Fire Rescue (GFR) has been providing fire suppression services since the mid-1800s and has evolved over the decades to meet the needs of a diverse and thriving community. This Standards of Cover (SOC) is the business plan that informs department and community leaders and members about the risks our community may encounter now, and in the future, and about the service model that will be needed to meet the community's expectations for service. Its development is based on guidelines prepared by the Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI).

GFR entered the 21st century as an all-hazards department providing services for fires, alarms, medical emergencies, and non-emergency requests for assistance. GFR members have also developed expertise in the specific disciplines of aircraft rescue and firefighting, technical rescue, and hazardous materials mitigation. GFR teams have effectively served the Gainesville community during times of crisis, such as the hurricane season of 2004, and have served the State and the Nation by filling requests for mutual aid when other jurisdictions' resource capabilities have been exceeded. This document will focus on the risks and services specific to the agency's jurisdiction, the City of Gainesville, which also contains the primary campus for the University of Florida.

Risk Definitions

The foundational element of the SOC is the Community Risk Assessment. Risk may take many forms: Buildings may carry different levels of risk based on their size, presence of sprinkler systems, type of use, type of construction, location, age, height, and many other factors. Buildings may also have different risk levels based on the number of occupants potentially in them and their ability to safely evacuate during a fire or other event. In this plan, *fire risk* is defined as a combination of the probability that a fire event might occur and the potential consequences if a fire event did occur. One piece of the risk assessment process is categorizing Gainesville's buildings into *Low, Moderate, High, and Maximum* risk categories based on the probability of a fire event occurring and the consequences to life and property.

Medical risks are influenced by the composition of the community. Age, lack of access to health care, limited mobility, and other personal factors can influence the types of medical services the

community may seek and which GFR must be prepared to respond to. The risk assessment includes information on the population's historical needs and its demographics to help identify levels of medical risks.

Rescue risks pose another class of service needs whether opening a stalled elevator or extricating multiple patients from a vehicle crash or searching buildings during storm operations and recovery. The risk assessment looks at the historical record for these services and the potential for future events.

Lastly, within Gainesville's tranquil setting there are business sites and transportation vehicles that may present *special hazard risks* from the materials on-site or being transported near or through the community. GFR has been tasked over the years as the first responders to spills and releases of hazardous materials that may threaten our community's welfare.

Levels of Service

The four types of risks; Fire, Medical, Rescue, and Special Hazards are classified into Low, Moderate, High, and Special categories creating levels of service with corresponding *critical tasks*. GFR has an extensive deployment plan that addresses these multiple risk levels which is represented in the *Fire Rescue Response Matrix* used by the Combined Communications Center to dispatch resources. *Risk output summaries* provide performance information on these levels of service.

Performance Goals, Objectives, and Measures

Performance measurement looks at the components of what is known as *Total Response*. This is the system's capability to deploy an adequate amount of resources (personnel and apparatus) to an event within an appropriate time window. Total response is composed of three time segments: The first is *call processing* or what may be called alarm handling. This is measured as the time from the first keystroke of a calltaker entering a call for service into the dispatch system to the end of the paging tones going out to the fire stations. The second segment is *turnout* time which starts when the paging tones end and stops when the apparatus is in motion traveling to the event. The third segment measured is *travel* time. Travel begins at the end of turnout and stops upon arrival at the scene. Travel is further divided for study by *first arriving unit* and total amount of units needed to perform critical tasks, also called the *effective response force* (ERF). The performance results for

first arriving units indicate the effectiveness of the *distribution* of fire stations throughout the city and the results of the ERF studies indicate the effectiveness of the *concentration* or number of units and resources within those stations.

Performance is also measured in relation to the type of service level (based on population density) of the area being served. To facilitate this type of study, GFR mapped the 2010 US Census population block information to identify areas of the city that had similar population densities and created 12 Main Fire Management Zones (FMZ) that were further classified as: Rural with less than 1,000 population per square mile; Suburban with 1,000 to 2,000; Metro-Urban with > 2,000. Two FMZs to the north and northeast of the city currently have areas of rural level development. All other FMZs ranged from suburban to metro.

Performance measurement is based on the 90th percentile which means that we find the time that occurs at 90% for the range of values being studied. If a 90th percentile baseline is reported as 6:42, that means that 90% of the travel times were *at or better* than 6:42. The reader should avoid misinterpreting 90th percentile performance as meaning this is the performance that occurs 90% of the time. In fact, there is a range of times below the 90th percentile; for example, in FMZ G downtown, the 90th percentile time is 4:32, but the 50th percentile time is 2:42 meaning that half the time, travel took 2:42 or less.

Performance findings are found in Section E: Historical Perspective and System Performance and Section G: Performance Objectives and Measures of the SOC.

Compliance Methodology

A dedicated effort toward compliance with CFAI standards is essential to maintaining accredited status and excellent service. GFR's intended actions toward compliance are presented in Section H: Compliance Methodology and include the use of community feedback, strategic initiatives and goals, and performance review.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Final recommendations are presented in Section I: Overall Evaluation, Conclusions, and Recommendations. Results from the 2012 Primary Recommendations are included here:

Primary Recommendations[1]:

Supplement the GFR building inventory database with additional features gathered during community risk assessment projected that will be funded by the AFG grant: GFR was awarded a federal grant and, during summer 2013, hired a number of temporary employees who completed site visits to commercial, industrial, institutional, and multi-family building sites in the city limits. The additional data points gathered during the site visits fulfilled a two-part purpose; firstly, the building stock inventory database was updated with valuable information, such as confirmation of sprinkler systems, and secondly, information was entered into a Firehouse module and processed into pre-fire planning files that were loaded into the computer-aided dispatch system to expand the building risk information available to first responders..

Study performance in the southwest portion of the service area in FMZ I and FMZ J to identify travel factors that can be addressed through strategic planning: During summery 2013, this area was analyzed and a significant portion of calls for service were occurring at Oak Hammock, a nursing and assisted living facility off of SW Williston Road greater than two miles from any fire station. Attempts were made to identify patterns of activity that might be addressed with staffing changes or other actions, but the call distribution by day of week and hour of day did not present any isolated blocks of time that warranted additional action. The highest percentages of calls for service were for chest pains, falls, and interfacility transfers. Fire Chief Gene Prince did meet with staff at the facility to evaluate their needs and procedures. No concerns were identified for follow-up and the primary factor affecting total response performance is distance. Subsequently, FMZ J was split into FMZ J.1 and FMZ J.2 which will facilitate continued study of the Oak Hammock area as an independent fire management zone.

To address total response concerns for the larger areas of both FMZ I and FMZ J, GFR activated a second squad unit, Squad 2, on June 23, 2014. This unit is presently housed south of Alachua County Fire Station 19 and north of SW Archer Road. It is anticipated that this unit will have a positive impact on reducing overall response times by virtue of its location, its smaller size and easier travel, and reduced turnout for a two-person crew on a smaller apparatus.

[1] For a complete listing of recommendations, see Section I. Overall Evaluation, Conclusions, and Recommendations.

Section A. Community Served

Governance

The City of Gainesville (City) was incorporated in 1869 and has operated under its current charter with a Commission-Manager form of government since 1927. The City has had an elected mayor since March 1998. The City Commission consists of seven members: four commissioners are elected from single-member districts, two commissioners are elected at-large, and one member is elected as mayor. The Commission appoints the charter officers: City Manager, General Manager for Utilities, City Auditor, City Attorney, Clerk of the Commission, and Equal Opportunity Director. The Mayor and City Commission make policy decisions and the staff, led by the charter officers, implement the decisions. The Fire Department is under the direction of the City Manager's Office with the Fire Chief reporting to an Assistant City Manager. The Fire Department's legal authority and responsibilities are contained in the State of Florida Statues under chapter 633 "Fire Prevention and Control." The City maintains a Code of Ordinances which contains the Charter Laws and Ordinances that establish the general powers, territorial limits, and functions of city government. In section 3.02 of the Charter of the City of Gainesville and Chapter 90-394, Laws of Florida, the Fire Chief is designated as the director of the department.

The City Commission approves the administrative structure of Gainesville Fire Rescue and publishes its mission statement through its annual adoption of the Financial and Operating Plan in September before the October 1st beginning of each fiscal year[2].

History of the Community of Gainesville, Florida

The land in and around the City of Gainesville has been populated for several hundred years. Native American and slave populations, Spanish missionaries and ranchers, British expansionists, and the influx of American colonists played roles in the development of Alachua County and what would become its primary city, Gainesville. Alachua County was created in 1824 and extended

[2] CFAI Performance Indicator 1A.4; 1A.8.

from the Georgia border to Tampa Bay. The City of Gainesville was established in 1854 and had 232 residents by 1860. By the end of the reconstruction period, Gainesville had been incorporated in 1869 and had a population of 1,400 residents. Periods of growth, partially supported by the Florida Railroad coming through the area, continued as the economy expanded through cotton, vegetable, and citrus farming, phosphate mining, educational development, and tourism.

Gainesville has been a resilient community having survived significant economic impacts from boll weevil destruction of cotton crops to wide-spread freezing of citrus trees and a yellow fever epidemic in the state during the late 1800s. Significant fires of downtown structures in the 1880s and a fire that destroyed an entire downtown block in 1938 would influence the evolution of the fire department.

In 1905, Gainesville succeeded in being chosen as the home for the University of Florida and growth continued at a steady pace reaching approximately 14,000 residents prior to World War II. During the post-war era, Gainesville's downtown area became a hub of government and retail activity. Several of the neighborhoods surrounding this area have been designated as historic districts and contain many buildings of older construction ranging from small frame houses to large Victorian homes. Economic expansion continued westward past the University of Florida towards Interstate 75 through the latter half of the 1900's to include large retail areas in the northwest and southwest areas of the city[3]. Gainesville's municipal airport was built in 1936.

Gainesville entered the 21st century with a population of around 102,000 and a service area of approximately 49 square miles[4]. Over 12 additional square miles have been added in the past decade by periodic annexations and the resident population is nearing 125,000.

Accolades for the City

Gainesville is known as an innovative city managed by an innovative government that values education, recreation, technology, and preservation of natural resources. Gainesville has consistently received recognition for the quality and diversity of life that it offers. Examples include:

[3] City of Gainesville Official Website
www.cityofgainesville.org/VISITOR/AboutGainesville/AreaHistory/tabid/343/Default.aspx

[4] City of Gainesville 2000 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

2013: Ranked as no. 1 by Cities Ranked and Rated, 2nd Edition
2013: Ranked as the 3rd Best College Town by Livability
July 2012: Ranked as the 10th Best Place to Live on $100 a Day by AARP
April 2011: Ranked no. 7 of the top 25 greenest cities in the U.S. by The Daily Beast
December 2010: Ranked no. 14 of "America's Top 25 Smartest Cities" by Portfolio.com
September 2010: Ranked no. 1 "Top 10 College Towns: Great Cities for School & Life After Graduation" by Livability.com.
May 2010: Ranked no. 16 of "America's Top 50 Bike-Friendly Cities" by Bicycling Magazine.
2008: Named the "No. 1 Place to Retire During an Economic Downturn" by SmartMoney.com, 2008
2008: Ranked 22 on Forbes.com's list of "America's Smartest Cities"
2007: Ranked #1 in Cities Ranked and Rated, which studied more than 400 metropolitan areas in the U.S. and Canada, 2007, by Sperling and Sanders
2005: One of the Top Ten Cities in the USA for Outdoor Activities, Sperling's Best Places
2005: Ranked 30th nationally as one of the Most Technologically Advanced Cities in Florida
2005 and 2006: Tree City USA and Tree City USA Growth Award, National Arbor Day Foundation
1995: Ranked no. 1 Best Place to Live in America, Money Magazine

History of the Gainesville Fire Rescue Department

Although the department has historically used 1882 as the official beginning of the Gainesville Fire Department, newspaper accounts report that as early as 1864 there were one hand-drawn ladder wagon and two hand-drawn hose wagons comprising the Gainesville Hose Company led by one paid part-time chief, John MacArthur, and one paid full-time assistant chief assisted by 35 volunteers who were paid if they responded to calls.

Figure 1 Volunteer Hose Company 1890s

During the 1880s through the mid-1900s, Gainesville suffered a number of building fires that destroyed buildings around its downtown square including its original courthouse, the Arlington Hotel, a ginnery for cotton, stables with horses and mules, furniture factories, two mills, and a number of commercial businesses. In 1882, Leonard G. Dennis, owner of the Arlington Hotel and known as the "Little Giant," presented Gainesville with its first fire engine. It would not be enough to save the Arlington from a great fire in 1884.

The first motor-driven rig was purchased in 1912: a 750-gallon pumper-ladder combination. The next motorized item was obtained in 1917, and on this occasion the horses, John, Mac, and Arthur, were retired.

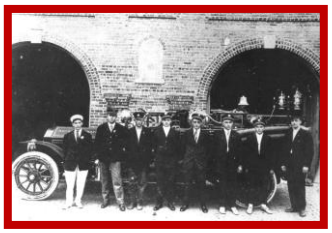


Figure 2 First Motorized Apparatus 1912

In 1925, the department transitioned to full-time employees and added ten firefighters and, in 1927, the City of Gainesville was officially tasked with providing fire (Davis, 1966).

In 1938, an entire block of downtown Gainesville burned and Gainesville received mutual aid from 16 firefighters from Jacksonville and Ocala. Two firefighter positions were added in 1940 and the old Station 2 was built at 321 NW 10th Street around 1942. Fire suppression needs continued to expand with the growing community during the 1900s, including fires near and on the University of Florida campus. In 1970, the fire department assisted residents after Gainesville suffered a tornado strike and flooding damage on NW 34th Street. The new Fire Station 2 was constructed on the southern side of the UF campus in 1976 and the airport fire station opened in 1979. Significant fires occurred at Johnson Hall on the UF campus in 1987 and by the hand of a serial arsonist in 1991 who destroyed the Holy Trinity Episcopal Church next to City Hall in addition to other churches in the area.

Figure 3 Old Fire Station 2 on NW 10th Street

The Gainesville Fire Department handled primarily fire suppression activities until the mid-1970s when it placed Rescue 11 and a hazardous materials unit in service. Rescue 11 responded to a variety of calls from Station 1, but for the first time was staffed with firefighters trained as Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT). The hazardous materials unit would evolve into what is now known as HazMat 2, providing service to an 11-county region out of Fire Station 2.

In 1984, all firefighters began training as EMTs and the Gainesville Fire Department became Gainesville Fire Rescue (GFR), beginning Basic Life Support EMS in October 1985. The department began training firefighters as paramedics and began providing Advanced Life Support (ALS) in January of 1990. GFR formed a Light Technical Rescue Team (LTRT) to provide high-angle, trench cave-in, and collapse rescue services in 2004. The LTRT has become part of the Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) Task Force 8 (TF-8) and members have been deployed regionally as a search and rescue resource after several hurricane events in and near Florida.

By 2012, GFR was a full-service department administered by one fire chief, one deputy chief, and one assistant chief managing emergency operations, risk reduction, and support services. The members consist of 73 firefighter-EMTs; 30 driver-operators; 30 lieutenants; seven district chiefs; three fire safety inspectors; one investigative services officer; three training captains; one risk reduction specialist; and eight administrative employees. The department staffs eight fire stations, including one at the Gainesville Regional Airport and deploys six fire engines (pumpers), one quint (combination 75-foot ladder-pumper), two towers (combination 100-foot ladder-pumper), one squad (medical and rescue), one hazmat unit (in tandem with Tower 2), and two district chiefs on a 24-hour, seven day per week schedule.

Calls for Service History

GFR has historically measured its emergency calls for service requests based on a breakdown of medical (EMS), Fire Alarms, Fires, and Hazmat calls. The totals represent the number of incidents the department was dispatched to in its entire service area, including the area of Alachua County adjacent to the city and served through the automatic aid agreement. Changes in dispatch and response policies, efforts to reduce false alarm responses, and updates to medical dispatching protocols can impact the incident totals and distribution. This table should be used only as a general reference to give the reader an idea of the call volume for the department which typically ranges from 15,000 to 16,000 calls per year when including service and non-emergency calls. These counts represent calls for service that GFR units responded to inside the City and the automatic aid area.

Table 1 Calls for Service History

Year	EMS	Alarms	Fires	Hazmat	Service	Other	Total
1998	15,000	1,946	599	299	1,048	150	19,042
2002	9,402	2,086	1,131	439	327	0	13,385
2006	10,435	1,825	1,364	586	202	NA	14,412
2008	11,014	1,686	1,232	532	141	NA	14,605
2009	11,995	1,610	1,199	566	155	NA	15,525
2010	12,290	1,642	1,292	572	262	NA	16,058
2011	12,388	1,589	1,189	528	181	NA	15,875
2012	12,663	1,464	1,123	549	172	NA	15,971
2013	12,648	1,557	1,092	600	201	NA	16,098

Funding for the Gainesville Fire Rescue Department

The City Commission adopts a biennial financial and operating plan, which is updated in the interim year, during the annual budget process in the months prior to October 1st of each fiscal year. During this process, the financial resources for Gainesville Fire Rescue are allocated through a joint effort of the Fire Chief and GFR staff, the City Manager's Office, and the Budget and Finance staff to reflect the agency's mission, goals, and objectives[5]. Gainesville contains a large percentage of government and educational property which is tax exempt. It also owns its utility, Gainesville Regional Utilities, which provides electric, water, natural gas, and communication infrastructure. The operating budget for the city has evolved into a composite of property taxes, state sales tax revenue, a variety of smaller revenue sources, and an annual transfer of funds from the utility which represent an amount similar to what the utility would pay if it was privately operated. The city also receives enterprise funding to support the Gainesville Regional Transit System. City departments, including Fire Rescue, frequently seek financial support through state and federal grant programs to help maintain services. Much of this funding can be, and has been, negatively impacted by economic downturns.

In 2010, the City Commission voted to implement a special assessment for fire services to provide more stable funding to maintain the level of protection needed for the Gainesville community. The assessment is applied only to buildings and not to vacant land and is based on the total square feet, service demand, and hazard class of each building. The assessment currently comprises approximately $5 million or about one-third of the department's annual budget. The rest of the department's budget comes from the city's general fund which receives a small amount of revenue from fire rescue services such as inspection fees. Compensation for some services is sought through billable overtime for special events and cost-recovery for hazardous material mitigation. GFR does not charge customers for emergency medical or fire suppression services.

After many years of applications, GFR was successfully awarded a federal Staffing for Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) grant in 2011 to help compensate for the addition of 13 firefighters during the first two years of operation for Fire Station 8 and a second SAFER grant for nine firefighters to activate a second two-person squad in southwest Gainesville in June 2014.

[5] CFAI Performance Indicator 1B.2

Table 2 GFR's FY14 and FY15 Budget Excluding Capital and Fleet Replacement

	FY14	FY15
Emergency Operations and Airport[6]	$13,987,730	$14,076,752
Risk Reduction	$196,327	$162,311
Fire Inspections	$303,515	$358,157
Public Education	$72,392	$78,337
Investigative Services	$135,829	$132,274
Support Services	$540,830	$491,734
Special Operations	$214,451	$212,495
Information Technology	$117,179	$120,613
Administration	$584,091	$629,917
TOTAL	**$16,152,344.00**	**$16,262,590.00**

Area Served

The corporate city limits of Gainesville are centrally located within Alachua County and contain over 62 square miles of service area. Over 95% or approximately 60 square miles of the jurisdiction is land[7] and approximately 5% is water. The city is surrounded by suburban Alachua County which includes the 21,000-acre wilderness of Payne's Prairie on its southern edge and the City of Alachua on its northwestern boundary. The main campus of the University of Florida, including Shands Teaching Hospital and Clinics, is contained within the Gainesville city limits.

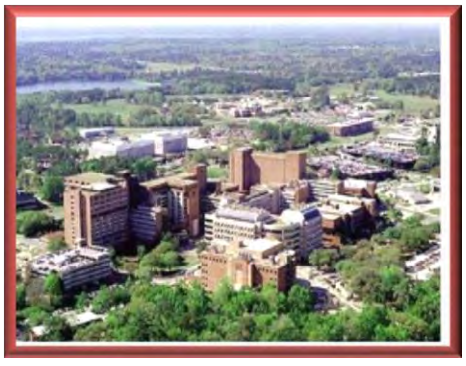


Figure 4 Shands at UF

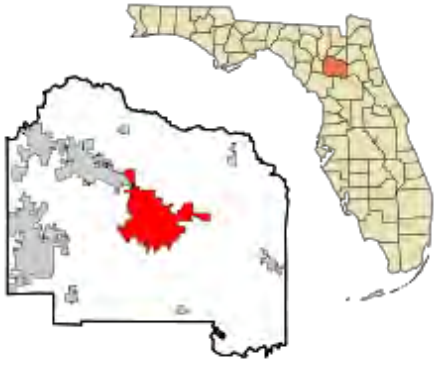


Figure 5 Gainesville in Alachua County

[6] Approximately $475,000 is paid annually by the Gainesville-Alachua County Airport Authority for the costs of operating Station 6

[7] City of Gainesville Comprehensive Annual Financial Report 2011 pg. vii

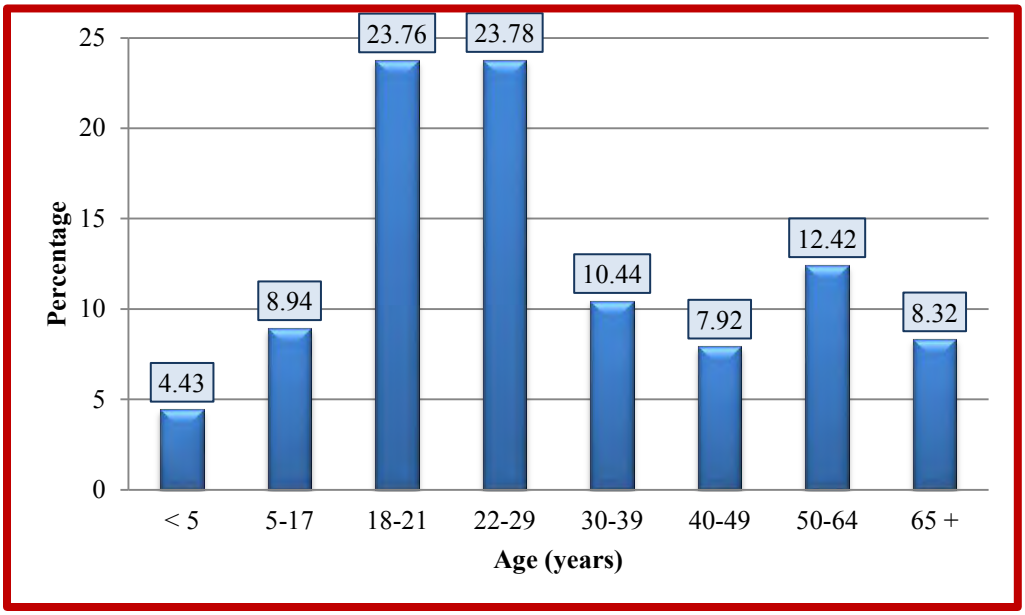
In addition to fire rescue services, the utility, and the transit system, the City provides a full range of municipal services, including law enforcement; comprehensive land use planning and zoning services; code enforcement and neighborhood improvement; streets and drainage construction and maintenance; traffic engineering services; refuse and recycling services through a franchised operator; recreation and parks; cultural and nature services; and necessary administrative services to support these activities. Gainesville is also home to the Gainesville Regional Airport which is managed by the Gainesville-Alachua County Regional Airport Authority.

Service Population

The US Census Bureau estimated Gainesville's 2010 resident population at over 124,350. The service population is increased during the normal workday by incoming workers and students attending classes at the University of Florida and Santa Fe College. The Florida Department of Transportation estimates the additional daytime population at approximately 33,700 additional persons for a total of over 158,000. Special events at UF venues can provide significantly dense service populations of close to 100,000 persons in compact areas.

Gainesville has become a city known for its quality of life, recreation, and natural resources and, while a significant portion of the population may be university-aged students, it also includes resident populations of families, professionals, and retirees. The median age in Gainesville is 30.1 as compared to 38.7 for all of Florida; however, the age 62 and over population has increased by 36.36% since the 2000 Census. Demographics follow the national trend with more females than males, 51.57% female to 48.43% male.

Figure 6 Bar Chart of Population Distribution by Age



Population Projections

The 2010 US Census count for Gainesville was a 30.3% increase over the year 2000 population of 95,447, though it should be noted that some of the increase results from the annexation of populated areas of Alachua County. The population of Gainesville is projected to continue to grow substantially over the next 10-year period primarily due to job creation ventures such as Innovation Center and expansions of local hospitals. The University of Florida also plans to increase student enrollment, primarily in the graduate studies.

Many Cultures

The US Census for 2010 reports the population distribution as 64.9% white, 23% black, 6.9% Asian, and the remaining percentages as American Indian, Alaskan or Pacific Islander, and mixed-race. The population of Hispanic or Latino origin is 10%. The University of Florida is an internationally recognized university drawing students from around the globe and has a higher minority population than Florida as a whole. Gainesville has over 1000 persons of Chinese (3600+), Filipino (1700+), Vietnamese (1000+), Asian Indian (3800+) and Korean (1500+) heritage and is also home to a resident Muslim community.

Household Characteristics

The average household size in Gainesville and Alachua County is 2.32 persons according to the 2010 census data. The total number of households is 100,516 which increased 14.86% from 2000. The majority of homes are occupied by families (53.23%) with 16.84% overall being single parent homes. Non-family homes account for 47.77% of homes with 30.20% being single occupant homeowners. That leaves 17.57% of homes to be rentals or homes with multiple non-related occupants.

Income

Median household income for Gainesville (2006-2010) was $30,036, and Alachua County $42,980 compared to $47,802 for Florida as a whole. In 2006-2010, persons living below poverty in Gainesville were projected at 34.6%, and Alachua County 20.0% versus 13.8% for Florida as a whole. These statistics may reflect the high percentage of college students in Gainesville who generally work part-time or low-wage jobs while attending school.

Homeless Population

Gainesville has areas of homeless encampments south of the downtown area. A number of homeless persons also spend time at the downtown community plaza during the daytime. This population often receives walk-in services at Fire Station 1 which is next to the St. Francis House, the primary center for resources for the homeless.

The 2011 statistics compiled by the Alachua County Coalition for the Homeless and Hungry indicate the Alachua County homeless population to be 1783, up 499 from the 2010 statistic. In 2006, the homeless number was 1163. The City of Gainesville and Alachua County are working to create a One Stop Homeless facility to assist with job training, assistance and living arrangements.

Climate and Topography

Gainesville is located at latitude 29.39' north and longitude 82.20' west with an elevation generally ranging between 100 to 200 feet. There are a few areas that fall below 100 feet and some areas lie in the 100-year flood zone. Gainesville does have wildland and wetland areas, but does not have

any mountainous terrain or areas of extreme changes in elevation. The very active population is possible, in part, due to Gainesville's generally mild to warm climate. While temperatures can hover in the humid 90s with regular afternoon thunderstorms, and while there are occasional freezes in the winter, most of the time Gainesville's climate allows our population to be engaged in outdoor activities ranging from bicycling to University of Florida football games. Gainesville has occasionally been tested by winter storms, tropical storms, and hurricanes. Its central location between the east and west coasts of Florida provides some reduction of the tropical storm impacts seen in coastal communities. Additional details are included in Section D. Risk Assessment.

Bodies of Water

Gainesville puts great effort into protecting its natural bodies of water. While there is a network of creeks, wetlands, and small ponds that can present occasional flood risks, there are no rivers passing through the community. Most standing bodies of water are less than one acre in size with the exceptions of Lake Alice on the University of Florida campus, Bivens Lake in southwest Gainesville, and Newnans Lake to the east of Gainesville.

Land Use

Existing Conditions and Potential Development

Southwest Gainesville is mostly University of Florida property, multi-family dwellings, and large retail areas such as the Oaks Mall and Butler Plazas. Southeast Gainesville represents much of "Old Gainesville" with established houses and small businesses. Northeast Gainesville contains much of "Historic" Gainesville including as well as the northeast and airport industrial parks, the city's water plant, and the Gainesville Regional Airport. Northwest Gainesville is primarily residential and retail with some industrial locations east of US 441 near NW 53rd Avenue and SR121 and the Deerhaven Generating Plant in the far northwest.

New development has recently been directed toward multi-story, multi-use buildings to serve the downtown and campus development areas. Both Shands and North Florida Regional Medical Center hospital facilities continue to expand. Properties that formally contained Alachua General

Hospital and some Gainesville Regional Utilities buildings have been targeted for redevelopment that will support technology and innovation.

The City continues to seek growth through voluntary annexations of both developed and undeveloped land currently part of Alachua County.

Open Space

Gainesville is interspersed with undeveloped open space that is reserved for conservation, recreation, future development or other special uses. The city has been a designated "Tree City, USA" for over 25 years. The service area also has areas of open space adjacent to its borders, including Paynes Prairie to the south and the Hatchet Creek area to the east. A large, undeveloped area in the southwest is targeted for commercial and retail development to include several large box stores. There are currently several large tracts of undeveloped land inside the city's northern border, including large, open spaces reserved to the west of the airport and surrounding the city's water plant, as well as areas to north and east of NW 53rd Avenue and US 441.

Community Identifiers

The City of Gainesville contains the University of Florida and three major Hospitals: Shands Hospital, North Florida Regional Medical Center, and the Malcolm Randall VA Medical Center. The UF Veterinary Hospital provides research and care for a wide range of animals and offers GFR with training opportunities for technical rescue of large animals. Other major facilities include the Phillips Center for the Performing Arts, the Oaks Mall, Ben Hill Griffin Stadium where the University of Florida Gators play home football games and the Stephen C. O'Connell Center which is home to UF Basketball, Track, Swimming, Gymnastic and many concerts and events throughout the year.

Gainesville Regional Utilities operates the Deerhaven Generating Plant which generates power from coal and is developing bio-mass potential. This site also provides GFR with training opportunities for its technical rescue team. The airport and northeast industrial parks contain several commercial and industrial properties, including a silicone chemical plant, SiVance.

Downtown

Downtown Gainesville is the cultural center of the city, with a vast number of historical buildings, homes, and entertainment venues. The city utilizes a proactive approach in protecting and maintaining the history of the Downtown buildings that are still standing, in some cases, for over 100 years. The Downtown area is home to The Bo Diddley Community Plaza, where free concerts by local bands are held every Friday night. This is also the site for the Union Street Farmers Market, held on Wednesdays. The unofficial heart of Downtown is the Hippodrome State Theatre which still operates its 1924 Otis elevator. The Federal building is constructed of granite with limestone columns highlighting the outside steps. Downtown is also home to over 25 restaurants or quick service food stores, and over 30 bars, nightclubs and lounges. The safety of downtown patrons inspired the development of GFR's night club safety program, "Safe Assembly Training" which provides training for crowd managers to enhance the safety of patrons citywide.

Community Redevelopment Areas

Community Redevelopment Areas (CRA) are defined sub-areas of the city where revitalization and economic development are promoted. The Gainesville CRA operates in four community redevelopment areas: Eastside, Fifth Avenue/Pleasant Street, Downtown and College Park/University Heights.

The CRA provides financial assistance in targeted areas to promote the rebuilding of an urban, residential or commercial area. Some of these projects are increasing the service population through the addition of hotel, condominium, and business use in multi-story structures which are replacing areas that previously held single-family residential properties or small retail properties.

Figure 1 Community Redevelopment Areas

Development Projects

Several public and private projects have been the subject of great attention in recent years:

Innovation Square

The Innovation Square development is planned to include more than 1 million square feet of building space on 40 acres around Southwest Second Avenue. It includes the 45,000 sq.ft. Florida Innovation Hub, a business incubator on the site of the demolished Alachua General Hospital.

North Florida Regional Medical Center

North Florida Regional Medical Center (NFRMC) announced Phase II of a multi-phase campus expansion plan, coinciding with increased volume at its Gainesville hospital location. Phase II of the multi-phase campus plan addresses the community need for more ICU acuity beds, as well as the renovation of an 8-bed unit into a state-of-the-art 12-bed telemetry unit. Total incremental beds associated with this project are 28. Completion will increase NFRMC's licensed bed capacity to 353. Phase II of the multi-phase campus expansion also includes construction of a 562-spot parking garage and will enable the future construction of an additional Medical Arts Office building. NFRMC continues to grow and completed a Phase IV expansion in June 2013 which added a four-story tower and 92 patient beds totaling approximately 100,000 additional sf.

University Corners

University Corners is Gainesville's newest and largest planned Life Style Center and will offer a mixture of luxury condos, condo/hotels, restaurants, retail, office, and conference facilities. The land has been cleared for this four acre, eight-story development located at the corner of University Avenue and 13th Street, directly across the street from the University of Florida. This project is on hold as of October 2014.

Stadium Club

Stadium Club which, when finished, will be eight stories is currently under construction. Stadium Club is a mixed-use development with retail and condo living space directly across from the UF campus and Ben Hill Griffin Stadium. This project, though not completely filled out as of October 2014, opened in March 2013.

The Continuum

The Continuum, located on University Avenue near SW 6th Street, is a 24,000 sq. ft., 700-unit apartment and mixed retail complex providing living space for UF graduate students, faculty, and staff. This project is completed and is in use.

Butler Plaza and Southwest Commercial Expansion

Land has been cleared during summer 2014 behind the current Butler Plaza properties in FMZ I.1. This area is expected to have several large anchor stores, such as Lowes and Super Walmart as well as multi-family dwellings. The City Commission has authorized GFR staff to begin planning for a new fire station in this area and an additional GFR response unit, Squad 2, was activated in this area during June 2014.

City Facilities

The City of Gainesville opened its new Fleet Maintenance Facility in FMZ A at 6317 NW 16th Street in 2013 and the new 40,000 + sf Gainesville Police Department headquarters at 545 NW 8th Avenue in May 2014.

Shands/UF Health

Shands also continues to expand its services through new construction and includes the recently completed UF Health Shands Cancer Hospital, the 120,000 sf Clinical and Translational Research Building, and a new tower for neuromedicince and cardiovascular services scheduled to open in 2018 that will add 240 beds.

University of Florida

UF continues to grow and add new buildings. Construction projects can be seen on their Planning, Design & Construction website. Some of the projects include: The Harrell Medical Education Building scheduled for completion in 2015; Heavener Hall at the southwest corner of W University Avenue and SW 13th ST which is close to completion in October 2014; and Cypress Hall, a student residential building at the northwest corner of SW 13th Street and Museum Road scheduled for completion in 2015.

Growth

Urban Growth Boundary

Alachua County maintains an Urban Reserve boundary around the City of Gainesville which serves as the territorial limits in which the city may seek annexation of county property. The Annexation Transition Agreement details an orderly method and timeline for annexations. Any annexation may have a notable effect on the existing Fire Services Assistance Agreement which details methods of compensation for services rendered inside the Fire Services Assistance Area. The Urban Reserve, including Gainesville's current 62+ square miles, is approximately 182 square miles. This presents an opportunity for Gainesville to add nearly 120 square miles to its service area during future annexations.

Codes, Planning and Codes Enforcement

The City of Gainesville, as the Authority having Jurisdiction, has a Planning Department which enforces zoning ordinances, provides comprehensive planning and is largely responsible for Historic Preservation. The Codes Enforcement Department reviews and measures all building permits against all applicable laws governing Life and Fire Safety. The Codes Enforcement staff works in coordination with the GFR to ensure compliance with laws and safety objectives. The Life Safety Codes are based upon national standards. GFR conducts commercial and institutional building fire safety inspections and one inspector completes plans reviews for new construction.

Housing Background

The Gainesville housing market experienced an 18.56% growth from 2000 to 2010 with a new housing market comprising 112,766 total housing units according to the 2010 Census data. The same data show less than 11% of those houses to be unoccupied. Owned homes have a vacancy rate of 3.1% and rental facilities show a vacancy rate of 12.4%. The high rental vacancy is largely due to the addition of several large apartment complexes designed for students.

Mobile Homes

Gainesville has a scattered population of residents in mobile and manufactured homes primarily in the northeast and northwest areas. These homes are clustered in designated communities such as

Lamplighter, Britney Estates, Candle Light, Turkey Creek Forest, and the Whitney Mobile Home Park.

Special Housing: Hospitals – Institutions

Gainesville has three major hospitals: North Florida Regional Medical Center on Newberry Road by I-75; Shands Hospital and its numerous outpatient facilities throughout the city; and the Malcolm Randall VA Medical Center which provides veterans' services. East Gainesville is home to Tacachale, a state-run institution which houses approximately 540 persons with severe developmental disabilities; the Alachua County Adult Detention Center; and the Alachua County Juvenile Detention Center. Gainesville also has a number of nursing homes and convalescent or rehabilitation facilities primarily on the west side of the jurisdiction.

The Empowerment Center containing the Grace Marketplace opened at 2845 NE 39th Avenue in May 2014 to provide transitional services for homeless persons.

Senior Citizen and Assisted Living Facilities

Retirement and Assisted Living

Figure 7 Oak Hammock at UF

Retirement homes provide care for the elderly that cannot live alone as well as independent living. The local senior demographic is increasing, spurring the building and expansion of several major senior living facilities in the past 10 years including Oak Hammock and The Village. Oak Hammock, opened in 2004, is affiliated with the University of Florida and offers close to 1000 residences for independent living, assisted living, and skilled nursing. The Village is a greatly expanded retirement facility also offers independent, assisted and skilled nursing facilities. Gainesville has several facilities that provide independent or assisted living, such as The Atrium, the 400 High Rise, Pine Grove Apartments, Emeritus at Gainesville, Sterling House, Clare Bridge, Harborchase, and the Oak Park High Rise. These facilities are often multi-story with limited-mobility residents.

Transportation

The City of Gainesville has traffic engineering services and owns a regional transit system and a municipal airport. The city is also nationally renowned for its bicycle friendly roads and large bike riding population. The University of Florida is close enough to downtown that significant pedestrian traffic is also present outside of campus. Additional detail on the transportation network can be found in Section D. Risk Assessment.

Air Transportation

The Gainesville Regional Airport serves a variety of commercial and private interests. Several airlines provide direct flights to Miami, Atlanta, GA and Charlotte, NC. The airport also provides general aviation, cargo and military services. The airport is located on land owned by the City of Gainesville. The overseeing body of airport management is the Gainesville-Alachua County Airport Authority which consists of nine members appointed by County, City, and State officials.

Rail Transportation

Gainesville Regional Utilities has a blunt end rail line which enters Alachua County from the north and ends at the Deerhaven Power Plant on the northern edge of the City of Gainesville. The rail freight for Deerhaven is mostly Virginia coal and runs twice a week.

Disaster Potential

The 2011 Alachua County Comprehensive Emergency Plan (CEMP) provides a Hazard Analysis Summary that includes the City of Gainesville. Disaster vulnerability exists from: Tropical Cyclones, Flooding, Transportation of Hazardous Materials, exposure to releases at the Crystal River Nuclear Power Plant, Civil Disturbances from large sporting or political events, Extreme Temperatures, Wildland Fires, Severe Weather, Terrorism, Pandemic Outbreak, and Non-Hazardous Transportation Incidents from highway, rail, air travel, and pipelines.

Historically, the 2011 CEMP reports 14 tropical storms and hurricanes coming through or near the area since 1970. The most significant impact from these storms was felt during 2004 when additional staffing was needed to assist with pumping flood waters in low-lying neighborhoods, clearing tree debris, checking damaged buildings, and placing tarps on roofs damaged by trees.

Additional details on the community are included in the Community Risk Assessment section.

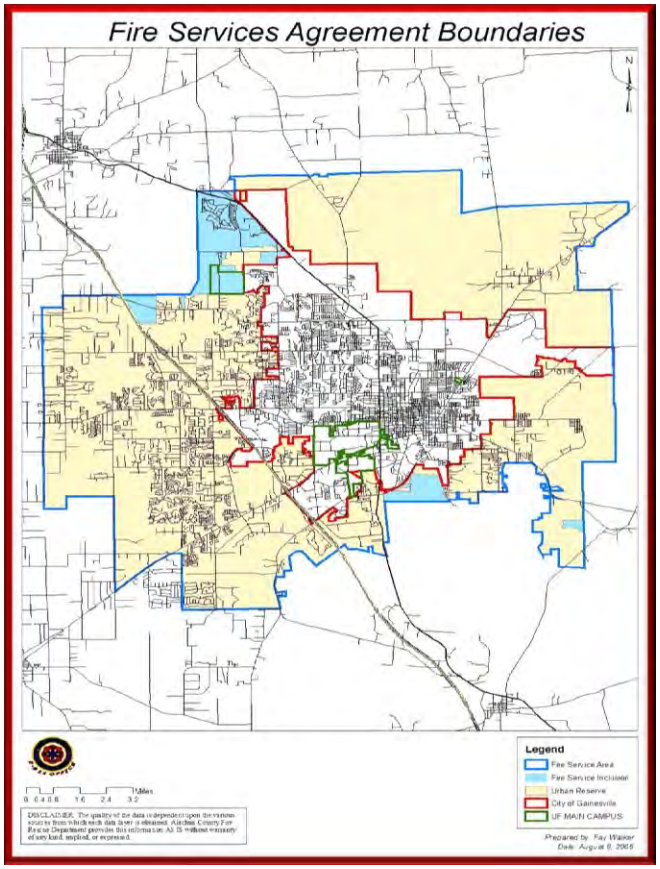
Section B. Services Provided

Introduction

The City of Gainesville provides emergency and non-emergency services including fire suppression, emergency medical and rescue services, hazardous materials mitigation, aircraft rescue and firefighting operations, non-emergency service calls, fire safety inspections, investigations, fire and life safety education, and training for cardio-pulmonary resuscitation and basic first-aid.

Automatic Aid

Figure 8 Fire Services Assistance Area (FSAA)



The City of Gainesville and Alachua County have worked together through service contracts and interlocal agreements for several decades to provide emergency services in both jurisdictions. On October 1st, 1989, a fire and emergency medical services agreement was established that would implement Alachua County's Fire Services Master Plan and pave the way for the addition of several county stations that now respond in the city for automatic aid. In August 1996, a designated assistance agreement was approved which has been periodically amended, and which is now maintained as an interlocal agreement called the Fire Services Assistance Agreement (FSAA). The FSAA establishes the geographical boundaries for the agreement outside of the boundary of the Gainesville city limits established through city ordinance and provides guidelines for automatic aid to ensure quickest unit responses for incidents inside the City of

Gainesville and in the urban/suburban area of Alachua County surrounding the city[8]. This agreement was updated in 2006[9] and has helped GFR maintain its level of service to a community that continues to grow in size and population.

Public Protection Classification

The balance between fire suppression capability and fire risks in the service area is assessed formally by the Insurance Service Office (ISO) a minimum of once each 10 years[10]. Gainesville has maintained an ISO public protection classification rating of three (3) for several years. This score, on a scale of 1 to 10, is used by the insurance industry to determine property insurance rates for the community and is based on GFR's fire suppression capabilities, pre-fire planning, training, communication systems, and the city's water supply. The ISO completed Gainesville's 2014 survey in February 2014 and the City's rating of 3/9 was improved to 2/2x effective September 1, 2014. In the time periods between ISO inspections, GFR managers work with the city's Strategic Planning staff, the City Manager's Office, and the City Commission to identify service imbalances that may occur due to changes in risk types and risk frequency. This may occur during formal planning for annexations or during the annual budget process.

Management Plan and Strategic Plan

The department's Management Plan, adopted by the City Commission during the budget process, includes the agency's programs and activities as well as general organizational goals and performance benchmarking related to service level goals: It is published on the City's website for public access. The department's Strategic Plan provides additional detail and direction, including specific objectives, critical tasks, and timelines[11].

GFR developed a new strategic plan in 2010. The planning process helped GFR leaders and members to focus the vision for the department on the coming years through a collaborative review of existing programs and discussions of future service needs. GFR treats this plan as a "living

[8] CFAI Performance Indicator 2A.1

[9] CFAI Performance Indicators 10A.1, 10B.1

[10] CFAI Performance Indicator 2B.8

[11] CFAI Performance Indicators 3A.1, 3A.2, 3A.3, 3A.4, 4C.1

document" which will be regularly updated and used to review progress. In 2012, the GFR Strategic Plan was updated to integrate with the accreditation process and was most recently updated in September 2014. GFR publishes its strategic plan on the City's official website so all citizens have access to it and plans to submit it annually to the City Commission for adoption.

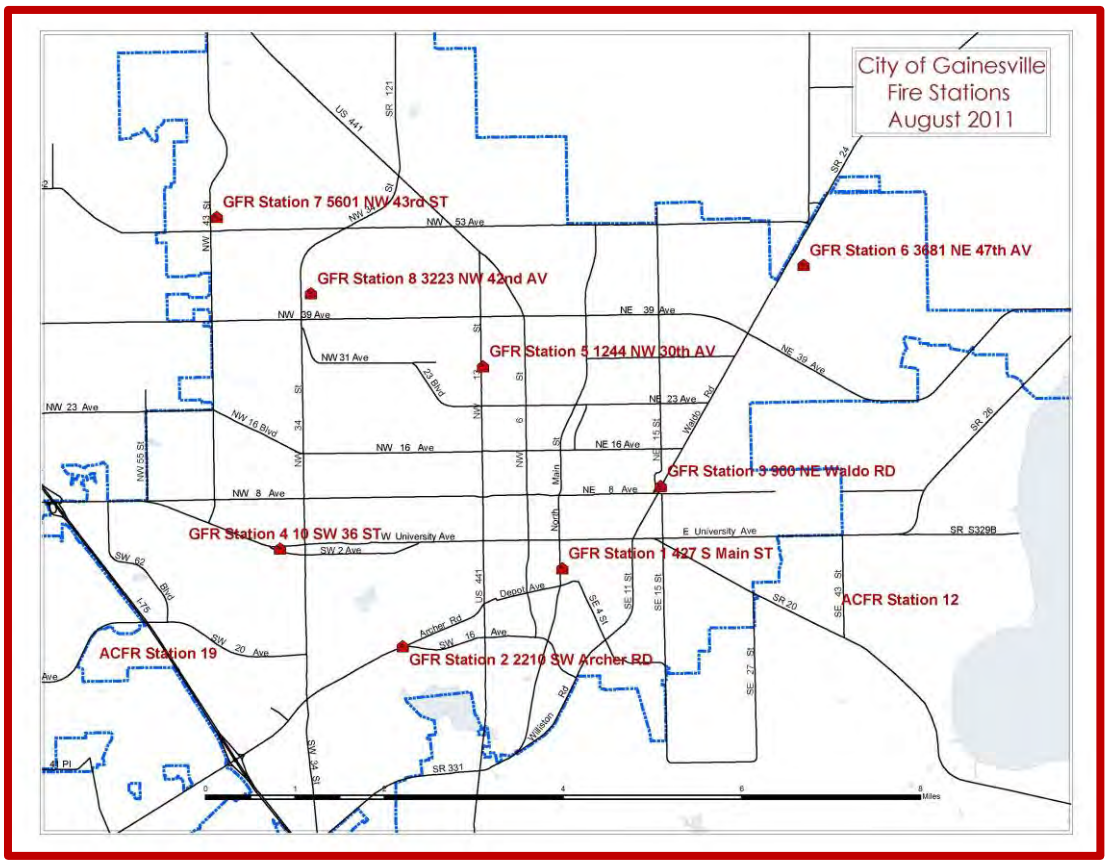
Fire Suppression – City Stations

Gainesville Fire Rescue provides a full range of fire suppression services for vehicles fires, building fires, non-building fires, and aircraft and transportation fires. All fire station facilities are in compliance with local, state, and federal regulations and have been hardened to sustain hurricane category 3 conditions. Materials and supplies for fire suppression operations are allocated based on operational and safety objectives and are compliant with national standards[12]. Appendix B provides additional detail of resources in each GFR station.

Station 1 – 1962: 427 S Main Street: Engine 1, Tower 1, Squad 1 and District 1, as well as Department's Technical Rescue Trailers.
Station 2 – 1976: 2210 SW Archer Road: Engine 2, Tower 2, and HazMat 2 – Squad 2 was activated 6/23/14 in southwest Gainesville and provides both EMS and non-EMS services.
Station 3 – 1960: 900 NE Waldo Road: Engine 3 and one Alachua County EMS/Rescue transport unit. This property also has the GFR training tower and HazMat training field.
Station 4 – 1964: 10 SW 36th Street and houses Engine 4. Designed as a fallout shelter with exterior walls and roof of 12-inch concrete.
Station 5 – 1964: 1244 NW 30th Avenue: Engine 5. Prior to June 2011, GFR operated its quint from this station until it was relocated to Station 8.
Station 6 – 1979: 3681 NE 47th Avenue: Serves the Gainesville Regional Airport with Crash 61, Crash 63, backup unit Chemical 62, and Utility 6 - an air and light support unit.
Station 7 – 1980: 5601 NW 43rd Street: Engine 7. It is the smallest station with room for only one apparatus.
Station 8 – 2011: 3223 NW 42nd Avenue: Quint 8 and District 2. This station was built to new Gold LEED efficiency standards and is a model of energy efficiency and "Green" building.

[12] CFAI Performance Indicators 5A.3

Figure 9 Map of Fire Stations



Fire Services Assistance Agreement – County Stations

Alachua County fire stations provide automatic aid services into the city with the following resources[13]:

Station 12: 1200 SE 43rd Street: Engine 12, Tanker 12, Brush 12.
Station 15: 7000 SW 88th Street: Engine 15, Tanker 15, Brush 15.
Station 16: 1800 Fort Clarke Boulevard: Quint 16, Squad 16, and District 6.
Station 17: 3509 NW 143rd Street: Engine 17, Tanker 17, Brush 17
Station 19: 2000 SW 43rd Street: Engine 19. The station and its property were annexed into the City of Gainesville in 2010, but the station is still currently operated by the County.
Station 21: 15040 NW Highway 441: Engine 21, Brush 21

[13] From Attachment II of the Fire Services Assistance Agreement… effective 10/1/06

Emergency Medical Services

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) are dispatched using a medical priority dispatch system designed by the National Academy of Emergency Medical Dispatch (NAEMD). Call-takers in the Alachua County Combined Communications Center are certified by the NAEMD to provide pre-arrival instructions to callers and the system is used to determine the level of response to each call for service. The EMS program for GFR is overseen by a medical director who works under an interlocal agreement between the City and Shands. GFR apparatus staff at least one paramedic capable of providing advanced life support services and all GFR Operations personnel are certified at least as Emergency Medical Technicians capable of providing Basic Life Support services. GFR staffs one two-person squad which functions as a primary medical response unit with light rescue capability. Engines, quints, and tower units also respond to medical service requests based on quickest unit dispatch.

Rescue Services

GFR rescue services can range from searching damaged buildings, opening locked vehicle doors when children are inside, removing patients from vehicle crashes, and opening stalled elevators to more advanced rescue operations for workers in confined spaces or from elevated heights. On-duty personnel respond to requests for rescue services and, if an incident commander determines that the incident requires specialized techniques and equipment beyond the available resources, additional personnel can be activated from the department's technical rescue team.

Special Hazard Services

GFR has a hazardous materials program that provides 24-hour staffing for a tandem response of Tower 2 and Hazmat 2 out of Fire Station 2. This team is trained and equipped for detection and mitigation of chemical, radiological, and biological agents and serves as a resource for an 11-county region of North Central Florida. Calls for service can range from small liquid spills from vehicle crashes which may be handled by engine, quint or tower companies, to full-scale releases from industrial sites in Gainesville or on the university campus. Services are provided that help residents and businesses reduce risks when carbon monoxide alarms are activated or when fuel lines are accidentally cut.

Daily Staffing

All GFR engines are staffed by a minimum of three personnel, typically one lieutenant, one driver-operator, and one firefighter. Quints and Towers are staffed by four personnel and the squad is staffed by two personnel. All apparatus are staffed with at least one paramedic to provide advanced life support capabilities. The airport fire station is staffed by one lieutenant and one driver-operator who are at least EMT-certified and who are specifically trained in aircraft rescue and firefighting techniques. Daily supervision is provided by two district chiefs operating out of Station 1 and Station 8. The total minimum daily staffing for GFR stations is 36 (38 including SQ2) personnel per shift. There are three shifts: A, B, and C which operate on 24-hour schedules with one day on and two days off for an average of 52 hours per week.

Training and Certifications for Emergency Response Personnel

GFR requires all of its emergency response personnel, including chief officers and captains to maintain Florida Firefighter Certification, EMT or Paramedic Certification, and HazMat Operations Certification. A minimum number of Paramedics, HazMat Technicians, ARFF Certified Personnel, and Technical Rescue Technicians are maintained.

The City of Gainesville requires all of its firefighters to obtain state certification, which requires a minimum of 398-hours of training and successful completion of a written and practical exam. Once hired, new firefighters must participate in a six-week orientation which includes introduction to city operations and extensive hands-on training with GFR fire and EMS equipment and standard operating guidelines (SOGs).

GFR requires additional training for promotions. Driver/Operator candidates must pass the state Driver Operator classes (two 40-hour classes) and attend an additional 40-hour GFR class covering Pumping, Driving and department SOGs. GFR Lieutenant Candidates must become state-certified Company Officers and attend an additional 40-hour GFR Lieutenant Preparation class which covers the roles and responsibilities of a supervisor and company officer. The Chief Officer requirements include all of the above plus a college-level Bachelor's degree. Chief Officers are also required (Lieutenants are encouraged) to attend classes at the National Fire Academy. Chief Officers are

strongly encouraged to participate in the Executive Fire Officer (EFO) programs available through the National Fire Academy.

Occupational health and safety training is provided at initial employment and throughout firefighters' careers to ensure the appropriate use of personal safety equipment, such as self-contained breathing apparatus with personal alert systems to use of station exhaust systems and to ensure safe work practices are used[14].

Safety

GFR prioritizes firefighter safety in all operations as a commitment to its employees and as a commitment to reducing the financial impacts of firefighter illnesses and injuries. Health and safety efforts include department-wide annual firefighter fitness assessments; workout facilities in all stations; annual medical examinations; and comprehensive physical exams every five years for firefighters age 35 and over which include cardiac testing. Noting that cardiovascular events constitute the leading cause of on-duty death and disability in firefighters nationwide, GFR has adopted the Fire Service Joint Labor Management Wellness Fitness Initiative. A dedicated team of Peer Fitness Trainers provide one-on-one personalized training targeting areas such as cardio-respiratory fitness. Additionally, the city maintains a full-time nursing staff and Certified Athletic Trainers to help with injury prevention and recovery.

GFR utilizes equipment and strategies to minimize the risk of personal injury and exposure to hazardous substances. Department guidelines require daily checks of bunker gear and self-contained breathing apparatus. Formal safety gear inspections are conducted annually. To maintain clean, contaminant-free personal protective equipment, GFR has two extractor washers used exclusively for gear washing twice each year. All station bays are equipped with exhaust extractors which limit exposure to diesel exhaust, a known carcinogen.

Fleet Maintenance

All operational apparatus are checked daily for safety and functionality. Deficiencies are noted in vehicle log books and communicated to the District Chief. GFR apparatus are maintained through the City's Fleet Services. There is a specific plan for all city vehicles that calls for maintenance to occur ahead of national standard recommendation which reflects the City's overall value on safety.

[14] CFAI Performance Indicator 7F.5

Water Supply

Gainesville Regional Utilities (GRU) provides the water supply for the City of Gainesville and the surrounding community. The Murphree Water Treatment Plant has a capacity of 40 million gallons a day and is designed to be expandable to 60 million gallons daily. Throughout the distribution network, GRU has provided fire hydrant access to the water supply. Most hydrants are placed less than 1000 yards from each other which allows for most points served by GFR to be within 500 yards of a hydrant. Water flow needs for new construction are assessed by GFR's Risk Reduction Bureau Fire Safety Inspector assigned to the plan review process and the overall system is assessed by the Insurance Services Office (ISO) during their five-year inspections and periodic updates[15]. Fire flow information for buildings is established through the ISO inspection and in GFR pre-fire planning[16].

GFR tests and paints the hydrants annually through an agreement with GRU. The paint color of the top caps is based on water availability color coding. Red=less than 500 gpm, Orange=500-1000 gpm, Green=1000-1750 gpm, and Blue=1750+ gpm. Over half of all GFR-tested hydrants qualify for the "blue" top. GFR also provides some minor area maintenance, clearing out vegetation blocking hydrants, placing blue reflective markers to assist nighttime location, greasing the caps for ease of access and, in the past, painting the caps with reflective paint to facilitate nighttime location. One recent addition has been placing the hydrant locations and color coding on our in-unit computers as part of the GIS mapping program originally acquired to assist in locating emergencies. All GFR Engine companies carry 750 gallons of water which most often is the initial water supply for firefighting. Quint units carry 500 gallons and Tower units carry 300 gallons of water. Engines and Quints carry 1200 feet of 5" supply hose to provide hydrant connection for water supply which is the preferred water source for larger fires. ACFR has a number of tanker trucks available on request to provide water in areas without hydrant access. Each of our units also carries 10 feet of hard suction as a final water supply choice in order to draft water from a standing source such as a pool, lake or stream.

[15] CFAI Performance Indicators 2A.7 and 9A.2

[16] CFAI Performance Indicator 9A.1

Risk Reduction Bureau

Inspections

GFR maintains a full-time staff who are responsible for community risk reduction, building inspections, and fire investigations. Three full-time fire inspectors work primarily to ensure the safety of over 6,000 commercial businesses through regular inspections. The staff has concentrated inspections on businesses whose safety is of greatest consequence such as public assemblies, health care facilities, daycare facilities and schools. Other businesses are typically visited on average of every three to five years. One inspector also provides plans reviews for proposed construction projects.

Fire Investigations

GFR provides fire investigation services with one full-time investigator and one backup investigator. These investigations fall under the auspices of the State Fire Marshal as defined by Chapter 69A-61 of the State Statutes. Investigator qualifications are established by National Fire and Protection Administration (NFPA) 1033. NFPA 921 defines the Principles and Practices of Fire Investigators which is the guiding format for conducting cause of origin investigations. Investigations may be coordinated as needed with the Gainesville Police or University of Florida Police.

Fire and Life Safety Programs

One full-time Risk Reduction Specialist organizes community visitation events with fire companies either at their stations or at the sites requested, such as schools or other organizations.

In 2011, GFR conducted 213 public education events, mostly targeting children, reaching 19,898 citizens through fire company visits, fire station tours, public presentations, and other safety programs. Youth programs include an annual Junior Fire Academy for middle-school aged children which provides hands-on experience with fire equipment, spraying water and learning first aid; Explorer Post 972 for high school students interested in the fire service as a career; and

Operation Extinguish, a juvenile fire-setter intervention program.

GFR supports the Kiwanis' Safety City, a two-acre, child-sized village that offers a "one stop shop" for safety education and teaches safety in all kinds venues such as fire, electrical, bicycle and

pedestrian. In 2011, GFR conducted fifteen activities at Safety City, such as the Screaming for Safety event in October which offers safety education combined with trick-or-treating for children in the community.

Project Get-Alarmed is a smoke detector installation program for residences. Free smoke detectors are provided based on available supplies and installed by fire companies in homes and apartments on request by the resident or if a need is noted by the fire crews while on scene of a EMS/Fire call. It is a routine part of the fire crews' job to check the smoke detectors of homes during calls for service whether it is a general service call or emergency response and replace either the battery or smoke detector itself when needed.

Safe Assembly Training works with local establishments to educate the businesses and employees about fire safety and crowd management. This program also provides operational checks during hours of operation and works with management to create a safe environment for entertainment venues.

Support Services Bureau

GFR's Support Services Bureau (SSB) coordinates training for GFR personnel as well as community training. Training is accomplished through on-site education, computerized lessons available on fire station computers, multi-company drill formats, and joint efforts with other agencies, such as Alachua County Fire Rescue and the Florida State Fire College. Training needs are identified through quarterly review by training committee members[17].

Community classes include Advanced Cardiac Life Support, Basic Life Support for Healthcare providers, and a 40-hour First Responder course.

Administrative Support

GFR services are supported by an administrative team that includes one full-time Technical Systems Analyst, Sr. who manages databases and computer-related programs; one half-time Communications Specialist who supports radio and mobile data functions; one half-time Supply Specialist, one Account Clerk, Sr., who oversees payroll, purchasing, budgeting, and other fiscal programs, one Staff Assistant, two Staff Specialists, and one Executive Assistant, Sr., who provides support to the different bureaus and chief officers.

[17] CFAI Performance Indicator 8A.1

Section C. Community Expectations and Performance Goals

Overview

As elected representatives of the Gainesville community, the City Commission adopt strategic initiatives and management plans for city services, including fire rescue services. Gainesville Fire Rescue has historically established performance goals in its management plan for apparatus turnout and travel based upon an industry standard described by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) in standard 1710. The performance goals from NFPA 1710 include a 60-80 second turnout time and a four minute travel time for the first arriving units on building fires and emergency medical calls. This standard provides only a simplified model that is not adjustable to the community's expectations. In 2012, GFR began the shift toward using the performance measurement model established by the Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI) which allows for greater diversification of performance goals based on risk levels and population density.

Community Feedback

In 2011, GFR sought direct feedback from the community on its performance through the Gainesville Fire Rescue: 2011 Citizen Survey conducted by the Florida Survey Research Center – University of Florida. With regard to response times, 70.6% of respondents rated response times as "Excellent" and 29.4% rated them as "Good" with no respondents rating them as fair or poor. These responses tell us that we should continue to strive for excellence by working on service level performance objectives through our Standards of Cover and Strategic Plan. GFR replicated the survey with a slightly larger group of respondents during fall 2014. The report provides a comparison between 2014 and 2011 ratings with results generally trending toward an increase in the "excellent" rating for services.

GFR managers also attend neighborhood meetings, town hall meetings, and similar activities that allow the department to receive direct feedback on services.

Service Area Categories

To further differentiate performance and allow more detailed analyses, the CFAI recommends the use of service area categories based on population density. GFR has begun incorporating these categories, based on the CFAI's model, to study performance. Four of the CFAI's service area categories apply to the City of Gainesville:

Metro-Urban – population density of > 2,000 persons per square mile
Suburban – population density of 1,000 to 2,000
Rural – population density of < 1,000

GFR staff mapped the results of the 2010 US Census block counts for its jurisdiction and organized areas with similar densities into 12 Fire Management Zones (FMZs) to facilitate performance measurement and planning.

Performance baselines results for calls for service are presented based on risk categories and by Fire Management Zones (Service Areas) in Section E. Historical Perspective and System Performance.

Performance Goals

Several goals in GFR's Strategic Plan support the enhancement of services and performance:

Goal 2B: Maintain accreditation through annual compliance reporting.

Goal 2C: Be prepared to meet the challenge of future service delivery.

Goal 3A: Improve education and information about GFR to the community.

Goal 5A: Use annual program appraisals for emergency and non-emergency services for planning.

Goal 5B: Maximize effectiveness of fire safety inspection program.

Goal 5C: Provide fire and life safety education for the community. Goal 6B: Ensure that physical facilities are adequate and property distributed to meet service level objectives.

Section D. Risk Assessment

Introduction

Gainesville Fire Rescue (GFR) and Alachua County Fire Rescue (ACFR) respond to more than 16,000 calls for service each year inside the City of Gainesville. Approximately 75% to 80%[18] of these calls are medically-based; the rest are for fire suppression, hazardous materials management, and non-emergency services. The department also provides prevention services through its Risk Reduction Bureau and Support Services Bureau, including fire safety inspections, public education, first aid and CPR training, and a variety of other services. Requests are community-driven through direct contact with the department or by calling 911 to request emergency services; however, GFR seeks to be an organization that sets the example of excellence for others, and to do that, the department must be proactive in its strategic planning. One of the tools that will help GFR achieve excellence is the Community Risk Assessment.

The GFR Community Risk Assessment is a critical element of its Standards of Cover (SOC). It should provide information that stakeholders can use to determine if the department's service model is designed to meet the service level objectives expected by the community.

Risks include those that are fire-based and those that are not, such as calls for medical services, rescue services from vehicles, buildings, and machinery, and special hazard services for leaks, spills, and releases of toxic substances. The risk assessment seeks to classify risks based on the types of calls for service historically requested, as well as the specific fire risks associated with the types of buildings in the jurisdiction. Through effective classification and annual study of these risk factors, stakeholders should be able to generate research questions that will lead to updates in GFR's SOC and Strategic Plan.

This risk assessment has been prepared by GFR staff based on guidance from the Commission on Fire Accreditation International's (CFAI) Standards of Cover, 5th edition. After reviewing this risk assessment, the reader should have a general understanding of the features of the jurisdiction; the types of risks, particularly medical risks, that GFR has responded to historically; the fire risks presented by its buildings; and the deployment capability of GFR stations and units.

[18] Based on 2011 CAD Data; historically, over the past 20 years, EMS calls average 75%.

Fire Management Zones

To facilitate the community risk assessment, GFR divided the city into 12 Fire Management Zones (FMZ) which are based on similar characteristics rather than fire station first due areas. Since fire stations may be relocated and first due areas may change, and because resources are deployed through an automated vehicle locator (AVL) system for quickest unit dispatch rather than by first due station areas, GFR wanted to have a more permanent system that would allow the department to consistently profile the risks and study service delivery within each smaller geographic area. GFR staff mapped the US Census 2010 population counts for each census block and evaluated the resulting population patterns to help determine which areas of the city were similar in population density. Each of the FMZ's is classified into one of five *service area classes* recommended by the CFAI for determining service level objectives in the Standards of Cover based on population density[19]:

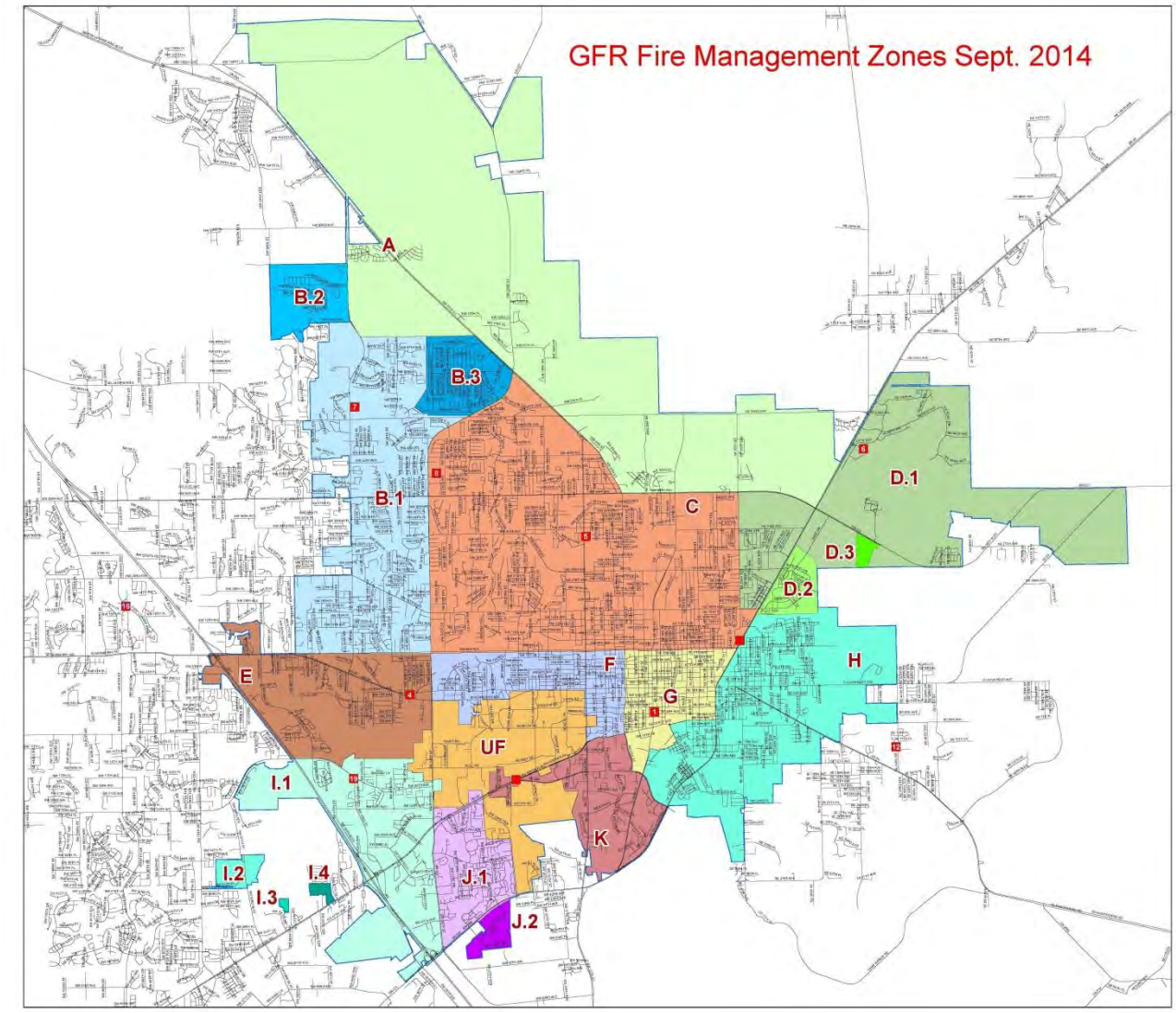
Metropolitan* – greater than 3,000 people per square mile
Urban* – greater than 2,000 / less than 3,000
Suburban – greater than 1,000 / less than 2,000
Rural – less than 1,000
Wilderness – inaccessible by public or private road

*Metropolitan and Urban categories have the same benchmarks and are combined as Metro-Urban for performance reporting beginning in 2013.

The profile of each FMZ will also include information for two key components of risk assessment: The recent history of the types of risks (calls for service) that the community has experienced and the current features of the buildings inside the city limits of Gainesville. Some of the main FMZ's were divided during 2014 to allow analysis of specific areas that present response challenges due to call volume and/or distance, including Oak Hammock J.2, Tacachale D.2, the Homeless Empowerment Center D.3, the Blues Creek area B.2, and the Northwood Oaks and Pines area B.3.

[19] US Census Bureau 2010 – Resident Population of the City of Gainesville

Figure 10 Map of Fire Management Zones



Characteristics of the Service Area

Political Boundaries

The City is centrally located within Alachua County, Florida and is surrounded on all sides by the unincorporated territory of Alachua County. The city limits of the City of Alachua border the northwest corner of the Gainesville city limits.

Growth Boundaries

Gainesville contains approximately 62.7 square miles of primary response area, over 95% or approximately 60 square miles of the jurisdiction is land[20] of which; 40% is zoned commercial; 17% agricultural, wildland, governmental or undeveloped; and the remaining 43% residential. No navigable waterways or intrastate rail exists within our primary boundaries. Within this area, growth potential exists, particularly in the undeveloped area north of NW 53rd Avenue and east of US 441. Growth in this area could generate the need for an additional station in northwest Gainesville. In the 2004 Alachua County Fire and EMS Master Plan, an additional station is recommended by Emergency Services Consulting inc. (ESCi) in the area of US441 and Turkey Creek Boulevard[21] as growth allows.

Growth potential through annexation is geo-politically bounded by the urban reserve of Alachua County. The total area of the urban reserve that is subject to annexation is estimated at 120 square miles[22]. Three Alachua County fire stations, 12, 15, and 16 are located within the urban reserve.

Additional growth potential exists in the vertical construction that will increase the population density in some areas of the city. Sites within community redevelopment areas are slowly being transformed from older, single-family and small business properties into areas with multi-story, multi-family, multi-use buildings.[23]

[20] City of Gainesville Comprehensive Annual Financial Report 2011 pg. vii
[21] Page 185 Alachua County Fire and EMS Master Plan October 2004
[22] Calculated using ESRI ArcMap from the City's Urban Reserve shapefile as of 071712
[23] Gainesville Community Redevelopment Agency http://www.gainesvillecra.com/about_cra_projects.php

Infrastructure Limitations

The built-out areas of the city currently have adequate infrastructure services. Utilities infrastructure is provided by Gainesville Regional Utilities (GRU) for electric, gas, water-wastewater, and fiber communication systems. The University of Florida (UF) receives most of its electrical services from Progress Energy: Heat comes from a central steam loop. UF receives its water supply, natural gas supply, and a small amount of electric supply from GRU but maintains its own wastewater treatment facility[24].

Water Supply[25]

Gainesville Regional Utilities provides the majority of hydrant services in the jurisdiction. Gainesville's most recent Insurance Services Office (ISO) Public Protection Classification survey in 2014 included the following credits for the water supply system: Supply System = 27.24 of 30 maximum credits; Hydrants = 3.00 of 3.00 maximum credits; Inspection and Flow Testing = 7.00 of 7.00 maximum credits; and Total Water Supply Credit = 37.24 of 40.00.

Undeveloped areas, particularly to the north and east of the city, have limited access to water supply and support from Alachua County Fire Rescue tankers is available to assist with fire events. Planned development in these areas would include the addition of utility infrastructure, including extension of the hydrant system, prior to construction as required in section 16.4.3.1 of the 2009 edition of NFPA 1, Fire Code, as published in the 2010 edition of the Florida Fire Prevention Code.

Elevation Changes

From the Oaks Mall at the western boundary at 95 feet above sea level to the Gainesville Regional Airport at the eastern boundary at 128 feet above sea level, changes in elevation are minimal and do not impede responding units. Examples of elevation for each FMZ are listed in Appendix D.

Open Space Interface

Gainesville is an urban community that prides itself on the preservation of natural resources and development of recreational sites. There are currently 24 nature parks distributed throughout the

[24] UF Physical Plant Division www.ppd.ufl.edu/operengutilities.htm 071712

[25] ISO correspondence to City Manager Russ Blackburn February 26, 2009

city. Many of the recreational sites include open fields and a municipal golf course is nestled in a woodland area on NE 39th Avenue.

Response Barriers

Some response barriers occur where neighborhoods are not connected or have narrow, one-way or dead-end streets and where gated communities exist that allow restricted access one-way in and one-way out. Other barriers slow response times through traffic calming devices, such as speed humps and speed tables. Barriers on arterial roadways, such as SR26, have increased in some areas through the construction of raised medians that cannot be crossed by emergency response apparatus. There are no major response barriers such as rivers, wilderness or geo-political zones.

Road Network

Gainesville's road network is set up on a grid system with four quadrants (NW, NE, SW and SE). Nearly all streets are numbered, except for a few major thoroughfares which are often named for the towns to which they lead, e.g. Waldo Road (SR 24), Hawthorne Road (SR 20), Williston Road (SR 121), Archer Road (also SR 24) and Newberry Road (SR 26). US Highway 441 (13th Street) runs north-south through the entire jurisdiction and serves as the eastern border of the University of Florida primary campus. Interstate 75 also runs north-south through the jurisdiction on the western boundary. State Roads 121, 331, and 20 (6th Street) also serve as north-south corridors through the jurisdiction. State Roads 24 and 26 are major east-west corridors and SR24 provides alternate routing for commercial transportation traveling through the east side of Gainesville toward Jacksonville. Southeast 16th Avenue is being rebuilt to create a major east-west truck corridor to facilitate the movement of cargo through Gainesville to avoid the downtown area.

The city also provides bus services throughout the jurisdiction with the Gainesville Regional Transit System, or RTS; the fourth largest mass transit system in the state.

Metropolitan Transportation and Planning Organization

Alachua County and the City of Gainesville combine their elected commissioners to create a Metropolitan Transportation and Planning Organization (MTPO) board. They have invested in the Traffic Management System which provides Coordinated Traffic Signal Control systems and video monitoring to improve the flow of vehicles in routine and heavy flow periods. The program

includes the SmartTraffic Safety System which allows internet-based, real time traffic updates. Our emergency vehicles are equipped with traffic interrupters to change lights in favor of the emergency vehicles and have real-time mapping and direction recommendations to improve response times.

Streets and Roads

Roadways are categorized as A through F by the Department of Transportation (see Appendix A). The majority of the roads grade out with a Level of Service (LOS) of D or better for all periods of time. The roadways immediately around and servicing the University of Florida receive an LOS grade of F during peak flow period, typically morning and afternoon commutes. These roads include NW 34th St from University Ave to NW 16th Ave, Newberry Road from NW 8th Ave to 122nd street, 13th St from NW 29th Rd to SW Archer Rd, Archer Road from 13th Street to 75th St, SW 20th Ave from 34th St to 75th St and NW 23rd Ave from 55th St to 98th St. Most of these low-graded roadways are priority targets for improvement by the Traffic Management System[26]. Traffic is generally light rating a LOS of A to C during most of the day with the commute hours being the most common exception. Major events such as Gator Football and Basketball home games and University of Florida Graduation will bring many more local roadways to a LOS of D, E or F for significant times of the day and evening. These events occur less than 40 days a year and law enforcement is used assist traffic flow to and from the events.

Rail Lines

Gainesville Regional Utilities has a blunt end rail line which enters Alachua County from the north and terminates at the Deerhaven Power Plant on the northern edge of the City of Gainesville. CSX runs two rail lines which run north south through the east and west edges of Alachua County. Rail freight for Deerhaven is mostly Virginia coal and runs twice a week. CSX uses its rail lines for variable cargo transport including most goods including Hazardous Materials. Neither the CSX nor the GRU rail line move passenger cars.

[26] Source: http://ncfrpc.org/mtpo/FullPackets/LOS/LOSsubpktweb_jan26.pdf

Airports

Gainesville Regional Airport (GRA), located at the corner of SR 24 and NE 39th Avenue provides year-round military, commercial, and passenger air traffic. Activity at the airport is estimated at between 500 to 600 flights per month.[27] Gainesville Regional Airport is required by the FAA to meet minimum firefighting capabilities. GFR trains with the Gainesville Regional Airport every three years doing a mock Mass Casualty Training Incident. This is an FAA requirement which benefits GFR, ACFR, and the local Hospitals who participate in the drill.

Waterways

Gainesville's waterways consist of a network of creeks and small ponds, Lake Alice on the UF campus, Biven's Lake in southern Gainesville, and a portion of Newnan's Lake in eastern Gainesville. None of these waterways are used for marine transportation. Their use is limited to fishing and small, recreational boating.

Climate Impact

Air temperatures in Gainesville for 2011 averaged 68.4 F, and ranged into the 90s for 81 days and below freezing for only 13 days. Adding a relative humidity that often averages around 75%[28] creates risks from heat exposure for the population and responders, particularly at large events, such as UF football games. The population is not accustomed to severe cold weather and is occasionally impacted by the use of portable and fixed heating systems. This can increase medical risks from carbon monoxide exposure and fire risks from use of space heaters.

[27] Gainesville Regional Airport Air Traffic Volume and Fuel Flowage report for Nine Months ending June 30, 2012: 5,147 Tower Operations.

[28] http://www.climate-zone.com/climate/united-states/florida/gainesville/

Disaster Exposure

The City of Gainesville coordinates domestic preparedness with the Alachua County Office of Emergency Management. At the department level, GFR has its own Emergency Operation Plan, standard operating guidelines for hurricane-tropical storm preparation and safe vehicle operation, and a continuity of operations plan. The GFR Special Operations Division also coordinates preparedness activities with the Northeast Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force[29]. Areas subject to flooding are shown on the map in Appendix C.

Tornado activity:

Gainesville-area historical tornado activity is near Florida state average. It is 46% greater than the overall U.S. average[30].

On 9/28/1966, a category F2 (max. wind speeds 113-157 mph) tornado occurred 0.9 miles away from the Gainesville city center.

On 3/14/1986, a category F2 tornado occurred 1.4 miles away from the city center.

Natural disasters:

Since 1960 the number of natural disasters in Alachua County (12) is near the US average (12).

Major Disasters (Presidential) Declared: 6
Emergencies Declared: 3
Emergencies Undeclared: 3

Causes of natural disasters:

Fires: 5
Hurricanes: 3
Tornadoes: 2
Tropical Storms: 2
Flood: 1
Freeze: 1
Wind: 1

[29] CFAI Performance Indicator 5H.4

[30] City-Data.com Retrieved June 2012. Data cover 1960-present

Population Served – Community Demographics

Population:

The primary resident population served by GFR is approximately 124,350[31] and the daytime population is estimated at over 158,000[32].

Population Density per Square Mile: The population per square mile average is over 2,000 persons placing Gainesville in an *urban* service classification based on CFAI guidelines; however, studies of population distribution clearly indicated areas of more and less dense populations. Fire management zones (FMZ) were established to address the disparity in population clusters.

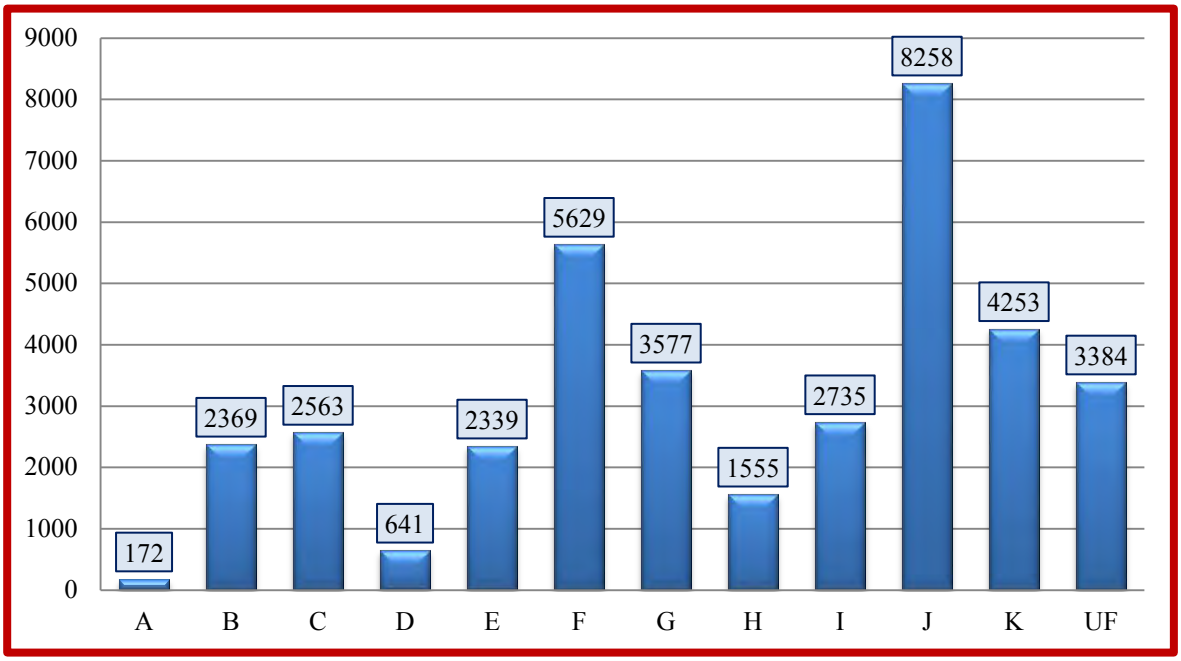
Table 3 Service Area Classifications by Population in Fire Management Zones

GFR FMZ	Area (mile^2)	Population	Population Density (persons / mile^2)	CFAI Service Classification
A	16.01	2759	172	Rural
B	7.73	18325	2369	Urban
C	10.49	26882	2563	Urban
D	6.95	4454	641	Rural
E	3.33	7795	2339	Urban
F	1.75	9860	5629	Metro
G	1.45	5198	3577	Metro
H	4.73	7363	1555	Suburban
I	3.87	10588	2735	Urban
J	1.63	13495	8258	Metro
K	1.74	7395	4253	Metro
UF	3.11	10536	3384	Metro

[31] Population estimates range from the US Census 2010 count of 124,354 and the University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research estimate of 132,217. Calculations are based on US Census 2010 values. http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/12/1225175.html 07/17/12

[32] DOT Estimate of additional daytime population due to commuting >33,700

Figure 11 Bar Chart of Population per Square Mile in Fire Management Zones



The population age distribution is presented for each fire management zone to indicate which zones might benefit most from risk reduction programs targeted for specific age groups. Not surprisingly, the UF campus FMZ and its surrounding FMZs have proportionally larger groups of 18-21 year olds while the northwest and southeast areas have greater proportions of the very young and the elderly.

Figure 12 Age Distribution in Fire Management Zones Using 2010 US Census

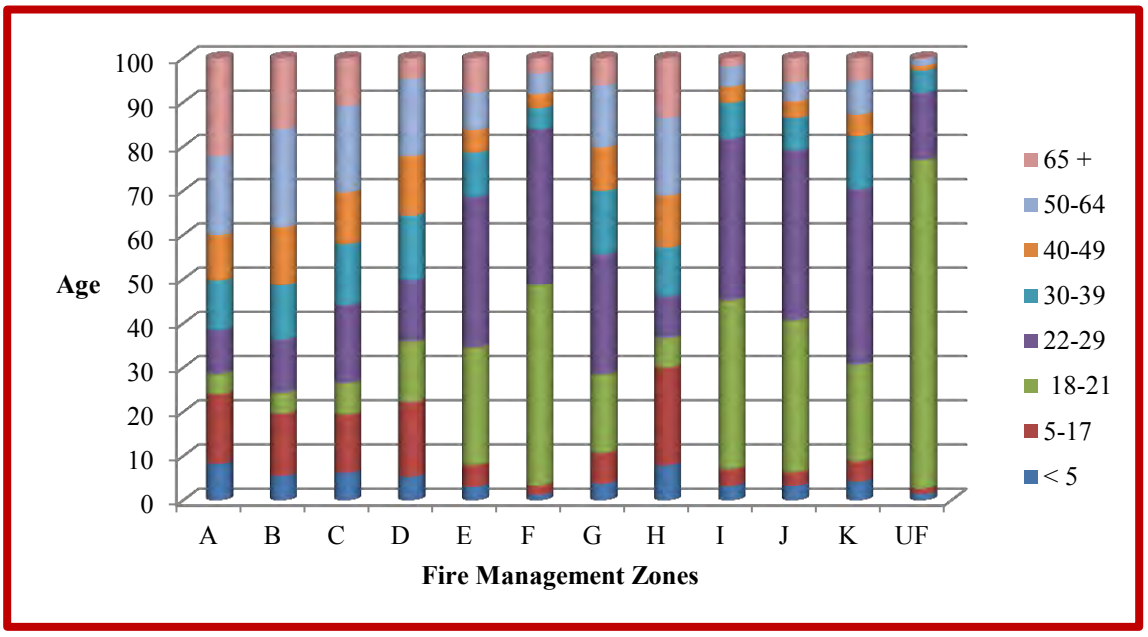
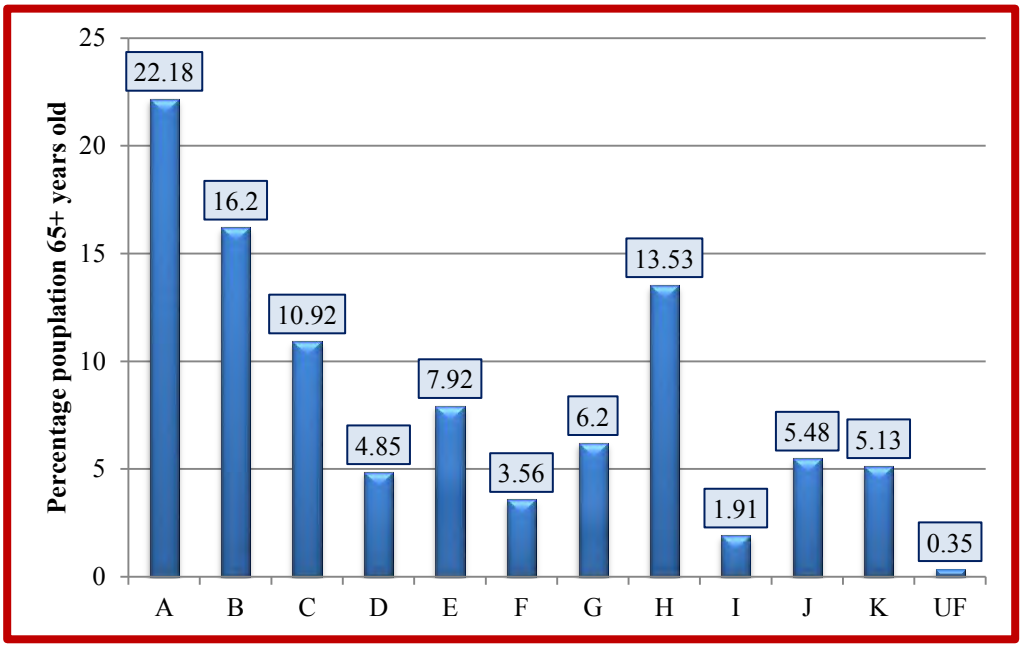


Figure 13 Percentage of Population 65+ in Fire Management Zones



False Alarm Reduction Program

The City of Gainesville False Fire Alarm Ordinance[33] was established to encourage the appropriate use of fire alarm systems within the city limits. The program is managed by the Alachua County Sheriff's Office False Alarm Reduction Unit (FARU) which maintains permitting information and enforces the ordinance. The FARU objective is to regulate and reduce the number of false alarms.

Fire Sprinkler Protection

Gainesville Fire Rescue (GFR) complies with and enforces the Florida Fire Prevention Code (FFPC) and the Life Safety Code as adopted by the State Fire Marshal and outlined in the City of Gainesville Code of Ordinances Chapter 10 Fire Prevention and Protection. GFR requires compliance with the FFPC for the installation and maintenance of fire sprinkler systems in new and existing buildings. In addition, to encourage the installation of fire sprinkler systems in new and existing occupancies not required by the FFPC, GFR allows for a reduction in the required fire flow if a fire sprinkler system is installed. The City of Gainesville Code of Ordinances Chapter 10, Section 10-11 (1) specifically states that "the fire flow requirements may be varied by the fire chief… if the building is provided with a fully automatic fire extinguishing system."

Furthermore, while the FFPC does not require one and two family dwellings to be sprinkled, GFR allows for a credit on the fire assessment fee to encourage homeowners to install residential sprinkler systems in their homes. According to the National Fire Protection Association, residential fire sprinkler systems reduce the risk of dying in a home fire by about 80 percent and reduce the average property loss by about 71 percent. GFR understands the importance of an operational sprinkler system: Sprinkler systems are not designed to extinguish fires, but to keep fires in check so occupants can evacuate safely until the fire department can arrive and extinguish the fire.

[33] City of Gainesville Ordinances Part II Chapter 10 Article IV False Alarms

Physical Assets Protected -- Building Inventory

Critical infrastructure includes: (7) research facilities, (2) nuclear reactors, (1) regional airport, (6) fuel/oil facilities, (2) military facilities, (2) post-secondary educational institutions with a total enrollment of 60,000 students, (28) health care facilities-including (3) hospital complexes, (21) communication structures, and (1) chemical manufacturing plant. Additionally, our community contains facilities capable of supporting mass gatherings; such as a civic center and large stadium (Ben Hill Griffin Stadium at the University of Florida) with seating in excess of 90,000 as well as smaller stadiums used for sporting and special events, such as Citizens' Field by Fire Station 3.

The majority of buildings are single or multi-family residential buildings. Housing a major university and a regional hub for medical research and care facilities, Gainesville contains several large institutional facilities that pose special risk and consequences to both the citizens and first responders. A summary of the building counts by type and risk category citywide is presented below. The city also has a number of high-rise buildings (those with occupiable floors greater than 75ft in height or six stories or more)[34] which pose a special risk to firefighters and building occupants and vertical growth is replacing older single-family and small business buildings, particularly downtown and around the UF campus.

Table 4 City of Gainesville Citywide Building Summary

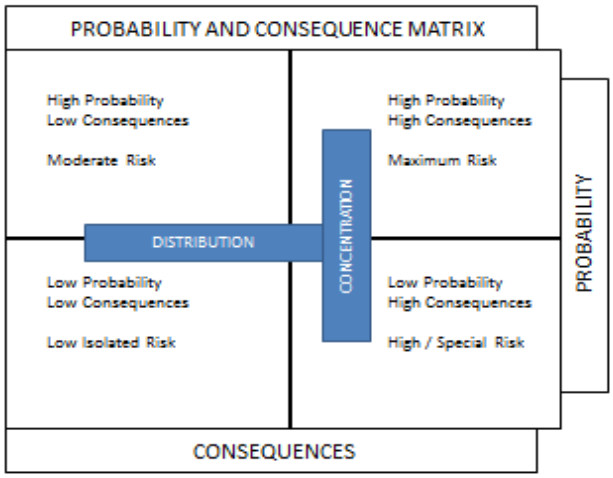
City of Gainesville Building Summary Data (as of 082912)		
Type	**Building Count**	**Total Square Footage**
Commercial	3,127	35,568,708
Institutional	1,103	20,861,310
Industrial	406	2,944,472
Residential	27,769	84,322,406
Mixed Use	15	1,627,503
Total:	**32,420**	**145,324,399**

[34] As defined by NFPA 101-27 High Rise Buildings 3.3.32.7 & Florida Building Code Section 403: High-Rise Buildings

Building Inventory Risk Assessment

A comprehensive building list was created using data from several sources. Known features of each building were used to assign consequence and probability factors. These features included the building size, the occupancy type, the building use code, the occupancy load, and the existence of confirmed sprinkler systems. The consequence factor was derived from these features using NFPA fire hazard classifications for occupancy load thresholds and size hazards, in addition to the sprinkler system information. The probability factor was derived by applying NFPA fire hazard classifications for building content risk coupled with probability data taken from an external study of the number of fire incidents per building type occurring in the service area. Combining these factors according to the CFAI probability matrix resulted in the assignment to one of four risk categories for each building.

Figure 14 CFAI Building Risk Category Matrix



Sprinkler status was used as a mitigating factor in the scoring methodology for building risk levels. The National Fire Protection Association's most recent study on structure fires for 2006-2010 reported a rate of 87% success in containing fires to the room of origin and an estimated 86% reduction of civilian deaths due to structure fires (NFPA, 2011). With this in mind, GFR applied a 75% score reduction for buildings with confirmed sprinkler systems. In cases where the probability and consequence factors of a building would result in a risk category of "maximum," the sprinkler reduction should reduce the risk category to "high." Buildings that GFR did not have confirmation of sprinkler information for, and which were rated as "maximum," are identified in the profiles for

each Fire Management Zone[35]. Building categorized as "special" include residential and institutional premises with evacuation concerns, such as hospitals, detention centers, and nursing homes, as well as sites with laboratories or chemical concerns: These buildings are listed in Appendix H: Buildings Categorized as Special Risk.

In FY13, GFR engaged in grant-funded fieldwork to gather additional data on the building stock, including confirmation of active sprinkler systems. The database for this project is in final development and quality assurance review during 2014 and the building update for the risk assessment should be completed for the 2015 SOC Update.

Table 5 Building Distribution by Risk Category

Risk Category	Building Count	Distribution
Low Isolated	31,143	96.06%
Moderate	683	2.11%
High	194	0.60%
Special	318	0.98%
Maximum	82	0.25%
Total	**32,420**	**100.00%**

The US Environmental Protection Agency, under Subtitle A, Section 302, requires agencies to submit emergency plans to their local emergency responder if hazardous materials on-site meet a specific threshold. Gainesville has a number of sites that are classified as 302 sites.

Table 6 302 Site Locations

FACILITY	ADDRESS	FMZ
Murphree WTD	1600 NE 53rd Avenue	A
Permafix of FL	1940 NW 67th Place	A
GRU - Deerhaven	10001 NW 13th Street	A
Sams Club 8155	2801 NW 13th Street	C
Performance Food	4041 NE 54th Ave	D
Clariant LSM	5002 NE 54th Place	D
Home Depot	7107 NW 4th Blvd	E
Sears Auto Center	6201 Newberry Rd	E
GRU - JR Kelly	605 SE 3rd Street	G
Bell South - 33447	400 SW 2nd Ave	G
AT&T (850)	303 W. University Ave	G
GRU Main St. WWTP	200 SE 16th Ave	H
Kanapaha Water Plant.	3901 SW 63rd Blvd.	I.2
Shands at UF	1600 SW Archer Rd	K/UF
Progress Energy - UF	Bldg. 82 Mowry Rd	UF
UF Physical Heat Plant 2	Bldg. 473 Mowry Rd.	UF

[35] CFAI Performance Indicator 2B.3

Multi-Story "High-rise" Buildings

Gainesville has a number of high-rise[36]buildings that should be considered in assessing community risk.

Table 7 Multi-Story High-rise Buildings

Name	Location	Total SQ FT	Stories	FMZ
Oak Park Highrise	100 NE 8th Avenue	71,748	6	C
North Florida Regional Medical Center	6500 Newberry Road	~ 500,000	7	E
College Manor Bldg 1	1225 SW 1st Avenue	93,401	6	F
Holiday Inn	1250 W University Avenue	117,720	6	F
Stadium Club	1802 W University Avenue	~ 64,000	8	F
400 Highrise	400 NW 1st Avenue	91,938	7	G
Hampton Inn	101 SE 1st Avenue	88,501	6	G
Paradigm Properties	104 N Main Street	52,182	6	G
Seagle Building	408 W University Avenue	54,292	12	G
Lakeshore Towers	2306 SW 13th Street	131,257	12	K
Shands Cancer Hospital	1515 SW Archer Road	509,452	10	K
Hilton UF Convention Center	1714 SW 34th Street	185,536	7	UF
Shands Patient Services Building	1600 SW Archer Road	588,570	14	UF
Shands Teaching Hospital	1600 SW Archer Road	446,534	10	UF
UF Beaty Towers East	1365 Museum Road	76,950	12	UF
UF Beaty Towers West	1407 Museum Road	82,810	13	K/UF
UF Ben Hill Griffin Stadium	245 Gale Lemerand Drive	144,100	7	UF
UF Century Tower	375 Newell Drive	10,200	13 / 157 ft	UF
UF Dental Science	1395 Center Drive	488,600	14	UF
UF J. Wayne Reitz Union	655 Reitz Union Drive	348,210	6	UF

[36] For the purposes of this SOC – "High-rise" refers to buildings six or more stories from ground level.

Educational Facilities[37]

School Name	Location or Information	Student Pop	FMZ
University of Florida	SW Gainesville	~49,600	UF
Santa Fe College	Downtown Center NW 6th Street/W University Ave.	SFC unable to provide	G
Santa Fe College	Institute of Public Safety 3737 NE 39th Avenue	SFC unable to provide	D
PACE Center for Girls	1010 SE 4th Avenue	~45	G
Flowers Montessori	3111 NW 31st Avenue	~45	C
Caring & Sharing	1951 SE 4th Street K-5	124	H
Genesis Preparatory	207 NW 23rd Avenue K-3	66	C
One Room School House	4180 NE 15th Street K-5	123	A
Sweetwater Branch Academy	1000 NE 16th Avenue K-11	124	C

Public Schools[38]

Elementary School Name	Street Address	Student Pop	FMZ
Charles Duval	2106 NE 8th Ave	312	H
J.J. Finley	1912 NW 5th Ave	473	F
Stephen Foster	3800 NW 6th St	389	C
Glen Springs	2826 NW 31st Ave	410	C
Littlewood	812 NW 34th St	600	B
W.A. Metcalfe	1250 NE 18th St	407	C
C.W. Norton	2200 NW 45th Ave	657	C
M.K. Rawlings	3500 NE 15th St	473	C
W.S. Talbot	5701 NW 43rd St	655	B
Myra Terwilliger	301 NW 62nd St	590	E
Joseph Williams	1245 SE 7th Ave	512	H

Middle School Name	Address	Student Pop	FMZ
Abraham Lincoln	1001 SE 12th St	670	H
Howard Bishop	1901 NE 9th St	649	C
Westwood	3215 NW 15th Ave	1015	C

[37] Student enrollment information is for the FY13 school year.

[38] Public school enrollment information is from the Alachua County Public Schools Tentative Budget

Name	Address	Students	FMZ
Gainesville	1900 NW 13th St	1760	C
Professional Academies Magnet at Loften	3000 E University Ave	234	H
P.K. Yonge Laboratory School	1080 SW 11th St	1150	K

School Name	Grades	Address	Student Pop	FMZ
Fernside Family Services	Pre-K	3600 NE 15th St	64	C
Horizon	6-12	2802 NE 8th Ave	117	H
A. Quinn Jones	K-12	1108 NW 7th Ave	108	F
Sidney Lanier	Pre-K-12	312 NW 16th Ave	115	C

Private Schools[39]

School Name	Grades	Address	Student Pop	FMZ
Brentwood	PK- 5th	111 NW 55th St	230	E
Cornerstone Academy	PK- 12th	3401 NW 34th St	247	C
St. Patrick Inter-parish School	PK- 8th	550 NE 16th Ave	316	C
Star Christian Center and Academy	PK- 7th	1930 NE Waldo Rd	60	D
Westwood Hills Christian Academy	K- 12th	1520 NW 34th St	Closed	B
Z.L. Sung SDA School	2nd – 8th	2115 NW 39th Ave	25	C

[39] Private school enrollment obtained by phone call to sites in August 2012.

Hospitals

North Florida Regional Medical Center

Acute Care Hospital, Emergency Room, Health Centers

6500 Newberry Road

Shands Hospital at the University of Florida

Acute Care Hospitals, Emergency Room, Clinics

1600 SW Archer Road

Malcolm Randall Veterans Medical Center

Acute Care - Veterans Administration

1601 SW Archer Road

Correctional Facilities

Table 8 Correctional Facilities

Facility Name / Function	Address	Size	Capacity or Population[40]	FMZ
Alachua County Jail – Adult Male and Female Inmates	3333 NE 39th Avenue	314,000 sf Multiple buildings	1,148 beds	D
Alachua County Work Release – Minimum Security Detention	3371 NE 39th Avenue	Part of Alachua County Jail	Part of Alachua County Jail	D
Alachua Regional Juvenile Detention Center	3440 NE 39th Avenue	10,000 sf per GFR Pre-fire plan	48 beds	D
Gainesville Correctional Institution – FACILITY CLOSED MARCH 2012 – Reopened 2014 as Grace Marketplace / Homeless Services	2845 NE 39th Avenue	10,634 sf per GFR Pre-fire plan	400+	D Split 2014 as D.3
Santa Fe Work Release Center	2901 NE 39th Avenue	6,300 sf per GFR Pre-fire plan	131[41]	D

[40] Inmate capacity obtained from facility websites

[41] Inmate Population as of July 2012 Florida Dept. of Corrections

Community Risk Assessment Tools

In 2005, the Gainesville Fire Rescue Department engaged in a community risk assessment using the RHAVE Program Model; *Risk, Hazard, and Value Evaluation*. This program utilized University of Florida students conducting field surveys to gather program data elements. This process generated 2,562 records reflecting commercial property evaluations. Information gathered through this initiative was entered into the Department's RHAVE database.

Following the collection of RHAVE data, effort was directed at further developing an internal database for the housing and analysis of commercial and target facility hazard inspection records. In 2012, there are over 6,300 commercial and target hazard facility records within our departmental inspection database. 100 % of the records for these properties have undergone a prioritized risk assessment respective of the facilities; occupancy type, number of people exposed, square footage, and life hazard. In addition, an assessment of the properties having automatic fire sprinklers verses those not equipped with sprinklers is in progress.

Risk Assessment Components

Probability and Consequence

Community risk assessment is based on two primary factors, the *probability* of an event occurring and the *consequences* of the event to life and property. These factors can be influenced by the unique characteristics of the community which include, but are not limited to, the age, distribution, and socio-economic conditions of its residents; additional risks to and from transient workforce and tourist populations; the types of construction, ages and sizes of buildings and their uses; and regional impacts from weather and other potentially wide-scale risks as identified in the comprehensive emergency plan.

Risk Categories for Calls for Service

The numbers of personnel needed to complete critical tasks on-scene are used to categorize the types of risks historically experienced within the jurisdiction into four groups: Fire, Medical, Rescue, and Special Hazard Risks, e.g. hazardous materials incidents. The four risk groups are

further defined by four levels of risk: Low, Moderate, High, and Special. A *critical task matrix* is established based on the combinations of risk types and levels to guide GFR's Standards of Cover service level objectives for deploying an *effective response force* or ERF for each of the 16 resulting categories. Response performance to these risks, based on the service area class for each FMZ, is used to study the effectiveness of GFR's *distribution* (location of stations throughout the jurisdiction) and *concentration* (number and type of resources available within a station).

The 16 risk categories applied to calls for service incidents are:

Fire Risk – Low (FRL)	Fire Risk – Moderate (FRM)	Fire Risk – High (FRH)	Fire Risk – Special (FRS)
Medical Risk - Low (MRL)	Medical Risk – Moderate (MRM)	Medical Risk – High (MRH)	Medical Risk – Special (MRS)
Rescue Risk – Low (RRL)	Rescue Risk – Moderate (RRM)	Rescue Risk – High (RRH)	Rescue Risk – Special (RRS)
Special Hazard Risk – Low (SHRL)	Special Hazard Risk – Moderate (SHRM)	Special Hazard Risk – High (SHRH)	Special Hazard Risk – Special (SHRS)

These 16 categories are used to generate a *risk output summary* of the calls for service in each FMZ; however, further detail on the specific types of calls based on NFIRS incident coding and CAD dispatch types can provide important information for stakeholders for planning risk reduction efforts.

Table 9 Risk Output Summary by Fire Management Zone - 2013

FMZ	FRH	FRL	FRM	FRS	MRH	MRL	MRM	NA	RRH	RRL	RRM	RRS	SHRH	SHRL	SHRM	SHRS	Grand Total
A	1	35			154	155	115	27			1			4	2		494
B.1	1	89	3		346	390	344	66		7	3		3	25	11		1288
B.2		9	1		22	13	10	6							1		62
B.3		14	2		98	93	78	14					2	3	2		306
C	8	312	8		988	1009	1036	193	1	13	8	1	5	46	32		3660
D.1		34	1	5	140	106	116	25		2	7		2	4	1		443
D.2		62			59	32	109	3									265
E	3	93			271	406	594	139		37	3	1	2	43	8		1600
F	1	155	1		242	208	402	82		14	1		4	29	13		1152
G	3	140	1		352	423	489	58		9	2		4	15	6		1502
H	4	83	3		551	365	517	92		4	3		5	8	8		1643
I.1		119			375	379	621	166		11	6		8	53	6		1744
I.2		1			1												2
J.1	1	67	1		248	203	418	46		2	1		5	8	2	1	1003
J.2		4			38	34	65	3		1							145
K	6	143	1		293	261	716	55		7	3		2	8	5		1500
UF	2	128			108	159	280	54		17		1	3	9	6		767
	30	**1488**	**22**	**5**	**4286**	**4236**	**5910**	**1029**	**1**	**124**	**38**	**3**	**45**	**255**	**103**	**1**	**17576**

Call classification occurs in two phases. In the first phase, call-takers from the Alachua County Combined Communications Center enter a call for service into the computer aided dispatch (CAD) system based on a CAD Problem Type code. Once units respond to the call and return to the station, non-EMS calls are coded with a National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) Incident Type code. Consequently, calls for service in a records database may have disparity between how they were originally dispatched and how they were coded once the type of service is confirmed; for example, a call dispatched as a commercial fire alarm may be coded as a building fire or a call dispatched as a building fire could be coded as a smoke investigation if no fire was confirmed.

Of additional concern is the classification of medical calls. The NFIRS system does not provide a detailed coding system that can accurately reflect the call coding used by a dispatch center which uses an emergency medical dispatch system (EMD). GFR is dispatched using an EMD system, and medical calls are coded with chief complaints that have determinant levels of severity; for example, a chief complaint of Chest Pain may be coded as E10 and have an additional determinant, such as E10A, E10C or E10D with A being least severe and D being most severe. To report on historical responses to medical and rescue risks at this level of detail, GFR must use the CAD problem types,

not an NFIRS incident type. Tables cross-referencing Risk Categories, NFIRS, and CAD incident types can be found in Appendix E and Appendix F.

Finally, GFR's service area receives automatic aid from Alachua County Fire Rescue (ACFR) units. If an ACFR unit responds on the call and a GFR unit does not, GFR will not have any NFIRS report coding, only the CAD problem type coding.

The risk output summary is based whenever possible on how a call was verified and coded by responding personnel. If NFIRS coding is unavailable, risk output is based on CAD dispatch problem types.

Fire Risk Categories for Building Stock

Probability and consequence are used to categorize the thousands of buildings within the city limits based on the features of the buildings which determine their contents and the number of occupants that might be exposed to risks during events at those buildings. Using components identified within: NFPA 13, NFPA 101, and FEMA Emergency Response to Terrorism; Tactical Considerations for Company Officers, a Priority Matrix Target Hazard weighting system was achieved for the current inspection process. Facilities within GFR's inspection records database are weighted on values ranging from 3 to 21 with the lower number representing the least potential and the highest number the most consequences if the structure is impacted by some type of threat or event. The records from the inspection database were enhanced with building data gathered by the City's fire special assessment consultant and through staff research, including information on sprinkler systems, to create a classification system based on the CFAI's risk matrix model.

The four risk categories applied to the building inventory are:

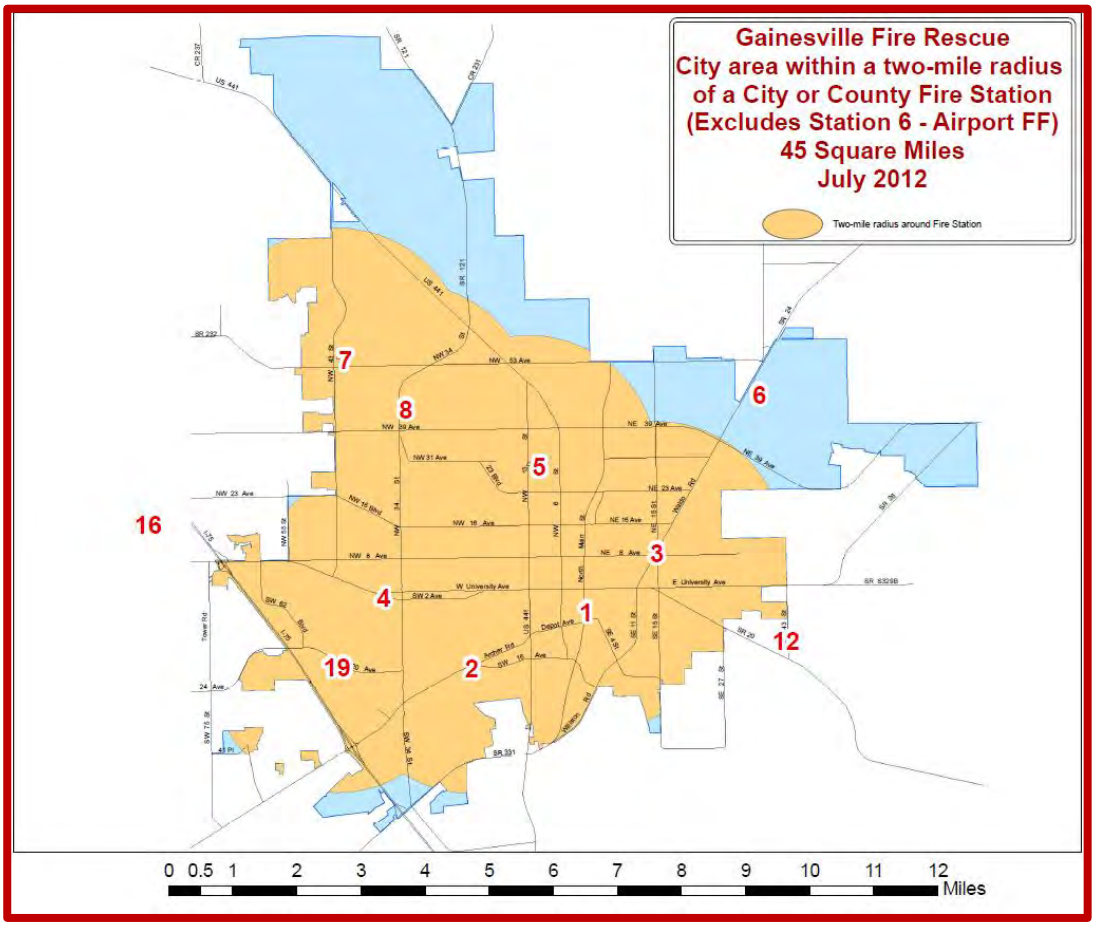
Low or Isolated--Low Probability / Low Consequence
Moderate--High Probability / Low Consequence
High or Special--Low Probability / High Consequence[42]
Maximum--High Probability / High Consequence

[42] Buildings that may typically be classified as maximum risk, but which are protected by sprinkler systems may be reclassified as high risk.

Distribution and Concentration of Fire Apparatus

The City of Gainesville has eight city fire stations and one county fire station located within the service area. Automatic aid is provided from additional county fire stations on the perimeter of the service area. The department uses a two road-mile coverage area to identify properties located within the NFPA 1710 four-minute response time from a fire station. This distance was selected using an assumption that responding apparatus could average 30 miles per-hour during their response. Using this assumption in our analysis, the City of Gainesville currently has approximately 50 square miles or 80% of its jurisdiction within a two-mile radius of a city or county fire station[43]. Station 6 is not included at this time due to its assignment as an airport rescue and firefighting station.

Figure 15 Map Showing City Area Within Two Radial Miles of a City or County Fire Station



[43] Calculated with two-mile buffers around each station using ESRI ARCMap.

City Fire Stations:

Station 1: 427 S Main ST: Engine 1, Tower 1, Squad 1 (EMS – Rescue), District 1
Station 2: 2210 SW Archer RD: Engine 2, Tower 2, Hazmat 2 (in tandem with Tower 2) and Squad 2 (6/23/14)
Station 3: 900 NE Waldo RD: Engine 3
Station 4: 10 SW 36th ST: Engine 4
Station 5: 1244 NW 30th AV: Engine 5
Station 6: 3681 NE 47th AV: Crash 61, Crash 63
Station 7: 5601 NW 43rd ST: Engine 7
Station 8: 3223 NW 42nd AV: Quint 8, District 2

County Fire Stations supporting two-mile coverage areas:

Station 12: 1200 SE 43rd ST: Engine 12
Station 16: 1800 Ft. Clarke BD: Quint 16, Squad 16
Station 19: 2000 SW 43rd ST: Engine 19 (inside the city limits)

Unit Availability:

Fire Rescue personnel spend their time completing a variety of tasks throughout the day, such as inspection and inventory of supplies; individual and company training; multi-company drill training; hydrant testing; hosting public education station tours; testing fire hose; cleaning and maintaining their safety equipment, fire stations, and apparatus; and many other duties. Throughout most of these activities, they remain *available* for dispatch to calls for service.

Gainesville Fire Rescue and Alachua County Fire Rescue units are dispatched using a TriTech Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system that utilizes ***quickest unit dispatch.*** This means that units are selected for dispatch not based on first due territories, but on their current locations as recorded by an automated vehicle location (AVL) system using GPS positioning and the roadway features, such as direction and speed limit, available to the system to calculate travel times. As a result, studies of availability and reliability based on how frequently units respond from within their first due territories could inaccurately portray the effectiveness of the dispatch system. Units may be dispatched from any location in the city as they are traveling to and from training, returning from multi-company calls in other territories, and completing other assignments outside of their first due

territories. As a result, availability will be reported on a citywide basis for each apparatus that has a primary responsibility to respond with advanced life support capabilities. Specific studies may be directed to assess performance of individual companies in designated areas as needed to aid in planning for performance objectives.

To assess what percentage of time units are available for dispatch, the incident and unit records for 2011 were compiled for each unit, with the exception of the aircraft firefighting units and district chiefs. The amount of time committed to responding to calls, on-scene activities, and activities that are classified as "out of service" for the purposes of dispatch were totaled. Activities that are counted as "out of service" include hose testing, busy at the hospital, and delayed response of 10 minutes or more. When a unit is checked out on a delayed response, the automated dispatch system evaluates the projected total time of the delayed unit by combining the pre-programmed time delay with the projected travel and compares it to the projected travel for the next quickest unit. The CAD system then recommends the unit with the least projected travel time.

Gainesville Fire Rescue units are currently available on-shift 24 hours per day, seven days per week.

Table 10 2012 Unit Availability Percentages

Station	Unit	% Time on Calls*	% Total Time Unavailable**	% Time Available for Dispatch
1	Engine 1	5%	5%	95%
1	Tower 1 / Truck 1 / Quint 1	3%	4%	96%
1	Squad 1	9%	10%	90%
2	Engine 2	9%	9%	91%
2	Tower 2 / Truck 2 / Quint 2	3%	5%	95%
3	Engine 3	10%	10%	90%
4	Engine 4	6%	6%	94%
5	Engine 5 / Truck 5 / Quint 5	8%	8%	92%
7	Engine 7	6%	7%	93%
8	Quint 8 / Truck 8	5%	5%	95%
ACFR 19	Engine 19	10%	10%	90%
	All Units	7%	7%	93%

*Time on calls runs from time the unit was dispatched until unit went available

**A combination of time on calls plus time out of service. This includes the following statuses: 10 minute delay, hose testing, busy on hospital floor, and out of service. Instances where units were OOS for 24 hours or greater were excluded from this analysis.

Risk Assessment by Fire Management Zones

The City of Gainesville has established Fire Management Zones to analyze the community's risk profile. Examples of FMZs include; northeast industrial parks and the Gainesville Regional Airport (FMZ-D); the Florida Innovation HUB, downtown, and residential areas adjacent to the University of Florida (FMZ-F); East Gainesville Residential (FMZ-H); student apartment zone (FMZ-J); and, the university campus (FMZ-UF).

A profile of each FMZ was developed including population estimates;[44] economic factors;[45] transportation issues, including known gated communities with limited access; building information;[46] incident history;[47] and special risks such as those posed by facilities using reportable quantities of hazardous materials or those classified as extremely hazardous substances.[48] Information on citywide features such as climate and elevation is not repeated at the FMZ level.

Data on the historical calls for service, including the top five medical complaints and locations with high call volumes, and the distribution of buildings by risk category are included in each FMZ profile to represent the frequency and probability of EMS and fire suppression demands[49]. A list of buildings that are presently rated as "maximum" for fire risk is included for each FMZ. These buildings will be further evaluated in FY13 during a detailed community risk assessment and through the fire safety inspection program. Each FMZ profile also includes information on the frequency and type of non-fire risks, and a report on the historical frequency of "priority" emergency medical calls. Appendix G: Historical Service for Fire Management Zones provides data on the frequency of all fire and non-fire risk events in each FMZ[50].

[44] U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Report
[45] U.S. Census Bureau http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/12/1225175.html
[46] GFR Building Database
[47] TriTech CAD system beginning 4/14/09.
[48] Alachua County Department of Environmental Protection
[49] CFAI Performance Indicator 2B.2
[50] CFAI Performance Indicator 2C.1

Table 11 Top 5 Calls for Service in each FMZ

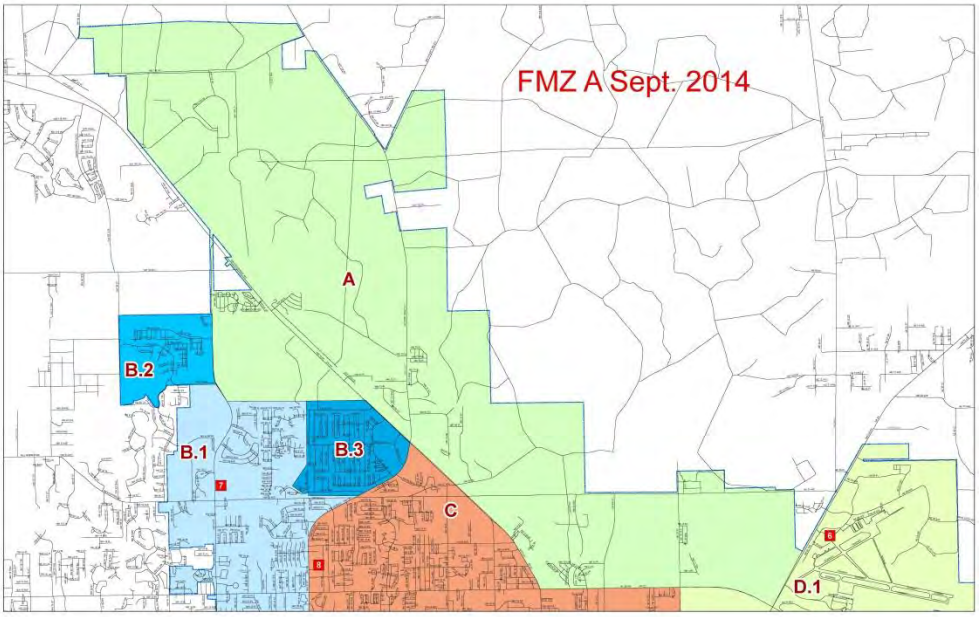
FMZ	TOP 5 Calls for Service in each Fire Management Zone - See Table 21 Historical Counts of Calls by CAD Type for FMZs in Appendix G for All Totals	2013
FMZ A	E17 Falls/Back Injury	67
FMZ A	E06 Breathing Problem Priority	63
FMZ A	E10 Chest Pain Priority	62
FMZ A	E26 Sick Person	46
FMZ A	E12 Convulsions/Seizures	37
FMZ B	E17 Falls/Back Injury	263
FMZ B	E10 Chest Pain Priority	145
FMZ B	E06 Breathing Problem Priority	140
FMZ B	E31 Unconscious/Fainting Priority	118
FMZ B	E26 Sick Person	107
FMZ C	E10 Chest Pain Priority	310
FMZ C	E06 Breathing Problem Priority	308
FMZ C	E32 Unknown Problem	302
FMZ C	E17 Falls/Back Injury	283
FMZ C	E26 Sick Person	261
FMZ D	E33 Transfer/Inter-Facility	107
FMZ D	E06 Breathing Problem Priority	96
FMZ D	E10 Chest Pain Priority	82
FMZ D	ALMINS -- INSTITUTIONAL ALARM	68
FMZ D	E26 Sick Person	51
FMZ D	E31 Unconscious/Fainting Priority	51
FMZ E	E33 Transfer/Inter-Facility	369
FMZ E	E17 Falls/Back Injury	217
FMZ E	E29 Vehicle Accident	149
FMZ E	E31 Unconscious/Fainting Priority	91
FMZ E	ALMCOM --COMMERCIAL FIRE ALARM	87
FMZ F	E31 Unconscious/Fainting Priority	142
FMZ F	E29 Vehicle Accident	121
FMZ F	ALMCOM --COMMERCIAL FIRE ALARM	113
FMZ F	E23 Overdose/Poisoning	106
FMZ F	E10 Chest Pain Priority	54
FMZ G	E31 Unconscious/Fainting Priority	170
FMZ G	E32 Unknown Problem	128

FMZ	TOP 5 Calls for Service in each Fire Management Zone - See Table 21 Historical Counts of Calls by CAD Type for FMZs in Appendix G for All Totals	2013
FMZ G	E06 Breathing Problem Priority	125
FMZ G	E26 Sick Person	114
FMZ G	E10 Chest Pain Priority	111
FMZ H	E06 Breathing Problem Priority	227
FMZ H	E10 Chest Pain Priority	207
FMZ H	E26 Sick Person	134
FMZ H	E31 Unconscious/Fainting Priority	114
FMZ H	E12 Convulsions/Seizures	98
FMZ I.1	E29 Vehicle Accident	244
FMZ I.1	ALMCOM --COMMERCIAL FIRE ALARM	150
FMZ I.1	E31 Unconscious/Fainting Priority	139
FMZ I.1	E10 Chest Pain Priority	122
FMZ I.1	E33 Transfer/Inter-Facility	119
FMZ J	E33 Transfer/Inter-Facility	249
FMZ J	E06 Breathing Problem Priority	110
FMZ J	E10 Chest Pain Priority	99
FMZ J	E17 Falls/Back Injury	70
FMZ J	E26 Sick Person	68
FMZ K	E33 Transfer/Inter-Facility	480
FMZ K	E31 Unconscious/Fainting Priority	98
FMZ K	E06 Breathing Problem Priority	89
FMZ K	E10 Chest Pain Priority	83
FMZ K	E29 Vehicle Accident	82
FMZ UF	E31 Unconscious/Fainting Priority	111
FMZ UF	ALMCOM --COMMERCIAL FIRE ALARM	104
FMZ UF	E23 Overdose/Poisoning	99
FMZ UF	E17 Falls/Back Injury	45
FMZ UF	E26 Sick Person	32
FMZ UF	E29 Vehicle Accident	32

Building and Cooking Fires

In the 2014 edition of the SOC, Table 20 Confirmed Building and Cooking Fires has been added in Appendix F: Confirmed Building Fires and Cooking Fires. The data include address information to help identify patterns of activity that could be addressed through investigation or prevention efforts.

Fire Management Zone A



Profile

16.01 square miles
Population of 2,759 with a density of 172 individuals per square mile: RURAL
Median household income by census tract ranges from $35,878 to $46,308

Transportation Issues

US 441, SR 121, SR 222
CSX Rail Spur servicing the Deerhaven Power Plant for transportation of coal
No navigable waterways. Contains the GRU well field.
Limited Access – Gated Communities

Location	Address	Type	FMZ
Turkey Creek Forest	NW 43rd Street Entrance	Subdivision	A

Community Risk Assessment Features

Geospatial

Zone abuts both Alachua County and City of Alachua
Planned residential development of approximately 1800 with land for facilities to house public services responders (Station 9)
Sewer, utilities, and hydrant systems in place to support growth

Topography

Limited road access - majority of area is open urban interface
Flood threat: Minimal- small zone in undeveloped area
Development and Population Growth

Rural Classification
Low population density
Potential for both commercial and residential growth

Age Distribution

<5 years old: 8.19%
5-17years old: 15.80%
18-21 years old: 4.57%
22-29 years old: 9.86%
30-39 years old: 11.24%
40-49 years old: 10.29%
50-64 years old: 17.87%
65+ years old: 22.18%

Transient population

Work Force impact – medium
Recreation includes municipal golf course
Multiple major state roads with seasonal impact
Low impact from educational attendance

FMZ A Building Make-up			
Type	**Building Count**	**Total Square Feet**	**Sprinklered**
Commercial	317	3,494,886	65
Institutional	4	20,440	3
Industrial	67	701,970	13
Residential	953	1,778,329	12
Mixed Use	1	41,664	0
Total:	**1,342**	**6,037,289**	**93**

FMZ A Building Risk by Probability/Consequence Category		
Risk Category	**Building Count**	**Distribution**
Low Isolated	1,278	95.23%
Moderate	52	3.87%
High	1	0.07%
Special	9	0.67%
Maximum	2	0.15%
Total	**1,342**	**100.00%**

FMZ A Buildings with Maximum Probability/Consequence Category	
Building Name	**Address**
Murphree Water Treatment, Bldg 6	1600 NE 53rd Ave
Royal Cup Coffee Manufacturing, Bldg 1	1901 NW 67th Pl

FMZ A is primarily served by stations 3, 5, 7, and 8

FMZ A Service Demand Call Count by Risk Category – Excluding Service Calls					
Category	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
Fire Risk - High	4	2	5	1	
Fire Risk - Low	30	48	33	35	
Fire Risk - Moderate	3	5	1	0	
Medical Risk - High	168	137	172	182	
Medical Risk - Low	136	154	161	166	
Medical Risk - Moderate	110	123	149	126	
Rescue Risk - Low	3	2	2	0	
Rescue Risk - Moderate	1	5	2	1	
Special Hazard Risk - High	1	0	1	0	
Special Hazard Risk - Low	6	3	9	4	
Special Hazard Risk - Moderate	1	2	2	2	
Total	**463**	**481**	**537**	**517**	

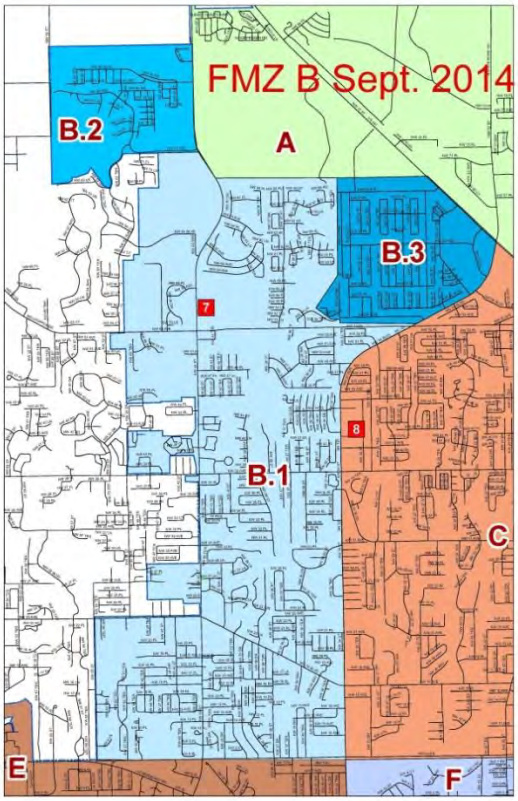
FMZ A Priority EMS Calls as Dispatched in CAD						
Code	**Description**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
E 06	Breathing Problems	71	44	72	63	
E 09	Cardiac / Respiratory Arrest	3	1	2	7	
E 10	Chest Pain	40	35	57	62	
E 15	Electrocution	1	1	0	0	
E 19	Heart Problems	8	13	17	8	
E 28	Stroke / CVA	9	13	14	8	
E 31	Unconscious / Fainting	26	28	23	41	
	Total	**158**	**135**	**185**	**189**	

FMZ A High Call Volume Locations				
Name	**Address**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
Turkey Creek Forest	8620 NW 13th St	142	128	
Pine Forest	NE 1st TR/NE 2nd WY/NE 39th PL/NE 42nd PL	84	86	
Meadowcrest Apartments	110 NW 39th Av	55	51	
Whitney Manufactured Home Park	8401 NW 13th St	38	40	
Lewis Place Apartments	4121 NE 15th St	34	26	

Identified Special Risks

Coal-fired Power Plant
Water Treatment Facility (302 Site)
Ferrell Compressed Liquefied Propane Gas Distribution Center
Permafix Hazardous Waste Reclamation Facility (302 Site)
GRU Operations Facility (302 Site)
Turkey Creek Retirement Community

Fire Management Zone B



Modifications

In 2014, Fire Management Zone B was subdivided to aid in travel studies in two areas of concern. The Blues Creek area on the far north end of the zone was reclassified as B.2 and the Northwood Oaks and Pines area which has a significant amount of traffic calming devices was reclassified as B.3. Statistics for these areas will be studied for 2014 and published in the next update.

Profile

7.73 square miles
Population of 18,325 with a density of 2,369 individuals per square mile: URBAN
Median Household Income by census tract ranges from $41,903 to $76, 375

Transportation Issues

Pieces of four state roads and multiple local roads
No navigable waterways although there are numerous established creeks and streams

Limited Access – Gated Communities

Location	Address	Type	FMZ
Breckenridge	3700 NW 39th Avenue	Subdivision	B
Hunter's Crossing	4830 NW 43rd Street	Apartments	B
Kelston Lane	1000 NW 43rd Street	Subdivision	B
Lake Crossing	4000 NW 51st Street	Apartments	B
Parkwest	3900 NW 8th Avenue	Subdivision	B
Pelham Place	4000 NW 30th Place	Subdivision	B
Pinewood Terrace	4229 NW 43rd Street	Apartments	B
Willowcroft	3500 NW 16th Blvd	Subdivision	B

Community Risk Assessment Features

Geospatial

Adjacent to Alachua County and City of Alachua
Sewer, utilities, and hydrant systems in place to support growth
Topography

Local roads present hurdles associated with neighborhood draining engineering
Flood threat: Minimal: creek beds through residential areas
Elevation: One significant elevation change at Devil's Millhopper Sink nature park.

Development and Population Growth

Urban Classification
High Population Density
Medium potential for residential growth

Age Distribution:

<5 years old: 5.52%
5-17years old: 14.05%
18-21 years old: 4.69%
22-29 years old: 12.11%
30-39 years old: 12.33%
40-49 years old: 13.05%
50-64 years old: 22.17%
65+ years old: 16.20%

Transient Population

Work Force – medium
Several county and state parks located within this zone
Local residential road matrix with medium traffic

FMZ B Building Make-up			
Type	**Building Count**	**Total Square Feet**	**Sprinklered**
Commercial	238	2,014,472	126
Institutional	71	845,426	18
Industrial	5	11,581	3
Residential	6,639	17,100,553	25
Total:	**6,953**	**19,972,032**	**172**

FMZ B Building Risk by Probability/Consequence Category		
Risk Category	**Count**	**Distribution**
Low Isolated	6,872	98.84%
Moderate	59	0.85%
High	5	0.07%
Special	9	0.13%
Maximum	8	0.12%
Total	**6,953**	**100.00%**

FMZ B Buildings with Maximum Probability/Consequence Category	
Building Name	**Address**
Pleasant Hill Missionary Church	2611 NW 68th Ave
Vineyard Christian Fellowship, Bldg 1	3536 NW 8th Ave
Vineyard Christian Fellowship, Bldg 2	3536 NW 8th Ave
Vineyard Christian Fellowship, Bldg 4	3536 NW 8th Ave
Vineyard Christian Fellowship, Bldg 5	3536 NW 8th Ave
Pine Grove Baptist Church, Bldg 1	4200 NW 39th Ave
St Michael's Episcopal Church	4315 NW 23rd Ave
Harvest Christian Church	4820 NW 34th St

FMZ B is primarily served by stations 4, 7, and 8

FMZ B Service Demand Call Count by Risk Category – Excluding Service Calls					
Category	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
Fire Risk - High	8	10	10	1	
Fire Risk - Low	118	126	103	112	
Fire Risk - Moderate	13	6	18	6	
Fire Risk - Special	0	0	0	0	
Medical Risk - High	480	383	491	466	
Medical Risk - Low	637	597	489	496	
Medical Risk - Moderate	373	431	491	432	

Rescue Risk - High	0	1	0	0	
Rescue Risk - Low	8	10	6	7	
Rescue Risk - Moderate	1	2	3	3	
Rescue Risk - Special	1	1	0	0	
Special Hazard Risk - High	5	3	3	5	
Special Hazard Risk - Low	32	28	18	28	
Special Hazard Risk - Moderate	13	7	8	14	
Total	**1689**	**1605**	**1640**	**1570**	

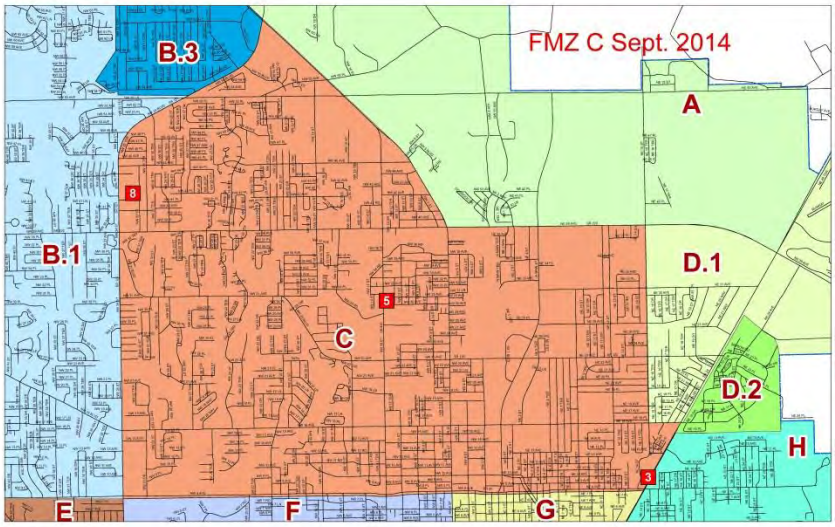
FMZ B Priority EMS Calls as Dispatched by CAD						
Code	**Description**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
E 06	Breathing Problems	151	149	159	136	
E 09	Cardiac / Respiratory Arrest	38	23	21	17	
E 10	Chest Pain	120	110	139	145	
E 15	Electrocution	1	0	0	0	
E 19	Heart Problems	40	33	29	27	
E 28	Stroke / CVA	41	46	52	44	
E 31	Unconscious / Fainting	108	105	114	118	
	Total	**499**	**466**	**514**	**487**	

FMZ B High Call Volume Locations				
Name	**Address**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
Northwood Oaks/Pines/Pineridge	FMZ B.3	NA	306	
Pine Ridge	NW 58th Ave, 23rd Ter, NW 25th Ter, NW 57th Pl	81	See B.3	
The Atrium	2431 NW 41st St	173	180	
Sterling House	4601 NW 53rd Av	55	71	
Blues Creek	FMZ B.2	NA	62	
Carespot Urgent Care	3925 NW 43rd St	35	51	
Clare Bridge Assisted Living	4607 NW 53rd Av	43	37	
Pinewood / Pinewood Terrace	4151 NW 43rd St/4229 NW 43rd St	31	28	
Hunters Crossing Apts	4830 NW 43rd St	30	28	
Shands Medical Group – Magnolia	4740 NW 39th Pl	23	17	
Millhopper Pines	1925 NW 43rd St	24	14	
Senior Healthcare at Crown Pointe	2205 NW 40th Ter	22	11	

Identified Special Risks

City Fire Station 7
Utility Sub-Station
Utility Command and Control Center
Several elementary schools

Fire Management Zone C



Profile
10.49 square miles
Population of 26,882 with a density of 2563 individuals per square mile: URBAN
Median household income by census tract ranges from $20,947 to $52,383

Transportation Issues

Six state roads and multiple local and residential routes exist within the zone
A rail spur is in place connecting the Kopper's superfund site property for transport of treated utility poles- currently business is closed
Several established creek beds within area
Limited Access – Gated Communities

Location	Address	Type	FMZ
Cobblestone	2800 NW 23rd Blvd	Apartments	C
Foxgrove	2400 NW 26th Place	Subdivision	C
Gainesville Condominiums	1715 NW 23rd Avenue	Condo	C
Madison Pointe (formerly Country Manor)	2701 NW 23rd Blvd	Apartments	C
Oak Park	600 NW 24th Avenue	Apartments	C

Community Risk Assessment Features

Geospatial

Zone is entirely bordered by the City Of Gainesville

Kopper's superfund site property remains poised for remediation of elevated arsenic levels within soil

Topography

Residential road matrix impacts direct response; numerous dead end roads and non-connecting streets. Many narrow streets in northern area of zone. Traffic calming devices installed throughout area.
Some urban interface areas with several isolated parks

Disaster Exposure

Large creek running through zone with areas within 100-year flood zone

Development and Population Growth

Urban Classification
High Population Density
Medium potential for commercial and residential growth

Age Distribution**:**

<5 years old: 6.21%
5-17years old: 13.08%
18-21 years old: 7.23%
22-29 years old: 17.66%
30-39 years old: 13.74%
40-49 years old: 11.70%
50-64 years old: 19.48%
65+ years old: 10.92%

Transient Population

Work Force – medium
Several state roads and residential matrix within the area
Three Fire Stations
Senior recreational facility, several parks and public pools
Multiple elementary schools and large high school

FMZ C Building Make-up			
Type	**Building Count**	**Square Feet**	**Sprinklered**
Commercial	678	4,961,016	131
Institutional	269	1,865,896	32
Industrial	125	969,775	41
Residential	9,448	22,276,316	95
Mixed Use	1	114,392	1
Total:	**10,521**	**30,187,395**	**300**

FMZ C High Rise Buildings				
Name	Stories	Sq Feet	Address	Type
Oak Park Highrise	6	71,748	100 NE 8th Avenue	Institutional

FMZ C Building Risk by Probability/Consequence Category		
Risk Category	**Count**	**Distribution**
Low Isolated	10,297	97.87%
Moderate	119	1.13%
High	51	0.48%
Special	28	0.27%
Maximum	26	0.25%
Total	**10,521**	**100.00%**

FMZ C Buildings with Maximum Probability/Consequence Category	
Building Name	**Address**
Highlands Presbyterian Church	1001 NE 16th Ave
US Post Office: Main St	1321 N Main St
Spirit of Faith Christian Center	1414 NE 23rd Ave
Gainesville Christian Center	1433 NE 16th Ave
Passage Family Church	2020 NE 15th St
Genesis Preparatory School	207 NW 23rd Ave
SL Sung Seventh Day Adventist School	2115 NW 39th Ave
Seventh Day Adventist Church	2115 NW 39th Ave
New Creation Fellowship Church	2400 NE 15th St
Highland Missionary Baptist Church	2600 NE 15th St
Creekside Community Church, Bldg 1	2640 NW 39th Ave
Creekside Community Church, Bldg 2	2640 NW 39th Ave
Gainesville Chinese Christian Church	2850 NW 23rd Blvd
First Church of Christ, Scientist	3010 NW 16th Ave
Parkview Baptist Church	3403 NW 13th St
Parkview Baptist Church School, Bldg 1	3403 NW 13th St
Ridgeview Baptist Church	3508 NW 19th St
Ridgeview Baptist Church School, Bldg 2	3508 NW 19th St
Gethsemane Lutheran Church	4011 NW 34th St
Ignite Life Center School, Bldg 1	404 NW 14th Ave
Ignite Life Center School, Bldg 5	404 NW 14th Ave
Ignite Life Center	404 NW 14th Ave
St Patrick Roman Catholic Church	412 NE 16th Ave
Jesus People Life Changing Church	800 NW 39th Ave
Iglesia Evangelica Bautista	800 NW 40th Ave
Agape Faith Center	936 NW 31St Ave

FMZ C is primarily served by stations 1, 3, 4, 5, and 8

FMZ C Service Demand Call Count by Risk Category – Excluding Service Calls					
Category	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
Fire Risk - High	34	22	18	7	
Fire Risk - Low	329	283	274	305	
Fire Risk - Moderate	31	33	27	8	
Medical Risk - High	896	888	868	913	
Medical Risk - Low	1093	1108	1062	962	
Medical Risk - Moderate	793	947	935	978	
Rescue Risk - High	1	0	1	0	
Rescue Risk - Low	20	18	19	12	
Rescue Risk - Moderate	8	12	7	8	
Rescue Risk - Special	3	0	1	1	
Special Hazard Risk - High	8	9	10	5	
Special Hazard Risk - Low	52	47	35	46	
Special Hazard Risk - Moderate	24	17	18	29	
Total	**3292**	**3384**	**3275**	**3274**	

FMZ C Priority EMS Calls as Dispatched in CAD						
Code	**Description**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
E 06	Breathing Problems	262	262	288	308	
E 09	Cardiac / Respiratory Arrest	29	40	32	40	
E 10	Chest Pain	279	267	269	310	
E 15	Electrocution	4	7	0	0	
E 19	Heart Problems	35	70	75	43	
E 28	Stroke / CVA	46	75	76	65	
E 31	Unconscious / Fainting	244	270	213	248	
	Total	**899**	**991**	**953**	**1014**	

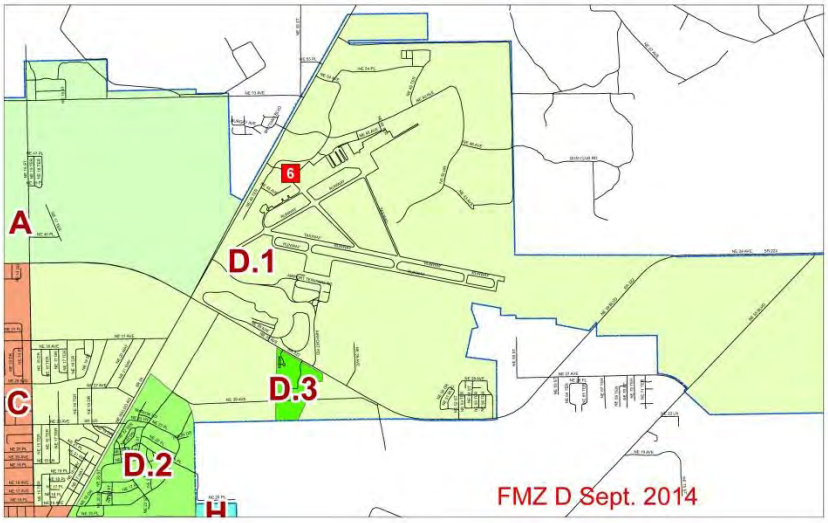
FMZ C High Call Volume Locations				
Name	**Address**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
Oak Park High Rise	100 NE 8th Av	179	146	
Gainesville Housing Authority	1901 NW 2nd St	141	136	
Palms at Brook Valley Apartments	1101 NW 39th Av	42	70	
Pine Grove Apartments	1901 NE 2nd St	64	63	
Candlelight Mobile Home Park	1600 NE 12th Av	54	55	
Tree Trail Apartments	2510 NE 9th St	32	48	

Shands at Main	1707 N Main St	26	35	
Oak Ridge Apartments	1120 NW 45th Av	33	29	
Gainesville Fire Station 3	900 NE Waldo Rd	24	26	
Gainesville High School	1900 NW 13th St	45	22	
Paradise Mobile Home Park	4546 NW 13th St	33	22	
Georgetown Apartments	1324 NW 16th Av	21	22	
Pointe 23 Apartments	740 NE 23rd Av	20	22	
Private Residence	3002 NW 30th Ter	17	21	
Gainesville Shopping Center	1302 N Main St	32	19	
Private Residence	2256 NW 36th Av	16	17	
Granada Apartments	1800 NW 4th St	31	16	
Sunset Apartments	1500 NW 12th St	26	16	
Madison Pointe Apartments	2701 NW 23rd Blvd	18	16	
Publix Shopping Center	3720 NW 13th St	28	15	
Hidden Lake Apartments	1015 NW 21st Av	14	15	
Brookwood Terrace Apartments	2601 NW 23rd Blvd	12	14	
Sam's Club	2801 NW 13th St	27	13	
Apartments	1615 Ne 16th Av	21	11	
Roadway	1000 NE Waldo Rd	17	9	
Loving Care Assisted Living	1205 NW 9th Av	18	7	
Sidney Lanier School	312 NW 16th Av	16	7	
Choice Apartments	2101 NE 2nd St	32	5	
Walmart (closed in 2013)	2649 NW 13th St	19	3	
Greyhound Bus Station	101 NE 23rd Av	--	24	
Creeks Edge Condos	1810 Nw 23rd Blvd	--	16	
CVS Pharmacy	901 N Main St	--	18	
Private Residence	1335 NE 9th St	--	15	
Palmetto Creek Apartments	2114 NW 55th Blvd	--	14	
Knights Inn	2820 NW 13th St	--	14	
Volunteers of America – Bailey Village	1307 NW 6th St	--	13	
Kangaroo Express	1515 N Main St	--	13	

Identified Special Risks

Socio-economic challenges in some areas containing lower income populations
Several assisted living facilities and multi-story high rises containing geriatric limited mobility residents
Fire Stations 3, 5, and 8
Public services including Public Works and Gainesville Police
Civic football stadium
Sam's Club (302 Site)

Fire Management Zone D



Modifications

In 2014, Fire Management Zone D was subdivided to aid in travel studies in two areas of concern. The Tacachale campus is one complex with unique addresses for each building making area studies difficult, so it was reclassified as D.2. In May 2014, the Grace Marketplace Empowerment Center opened at 2845 NE 39th Avenue to provide services to the homeless population. This area was reclassified as D.3. Statistics for these areas will be studied for 2014 and published in the next update.

Profile

6.95 square miles
Population of 4,454 with a density of 641 individuals per square mile: RURAL
Median household income by census tract ranges from $27,488 to $62,273

Transportation Issues

2 major roads SR24 and SR222
One lake on eastern edge of zone
Regional Airport
Limited Access – Gated Communities

Location	Address	Type	FMZ
Lamplighter MHP	5200 NE 39th Avenue	Mobile Homes	D

Community Risk Assessment Features

Geospatial

County land borders segments of zone
Newnan's Lake and Wildlife conservation areas
County areas present limited pockets of limited infrastructure required for growth expansion

Topography
Southeast corner touches Newnan's Lake
Large areas of urban interface and open land

Development and Population Growth

Rural Classification
Low population density
High potential for commercial and residential development

Age Distribution:

<5 years old: 5.28%
5-17years old: 16.93%
18-21 years old: 13.58%
22-29 years old: 13.90%
30-39 years old: 14,62%
40-49 years old: 13.43%
50-64 years old: 17.42%
65+ years old: 4.85%

Transient population

Work Force – low
Recreation- low
Transit – moderate to high secondary to main routes of travel into and out of the community
Education draw is low

FMZ D Building Make-up			
Type	**Building Count**	**Square Feet**	**Sprinklered**
Commercial	299	3,319,848	132
Institutional	88	646,876	67
Industrial	70	434,417	24
Residential	578	1,215,293	34
Total:	**1,035**	**5,616,434**	**257**

FMZ D Building Risk by Probability/Consequence Category		
Risk Category	**Count**	**Distribution**
Low Isolated	876	84.64%
Moderate	75	7.25%
High	3	0.29%
Special	79	7.63%
Maximum	2	0.19%
Total	**1,035**	**100.00%**

FMZ D Buildings with Maximum Probability/Consequence Category	
Building Name	**Address**
Alley Gatorz Bowling Center	2606 NE Waldo Rd
Heat Pipe Technology	4340 NE 49th Ave

FMZ D is primarily served by stations 3, 6, and 12

FMZ D Service Demand Call Count by Risk Category – Excluding Service Calls					
Category	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
Fire Risk - High	4	5	2	1	
Fire Risk - Low	84	111	99	103	
Fire Risk - Moderate	3	5	3	1	
Fire Risk - Special	6	7	4	5	
Medical Risk - High	197	185	230	246	
Medical Risk - Low	177	156	163	174	
Medical Risk - Moderate	174	170	281	272	
Rescue Risk - Low	1	4	2	3	
Rescue Risk - Moderate	3	5	1	7	
Rescue Risk – High	0	0	0	1	
Special Hazard Risk - High	3	0	0	2	
Special Hazard Risk - Low	9	4	4	4	
Special Hazard Risk - Moderate	0	4	4	4	
Total	**661**	**656**	**793**	**823**	

FMZ D Priority EMS Calls						
Code	**Description**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
E 06	Breathing Problems	74	73	85	96	
E 09	Cardiac / Respiratory Arrest	5	9	11	8	
E 10	Chest Pain	46	64	69	82	
E 15	Electrocution	0	2	0	0	

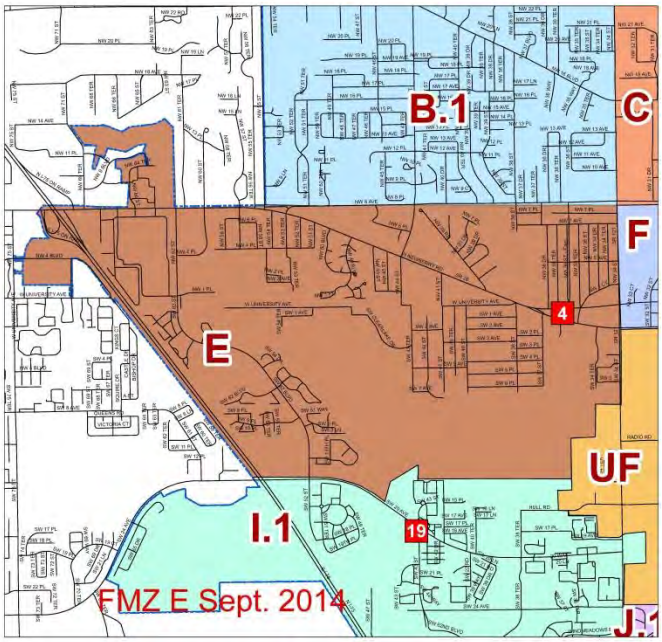
E 19	Heart Problems	12	13	18	6	
E 28	Stroke / CVA	7	13	11	9	
E 31	Unconscious / Fainting	44	40	56	51	
	Total	**188**	**214**	**250**	**252**	

FMZ D High Call Volume Locations				
Name	**Address**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
Tacachale (D.2)	1621 NE Waldo Rd and various addresses for separate cottages	226	265	
Forest/Village Green	3101 / 3501 NE 15th St	109	135	
Alachua County Detention Center	3333 NE 39th Av	58	48	
Lamplighter Mobile Home Park	5200 NE 39th Ave – various addresses	52	46	
Gainesville Regional Airport	3880 NE 39th Ave	19	24	
Ideal Mobile Home Park	2200 NE Waldo Rd	16	15	
Gainesville Job Corp	5301 NE 40th TR	15	1	

Identified Special Risks

SiVance Chemical Manufacturing Plant
Clariant LSM (302 site)
Performance Food Group (302 site)
Regional Airport
Fire Station 6
Correctional Facilities
DOT Materials and Research Center
Tacachale Developmental Disabled Residential Care Center
Established Hazardous Waste Transportation Routes

Fire Management Zone E



Profile
3.33 square miles
Population of 7,795 with a density of 2,339 individuals per square mile: URBAN
Median household income by census tract ranges from $21,073 to $46, 150

Transportation Issues

Several major roads and segment of interstate.
Major routes include: I-75, SR 26, and SR 121
Limited Access – Gated Communities

Location	Address	Type	FMZ
Spyglass	701 SW 62nd Blvd	Apartments	E
The District (formerly Melrose Apts)	1000 SW 62nd Blvd	Apartments	E

Community Risk Assessment Features

Geospatial

County land adjacent to boundaries of zone
Annexation potential to north and west of zone

Topography

Limited access associated with road network

Numerous creek beds and flood zones – specifically Clear Lake and Anglewood Subdivision 3700 W. University Avenue.
Sugarfoot Prairie land access limitations
Development and Population Growth

Urban Classification
High population density
Low to medium potential for commercial and residential development

Age Distribution:

<5 years old: 3.04%
5-17years old: 4.90%
18-21 years old: 26.62%
22-29 years old: 33.98%
30-39 years old: 10.05%
40-49 years old: 5.11%
50-64 years old: 8.39%
65+ years old: 7.92%

Transient population

Work Force - medium
Recreation -low
Transit – high associated with Interstate
Education - low

FMZ E Building Make-up			
Type	**Building Count**	**Square Feet**	**Sprinklered**
Commercial	157	3,558,373	72
Institutional	34	275,783	6
Industrial	6	23,715	1
Residential	1,357	6,459,324	103
Mixed Use	5	1,057,072	2
Total:	**1,559**	**11,374,267**	**184**

FMZ E Building Risk by Probability/Consequence Category		
Risk Category	**Count**	**Distribution**
Low Isolated	1,484	95.19%
Moderate	53	3.40%
High	17	1.09%
Special	5	0.32%
Total	**1,559**	**100.00%**

FMZ E High Rise Buildings				
Name	Stories	Sq Feet	Address	Type
North Florida Regional Medical Center	7	Est. 500,000	6500 Newberry Road	Hospital

FMZ E is primarily served by stations 4, 16, and 19

FMZ E Service Demand Call Count by Risk Category – Excluding Service Calls					
Category	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
Fire Risk - High	3	5	3	3	
Fire Risk - Low	131	106	72	94	
Fire Risk - Moderate	14	15	7	0	
Medical Risk - High	248	228	243	271	
Medical Risk - Low	353	302	427	406	
Medical Risk - Moderate	252	349	549	594	
Rescue Risk - Low	14	25	39	37	
Rescue Risk - Moderate	2	2	5	3	
Rescue Risk – Special	0	0	0	1	
Special Hazard Risk - High	4	2	1	2	
Special Hazard Risk - Low	39	35	58	43	
Special Hazard Risk – Moderate	5	11	3	8	
Special Hazard Risk - Special	2	0	0	0	
Total	**1067**	**1080**	**1407**	**1462**	

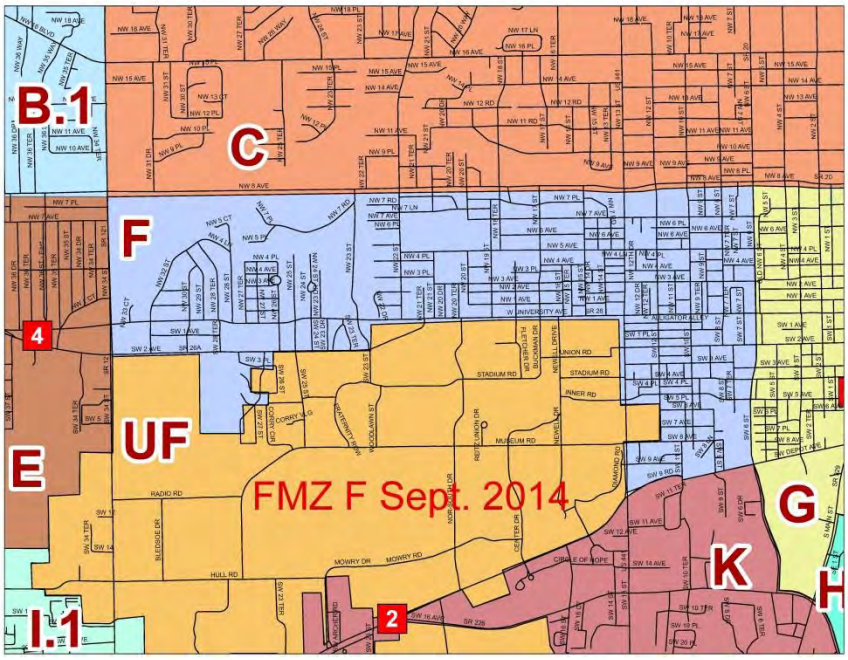
FMZ E Priority EMS Calls						
Code	**Description**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
E 06	Breathing Problems	61	63	63	78	
E 09	Cardiac / Respiratory Arrest	8	14	9	6	
E 10	Chest Pain	63	66	55	60	
E 15	Electrocution	2	0	0	0	
E 19	Heart Problems	9	15	7	12	
E 28	Stroke / CVA	12	19	18	27	
E 31	Unconscious / Fainting	76	74	105	91	
	Total	**231**	**251**	**257**	**274**	

FMZ E High Call Volume Locations				
Name	**Address**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
Emeritus at Gainesville	1001 SW 62nd Blvd	209	281	
Palm Garden Nursing Home	227 SW 62nd Blvd	140	139	
North Florida Regional Medical Center	6500 W Newberry Rd	71	80	
First Care of Gainesville	4343 Newberry Rd	65	69	
Oaks Mall	6419 W Newberry Rd	41	49	
Florida Cancer Specialists	1147 NW 64th Terr	20	32	
The District Apartments	1000 SW 62nd Blvd	33	22	
North Florida Women's Physicians	6440 W Newberry Rd	28	22	
Spyglass	701 SW 62nd Blvd	18	21	
ReQuest Physical Therapy	4820 Newberry Rd	17	20	
Interventional Cardiologists of Gainesville	1151 NW 64th Terr	16	20	
Medical Arts Building	6400 W Newberry Rd	26	19	
Lakewood Villas	700 SW 62nd Blvd	24	17	
Hampton Oaks Apartments	200 SW 62nd St	16	15	
Roadway	3400 W University Av	18	14	
Roadway	7100 W Newberry Rd	24	13	
Gainesville Internal Medicine Physicians	1130 NW 64th Terr	--	21	
Publix	125 SW 34th St	--	16	
Roadway	SW 2nd Av/SW 34th St – 200 SW 34th St – 3400 SW 2nd Av	--	16	
Belk	6323 W Newberry Rd	--	13	
Private Residence	3962 SW 6th Pl	--	12	
Private Residence	234 NW 34th St	--	11	
McDonalds	6003 W Newberry Rd	--	11	

Identified Special Risks

Hospital
Specialty Care Centers
Oaks Mall
Fire Station 4
Interstate and possibility of traffic diversion
Home Depot (302 site)
Sears Auto (302 site)

Fire Management Zone F



Profile
1.75 square miles
Population of 9,860 with a density of 5,629 individuals per square mile: METRO
Median household income by census tract ranges from $9,111 to $22,150

Transportation Issues

Multiple state roads including: SR 121, SR 26. Large local roads including NW 8th Avenue corridor
Large creek running through community
Limited Access – Gated Communities

Location	Address	Type	FMZ
Courtyards	1231 SW 3rd Avenue	Apartments	F
Ivy House	1005 SW 8th Avenue	Apartments	F

Community Risk Assessment Features

Geospatial

University of Florida land borders zone

Limited horizontal growth potential however, vertical growth potential is present and only restricted by established land use, zoning, and development guidance and plans.

Topography

Loblolly urban interface land
Access limited north and west side
Overpass creates restricted areas of limited access mid zone

Development and Population Growth

Metro Classification
High Population Density
Low to medium potential for residential/commercial development

Age Distribution:

<5 years old: 1.22%
5-17years old: 2.11%
18-21 years old: 45.29%
22-29 years old: 35.20%
30-39 years old: 4.82%
40-49 years old: 3.19%
50-64 years old: 4.62%
65+ years old: 3.56%

Transient population

Work Force - low
Recreation - low
Transit - low
Education – low; however impact shifts to high associated with major events occurring at UF properties

FMZ F Building Make-up			
Type	**Building Count**	**Square Feet**	**Sprinklered**
Commercial	182	1,536,982	31
Institutional	48	353,125	23
Industrial	13	40,384	1
Residential	1,951	5,956,807	90
Mixed Use	2	51,152	1
Total:	**2,196**	**7,938,450**	**146**

FMZ F High Rise Buildings				
Name	**Stories**	**Square Feet**	**Address**	**Type**
College Manor	6	93,401	1225 SW 1st Avenue	Residential
Holiday Inn	6	117,720	1250 W University Ave	Commercial
Stadium Club	8	Est. 64,000	1802 W University Ave	Commercial

FMZ F Building Risk by Probability/Consequence Category		
Risk Category	**Count**	**Distribution**
Low Isolated	2,117	96.40%
Moderate	58	2.64%
High	10	0.46%
Special	4	0.18%
Maximum	7	0.32%
Total	**2,196**	**100.00%**

FMZ F Buildings with Maximum Probability/Consequence Category	
Building Name	**Address**
The Presbyterian Disciples of Christ Student Center	1402 W University Ave
United Church of Gainesville	1624 NW 5th Ave
Salty Dog Saloon	1714 W University Ave
St Augustine Roman Catholic Church	1738 W University Ave
14th Street Church of Christ	2720 SW 2nd Ave
D R Williams Fellowship Hall	603 NW 7th Ave
Williams Temple Church of God in Christ	628 NW 7th Ave

FMZ F is primarily served by stations 1, 4, and 5

FMZ F Service Demand Call Count by Risk Category – Excluding Service Calls					
Category	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
Fire Risk - High	8	1	2	1	
Fire Risk - Low	169	155	137	155	
Fire Risk - Moderate	7	7	6	1	
Medical Risk - High	184	224	252	242	
Medical Risk - Low	292	230	260	208	
Medical Risk - Moderate	317	388	459	402	
Rescue Risk – High	0	0	2	0	
Rescue Risk - Low	6	8	10	14	
Rescue Risk - Moderate	2	2	4	1	
Special Hazard Risk - High	3	7	3	4	
Special Hazard Risk - Low	36	33	33	29	
Special Hazard Risk - Moderate	12	11	11	13	
Total	**1036**	**1066**	**1179**	**1070**	

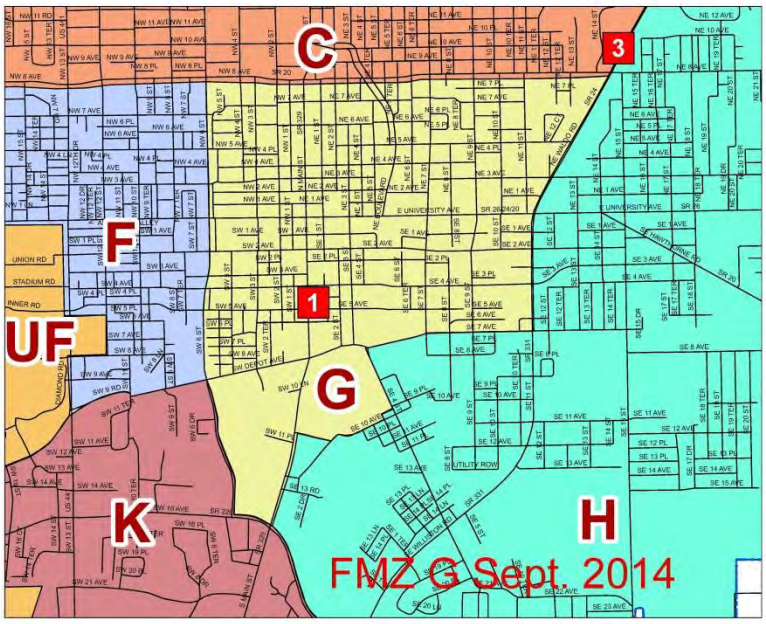
FMZ F Priority EMS Calls as Dispatched in CAD						
Code	**Description**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
E 06	Breathing Problems	47	60	60	45	
E 09	Cardiac / Respiratory Arrest	4	8	6	10	
E 10	Chest Pain	47	38	40	60	
E 15	Electrocution	5	4	0	0	
E 19	Heart Problems	3	8	14	15	
E 28	Stroke / CVA	7	9	7	12	
E 31	Unconscious / Fainting	72	97	138	142	
Total		**185**	**224**	**265**	**284**	

FMZ F High Call Volume Locations				
Name	**Address**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
1700 Block W University Avenue – business and roadway	1700 WUA – 1750 WUA	70	81	
Ayers Medical Plaza	720 SW 2nd Ave	71	58	
Campus Walk/La Mancha Condos	914 SW 8th Ave	15	46	
Intersection US441 (13th Street) and W. University Ave.	Holiday Inn 1250 WUA; Service Station 1255 WUA; intersection of 13th ST/WUA	62	46	
McDonalds	201 NW 13th St	15	19	
College Manor Apartments	1216 SW 2nd Ave	17	17	
Lil Champ	926 W University Av	--	18	
The Courtyards Apartments	1231 SW 3rd Ave	--	14	
College View Apartments	1105 NW 3rd Ave	--	11	
Checkers	912 W University Av	--	10	

Identified Special Risks

Low presence of significant hazard or targets

Fire Management Zone G



Profile
1.45 square miles
Population of 5,198 with a density of 3,577 individuals per square mile: METRO
Median household income by census tract: $35,952

Transportation Issues

Several state and county roads including but not limited to: SR 24, SR 26, and CR 329

Community Risk Assessment Features

Geospatial

Planned Community Redevelopment Projects Downtown and Depot Park
Limited horizontal growth potential however, vertical growth potential is present and only restricted by established land use, zoning, and development guidance and plans.

Topography

Limited portions of undeveloped land
Traffic calming devices installed throughout area
One way road presence adding to access hurdles associated with response route selection

Development and Population Growth

Metro Classification

High population density
Medium potential for commercial and residential development

Age Distribution:

<5 years old: 3.73%
5-17years old: 6.96%
18-21 years old: 17.78%
22-29 years old: 27.13%
30-39 years old: 14.37%
40-49 years old: 9.85%
50-64 years old: 13.99%
65+ years old: 6.20%

Transient population

Work Force – Moderate to High – Day time drawn for business
Recreation – Moderate to High – Night time draw for recreation
Transit – Moderate to High
Education – Low with day cares located in churches and residential pockets
SFCC Blount Center Campus located within area

FMZ G Building Make-up			
Type	**Building Count**	**Square Feet**	**Sprinklered**
Commercial	406	3,750,747	81
Institutional	51	976,130	19
Industrial	31	137,844	3
Residential	1,457	3,476,973	21
Mixed Use	4	216,126	4
Total:	**1,949**	**8,557,820**	**128**

FMZ G High Rise Buildings				
Name	Stories	Sq Feet	Address	Type
400 Highrise	7	91,938	400 NW 1st Avenue	Residential
Hampton Inn	7	88,501	101 SE 1st Ave	Commercial
Paradigm Properties	6	52,182	104 N Main Street	Commercial
Seagle Building	10	54,292	408 West University Ave	Mixed Use

FMZ G Building Risk by Probability/Consequence Category		
Risk Category	**Count**	**Distribution**
Low Isolated	1,790	91.84%
Moderate	90	4.62%
High	13	0.67%
Special	47	2.41%
Maximum	9	0.46%
Total	**1,949**	**100.00%**

FMZ G Buildings with Maximum Probability/Consequence Category	
Building Name	**Address**
Hampton Inn	101 SE 1st Ave
Main St Bar & Billiards	108 S Main St
Downtown Parking Garage	203 SE 1st Ave
Friendship Baptist Church	426 NW 2nd St
Pleasant Hill Baptist Church	429 NW 4th St
GRU: John R Kelly Generating Station, Bldg 14	515 Se 5th Ave
Santa Fe College: Center for Innovation & Economic Development	530 W University Ave
Mt Pleasant United Methodist Church	630 NW 2nd St
The Salvation Army Center for Worship	639 E University Ave

FMZ G is primarily served by stations 1 and 3

FMZ G Service Demand Call Count by Risk Category – Excluding Service Calls					
Category	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
Fire Risk - High	4	5	4	3	
Fire Risk - Low	144	149	135	140	
Fire Risk - Moderate	8	4	15	1	
Medical Risk - High	373	367	363	352	
Medical Risk - Low	466	418	429	423	
Medical Risk - Moderate	472	510	565	489	
Rescue Risk - High	2	0	1	0	
Rescue Risk - Low	26	19	11	9	
Rescue Risk - Moderate	3	2	8	2	
Rescue Risk - Special	1	0	0	0	
Special Hazard Risk - High	2	0	5	4	
Special Hazard Risk - Low	14	8	8	15	
Special Hazard Risk - Moderate	7	12	10	6	
Total	**1522**	**1494**	**1554**	**1444**	

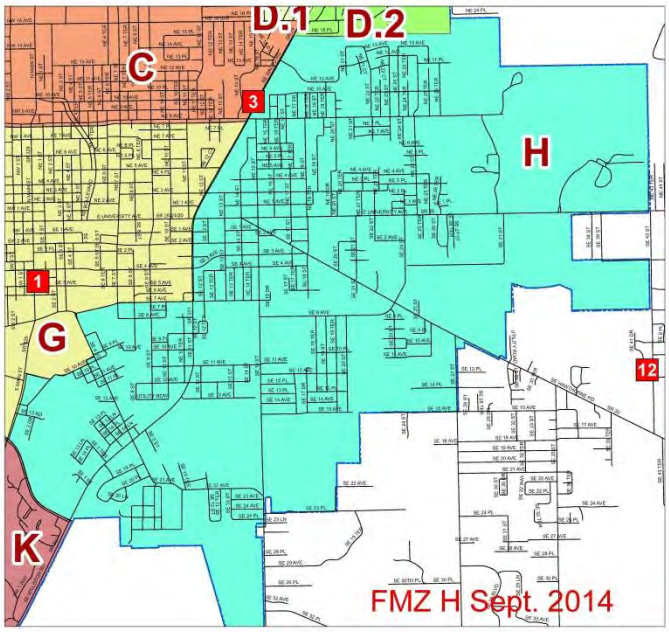
FMZ G Priority EMS Calls as Dispatched in CAD						
Code	**Description**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
E 06	Breathing Problems	141	145	121	125	
E 09	Cardiac / Respiratory Arrest	9	10	6	11	
E 10	Chest Pain	138	125	142	111	
E 15	Electrocution	6	5	1	0	
E 19	Heart Problems	20	22	5	16	
E 28	Stroke / CVA	11	26	15	15	
E 31	Unconscious / Fainting	116	147	156	180	
	Total	**441**	**480**	**446**	**458**	

FMZ G High Call Volume Locations				
Name	**Address**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
400 High Rise	400 NW 1st Av	130	127	
Downtown Plaza	111 E University Av	68	74	
Downtown Plaza	200/201 E University Av	--	29	
St. Francis House – Homeless Shelter	413 S Main St	88	73	
Fire Station 1	427 S Main St	69	62	
Regional Transit Bus Depot	700 SE 3rd St	27	32	
Alachua County Library	401 E University Av	28	26	
Shands Eastside Community Practice	410 NE Waldo Rd	25	19	
Downtown Parking Garage	105 SW 3rd St	23	13	
101 Downtown Condo	201 SE 2nd Av	24	12	
Private Residence	224 NW 4th Pl	22	12	
Alachua County Criminal Justice Center	220 S Main St	16	11	
Kangaroo Express	20 NE Waldo Rd	--	27	
Private Residence	110 SE 8th St	--	14	
McDonalds	1030 E University Av	--	13	
Roadway	1300 S Main St	--	12	
Food Max	404 S Main St	--	12	
The Continuum Graduate Student Housing	425 W University Av	--	11	
Jefferson 2nd Avenue	505 SW 2nd Av	--	11	
Apartments	814 SE 5th Av	--	11	

Identified Special Risks

St. Frances and Salvation Army Homeless Assistance Centers within zone
Fire Station 1
City and County Administrative Complexes
City Police Administration
Federal Court House
Kelly Power Plant (302 site)
Bell South & ATT Communications (302 site)
County Civil and Criminal Courts
Back-up Combined Communications (911) Dispatch Center
Several high rise residential structures
Pockets of low income areas

Fire Management Zone H



Profile

4.73 square miles
Population of 7,363 with a density of 1,555 individuals per square mile: SUBURBAN
Median household income by census tract ranges from $25,357 to $29,266

Transportation Issues

Multiple state and county roads including established truck routes; SR 24, SR 26, SR 20, and CR 331
Numerous established creek beds

Community Risk Assessment Features

Geospatial

Growth potential present and only restricted by established wetlands, land use, zoning, and development guidance and plans.

Topography

Low dip in elevation in south end of zone
Urban interface and open areas present

Development and Population Growth

Suburban Classification
Medium Population Density
High potential for commercial and residential development

Age Distribution:

<5 years old: 7.90%
5-17years old: 22.06%
18-21 years old: 6.72%
22-29 years old: 9.32%
30-39 years old: 11.12%
40-49 years old: 11.78%
50-64 years old: 17.57%
65+ years old: 13.53%

Transient population

Work Force – low to moderate
Recreation – low to moderate areas associated with parks such as Boulware Springs, Morningside Recreational Center, Rails to Trails, and Cone Park
Transit - Moderate
Education – Medium associated with five primary and secondary education centers

FMZ H Building Make-up			
Type	**Building Count**	**Square Feet**	**Sprinklered**
Commercial	168	1,164,036	19
Institutional	155	662,516	35
Industrial	32	128,205	7
Residential	2,568	4,094,626	5
Total:	**2,923**	**6,049,383**	**66**

FMZ H Building Risk by Probability/Consequence Category		
Risk Category	**Count**	**Distribution**
Low Isolated	2,833	96.92%
Moderate	52	1.78%
High	11	0.38%
Special	17	0.58%
Maximum	10	0.34%
Total	**2,923**	**100.00%**

FMZ H Buildings with Maximum Probability/Consequence Category	
Building Name	**Address**
SE 10th Ave Church of Christ	1034 Se 10th Ave
Johnson Chapel Baptist Church	1328 NE 4th Ave
Gospel Lighthouse	1501 E University Ave
First Missionary Baptist Church	1515 SE 15th St
Bartley Temple Methodist Church	1938 NE 8th Ave
Open Door Baptist Church	601 NE 19th St
Mt Moriah Baptist Church	718 SE 11th St
Church of God by Faith	735 SE 15th St
Bethel Seventh Day Adventist Church	740 NE 21St St
Kingdom Life Ministries	902 SE 10th Ter

FMZ H is primarily served by stations 1, 3, and 12

FMZ H Service Demand Call Count by Risk Category – Excluding Service Calls					
Category	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
Fire Risk - High	11	12	7	4	
Fire Risk - Low	105	83	79	83	
Fire Risk - Moderate	16	16	12	3	
Fire Risk - Special	0	0	0	0	
Medical Risk - High	536	603	541	551	
Medical Risk - Low	501	413	420	365	
Medical Risk - Moderate	438	495	492	517	
Rescue Risk - Low	4	4	1	4	
Rescue Risk - Moderate	3	5	1	3	
Special Hazard Risk - High	2	5	6	5	
Special Hazard Risk - Low	12	12	6	8	
Special Hazard Risk - Moderate	11	11	8	8	
Total	**1639**	**1659**	**1573**	**1551**	

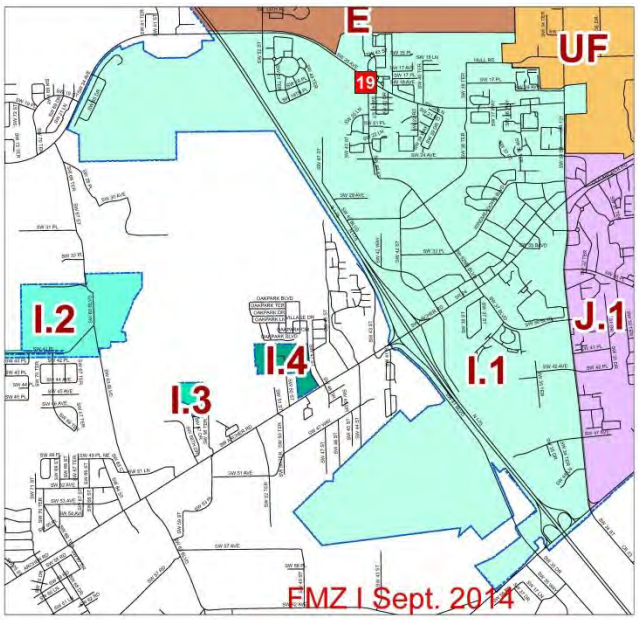
FMZ H Priority EMS Calls as Dispatched in CAD						
Code	**Description**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
E 06	Breathing Problems	194	235	222	227	
E 09	Cardiac / Respiratory Arrest	15	18	16	16	
E 10	Chest Pain	165	212	181	207	
E 15	Electrocution	2	3	0	1	
E 19	Heart Problems	26	22	24	25	
E 28	Stroke / CVA	31	26	25	34	
E 31	Unconscious / Fainting	118	152	113	114	
Total		**551**	**668**	**581**	**624**	

FMZ H High Call Volume Locations				
Name	Address	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
Gainesville Housing Authority	1900 Se 4th St	88	91	
Gardenia Gardens Apartments	1715-1733 NE 8th Ave	73	64	
Lake Road Manor and Lake Terrace Apartments	00-319: SE 25 Ter, SE 26 St, SE 26th Ter	62	64	
Carver Gardens Apartments	1101 Se 15th St	59	63	
Village Crossing Apartments	500 and 501 Se 18th St	59	62	
Pine Meadows	2626 E University Av	45	42	
Walmart	1800 Ne 12th Av	64	41	
Veterans Health System – Eastside Facility	1604 SE 3rd Av	23	33	
Alachua County Health Department	224 SE 24th St	27	30	
Carlton Dental Lab	119 SE 11th Av	--	17	
Private Residence	1330 SE 3rd Av	--	16	
Private Residence	1332 NE 3rd Av	--	12	
Loften High School	3000 E University Av	--	12	

Identified Special Risks

Wastewater treatment plant (302 site)
Alachua County Health Department
Alachua County Sheriff's Department
Combined Communications Center – Primary (911) Dispatch

Fire Management Zone I (Four Sub-Zones)



Fire Management Zone I.1

Profile
3.87 square miles
Population of -10,588 with a density of 2,735 individuals per square mile: URBAN
Median Household Income by census tract ranges from $13,310 to $32,935

Transportation Issues

Segment of major Interstate, state and county roads including: I-75, SR 24, SR 121, and CR 331.

Limited Access – Gated Communities

Location	Address	Type	FMZ
Campus Club	4000 SW 37th Blvd	Apartments	I.1
The Estates	3527 SW 20th Avenue	Condo	I.1
Windmeadows	2712 SW 34th Street	Condo	I.1

Community Risk Assessment Features

Geospatial

University of Florida and County properties and corporate limits border areas of zone
Significant opportunity for growth potential is present and only restricted by established land use, zoning, and development guidance and plans.
Hydrant system, utilities and sewer in place to support growth potential

Topography

Presence of Interstate and established access points creates east/west response barriers
Significant land available for growth only restricted by established wet lands, land use, zoning, and development guidance and plans.
Elevation: There are no significant elevation changes in this area.
Flood risk from the sinkhole behind Alley Katz at 3705 SW 42nd Avenue.

Development and Population Growth

Urban Classification
High Population Density
Medium to High Potential for Commercial and Residential Development

Age Distribution:

<5 years old: 3.25%
5-17 years old: 3.09%
18-21 years old: 34.36%
22-29 years old: 38.35%
30-39 years old: 7.37%
40-49 years old: 3.73%
50-64 years old: 4.37%
65+ years old: 5.48%

Transient population

Work Force - High
Recreation - Low
Transit – High for access and egress from the city and a major economic corridor for shopping and hospitals
Education - Low

FMZ I.1 Building Make-up			
Type	**Building Count**	**Square Feet**	**Sprinklered**
Commercial	221	3,898,747	63
Institutional	6	68,453	3
Industrial	23	192,452	8
Residential	806	5,682,242	105
Total:	**1,056**	**9,841,894**	**179**

FMZ I.1 Building Risk by Probability/Consequence Category		
Risk Category	**Count**	**Distribution**
Low Isolated	1,006	95.27%
Moderate	36	3.41%
High	10	0.95%
Special	4	0.38%
Total	**1,056**	**100.00%**

FMZ I.1 is primarily served by stations 2, 4, 15 and 19

FMZ I.1 Service Demand Call Count by Risk Category – Excluding Service Calls					
Category	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
Fire Risk - High	6	11	4	0	
Fire Risk - Low	231	199	74	105	
Fire Risk - Moderate	23	18	13	0	
Medical Risk - High	335	342	327	357	
Medical Risk - Low	391	359	362	358	
Medical Risk - Moderate	363	498	599	604	
Rescue Risk - High	1	0	2	0	
Rescue Risk - Low	12	8	10	11	
Rescue Risk - Moderate	3	9	7	6	
Special Hazard Risk - High	7	4	4	7	
Special Hazard Risk - Low	55	61	44	51	
Special Hazard Risk - Moderate	7	8	2	5	
Total	**1434**	**1517**	**1448**	**1504**	

FMZ I.1 Priority EMS Calls as Dispatched in CAD						
Code	**Description**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
E 06	Breathing Problems	62	68	107	107	
E 09	Cardiac / Respiratory Arrest	0	1	9	12	
E 10	Chest Pain	87	109	99	122	
E 15	Electrocution	1	3	1	0	
E 19	Heart Problems	22	8	16	20	
E 28	Stroke / CVA	10	12	19	18	
E 31	Unconscious / Fainting	123	125	111	139	
	Total	**305**	**326**	**362**	**418**	

FMZ I.1 High Call Volume Locations				
Name	**Address**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
Signature Healthcare of Gainesville	4000 SW 20th Av	188	147	
Shady Rest Estates Apartments	4100 – 4179 SW 17th PL	95	81	
Addison Lane Apartments	4117 SW 20th Av	53	42	
Campus Club Apartments	4000 SW 37th Blvd	23	37	
Sundowne Villas Apartments	3600 Windmeadows Blvd	43	36	
Walmart	3570 SW Archer Rd	28	35	
Extended Stay America	3600 Sw 42nd St	5	30	
Canopy Apartments	4400 SW 20th Av	25	28	
Cabana Beach Apartments	1601 SW 51st Ter	25	26	
The Estates Apartments	3527 SW 20th Av	23	26	
Roadway	4100 SW Archer Rd	18	23	
Sweetbay 34th ST Plaza	2002 SW 34th St	10	23	
Picadilly Apartments	2220 Sw 34th St	19	20	
Southwest Villas Apartments	3643 Sw 20th Av	10	18	
MM 384	I-75 SW Williston RD	34	40	
Exxon / Intersection SW 40th Blvd	3960 SW Archer Rd	17	18	
Fire Station 19	2000 SW 43rd St	12	17	
Greenwich-Green Apartments	3515 SW 39th Blvd	13	17	
Motel 6	4000 SW 40th Blvd	--	17	
Hilton Garden Inn	4075 SW 33rd Pl	--	17	
Lowe's	3500 SW Archer Rd	--	16	
Kangaroo Express	4234 SW 20th Av	--	16	
CVS Pharmacy	3404 SW Archer Rd	--	15	
Kangaroo Express	3424 SW Williston Rd	--	14	
Spanish Trace Apartments	3500 Windmeadows Blvd	--	14	
Stoneridge Apartments	3800 SW 34th St	--	14	
Target	3970 SW Archer Rd	--	14	
Pinetree Gardens Aparments	4100 SW 20th Av	--	13	
Publix – Shopping Center	5200 SW 34th St	--	13	
Residence Inn	3275 SW 40th Blvd	--	12	
Gateway at Glades Apartments	3415 SW 39th Blvd	--	12	
Best Buy	3750 SW Archer Rd	--	12	
Publix Butler Plaza Shopping Center	3100 SW 35th Blvd	--	11	
Courtyard Marriott	3700 SW 42nd St	--	11	
Windmeadows Apartments	3700 Windmeadows Blvd	--	11	

Identified Special Risks

Fire Station 19
Interstate 75
United States Postal Hub Center
Butler Plaza Shopping Complex
Significant number of large sized box stores
Specialty compressed gas sales and storage business

Fire Management Zone I.2

Profile
0.22 square miles within Fire Management Zone I
Population Density: N/A
Median Household Income: N/A

Transportation Issues

Local Roads

Community Risk Assessment Features

Geospatial

County land borders zone
Growth limited

Topography

Limited Road access
Open space in use as park

Development and Population Growth

Low population density
Low potential for development (protected land)

Transient populations

Work Force – Low
Recreation – Low
Transit – Low
Education – Low

FMZ I.2 Building Make-up			
Type	**Building Count**	**Square Feet**	**Sprinklered**
Commercial	19	31,566	0
Institutional	1	27,448	1
Industrial	3	8,382	0
Total:	**23**	**67,396**	**1**

FMZ I.2 Building Risk by Probability/Consequence Category		
Risk Category	**Count**	**Distribution**
Low Isolated	1	4.35%
Special	22	95.65%
Total	23	100%

FMZ I.2 is primarily served by stations 15 and 19

Category	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Fire Risk - Low	2	0	0	1	
Medical Risk - High	0	0	0	1	
Medical Risk - Low	1	1	1	0	
Rescue Risk - Low	1	0	0	0	
Total	**5**	**1**	**1**	**2**	

No calls fell under EMS Priority categories.

Identified Special Risks
Kanapaha Waste Water Treatment Facility (302 site)

Fire Management Zone I.3

Profile
0.02 square miles within Fire Management Zone I
Population: N/A
Median Household Income: N/A

Transportation Issues

Limited roads

Community Risk Assessment Features

Geospatial

County land borders zone
Growth limited by established land use, zoning, and development guidance and plans.
Infrastructure in place for growth

Topography

Limited Road access
One way in - One way out
Significant open space
Elevation: There are no significant elevation changes in this area.

Climatic Impact

Area is within 100 year flood zone

Development and Population Growth

Low population density
High potential for residential/commercial development

Transient populations

Work Force – Low
Recreation – High
Transit – Low
Education - Low

FMZ I.3 Building Make-up			
Type	**Building Count**	**Square Feet**	**Sprinklered**
Residential	1	1,608	0

FMZ I.3 Building Risk by Probability/Consequence Category		
Risk Category	**Count**	**Distribution**
Low	1	100%
Moderate	0	0%
High	0	0%
Maximum	0	0%
Total	1	100%

FMZ I.3 is primarily served by stations 15 and 19
No calls recorded for FMZ I.3 in 2010 or 2011 - small size and population

Identified Special Risks

N/A

Fire Management Zone I.4

Profile
0.05 square miles within Fire Management Zone I
Population density: N/A
Median household income: N/A

Transportation Issues

State road 24 borders zone
Kanapaha Lake presents access barrier

Community Risk Assessment Features

Geospatial

County land Borders zone
Growth potential identified within land use, zoning, and development guidance and plans.
Infrastructure in place for growth
Planned large limited mobility facility

Topography

Limited Road access
One way in - One way out
Significant open space

Development and Population Growth

Low population density
High potential for residential/commercial development
Ground was broken for a nursing care center in this zone in summer 2014. Studies on travel will not be needed until the center has been opened for at least one quarter of a year.

Transient populations

Work Force – Low
Recreation – Low
Transit – Low
Education - Low

FMZ I.4 Building Make-up			
Type	**Building Count**	**Square Feet**	**Sprinklered**
Residential	Demolished or removed – new construction in-progress in 2014	NA	NA

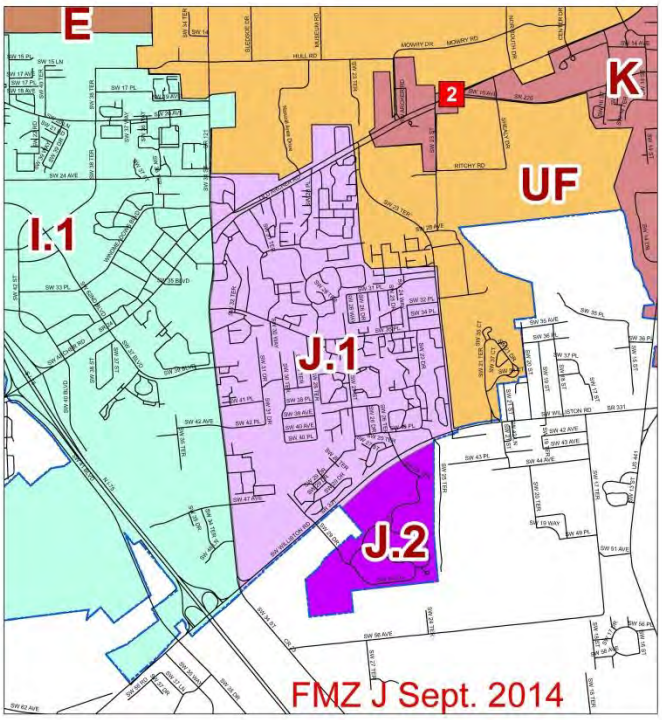
FMZ I.4 Building Risk by Probability/Consequence Category		
Risk Category	**Count**	**Distribution**
Low	0	0%
Moderate	0	0%
High	0	0%
Maximum	0	0%
Total	0	0%

FMZ I.4 is primarily served by stations 15 and 19
No calls recorded for FMZ I.4 in 2010 or 2011
Low demand zone, due primarily to small size and population

Identified Special Risks

N/A

Fire Management Zone J



Modifications

In 2014, Fire Management Zone J was subdivided to aid in travel studies in one area of concern. The Oak Hammock complex houses a nursing home and assisted living units on SW Williston Road in an area outside the two-mile fire station radius. This area was identified during studies in 2012 as an area with a consistent need for services but each building has a unique address making studies difficult so the area was reclassified as J.2. Statistics for this area will be studied for 2014 and published in the next update.

Profile

1.63 square miles
Population of 13,495 with a density of 8,258 individuals per square mile: METRO
Median household income by census tract ranges from $18,712 to $20,787

Transportation Issues

State and County road ways including but not limited to: SR 24, SR 121, and CR 331
Established trucking route

Limited Access – Gated Communities

Location	Address	Type	FMZ
Campus Lodge	2800 SW Williston Road	Apartments	J
Gainesville Place	2800 SW 35th Place	Apartments	J
Grantwood	2508 SW 35th Place	Condo	J
Oxford Manor	2777 SW Archer Road	Apartments	J
The Laurels	4455 SW 34th Street	Apartments	J
University Club	2900 SW 23rd Terrace	Apartments	J
University Place	3705 SW 27th Street	Apartments	J

Community Risk Assessment Features

Geospatial

County and University of Florida land borders zone
Growth potential within south and east areas of zone as identified within land use, zoning, and development guidance and plans.
Infrastructure in place for growth

Topography

Traffic calming and residential pockets with dead end streets limiting access
Areas of open space
Elevation: There are no significant elevation changes in this area.
Flood Risk in the Phoenix Apartments on SW 23rd Terrace

Disaster Exposure

Areas within 100-year flood zone

Development and Population Growth

Metro Classification
High Population Density
Medium potential for residential/commercial development

Age Distribution:

<5 years old: 3.25%
5-17 years old: 3.09%
18-21 years old: 34.36%
22-29 years old: 38.35%
30-39 years old: 7.37%
40-49 years old: 3.73%
50-64 years old: 4.37%
65+ years old: 5.48%

Transient populations

Work Force – Low
Recreation – Low
Transit – Moderate to High
Education - Low

FMZ J Building Make-up			
Type	**Building Count**	**Square Footage**	**Sprinklered**
Commercial	55	520,318	27
Institutional	11	781,339	5
Industrial	7	25,440	2
Residential	1,156	8,063,304	183
Total:	**1,229**	**9,390,401**	**217**

FMZ J Building Risk by Probability/Consequence Category		
Risk Category	**Count**	**Distribution**
Low Isolated	1,211	98.54%
Moderate	10	0.81%
High	2	0.16%
Special	6	0.49%
Total	**1,229**	**100.00%**

FMZ J is primarily served by station 2 and 19

FMZ J Service Demand Call Count by Risk Category – Excluding Service Calls					
Category	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
Fire Risk - High	5	11	6	1	
Fire Risk - Low	89	76	89	85	
Fire Risk - Moderate	10	3	15	1	
Medical Risk - High	225	244	320	304	
Medical Risk - Low	261	275	249	258	
Medical Risk - Moderate	229	306	485	500	
Rescue Risk - High	0	1	0	0	
Rescue Risk - Low	2	4	7	3	
Rescue Risk - Moderate	0	2	1	1	
Special Hazard Risk - High	4	3	0	6	
Special Hazard Risk - Low	13	11	6	10	
Special Hazard Risk - Moderate	0	4	3	3	
Total	**838**	**940**	**1181**	**1172**	

FMZ J Priority EMS Calls as Dispatched in CAD						
Code	**Description**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
E 06	Breathing Problems	78	82	118	110	
E 09	Cardiac / Respiratory Arrest	9	4	12	14	
E 10	Chest Pain	74	90	99	99	
E 15	Electrocution	1	2	0	1	
E 19	Heart Problems	12	16	14	30	
E 28	Stroke / CVA	12	17	24	27	
E 31	Unconscious / Fainting	48	78	70	63	

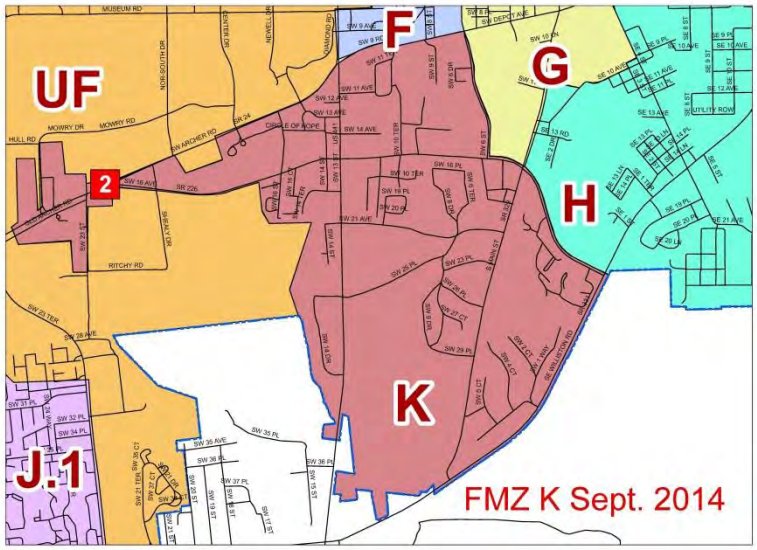
FMZ J High Call Volume Locations				
Name	**Address**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
Park Meadows Health and Rehab	3250 SW 41st Pl	237	224	
Oak Hammock (See FMZ J.2)	2660 SW 53rd Ln	154	145	
Regency Oaks Apartments	3230 SW Archer Rd	43	60	
Select Specialty Hospital	2708 SW Archer Rd	44	53	
Rocky Point Apartments	3100 SW 35th Pl	26	31	
The Enclave Apartments	3000 SW 35th Pl	18	31	
The Polos Apartments	2330 SW Williston Rd	13	27	
Gainesville Place Apartments	2800 SW 35th Pl	30	25	
Hidden Village Apartments	2725 SW 27th Av	7	23	
Tuscan Bend Apartments	3009 SW Archer Rd	7	20	
Phoenix Apartments	3100>SW 24th Wy, SW 25th DR, SW 25th Wy	15	20	
Archer Woods Apartments	3020 SW Archer Rd	12	19	
Meridian Behavioral Healthcare	3807 SW 34th St	13	17	

Transitions				
Meridian Behavioral Healthcare	3440 SW 28th Tr	6	14	
Ridgemar Commons Apartments	3611 SW 34th St	34	16	
Archer Court Apartments	3001 SW Archer Rd	14	15	
Summer Place Villa Apartments	3316 SW 41st Pl	8	15	
Campus Lodge Apartments	2800 SW Williston Rd	28	12	
Brandywine Apartments	2811 SW Archer Rd	11	12	
Southwest Retirement Home	3207 SW 42nd Pl	14	12	
Hunters Run Apartments	2600 SW Williston Rd	7	11	

Identified Special Risks

Oak Hammock Assisted Nursing and Living Facility
Nationwide Insurance Regional Offices

Fire Management Zone K



Profile
1.74 square miles
Population of 7,395 with a density of 4,253 individuals per square mile: METRO
Median household income by census tract ranges from $18,542 to $33,295

Transportation Issues

US, State and county roads including; SR 24, US 441, and CR 331
Established large creek bed running through zone
Limited Access – Gated Communities

Location	Address	Type	FMZ
French Quarter	999 SW 16th Avenue	Apartments	K
Somerset	1600 SW 16th Street	Condo	K

Community Risk Assessment Features

Geospatial

County and University of Florida land borders zone
Growth potential consistent with land use, zoning, and development guidance and plans.
Infrastructure in place for growth
Expansion to south area in zone possible

Topography

Traffic calming, narrow roads, and residential pockets with dead end streets limiting access
Areas of open space urban interface present
Wetlands present
Areas within 100-year flood zone – Flood Risk in Kirkwood Subdivision

Development and Population Growth

Metro Classification
High Population Density
High potential for commercial and residential development

Age Distribution:

<5 years old: 4.23%
5-17 years old: 4.54%
18-21 years old: 21.91%
22-29 years old: 39.62%
30-39 years old: 12.04%
40-49 years old: 4.84%
50-64 years old: 7.69%
65+ years old: 5.13%

Transient populations

Work Force – High
Recreation – Low
Transit – Moderate to High
Education - Low

FMZ K Building Make-up			
Type	**Building Count**	**Square Feet**	**Sprinklered**
Commercial	117	1,948,699	54
Institutional	21	1,532,472	20
Industrial	11	148,564	3
Residential	580	5,575,029	77
Mixed	2	147,097	1
Total:	**731**	**9,351,861**	**155**

FMZ K High Rise Buildings				
Name	**Stories**	**Sq Feet**	**Address**	**Use**
Lakeshore Towers	8	131,257	2306 SW 13th St	Mixed
Shands Cancer Hospital	10	509,452	1515 SW Archer Road	Institutional

FMZ K Building Risk by Probability/Consequence Category		
Risk Category	**Count**	**Distribution**
Low Isolated	660	90.29%
Moderate	24	3.28%
High	3	0.41%
Special	41	5.61%
Maximum	3	0.41%
Total	**731**	**100.00%**

FMZ K Buildings with Maximum Probability/Consequence Category	
Building Name	**Address**
Shands 13th St Parking Garage	1306 SW 13th St
UF Parking Garage #6 (SW 16th St)	1321 SW 16th St
Days Inn University Lobby & Banquet Center	1901 SW 13th St

FMZ K is primarily served by stations 1 and 2

FMZ K Service Demand Call Count by Risk Category – Excluding Service Calls					
Category	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
Fire Risk - High	5	8	9	6	
Fire Risk - Low	156	121	109	143	
Fire Risk - Moderate	8	3	0	1	
Medical Risk - High	227	241	230	293	
Medical Risk - Low	255	223	202	261	
Medical Risk - Moderate	229	317	551	716	
Rescue Risk - Low	16	6	7	7	
Rescue Risk – Moderate	0	0	1	0	
Special Hazard Risk - High	6	2	5	2	
Special Hazard Risk - Low	9	9	9	8	
Special Hazard Risk - Moderate	5	6	3	5	
Special Hazard Risk - Special	1	0	1	0	
Total	**917**	**936**	**1127**	**1442***	

***variation in calls reflects Shands UF incidents mapping in either FMZ UF or FMZ K**

FMZ K Priority EMS Calls as Dispatched in CAD						
Code	**Description**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
E 06	Breathing Problems	68	83	69	89	
E 09	Cardiac / Respiratory Arrest	2	14	7	16	
E 10	Chest Pain	64	72	68	83	
E 15	Electrocution	0	0	1	0	
E 19	Heart Problems	13	10	15	13	
E 28	Stroke / CVA	12	10	18	12	
E 31	Unconscious / Fainting	55	65	72	98	
	Total	**214**	**254**	**250**	**311**	

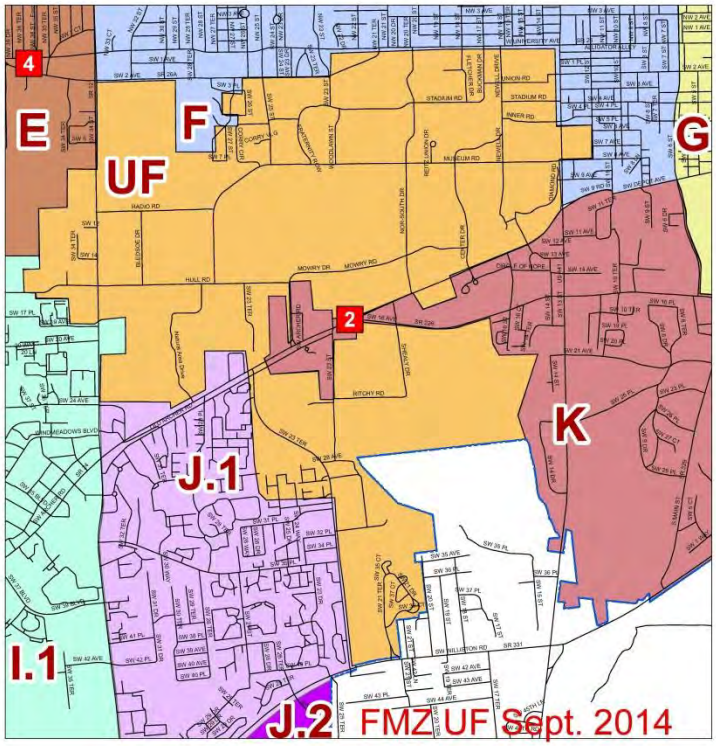
FMZ K High Call Volume Locations				
Name	**Address**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
UF Health Cancer Center/Medical Plaza	2000 SW Archer Rd	175	191	
Gainesville Health and Rehab	1311 SW 16th St	252	189	
Parklands Rehabilitation Nursing Center	1000 SW 16th Av	125	163	
Shands	1600 SW Archer Rd	46	44	
VA Medical Center	1601 SW Archer Rd	29	32	
American Cancer Society	2121 SW 16th St	21	30	
Bivens Cove Apartments	3301 SW 13th St	15	25	
Shands Dialysis Center	2409 SW Archer Rd	20	24	
ABC Motel	2000 SW 13th St	7	23	
Shands South Tower	1515 SW Archer Rd	14	23	
Boardwalk Apartments	2701 SW 13th St	15	23	
Paramount Plaza Hotel	2900 SW 13th St	13	21	
Winn Dixie	300 SW 16th Av	37	21	
Private Residence	3307 SW 1st Wy	9	21	
Americas Best Value Inn	1900 SW 13th St	18	20	
Roadway	2300 SW Archer Rd	19	17	
Arbor Park Apartments	307 SW 16th Av	17	17	
Arbor Park Apartments	309 SW 16th Av	17	16	
In the Pines Apartments	205 SE 16th Av	30	16	
Park 16 Townhouse Apartments	1111 SW 16th Av	16	15	

Country Gardens Apartments	2001 SW 16th St	10	15	
Steak n Shake	1610 SW 13th St	6	14	
The Bartram	2337 SW Archer Rd	7	13	
Days Inn	1901 SW 13th St	5	12	
UF Health Endoscopy Center	2001 SW 13th St	10	12	
University Gardens Apartments	920 SW Depot Av	1	11	

Identified Special Risks

Hospital – Shands at UF (302 site)
Hospitals (Shands and VA)
Fire Station 2
Power Generating Station
Utility Sub-Station

Fire Management Zone UF



Profile
University of Florida primary campus
3.11 square miles
Population of 10,536 with a density of 3,384 individuals per square mile: METRO
Median household income by census tract ranges from $15,557- $17,006

Transportation Issues

US, State, County, and local roads including: US 441, SR 24, SR 26, SR 26-1 SR 121, and CR 331
Numerous established creek beds and two lakes

Community Risk Assessment Features

Geospatial

County, Federal, and University of Florida land within zone
Growth potential consistent with land use, zoning, and development guidance and plans.
Infrastructure in place for growth
Significant expansion possible

Topography

Traffic calming, narrow roads and dead end streets limiting access
Heavy pedestrian traffic
Low established speed limits
Areas of open space urban interface present
Wetlands present
Elevation: There are no significant elevation changes in this area.

Disaster Exposure

Areas within 100-year flood zone

Development and Population Growth

Metro Classification
High Population Density
High potential for commercial/residential development

Age Distribution:

<5 years old:1.40%
5-17 years old: 1.25%
18-21 years old: 74.30%
22-29 years old: 15.15%
30-39 years old: 5.02%
40-49 years old: 1.16%
50-64 years old: 1.38%
65+ years old: 0.35%

Transient populations

Work Force – High
Recreation – High
Transit – High
Education - High

FMZ UF Building Make-up			
Type	**Building Count**	**Square Feet**	**Sprinklered**
Commercial	270	5,369,018	26
Institutional	344	12,805,406	81
Industrial	13	121,743	3
Residential	268	2,630,966	33
Total:	**895**	**20,927,133**	**143**

FMZ UF High-Rise Buildings				
Name	**Stories**	**Sq Feet**	**Address**	**Type**
Beaty Towers East	13	76,950	1365 Museum Rd	Residential
Beaty Towers West	13	82, 810	1407 Museum Rd	Residential
Ben Hill Griffin Stadium	7	144,100	245 Gale Lemerand Dr	Commercial
Century Tower	13	10,200	375 Newell Drive	Institutional
Dental Science Building	12	488,600	1395 Center Dr	Institutional
Hilton UF Convention Center	7	136,942	1714 SW 34th St	Commercial
J Wayne Reitz Union	6	348,210	655 Reitz Union Drive	Institutional
Shands Patient Services MOVE TO K	14	588,570	1600 SW Archer Rd	Institutional
Shands Teaching Hospital MOVE TO K	12	446,534	1600 SW Archer Rd	Institutional

FMZ UF Building Risk by Probability/Consequence Category		
Risk Category	**Count**	**Distribution**
Low Isolated	710	79.33%
Moderate	55	6.15%
High	68	7.60%
Special	47	5.25%
Maximum	15	1.68%
Total	**895**	**100.00%**

FMZ UF Buildings with Maximum Probability/Consequence Category	
Building Name	**Address**
UF Waste Water Treatment BNR Basins	1103 Gale Lemerand Dr
UF #8 Parking Garage, Norman Hall	1210 SW 8th Ave
UF Parking Garage 1 (Shands East)	1231 Newell Dr
Communicore	1249 Center Dr
UF Parking Garage 10 (Shands E)	1269 Newell Dr
USDA Entomology Research Center Bldg 2	1700 SW 23rd Dr
Schiebler Childrens Med.Svc.Ct	1701 SW 16th Ave
UF Parking Garage 2 (Shands West)	1831 Mowry Rd
Lacy Rabon Chilled Water Plant	1858 Mowry Rd
UF Parking Garage 3 (Shands West)	1879 Mowry Rd
UF Parking Garage 9 (Archer Rd N)	1995 SW Archer Rd
UF Parking Garage 9 (Archer Rd S)	1995 SW Archer Rd
UF Parking Garage 11 (Perf Arts)	3163 Hull Rd
UF Parking Garage 4 (Museum Rd)	759 Newell Dr
UF Parking Garage 5 (N/S Drive)	966 Gale Lemerand Dr

FMZ UF is primarily served by stations 1, 2, and 4

FMZ UF Service Demand Call Count by Risk Category – Excluding Service Calls					
Category	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
Fire Risk - High	3	2	4	2	
Fire Risk - Low	95	119	153	128	
Fire Risk - Moderate	8	7	0	0	
Medical Risk - High	133	127	141	108	
Medical Risk - Low	210	183	236	159	
Medical Risk - Moderate	198	251	435	280	
Rescue Risk - High	0	0	0	0	
Rescue Risk - Low	12	8	16	17	
Rescue Risk - Moderate	1	3	1	0	
Special Hazard Risk - High	5	3	7	3	
Special Hazard Risk - Low	8	6	7	9	
Special Hazard Risk - Moderate	3	2	10	6	
Total	**676**	**711**	**1010**	**712***	

***variation in calls reflects Shands UF incidents mapping in either FMZ UF or FMZ K**

FMZ UF Priority EMS Calls as Dispatched in CAD						
Code	**Description**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
E 06	Breathing Problems	30	30	27	30	
E 09	Cardiac / Respiratory Arrest	4	2	5	1	
E 10	Chest Pain	27	16	37	28	
E 15	Electrocution	0	0	0	0	
E 19	Heart Problems	6	8	3	9	
E 28	Stroke / CVA	4	4	4	4	
E 31	Unconscious / Fainting	105	94	116	111	
	Total	**176**	**154**	**192**	**183**	

FMZ UF High Call Volume Locations (See FMZ K for Shands and Cancer/Medical Center)				
Name	Address	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**
*Note – UF Stadium EMS calls during games handled by ACFR and are not represented here.	157 Gale Lemerand Dr	NA	NA	
University Commons	2601 SW Archer Rd	17	27	
UF Orthopaedics	3450 Hull Rd	32	19	

UF Health FL Surgical Center	3480 Hull Rd	18	19	
Beaty East	1365 Museum Rd	3	16	
Jennings Hall	1515 Museum Rd	17	16	
Turlington Hall	330 Newell Dr	13	15	
Reitz Union	655 Reitz Union Dr	18	13	
O'Connell Center	250 Gale Lemerand Dr	19	12	
Rawlings Hall	651 Newell Dr	12	12	
Murphree Hall	110 Fletcher Dr	17	11	
Broward Hall	680 Broward Dr	23	11	

Identified Special Risks

Progress Energy (302 site)
UF Physical Heat Plant #2 (302 site)
Surge Area – Hazardous Waste
Waste Water Facility Mowery Road
Ben Hill Griffin Stadium
O'Connell Center
Numerous large venue assembly occupancies
Sororities and Dormitories
Parking Garages
Multiple Bio-Level 3 Containment Facilities for Experimental Testing and Analysis

Critical Task Analyses

Gainesville Fire Rescue (GFR) has a long-established response matrix designed to meet the effective response force (ERF) needs of fire, medical, rescue, and special hazard risks. The critical task matrix here reflects the department's current deployment plan for all hazard levels.

The GFR Response Matrix is included after the critical task tables. The matrix was updated in November 2013 after coordinating with Alachua County Fire Rescue and the Combined Communications Center to implement dispatch changes recommended by the CFAI Peer Assessor Team for fire incidents:

- A separate response plan and dispatch call type FIREAP was established for appliance fires and they were removed from the response plan for building fires.
- A new response plan and dispatch call type FIREUNK were established to provide an investigative level of response for possible fire investigations from unknown sources rather than using a building fire response.
- A new response plan and dispatch call type FIREOUT were established to provide for a reduced level of response for fires extinguished prior to arrival.
- The response plan for dispatch call type ODOR was modified to apply to all buildings with an odor but no visible smoke where previously it only applied to commercial buildings.

Risk Categories for Incident Types

(See the appendix for a complete list of NFIRS and CAD Incident Type Categorization)

Special Note: Although each GFR apparatus has personnel trained at the EMT and Paramedic levels, GFR does not provide EMS transport services; therefore, critical tasks and performance measures related to those tasks provided by Alachua County Rescue units are not included in this SOC.

Fire Risks

Critical tasks, response resources, and number of personnel for a low risk fire incident.

Description: Single Company or Two-Company Response - Low risk fires may usually be extinguished with one or two companies totaling three to eight personnel. Low risk fire responses are typically small fires not involving buildings and may also be investigative in nature. Examples include brush fires, dumpster fires, fires of unknown source, sign fires, transformer fires, trash fires, vehicle fires, appliance fires, shed fires, and fires that are out prior to arrival.

Critical Task Table – Low Risk Fire

TASK	Number of Personnel Needed
Attack Line	2
Search	2
Operator	1
Incident Command	1
Total	3 to 8

Response – Low Risk Fire

APPARATUS	Minimum Staffing on Unit
1 Engine, Quint, Truck or Tower	3
1 Engine, Quint, Truck or Tower	3
Minimum Effective Response Force	3 to 8

Fire Risks

Critical tasks, response resources, and number of personnel for a <u>moderate risk fire incident</u>. (Two transport personnel respond from Alachua County Fire Rescue)

Description: Equivalent of 2 Engines, 1 Truck, 1 Squad, and 1 District Chief (211)- Moderate risk fires present an immediate life-threat or are large enough to require additional resources beyond a single or two-company response. Examples include fires in single-family type structures, small non-residential buildings, portable buildings used as fixed structures, fires in motor homes, fires in RV's or large vehicles such as semi-trucks, and boat or train fires, and outside fires with building exposures.

Critical Task Table – Moderate Risk Fire

TASK	Number of Personnel Needed
Attack Line x 2	4
Search	2
Operator	1
Rapid Intervention Team	2
Water Supply	1
Ventilation	2
Incident Command	1
Total	13 (+2 Transport)

Response – Moderate Risk Fire

APPARATUS	Minimum Staffing on Unit
1 Engine, Quint, Truck or Tower	3
1 Engine, Quint, Truck or Tower	3
1 Quint, Truck or Tower	4
1 Squad	2
1 District Chief	1
Minimum Effective Response Force	13 to 15 (+2 Transport)

Fire Risks

Critical tasks, response resources, and number of personnel for a high or special risk fire incident.
(Two transport personnel respond from Alachua County Fire Rescue)

Description: Equivalent of 3 Engines, 2 Trucks, 1 Squad, and 1 District Chief (311). May include addition of Hazardous Materials Unit (4 personnel) - High or special risk fires present the need for additional resources either due to the size or type of occupancy or vehicle, the limited mobility of occupants or number of occupants at risk or the presence of risks such as fuel, chemical, nuclear or biological sources. Examples include multi-family and commercial buildings, institutional buildings with occupants who needs evacuation assistance, buildings with significant hazardous materials risks, railcar fires, and aircraft fires.

Critical Task Table – High / Special Risk Fire

TASK	Number of Personnel Needed
Attack Line x 2	4
Backup Line	2
Search	2
Operator	1
Rapid Intervention Team	2
Water Supply	1
Ventilation	2
Utilities/Forcible Entry/Hose Management	3
Safety	1
Incident Command	1
Hazardous Materials Mitigation*	4
Total	19 / *23 (+2 Transport)

Response – High / Special Risk Fire

APPARATUS	Minimum Staffing on Unit
1 Engine, Quint, Truck or Tower	3
1 Engine, Quint, Truck or Tower	3
1 Engine, Quint, Truck or Tower	3
1 Quint, Truck or Tower	4
1 Quint, Truck or Tower	4
1 Squad	2
1 District Chief	1
1 Hazmat Unit when indicated*	4
Minimum Effective Response Force	20 to 23 / *24 to 28 (+2 Transport)

EMS Risks

(See the appendix for a complete list of categorized medical response types.)

Critical tasks, response resources, and number of personnel for a low risk medical incident.

Description: Low risk medical calls are those calls that typically require basic life support (BLS) services and have low potential for creating life-threatening conditions. Gainesville uses the National Academy of Emergency Medical Dispatch (NAEMD) categorization system of Alpha, Bravo, Charlie, Delta, Echo, and Omega. Alpha, Bravo, and Omega level calls will generally constitute the low risk medical group. In most of these cases the non-transport (NT) unit (fire apparatus) will respond as a Hot or emergency unit and the transport unit (T) from Alachua County Fire Rescue (ACFR) will respond as a Cold or non-emergency unit.

Critical Task Table – Low Risk EMS

TASK	Number of Personnel Needed
Patient Assessment	1
Patient Management	1
Total	2

Response – Low Risk EMS

APPARATUS	Minimum Staffing on Unit
Single company: Squad, Engine, Quint, Truck or Tower	2 to 4
Minimum Effective Response Force	2

EMS Risks

Critical tasks, response resources, and number of personnel for a <u>moderate risk medical incident</u>.

Description: Moderate risk medical calls will typically include those calls categorized in the NAEMD system as Charlie level responses and which may require a higher level of intervention using advanced life support protocols (ALS). These calls present a significant enough life-risk or potential that the transport unit from ACFR will also respond as a Hot or emergency unit.

Critical Task Table – Moderate Risk EMS

TASK	Number of Personnel Needed
Patient Assessment	1
Patient Management	1
Total	2

Response – Moderate Risk EMS

APPARATUS	Minimum Staffing on Unit
Single company: Squad, Engine, Quint, Truck or Tower	2 to 4
Minimum Effective Response Force	2

EMS Risks

Critical tasks, response resources, and number of personnel for a high risk medical incident.

Description: High risk medical calls are those calls categorized as Delta and Echo calls in the NAEMD system. Although these calls currently receive the same level of response as moderate risk calls, they present immediately life-threatening circumstances and, in the rare case of calls for service being stacked, these calls will be dispatched immediately, even if a unit must be pulled from a lower level call. Many of these calls are also classified as "priority calls." Priority calls are routed to the fire and EMS dispatchers immediately before completing the EMD questioning sequence whereas processing of low and moderate risk calls can allow for additional time to complete the EMD questioning sequence prior to the calls being routed to dispatchers. Cardiac and respiratory arrests or problems, stroke, unconsciousness, choking, traumatic injuries, severe bleeding, industrial accidents, imminent childbirth, drowning, and electrocution are all examples of calls in the high risk category.

Critical Task Table – High Risk EMS

TASK	Number of Personnel Needed
Patient Assessment	1
Patient Management	1
Total	2

Response – High Risk EMS

APPARATUS	Minimum Staffing on Unit
Single company: Squad, Engine, Quint, Truck or Tower	2 to 4
Minimum Effective Response Force	2

EMS Risks

Critical tasks, response resources, and number of personnel for a special risk medical incident.

Description: Maximum or special risk medical responses would be those calls where exceptional circumstances exist causing injuries to large groups of individuals through natural or man-made disasters. The initial effective response force for these types of events would be the same as that for high risk medical responses and the incident commander would be responsible for requesting additional resources while enroute or after arriving on scene. Examples of maximum or special risk medical events would be multi-vehicle accidents with multiple patients, mass casualty incidents such as multiple shootings, and multiple injuries from a storm event. Events related to hazardous materials releases, explosions, building collapses, and other events that require hazmat or technical rescue resources are classified in the Rescue and Special Hazards response categories.

Critical Task Table – Maximum/Special Risk EMS

TASK	Number of Personnel Needed
Patient Assessment	1
Patient Management	1
Incident Command	1
Total	3

Response – Maximum Risk EMS

APPARATUS	Minimum Staffing on Unit
Single company: Squad, Engine, Quint, Truck or Tower	2 to 4
District Chief	1
Minimum Effective Response Force	3

Rescue Risks

Critical tasks, response resources, and number of personnel for a low risk rescue incident.

Description: Low risk rescue calls can generally be handled by a single company without specialized extrication or rescue equipment. Examples of these calls are removing uninjured occupants from stopped elevators, evaluating building damage from a tree or vehicle where no injuries have occurred and other non-emergency lockout situations.

Critical Task Table – Low Risk Rescue

TASK	Number of Personnel Needed
Rescuer	1
Scene oversight and rescue assist	1
Total	2

Response – Low Risk Rescue

APPARATUS	Minimum Staffing on Unit
Single company: Squad, Engine, Quint, Truck or Tower	2 to 4
Minimum Effective Response Force	2

Rescue Risks

Critical tasks, response resources, and number of personnel for a <u>moderate risk rescue incident</u>.

Description: Moderate risk rescue calls may initially be handled by the initial arriving company; however these calls will typically have a patient or victim already injured or at risk and could develop into high risk calls requiring technical rescue expertise. Examples of moderate risk rescue calls include basic extrication from vehicle crashes or traumatic injury events, rescues from electrical risk conditions, and drowning or swimming area rescues.

Critical Task Table – Moderate Risk Rescue

TASK	Number of Personnel Needed
Rescuers (extrication operations)	2
Rescuers (tools and equipment management)	2
Scene Safety	1
Incident Commander	1
Total	6

Response – Moderate Risk Rescue

APPARATUS	Minimum Staffing on Unit
Single company: Engine, Quint, Truck or Tower	3 to 4
Squad	2
District Chief	1
Minimum Effective Response Force	6

Rescue Risks

Critical tasks, response resources, and number of personnel for a high risk rescue incident.

Description: High risk rescues involve complex situations that put both victims and responders at risk. These events will require additional apparatus and personnel in the initial dispatch and may require specialized equipment and personnel with technical rescue at the direction of the incident commander. Examples include elevated rescues from buildings or scaffolding, swift water rescues from flooding, and rescues from collapsed buildings, confined spaces, and heavy machinery.

Critical Task Table – High Risk Rescue

TASK	Number of Personnel Needed
Rescuers (entry)	2
Rescuers (back-up)	2
Rescuers (tools, equipment, and haul team)	4
Safety Officer	1
Incident Commander	1
Total	10

Response – High Risk Rescue

APPARATUS	Minimum Staffing on Unit
Single company: Engine, Quint, Truck or Tower	3 to 4
Truck or Tower	4
Squad	2
District Chief	1
Minimum Effective Response Force	10

Rescue Risks

Critical tasks, response resources, and number of personnel for a <u>maximum/special risk rescue incident</u>.

Description: Maximum or special risk rescues may have an initial effective response force similar to high risk rescues; however, they will likely be long-term events spanning days or even weeks and requiring rotations of personnel based on the direction of an incident commander. Examples include search and rescue operations from multiple buildings damaged during an explosion, aircraft crash or natural disaster, and large-scale building assessments for patients and additional fire risks due to significant multiple lightning strikes or other weather conditions.

Critical Task Table – Maximum Risk Rescue

TASK	Number of Personnel Needed
Search and Rescue Groups (3 member teams)	6
Squad Leaders (1 per S & R Group)	2
Safety Officer	1
Incident Command	1
Total	10

Response – Maximum Risk Rescue

APPARATUS	Minimum Staffing on Unit
Single company: Engine, Quint, Truck or Tower	3 to 4
Truck or Tower	4
Squad	2
District Chief	1
Minimum Effective Response Force	10

Special Hazards Risks

Hazardous Materials Spills, Leaks, Releases, WMD's

Critical tasks, response resources, and number of personnel for a low risk special hazard incident.

Description: Low risk special hazard calls can typically be handled by a single company without specialized hazardous materials training. These calls will usually not have any patients and will require stabilizing or mitigating a minor leak or spill such as roadway spills from routine vehicle crashes. GFR classifies these as Level 0 and Level 1 hazmat responses.

Critical Task Table – Low Risk Special Hazard

TASK	Number of Personnel Needed
Operations Level Hazmat Responders	2
Operations Level Hazmat Incident Commander	1
Total	3

Response – Low Risk Special Hazard

APPARATUS	Minimum Staffing on Unit
Single Company: Engine, Quint, Truck or Tower	3 to 4
Minimum Effective Response Force	3

Special Hazards Risks

Critical tasks, response resources, and number of personnel for a moderate risk special hazard incident.

Description: Moderate risk special hazard events will require additional personnel and the addition of the hazardous materials team. These calls may or may not have patients, but will require the expertise and special training of the hazmat team, as well as additional fire suppression units and an incident commander to ensure scene stability. Examples would be motor vehicle accidents involving transport of hazardous materials and explosions or releases of toxic or flammable liquids, solids or gases. GFR usually classifies these as Level 2 hazmat incidents.

Critical Task Table – Moderate Risk Special Hazard

TASK	Number of Personnel Needed
Hazmat Team (local level)	4
Additional Hazmat Technicians (special call from on-duty units)	3
Hazmat Operations Level personnel (an additional engine)	3
Hazmat Incident Commander	1
Safety – Special Operations Chief	1
Total	12

Response – Moderate Risk Special Hazard

APPARATUS	Minimum Staffing on Unit
Equivalent of 2 Engines: Engine, Quint, Truck, or Tower	6
Hazmat Team	4
Incident Command	1
Special Operations Chief	1
Minimum Effective Response Force	12

Special Hazards Risks

Critical tasks, response resources, and number of personnel for a high risk special hazard incident.

Description: High risk special hazards will require additional personnel to manage longer operational periods than lower risk events. These events may or may not have patients, but will typically involve conditions that may require the rotation of personnel to mitigate a spill, leak or release. Examples include confirmed explosions without fires, significant chemical hazards or releases, and radioactive or biological hazards. These types of calls may also involve responses from law enforcement or federal resources to stabilize and mitigate risks. These incidents will generally be classified as Level 3 hazmat incidents by GFR.

Critical Task Table – High Risk Special Hazard

TASK	Number of Personnel Needed
Hazmat Team (entry and back up)	6
Decontamination and medical team	4
Hazmat ICS position staffing (entry, research, decontamination, medical, safety)	5
Incident Commander and Safety	2
Safety – Special Operations Chief	1
Total	18

Response – High Risk Special Hazard

APPARATUS	Minimum Staffing on Unit
Equivalent of 2 Engines: Engine, Quint, Truck, or Tower	6
1 Tower	4
Hazmat Team	4
1 Squad	2
Incident Command	1
Special Operations Chief	1
Minimum Effective Response Force	18

Special Hazards Risks

Critical tasks, response resources, and number of personnel for a special risk special hazard incident.

Description: Maximum of special risk special hazards may have large-scale potential for impact to the community. They will typically begin as moderate or high risk special hazards and may have longer operational periods and additional personnel added based on direction of the incident commander. These types of calls may also involve responses from law enforcement or federal resources to stabilize and mitigate risks. A confirmed explosive device that has not been detonated and which the potential is unknown is an example of an incident with maximum or special risk.

Critical Task Table – Maximum Risk Special Hazard

TASK	Number of Personnel Needed
Hazmat Team (entry and back up)	6
Decontamination and medical team	4
Hazmat ICS position staffing (entry, research, decontamination, medical, safety)	5
Hazmat Branch Manager	1
Incident Commander and Safety	1
Safety – Special Operations Chief	1
Total	18

Response – Maximum Risk Special Hazard

APPARATUS	Minimum Staffing on Unit
Equivalent of 2 Engines: Engine, Quint, Truck, or Tower	6
1 Tower	4
Hazmat Team	4
1 Squad	2
Incident Command	1
Special Operations Chief	1
Minimum Effective Response Force	18

GFR Response Matrix

The GFR Response Matrix found on the next page uses the following abbreviations to indicate the type of units that should be deployed:

E = Engine Company
TW = Tower, Quint or Truck Company
SQ = Squad or Heavy Rescue Company
R = Rescue or Ambulance Company
DC = District Chief
DOF = Division of Forestry
ARFF = Airport Crash Rescue Trucks (2)
Chem62 = ARFF Truck Chemical 62
H = HazMat
SC = Special Ops Chief

Table 12 GFR Response Matrix

GFR Response Matrix Call Type	**Response**
Alarm, Reduced Response	1E
Alert 1	1E + ARFF + DC
Alert 2 and Alert 3	2E + 1TW + 1SQ + 1R + ARFF + DC
Alert 3o (off airport)	2E + 1TW + 1SQ + 1R + St6N + DC
Appliance Fire (New starting 11/14/13)	1E + 1TW
Brush Fire	1E
Brush Fire w/exposure	2E + 1TW + 1R + DC + DOF
Building Collapse w/PI	2E + 1TW + 1SQ + 1R + DC
Building Damage w/o PI	1E
Building Fire Commercial	3E + 2TW + 1SQ + 1R + DC
Building Fire Institutional	3E + 2TW + 1SQ + 1R + DC
Building Fire Residential	2E + 1TW + 1SQ + 1R + DC
Commercial Fire Alarm	1E + 1TW
Confined Space Rescue	2E + 1TW + 1 SQ + 1R + DC
Dumpster Fire	1E
Dumpster Fire w/Exposure	2E + 1TW + 1SQ + 1R + DC
Elevated Rescue	1E + 1TW + 1SQ + 1R +1DC
Elevator Stuck	1TW
Emergency Lockout w/PI	1E + 1R
Explosive Device	1E + 1TW + 1R + DC
Fire Unknown (New starting 11/14/13)	1E
Fire Out (New starting 11/14/13)	1E + 1 TW
Institutional Fire Alarm	2E + 1TW + DC
Large Vehicle Fire	2E + 1TW + 1R + DC
Level 0 HazMat	1E
Level 1 HazMat	1E + 1H
Level 2 HazMat	2E + 1R + SC + DC
Level 3 HazMat	2E + 1TW + 1 SQ + 1R + SC + DC
Mutual Aid Request	As Requested + DC
Mutual Aid HazMat	Station 2 (E2, H2) + SC + DC
Odor Inside a Building (Chgd from Comm only 11/14)	1E + 1TW
Residential Fire Alarm	1E
Service Call	1E
Shed Fire w/o exposure	2E
Shed Fire w/Exposure	2E + 1 TW + 1 SQ + 1R + DC
Sign Fire	1E
Smoke Investigation outside	1E
Storm Damage	1E + 1TW
Train Fire	2E + 1TW + 1R + DC
Transformer Fire	1E
Trash Fire	1E
Trash Fire w/exposure	2E + 1TW + 1SQ + 1R + DC
Trouble Alarm	1E
UF Automatic Alarm non-resident	1E + 1TW
Vehicle Accident w/>2PT	1E + 2R + SQ + DC
Vehicle Accident w/Extrication	1E + 1TW + 1R + 1SQ + DC
Vehicle Accident w/HazMat	1E + 1R + 1H +SC + DC
Water / Smoke Salvage	1TW + 1 SQ
Water Rescue	1E + 1SQ + 1R
Wires Down w/Fire	1E + Power Company

Section E. Historical Perspective and System Performance

System Overview

The City of Gainesville receives services for fire, medical, rescue, and specials hazards risks from seven city stations and several county stations, one of which is now inside the city limits. Each station has at least one apparatus and company that is capable of providing advanced life support services, beginning an initial fire attack, and initiating rescue and special hazard operations. The City has an eighth station at the Gainesville Regional Airport which provides basic life support and aircraft rescue and firefighting services. The efforts of first arriving units are complemented by additional city or county units which fulfill the critical task requirements of the effective response force (ERF) for each event.

Approximately 80% or 50 square miles of the City's 62.7 square miles is within a two-mile radius of a city or county fire station. Although GFR does map first due areas for each station with the assistance of Alachua County Fire Rescue's E911 mapping staff, these areas are not used for deployment unless a situation occurred where the Combined Communications Center Computer Aided Dispatch system was out of service. Deployment is based on quickest unit dispatch from wherever units may be at the time of dispatch.

Distribution

Distribution studies help departments evaluate the system performance of first due units. In an ideal situation, each fire station has at least one "first due" unit available for deployment from each station; however, many factors can affect the starting locations of first due units, particularly during normal business hours on weekdays. Gainesville Fire Rescue (GFR) uses a deployment process based on an automated vehicle location (AVL) system. This system maximizes the department's ability to send the quickest city or county unit based on that unit's GPS position at the time of

dispatch. As a result, units that may be passing through another unit's "first due area" will be deployed if they are closer than the first due unit. The GFR Deputy Chief of Operations evaluates first arriving unit travel on a monthly basis for GFR unit performance in the city limits and the automatic aid area. First arriving unit travel is evaluated for CFAI benchmarking on an annual basis using travel for both GFR and ACFR units within the city limits only.

Concentration

Concentration studies focus on the depth of the department's resources and its ability in providing the necessary number of personnel and apparatus required by the critical task matrix to make up the ERF needed for multi-company calls for service. GFR evaluates ERF for building fires on at least an annual basis. The agency does not respond to enough multi-company technical rescue, hazardous materials or emergency medical incidents to support statistical analysis for ERF.

Risk Level Categories

The CFAI provides a model of risk categories which GFR has used to classify its historical records of calls for service and apparatus responses. This system applies a four-level rating of Low, Moderate, High, and Special to the four risk groups: Fire, Medical, Rescue, and Special Hazards. Each of the 16 resulting risk categories has an effective response force (ERF) of units and personnel described in the Critical Task Analyses. Performance is measured based on the arrival of the first unit and on the arrival of all units needed for the ERF.

Figure 16 Distribution of Historical Service by Risk Category

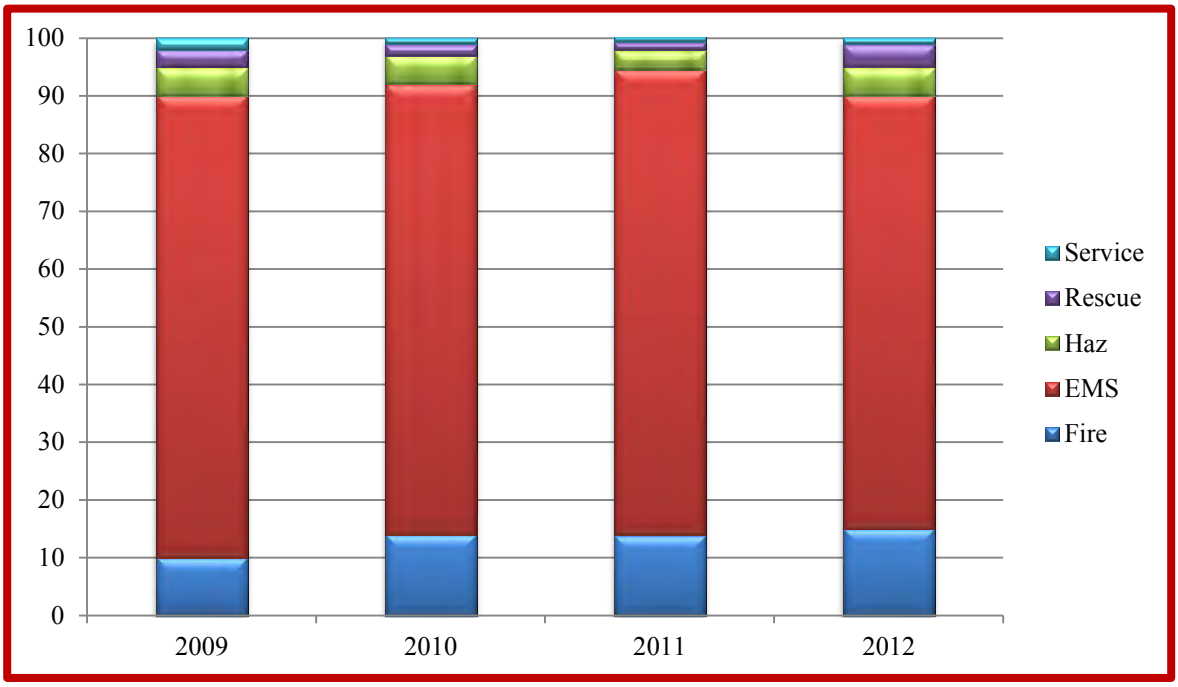
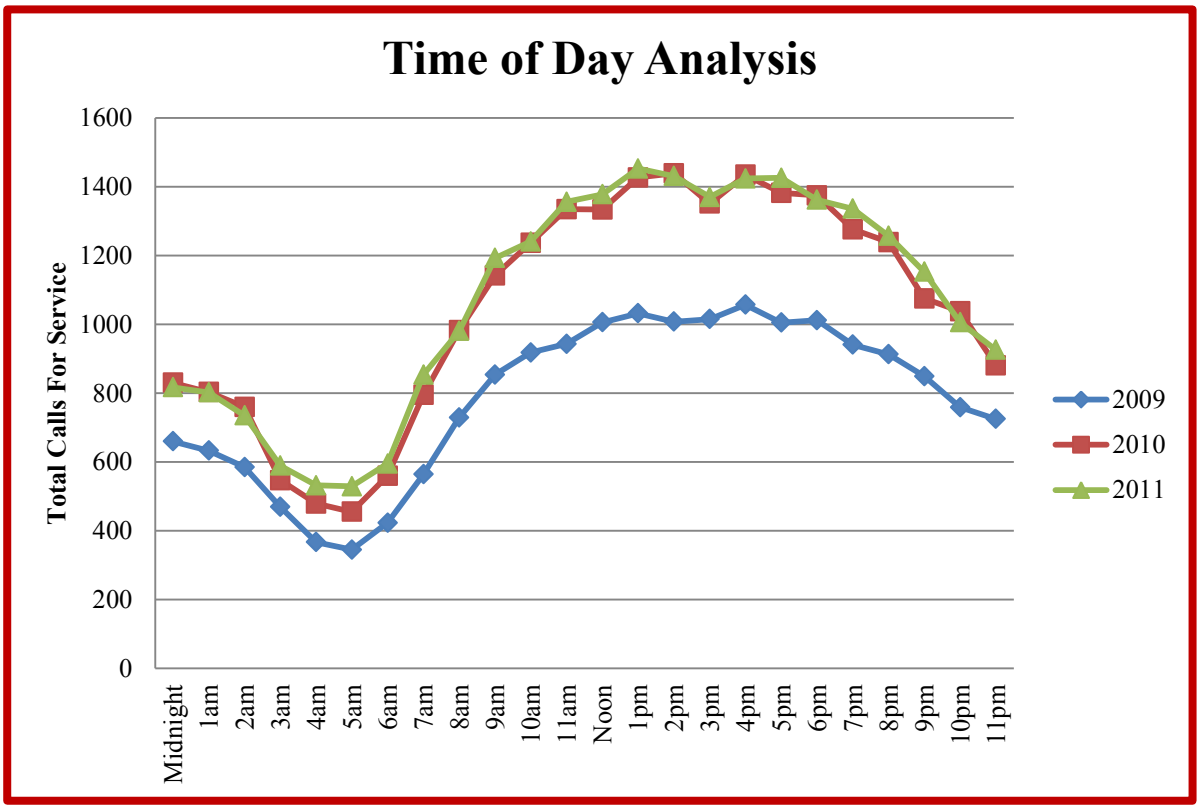


Figure 17 Historical Record of Call Load by Time of Day



Percentile Reporting

The CFAI recommends the use of percentile reporting to describe performance. A 90% percentile time represents the time at which 90% of performance has been met or has been better than. This measurement is designed to capture the majority of the bell curve of performance.

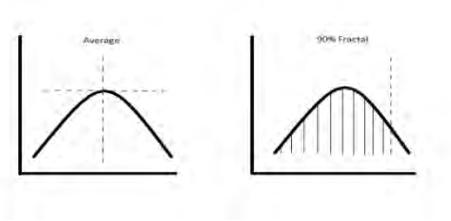


Figure 18 Example of 90% Percentile Distribution

Baselines and Benchmarks for Response Standards of Cover

"Standards of cover are defined as those written policies and procedures that establish the distribution and concentration of fixed and mobile resources of an organization." (CFAI, 2008). Gainesville Fire Rescue has historically reviewed turnout and travel performance in relation to the objectives established in NFPA1710. Results have been compiled quarterly and are reported annually in the City of Gainesville's Annual Financial and Operating Plan. NFPA1710 standards are a guideline for departments; however, departments and communities must establish the service level objectives that can be achieved based on the unique characteristics of each community, its fire rescue resources, and its expectations for service. Baseline performance is evaluated for call processing, turnout, travel, and total response interval to deploy the first arriving unit and an effective response force (ERF). The baseline performance is used to establish service level performance objectives for the first arriving unit and ERF in Section G. Performance Objectives and Measures[51]:

[51] CFAI Performance Indicator 2C.1

Availability and Reliability

Assessing unit availability can include looking at how frequently multiple units are committed on calls simultaneously.[52] These studies will be updated after 2014 to be able to include several months of data for Squad 2.

Table 13 2011 Simultaneously Committed Time Periods for Units in Adjacent Areas

Unit Combination	Annual count	Average per day
SQ1 E3	973	3
E1 SQ1	929	3
E3 Q5/E5*	864	2
E2 E19	821	2
E1 E3	723	2
E4 E19*	714	2
E1 TW1	655	2
E2 E4	597	2
E4 Q5/E5*	571	2
E1 E2	514	1
E4 Q5/E5*	470	1
E4 E7*	470	1
E1 SQ1 E3	409	1
E1 E4	362	1
E1 SQ1 TW1*	351	1
E2 E4 E19	265	1
TW1 Q5/Q8	258	1
E7 Q8*	227	1
E1 SQ1 TW1 E3*	209	1
TW1 TW2	209	1
E2 TW2 E4	194	1
TW2 Q5/Q8	191	1
E4 Q5/E5 E7*	157	0
E2 TW2 E4 E19*	123	0
E1 TW1 E2 TW2	110	0
E4 E7 Q8*	86	0
E5 E7 Q8*	85	0
E1 SQ1 TW1 E2 TW2*	81	0
TW1 TW2 Q5/Q8	49	0
E1 TW1 SQ1 E2 TW2 E4*	41	0
E4 E5 E7 Q8*	39	0
All Engines	1	0
* All units in each station busy		

[52] NFIRS 5 Alive Committed and Simultaneous functions

Availability may be impacted by the frequency of simultaneous demands on the system. In 2011, the day of the week with the most occurrences of two simultaneous incidents was Fridays with 60 occurrences during the year. Occurrences when there were more than two simultaneous incidents were infrequent and primarily occurred on Mondays and Tuesdays. Looking at the frequency of simultaneous incidents by the hour of the day shows a peak in hours 15 and 17 which is 3:00 pm to 4:00 pm and 5:00 pm to 6:00 pm.

Figure 19 Chart of 2011 Frequency of Simultaneous Incidents by Day of Week

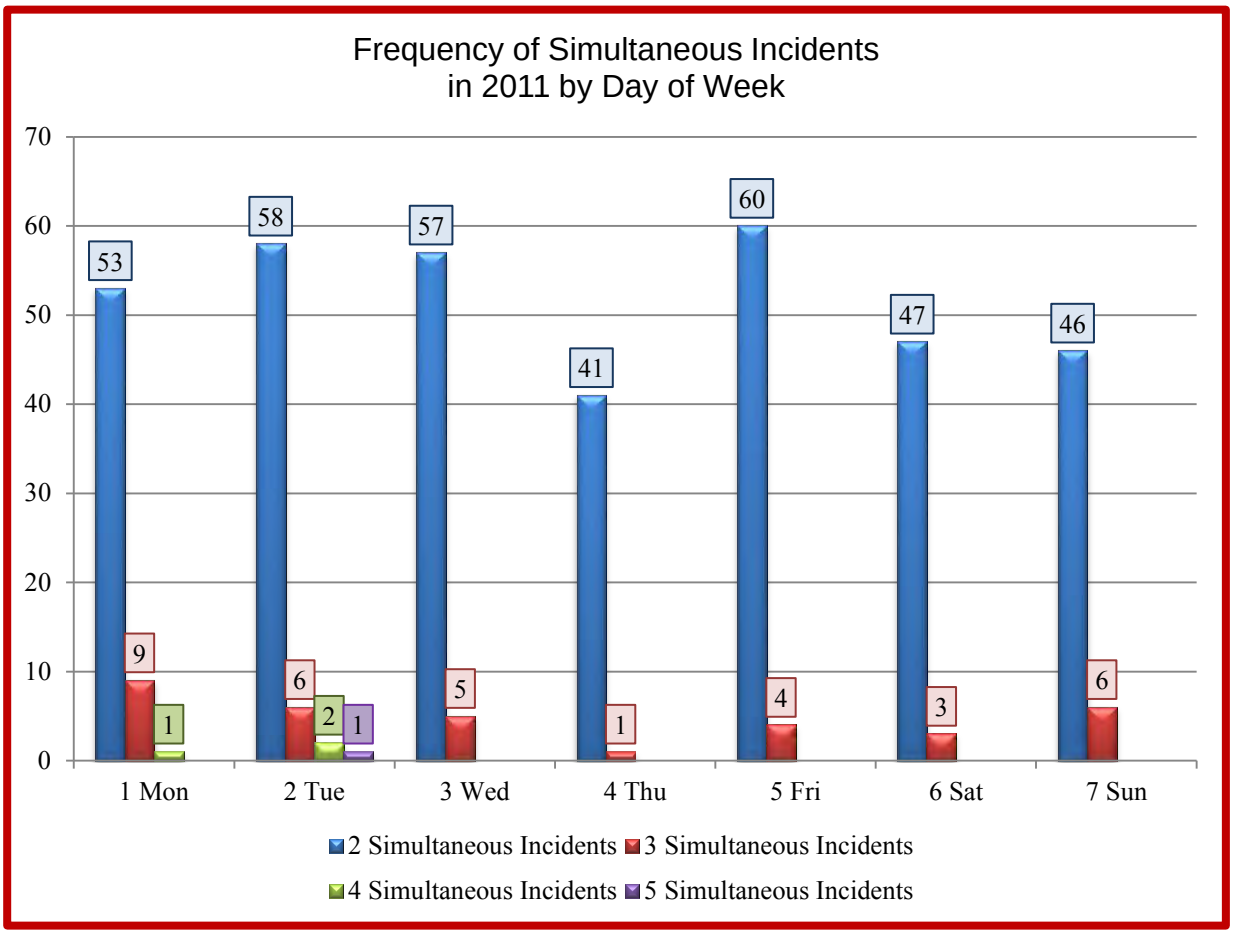
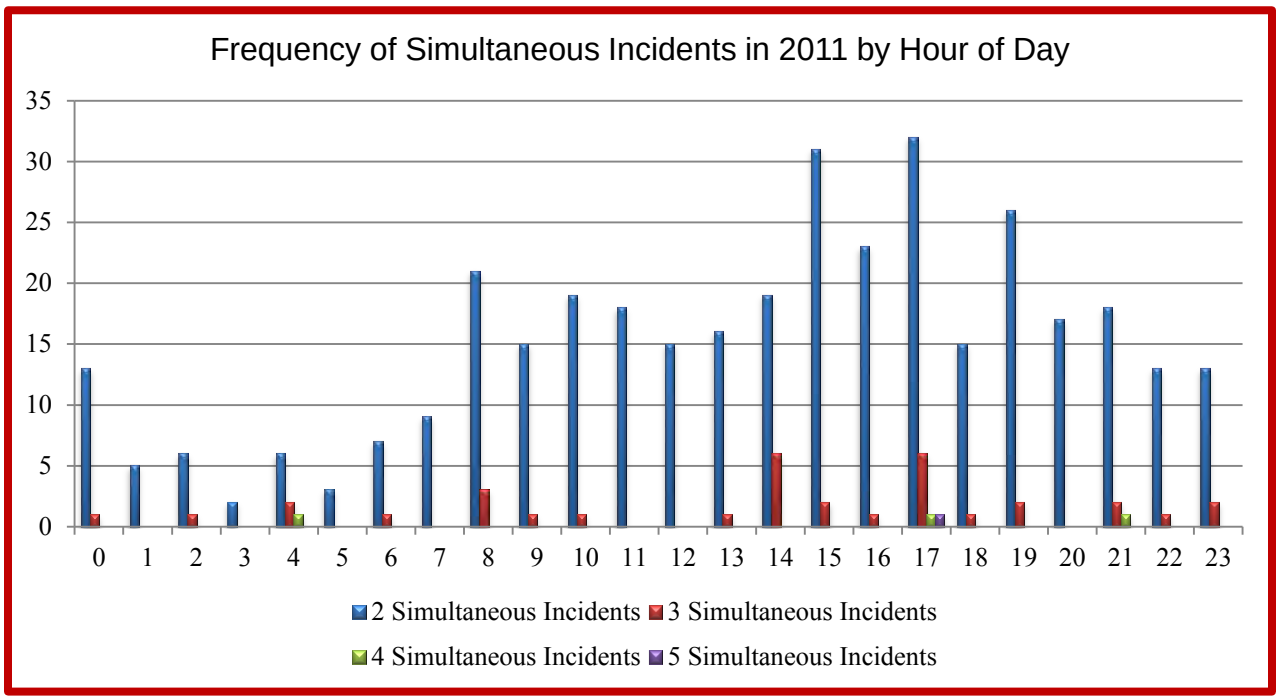


Figure 20 Chart of 2011 Frequency of Simultaneous Incidents by Hour of Day



In comparing data from 2011, the trend for occurrences of two simultaneous incidents is consistently around 360 incidents per year. Occasionally, significant weather or electrical events can generate periods of simultaneous incidents that test the capacity of the system, as was seen in 2009 and 2010, but these appear to be infrequent.

Table 14 Recent History of Simultaneous Incidents

Number of Simultaneous Incidents	4/14/09 - 12/31/09*	2010**	2011	1/1/12 - 6/30/12
2	176	358	362	158
3	15	48	34	17
4	3	14	3	1
5	1	2	1	1
6	1	1		
7	2	3		
8	1	4		
9	2	1		
10	1	2		
11	2	2		
12	3	2		
	207	437	400	177

*Weather or Electrical Event October 7, 2009
**Weather or Electrical Event April 30, 2010

Section F. Comparability

Comparing performance between fire rescue departments continues to be a challenging process due to the variations in our service areas, populations, financial resources, and levels of services. Recent efforts by the Florida Benchmarking Consortium (FBC) have attempted to help municipalities compare categories of services such as Public Works, Parks and Recreation, and Fire Rescue Services for both cities and counties. FBC has used percentages rather than percentile reporting for the past several years and will be changing to percentile reporting in 2013 for data collection of fire rescue performance to provide future consistency with accreditation measures.

One FBC measure that is helpful in comparison between agencies is measure FR44: The percentage of building fire call response times (turnout + travel) equal to or less than five minutes. The statewide average for this benchmark for cities for 2011 was 50%.[53] Gainesville's percentage for the same time period was 52%. Lakeland, a Florida city of approximately 98,000 with an area of 65 square miles is similar to Gainesville; their performance was at 49% for the same measure. Tallahassee, a Florida city of over 180,000 with 100 square miles, represents a possible future vision of Gainesville after additional annexations; their performance on this measure was 34%.

Within Florida, there are several accredited agencies. None of these agencies are a close match to Gainesville, and most of them have denser populations and smaller travel areas than Gainesville with the exception of The Villages, a community served from six stations with 11 apparatus and which is roughly half the size and population of Gainesville; however, the populations are significantly different with Gainesville being a university city and The Villages being a retirement community. Consequently, The Villages services are designed to meet a higher medical need and they staff three quick response vehicles to meet this need.

The Villages Public Safety Department Standards of Cover (pg. 22) for 2011 reported their percentile travel baseline on emergency/potentially life-threatening calls at 6:25 or less 90% of the time. Gainesville's percentile time for emergency/potentially life-threatening calls has been: 2009 = 7:07; 2010 = 7:16, and 2011 = 7:09.

[53] Data come from the draft annual report for FBC for 2011 performance.

Fire Rescue Departments in Florida currently accredited:

(Values are rounded for ease of comparison)

Table 15 Table of Florida's Accredited Agencies

Agency	Approximate Population [54]	Phone
Bradenton	50,000	941-932-9600
Broward SO Dept. of Fire and EMS (Fort Lauderdale)	165,000	954-831-8201
City of Seminole (Fire District)	75,000	727-393-8711
Clearwater	110,000	727-562-4334
Coral Gables	45,000	305-460-5571
Doral (Miami Dade)	1,900,000	786-331-5109
Gainesville	124,000	352-334-5078
Key Biscayne	10,500	305-365-8999
MacDill AFB	19,000	813-828-3438
Maitland	16,000	407-539-6345
Miami Beach	91,000	305-673-7120
Orlando	224,000	407-246-3125
Palm Beach Gardens	48,000	561-799-4367
Palm Harbor	57,000	727-784-0454
St. Petersburg	250,000	727-893-7694
Tampa	330,000	813-274-7527
Temple Terrace	26,000	813-506-6702
The Villages	64,000	352-205-8280
Winter Park	28,000	407-599-3298

[54] CPSE List of Accredited Agencies August 22, 2012

Section G. Performance Objectives and Measures

Finalizing Performance Measures

A critical purpose for the Standards of Cover (SOC) is the adoption of service level performance objectives. After reviewing the history of the community and its department; the planning and funding for services; the baseline performance and risk summary for recent years; and the community risk assessment, the community's leaders establish performance objectives through the adoption of the SOC and Strategic Plan.

The adoption of these measures acknowledges the relationship between the community's needs and its capability and willingness to support a level of service that is acceptable to the community. While a national standard may recommend travel times at four minutes, a community may not be capable financially of building enough stations, purchasing enough apparatus or hiring enough employees to meet that objective and must, therefore, determine what performance objectives it wants its fire rescue department to strive for based on the resources available.

Although performance objectives are established for each segment of time: call processing, turnout, and travel, it is ultimately the total performance of the system or *total response time* that has the greatest impact on the successful delivery of services. When establishing these individual performance objectives, it is important to keep in mind that these pieces fit together. The separate benchmarking of each objective is designed to facilitate planning specific to each segment of the total response.

Baselines are the most recent performance and benchmarks are the objectives. Baseline and benchmark times are represented with a percentile system. A 90% percentile time represents the time at which 90% of performance is at or *is better than*; for example, if a 90% percentile turnout time is 1:11, that means that 90% of all turnout times in that category were at or better than 1:11.

This section establishes the service level performance objectives for the City of Gainesville.

System Wide Performance - Service Level Objectives

Call Processing Objectives

Call processing services are provided by the Alachua County Sheriff's Office Combined Communications Center (CCC). Data for calculating call processing times are obtained from the computer-aided dispatch system (CAD) and analyzed by GFR staff using StatsFD software. Records with times equal to zero or greater than five minutes are excluded as outliers.

In December 2011, a joint benchmarking team prepared a final report after completing an extensive review of CCC technology and procedures as well as performance in similar call centers nationwide. The benchmarking team recommended three alternatives to establish a call processing benchmark goal that includes both call entry and call dispatch[55]. Alternative 1: 90% call processing at 60 seconds or less; Alternative 2: 90% call processing at two minutes or less; and, Alternative 3: 80% call processing at 90 seconds or less. On December 12, 2011, the CCC Administrative Board adopted Alternative 3 [56]. Although the adopted standard is an 80% standard, CFAI uses a 90% standard and this is how baselines and benchmarks for call processing will be presented in the SOC.

It should be noted that a procedural change was effected January 1, 2012 which moved the end of the call processing time period from the end of the voice dispatch to the activation of the paging tones at the beginning of the dispatch[57]. This change is expected to reduce the overall call processing baseline times and may increase unit turnout times for 2012; however, it more closely aligns with the definitions provided in NFPA 1710. Additionally, the data range for 2009 begins on April 14 when a new CAD system was implemented by the Combined Communications Center.

Call Processing – Peer Assessor Recommendation Follow-up

After the July 2013 site visit, GFR managers worked closely with the Combined Communications Center staff and ACFR managers to modify the Fire Rescue Response Matrix as well as some call

[55] CCC Benchmarking Team Final Report dated December 5, 2011.
[56] CCC Administrative Board Meeting Minutes dated December 12, 2011 pg. 7.
[57] E-Mail from Deputy Chief Timothy P. Hayes to GFR District Chiefs dated December 29, 2011 "Dispatch Changes occurring on January 1st, 2012."

processing procedures in an effort to continuously strive for improvement in reducing call processing times. Changes included the addition of several new CAD dispatch types in November 2013 that would reduce the volume of calls dispatched as building fires, such as FIREAP for appliance/contained cooking fires; FIREOUT for fires inside buildings extinguished before the call; and FIREUNK for quick dispatch and response of a single company to investigate an unverified fire.

On September 29, 2014, upon approval of the Medical Directors Review Committee (MDRC), changes to the EMS Response Matrix were implemented. Prior to this date, there were only seven "priority" EMS dispatch types that were sent to the dispatcher before additional questioning was completed to identify the Emergency Medical Dispatch (EMD) determinant. With this change, a total of 25 of the 33 existing EMD codes will be dispatched immediately. Additionally, several responses that previously included locating and paging a transport unit will be dispatched initially to only a first response non-transport unit. These steps are expected to reduce the amount of time required for call processing.

Turnout Objectives

Data for calculating turnout times are obtained from the computer-aided dispatch system and analyzed by GFR staff using StatsFD software. Records with times equal to zero or greater than five minutes are excluded as outliers.

Turnout Definition - time required from end of dispatch to apparatus in motion.

Travel Objectives for the 1st Arriving Unit

Data for calculating travel times are obtained from the computer-aided dispatch system and analyzed by Gainesville Fire Rescue staff using StatsFD software. Records with times equal to zero or greater than fifteen minutes are excluded as outliers.

Travel Definition – time spent traveling from the end of turnout when apparatus is in motion to arrival onscene.

Service Level Objectives for Travel - Risk Categories

Calls for service, excluding general service calls, are divided into four categories with four risk levels for the purpose of benchmarking service level objectives[58]:

Fire Risk Low	Medical Risk Low	Rescue Risk Low	Special Hazards Risk Low
Fire Risk Moderate	Medical Risk Moderate	Rescue Risk Moderate	Special Hazards Risk Moderate
Fire Risk High	Medical Risk High	Rescue Risk High	Special Hazards Risk High
Fire Risk Maximum/Special	Medical Risk Maximum/Special	Rescue Risk Maximum/Special	Special Hazards Risk Maximum/Special

Distribution and Concentration

Distribution performance represents the travel performance of the first arriving unit and reflects the effectiveness of station locations in the service area.

Concentration represents the travel performance of all units needed to complete the effective response force for the risk and reflects the effectiveness of the placement of personnel and apparatus within the stations. It is possible to have lower time benchmarks for concentration if the majority of responding units on incidents have travel times similar to those of first arriving units.

Benchmark Statements from the CFAI Peer Assessor Report Presented March 11, 2014

[58] Descriptions of types of incidents in each risk category and critical tasks are listed in the Critical Task Matrix. A complete list of incident types and risk categories is included in the appendix.

Benchmark Service Level Objectives and Performance Baselines

The department's response and deployment standards are based upon the metro, urban, suburban and rural population densities and fire demand of the community. The department's benchmark service level objectives based on 2010-2012 data are as follows:

Criterion 5A -- Fire Suppression[59]

For 90 percent of all moderate, high and special risk structure fires, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 3 firefighters and an officer, shall be: 6 minutes and 20 seconds in metro and urban areas; 7 minutes and 20 seconds in suburban areas; and 12 minutes and 20 seconds in rural areas. The first-due unit for all risk levels shall be capable of: providing 750 gallons of water and 1,750 gallons per minute (gpm) pumping capacity; initiating command; requesting additional resources; establishing and advancing an attack line flowing a minimum of 170 gpm; establishing an uninterrupted water supply; containing the fire; rescuing at-risk victims; and performing salvage operations. These operations shall be done in accordance with departmental standard operating guidelines while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

For 90 percent of all moderate risk structure fires, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 15 firefighters and officers, shall be: 10 minutes and 20 seconds in metro and urban areas; 12 minutes and 20 seconds in suburban areas; and 16 minutes and 20 seconds in rural areas.

For 90 percent of all high and special risk structure fires, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with 23 firefighters and officers, shall be: 14 minutes and 20 seconds in metro and urban areas; 16 minutes and 20 seconds in suburban areas; and 20 minutes and 20 seconds in rural areas.

The ERF for moderate risk shall be capable of: establishing command; providing an uninterrupted water supply; advancing an attack line and a backup line for fire control; complying with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements of two in-two out; completing forcible entry; searching and rescuing at-risk victims; ventilating the structure; controlling utilities; and performing salvage and overhaul.

[59] Text is based on CFAI Peer Assessor Report Format

The ERF for high and special risk structure fires shall also be capable of completing hazardous materials operations if the invent involves hazardous materials. These operations shall be done in accordance with departmental standard operating guidelines while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

The department's baseline statements reflect actual performance during 2010 to 2012. The department relies on the use of automatic aid from neighboring fire departments to provide its effective response force complement of personnel. These resources are immediately available as part of a seamless response system. The department's actual baseline service level performance is as follows:

For 90 percent of all moderate risk structure fires, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 2 firefighters and an officer, is: 9 minutes and 11 seconds in metro and urban areas; 7 minutes and 13 seconds in suburban areas; and 9 minutes and 54 seconds in rural areas. For 90 percent of all high risk structure fires, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 3 firefighters, is: 9 minutes and 3 seconds in metro and urban areas; 8 minutes and 20 seconds in suburban areas; and 9 minutes and 54 seconds in rural areas. The first-due unit for all risk levels is capable of: providing 750 gallons of water and 1,750 gpm pumping capacity; initiating command; requesting additional resources; establishing and advancing an attack line flowing a minimum of 170 gpm; establishing an uninterrupted water supply; containing the fire; rescuing at-risk victims; and performing salvage operations. These operations are done in accordance with departmental standard operating guidelines while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

It was verified and validated by the peer assessment team that the Gainesville Fire Rescue Department did not have sufficient special risk structure fires which required an effective response force to be assembled for the 2010-2012 time period to provide reliable data. There are, therefore, no baseline service level performance statements provided for the first-due unit for special risks.

For 90 percent of all moderate risk structure fires, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with 13 firefighters and officers, is: 16 minutes in metro and urban areas; 13 minutes and 43 seconds in suburban areas; and 15 minutes and 47 seconds in rural areas.

The ERF for moderate risk is capable of: establishing command; providing an uninterrupted water supply; advancing an attack line and a backup line for fire control; complying with the OSHA requirements of two in and two out; completing forcible entry; searching and rescuing at-risk

victims; ventilating the structure; controlling utilities; placing elevated streams into service from aerial ladders and performing salvage and overhaul. These operations are done in accordance with departmental standard operating guidelines while providing for the safety of responders and the general public.

It was verified and validated by the peer assessment team that the Gainesville Fire Rescue Department did not have sufficient high or special risk structure fires which required an effective response force to be assembled for 2010-2012 to provide reliable data. There are, therefore, no baseline service level performance statements provided for the effective response forces for high or special risk structure fires.

Criterion 5E – Technical Rescue

For 90 percent of all technical rescue incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 2 firefighters and 1 officer on fire engines and 3 firefighters and 1 officer on aerial apparatus, shall be: 6 minutes and 20 seconds in metro and urban areas; 7 minutes and 20 seconds in suburban areas; and 12 minutes and 20 seconds in rural areas. The first-due unit shall be capable of: establishing command; sizing up to determine if a technical rescue response is required; performing rescue of victims located on surface areas where no specialized training is indicated; requesting additional resources; and providing basic life support to any victim without endangering response personnel.

For 90 percent of all technical rescue incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 15 firefighters and officers including the technical rescue response team, shall be: 10 minutes and 20 seconds in metro and urban areas; 12 minutes and 20 seconds in suburban areas; and 16 minutes and 20 seconds in rural areas. The ERF shall be capable of: establishing patient contact; staging and apparatus set up; providing technical expertise, knowledge, skills, and abilities during technical rescue incidents; and providing first responder medical support.

It was verified and validated by the peer assessment team that the Gainesville Fire Rescue Department did not have sufficient technical rescue incidents which required a first-due or an effective response force to be assembled for 2010-2012 to provide reliable data. There are, therefore, no baseline service level performance statements provided for the first-due or effective response forces in this report.

Criterion 5F – Hazardous Materials (Hazmat)

For 90 percent of moderate, high, and special risk hazardous materials incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of 2 firefighters and an officer on fire engines and 3 firefighters and an officer on aerial apparatus, shall be: 6 minutes and 20 seconds in metro and urban areas; 7 minutes and 20 seconds in suburban areas; and 12 minutes and 20 seconds in rural areas. The first due apparatus staffed with hazmat operations trained personnel shall be capable of: establishing command; sizing up and assessing the situation to determine the presence of a potential hazardous material or explosive device; determining the need for additional resources; estimating the potential harm without intervention; and begin establishing a hot, warm, and cold zone.

For 90 percent of all high and special risk hazardous materials incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 11 personnel including the hazardous materials response team, shall be: 10 minutes and 20 seconds in metro and urban areas; 12 minutes and 20 seconds in suburban areas; and 16 minutes and 20 seconds in rural areas. The ERF shall be capable of providing the equipment, technical expertise, knowledge, skills, and abilities to mitigate a hazardous materials incident in accordance with department standard operating guidelines. If, following a hazard risk assessment, the need presents itself to special call additional hazmat technician trained personnel, they may be summoned from other on-duty companies to augment the four-member hazardous materials response team.

It was verified and validated by the peer assessment team that the Gainesville Fire Rescue Department did not have sufficient hazardous materials incidents for 2010-2012 to provide reliable data for first-due unit or effective response force analysis. There are, therefore, no baseline service level performance statement first-due responses or effective response forces provided in this report.

Criterion 5G – Emergency Medical Services

For 90 percent of all EMS responses, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 3 firefighters and 1 officer, shall be: 6 minutes and 20 seconds in metro and urban areas; 7 minutes and 20 seconds in suburban areas; and 12 minutes and 20 seconds in rural areas. The first-due unit shall be capable of: assessing scene safety and establishing command; sizing-up

the situation; conducting initial patient assessment; obtaining vitals and patient's medical history; initiating mitigation efforts within one minute of arrival; providing first responder medical aid including automatic external defibrillation (AED); and assisting transport personnel with packaging the patient.

For 90 percent of all special risk EMS response incidents requiring incident command, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 3 firefighters, one officer, and one district chief, shall be: 8 minutes and 20 seconds in metro and urban areas; 9 minutes and 20 seconds in suburban areas; and 14 minutes and 20 seconds in rural areas. The ERF shall be capable of: providing incident command and producing related documentation; completing patient assessment; providing appropriate treatment; performing AED; initiating cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR); and providing intravenous (IV) access-medication administration.

The department's baseline statements reflect actual performance during 2010 to 2012. The department relies on the use of automatic aid from a neighboring fire department to provide its first unit and effective response force complement of personnel. These resources are immediately available as part of a seamless response system. The department's actual baseline service level performance is as follows:

For 90 percent of all priority EMS responses (any EMS incident with Delta or Echo EMD determinant), the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of 2 firefighters and 1 officer, is: 9 minutes and 47 seconds in metro and urban areas; 9 minutes and 6 seconds in suburban areas; and 11 minutes and 2 seconds in the rural areas. The first-due unit is capable of: assessing scene safety and establishing command; sizing-up the situation; conducting initial patient assessment; obtaining vitals and patient's medical history; initiating mitigation efforts within one minute of arrival; providing first responder medical aid including automatic external defibrillation; and assisting transport personnel with packaging the patient. Gainesville Fire Rescue first arriving units include at least one certified paramedic who can initiate advanced life support services.

The department relies upon Alachua County, a third-party provider, to complete the ERF component of its EMS program. The initial arriving fire department company has the capabilities of providing medical aid at the paramedic level, until the third-party provider

arrives on scene. If the third-party provider unit arrives on scene first, its personnel initiate care and the staff from the initial fire department company provide support as needed.

It was verified and validated by the peer assessment team that the Gainesville Fire Rescue Department did not have sufficient emergency medical services incidents, which required an effective response force to be assembled for 2010-2012, to provide reliable data. There are therefore no baseline service level performance statements provided for the effective response force in this report.

Metro-Urban: FMZ B, C, E, F, G, I, J, K, UF Suburban: FMZ H Rural: FMZ A, D

Table 16 Baseline Performance

Moderate Risk Structure Fires – (ERF 13)[60] 90th Percentile Times – Baseline Performance			**2014[61]**	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**	**2010**
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Metro-Urban		1:56	2:07	2:59	3:21
		Suburban		1:38	1:54	2:58	2:29
		Rural		2:45	3:19	3:20	2:35
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Metro-Urban		1:38	1:26	1:13	1:11
		Suburban		1:27	1:18	:57	1:05
		Rural		1:13	1:11	:47	1:10
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**[62]	Metro-Urban		6:58	6:12	6:14	5:47
		Suburban		5:10	4:45	4:11	5:28
		Rural		8:26	7:07	8:21	6:34
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**[63]	Metro-Urban		NA	11:31	10:29	12:24
		Suburban		NA	NA	NA	NA
		Rural		NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit On Scene **Distribution**	Metro-Urban		9:22	8:28	9:32	9:27
		Suburban		7:20	6:42	7:02	7:49
		Rural		9:28	8:45	11:48	8:41
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Metro-Urban		NA	13:49	16:17	16:11
		Suburban		NA	NA	NA	NA
		Rural		NA	NA	NA	NA

[60] NA indicates there were not enough data points to be statistically valid for 90th percentile, eg. 2013 there were only eight moderate risk structure fire incidents where ERF of 13 or more arrived.

[61] This table designed and required by the CFAI – the years are presented in order from most recent to oldest.

[62] Distribution is measured on how the incident was dispatched, eg. BLDRES until the first unit arrived.

[63] Concentration is measured on how the incident was confirmed onscene, eg. 111 NFIRS Building Fire

High/Special Structure Fires – (ERF 20) 90th Percentile Times – Baseline Performance			2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Metro-Urban		2:33	2:19	3:20	3:38
		Suburban		1:53	1:55	2:34	4:54
		Rural		NA[64]	2:02	2:57	2:58
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Metro-Urban		1:31	1:28	1:16	1:14
		Suburban		1:32	1:24	:45	:50
		Rural		NA	1:04	1:08	1:02
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Metro-Urban		6:20	5:56	5:43	6:05
		Suburban		4:37	4:21	6:08	4:24
		Rural		NA	6:39	9:21	6:47
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Metro-Urban		10:57	NA	NA	NA
		Suburban		NA	NA	NA	NA
		Rural		NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit On Scene **Distribution**	Metro-Urban		8:44	8:33	8:51	9:27
		Suburban		7:00	6:05	8:18	8:21
		Rural		NA	8:39	12:32	9:33
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Metro-Urban		14:11	NA	NA	NA
		Suburban		NA	NA	NA	NA
		Rural		NA	NA	NA	NA

Priority Emergency Medical – (D or E) 90th Percentile Times Baseline Performance			2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Metro-Urban		2:02	1:58	2:34	2:25
		Suburban		2:06	2:00	2:16	2:23
		Rural		1:54	2:04	2:28	2:37
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Metro-Urban		1:28	1:19	1:10	1:13
		Suburban		1:23	1:13	1:12	1:09
		Rural		1:24	1:19	1:12	1:05
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Metro-Urban		6:30	6:45	6:50	6:54
		Suburban		6:02	6:07	6:14	6:17
		Rural		7:57	8:03	8:28	8:04
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit On Scene **Distribution**	Metro-Urban		8:50	9:19	9:54	9:49
		Suburban		8:44	8:26	9:19	9:00
		Rural		10:07	10:47	11:10	11:00

[64] 2013 there was an insufficient amount of data to calculate 90th percentile for Rural Distribution and for Suburban and Rural Concentration. (Less than 10)

Section H. Compliance Methodology

Introduction

The adoption of service level performance objectives is a crucial step in meeting the community's expectations for fire rescue services. It represents a commitment by the community's elected officials, the organizations managers, and the department's leadership and members to engage in a continual process of assessment and planning. An essential step in developing a compliance strategy will be the annual update and adoption of the Gainesville Fire Rescue Standards of Cover and Strategic Plan.

Strategic Initiatives and Goals

Compliance efforts are the responsibility of the Fire Chief who, by working with GFR leaders and members will periodically review progress in achieving the goals and objectives established in the GFR Strategic Plan and direct appropriate follow-up actions.

Annual program reviews will be completed, preferably in January after each calendar year, and before the budget process to identify how well the programs are meeting expectations and if adjustments should be requested through the city's budget process.

The Fire Chief will also work with the Assistant City Manager and City Manager to respond to Strategic Initiatives established by the City Commission specifically for fire rescue services during their annual planning process.

GFR will also use community driven feedback obtained through citizen and customer surveys, participation in neighborhood and town hall meetings, and through elected officials to stay attuned to the community's expectations for service.

Operational Performance Review and Compliance Reporting

Gainesville Fire Rescue (GFR) will continue to report call processing, turnout, and travel performance on a monthly basis to the Deputy Fire Chief of Operations and Fire Chief to ensure timely identification of changes. Baselines will also be reported quarterly and annually through the GFR Management Plan quarterly updates provided to the city's Strategic Planning staff. GFR will also continue to participate in available statewide benchmarking programs to monitor comparability and trends in service for similar departments and programs.

Travel performance outside established benchmarks will be studied in each Fire Management Zone to identify influencing factors and determine if those factors can be addressed through strategic planning goals.

GFR will, upon successful completion of the CFAI accreditation process, follow-up on CFAI strategic and specific recommendations and comply with the annual compliance reporting procedures to ensure that the department continues to use contemporary methodologies and practices to complete its annual self-assessment.

Section I. Overall Evaluation, Conclusions, and Recommendations

Introduction

The development of Gainesville Fire Rescue's (GFR) Standards of Cover (GFR) has been a worthwhile endeavor. It provided an opportunity to engage both old and new members of the department through research and development processes and formalized institutional knowledge into a format that makes is accessible for our entire community.

Review of the Historical Response Data for the Past Three Years

Baseline performance reviews were enhanced through the establishment of the Fire Management Zones (FMZ) which facilitated analyses in smaller geographic areas that share common attributes. Overall system-wide performance results were consistent with past experience and previous reporting and the City of Gainesville, through automatic aid with Alachua County, is frequently able to meet emergency deployment objectives, particularly those for providing multiple apparatus and personnel at building fires[65].

In summary, the service area typically experiences around 16,000 calls for service each year of which 75% to 80% are calls for medical services. Performance has been fairly consistent through the study period: The 90th percentile performance for call processing has been around 2:35 for priority medical calls and around 3:00 to 3:30 for all other calls; the 90th percentile performance for turnout has been near 1:10; and, the 90th percentile travel for the first arriving unit has been around 7:00 minutes.

Total response performance for over 16,000 calls for service of all risk categories as well as non-emergency service calls for 2011 is represented by a range of 90th percentile times from 9:03 in the downtown area FMZ G to 13:11 in FMZ J in the southwest with most 90th percentile performance occurring around 11:00 minutes. In general terms, this means that that customers can expect the

[65] CFAI Performance Indicator 5A.1

first city or county fire rescue unit to arrive at their location within 11:00 minutes or less from the time they call 911 for services 90% of the time.

The service area is primarily urban or metropolitan in population density with the exception of FMZ A and FMZ D which are largely undeveloped areas on the northern side of the service area. Though undeveloped, these areas contain critical facilities, such as a power generating plant, water plant, airport, and three concentrated areas of industrially-based activity all of which GFR must be prepared to respond to in a reasonable amount of time for all types of risk events. Performance in these areas should be monitored as units continue to adjust to the calls for service that will accompany population growth in the downtown, southwest, and northwest sections of the service area.

Travel performance that was out of range primarily occurred in FMZ J in the southwest. Steps taken to address this concern include the activation of a second squad (SQ2) authorized by the City Commission in June 2014, and the subdivision of FMZ J to encompass the Oak Hammock complex in its own fire management zone FMZ J.2 for separate studies.

Community Expectations

GFR contracted with the Florida Survey Research Center (FSRC) in 2011 to complete a Citizen Survey. The results of the survey indicated overall satisfaction with the timeliness of emergency services which were rated 30% good or 70% excellent; however, GFR would like to enhance the experiences of our citizens and receive an even higher percentage of excellent ratings. The results of this survey and feedback to be gained from future community feedback will be used in GFR's strategic planning process.

In fall 2014, the City contracted with the FSRC to complete a second citizens survey with a slightly larger participant group using the same questions. We expect to receive the results, including a comparison report between the two surveys, before the end of 2014.

ISO Rating

The City of Gainesville is scheduled for its next ISO inspection in 2014. ISO has recently been revising its scoring system. GFR will evaluate the changes to the scoring system as soon as possible to evaluate whether those changes will impact the City's ability to maintain its current ISO

PPC class 3. The area in FMZ A on the north side of the service area received a PPC rating of 9, but it is largely undeveloped. GFR will need to monitor growth in this area in relation to its services and the city's infrastructure to bring this area up to an appropriate PPC class when necessary.

Identification of Community Risk Factors

Using the FMZs has helped make a very large study area more manageable. After collecting data from a variety of sources, such as the Property Appraiser's office, the University of Florida Physical Plant, the city's fire assessment consultant, and GFR's internal databases, we learned that building records were sometimes incomplete or inaccurate. As a result, the Fire Chief directed staff to apply for an Assistance to Firefighters Fire Prevention Grant (AFG) to conduct a thorough community risk assessment for the building stock. GFR was awarded this grant and is looking forward to using the additional building details gathered during site visits in 2013 by a staff of temporary employees to aid in the planning processes for future years.

The community risk assessment confirmed the department's knowledge of existing risks which have historically been identified through the pre-fire planning process, the building plans review process, and the reporting of hazardous materials sites to the department.

In a university town, it was not surprising to see large groups of younger populations; however, calls for service studies revealed concentrations of responses at elder care facilities throughout the city indicating an area of service that should be monitored for demand growth.

Final Recommendations

1) Supplement the GFR building inventory database with additional features gathered during the community risk assessment project that will be funded by the AFG grant: *The data have been collected and is in the process of being reviewed for quality control and development of an updated risk category matrix/formula.*
2) Study performance in the southwest portion of the service area in FMZ I and FMZ J to identify travel factors that can be addressed through strategic planning: *Squad 2 was activated with Commission approval in June 2014. This smaller unit is able to navigate more effectively in congested areas and is placed in an area near a high volume of calls for service along the SW 20th Avenue corridor.*

3) Study travel performance system-wide that occurs out of the 90th percentile range to identify influencing factors: *The Deputy Operations Chief continues to monitor performance monthly and works with the Shift District Chiefs to follow-up on concerns.*
4) Continue to report turnout times monthly to the Deputy Chief of Operations for follow-up at the company level as needed: *Ongoing. Performance software is being evaluated in an effort to bring data to managers' desktops on a regular basis*.
5) Continue to monitor call processing performance and assist the Combined Communications Center (CCC) whenever possible with policies, practices, and processes that will contribute to the successful achievement of benchmark objectives: *GFR has one shift district chief who serves as liaison with the CCC and ACFR to continually study and enhance the call processing function.*
6) Complete annual reviews of GFR programs: *Annual program reviews for 2012 and 2013 are available upon request and are summarized in the GFR Annual Report.*
7) Complete annual updates of the GFR Strategic Plan: *The GFR Strategic Plan update was issued by the Fire Chief in September 2014.*
8) Complete annual updates of the GFR Standards of Cover: *Updates to the SOC were completed in October 2014.*
9) New for 2014: GFR will utilize the Accreditation Report prepared on February 20, 2014 by the CFAI Peer Assessment Team to complete follow-up on Strategic and Specific Recommendations. This report is available on request and progress will be reported in the 2015 update of the GFR Standards of Cover.

Section J. Table of Figures, Bibliography, Appendices

Table of Figures

Bibliography

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Appendix A: Department of Transportation Travel Network Level of Service Definitions

Level of Service (LOS) is normally used to describe peak-hour transportation conditions, which occur during the early morning or late afternoon when traffic is the heaviest. Traffic engineers and planners use the Level of Service designations to evaluate the relative congestion of roads and highways. It is used to design where and what type of roadway improvements are required, such as the location and timing of traffic signals, the configuration of intersections, and the number of lanes for new streets. LOS is intended to provide an approximate measurement of roadway operations similar to the driver's perceptions of traffic conditions.

DOT Level of Service Descriptions			
Category	Name	Description	Delays
A	Free Flow	Relatively free-flowing traffic with no restrictions to vehicle maneuverability or speed	No delays expected
B	Minimal Delays	Stable flow of traffic with slight reduction of maneuverability and speed. Vehicle platoons form.	Slight delays expected
C	Acceptable Delays	Stable flow of higher volumes of traffic with greater restrictions on maneuverability and speed.	Acceptable delays expected
D	Tolerable Delays	Approaching an unstable flow of traffic. Queues develop. Limited freedom of maneuverability.	Tolerable delays for short periods
E	Significant Delays	Slow speeds and/or momentary stoppages. This condition is not uncommon in peak hours.	Congestion and lengthy delays are probable.
F	Excessive Delays	Forced flow of traffic. Extended periods of inactivity where the roads are gridlocked.	Excessive delays

Appendix B: City of Gainesville Fire Station Resources

Station 1 – 1 ALS Engine (1 Lt. 1 Driver 1 Firefighter)
1 ALS Tower (1 Lt. 1 Driver 2 Firefighters)
1 ALS Squad (1 Driver 1 Firefighter)
1 District Chief
3 Extended Response trailers
1 Reserve DC Truck
1 Reserve Squad Truck
Radio Maintenance Shop
EMS Supply

Station 2 - 1 ALS Engine (1Lt. 1 Driver 1 Firefighter)
1 ALS Tower (1 Lt. 1 Driver 2 Firefighters)
1 HAZMAT unit (staffed by the Tower crew)
2 HAZMAT response trailers
Air Bottle Refilling System
HazMat Office
HazMat Equipment Storage
Training Tower
Special Operations Cart

Station 3 - 1 ALS Engine (1Lt. 1 Driver 1 Firefighter)
1 Reserve Engine
Training Tower
Training Field
HazMat Training Field

Station 4 - 1 ALS Engine (1 Lt. 1 Driver 1 Firefighter)

Station 5 - 1 ALS Engine (1 Lt. 1 Driver 1 Firefighter)

Station 6 - 3 BLS ARFF units (1 Lt. 1 Driver)
1 Air and Light unit
1 Mass Casualty Response trailer
SCBA Maintenance Shop

Station 7 - 1 ALS Engine (1 Lt. 1 Driver 1 Firefighter)

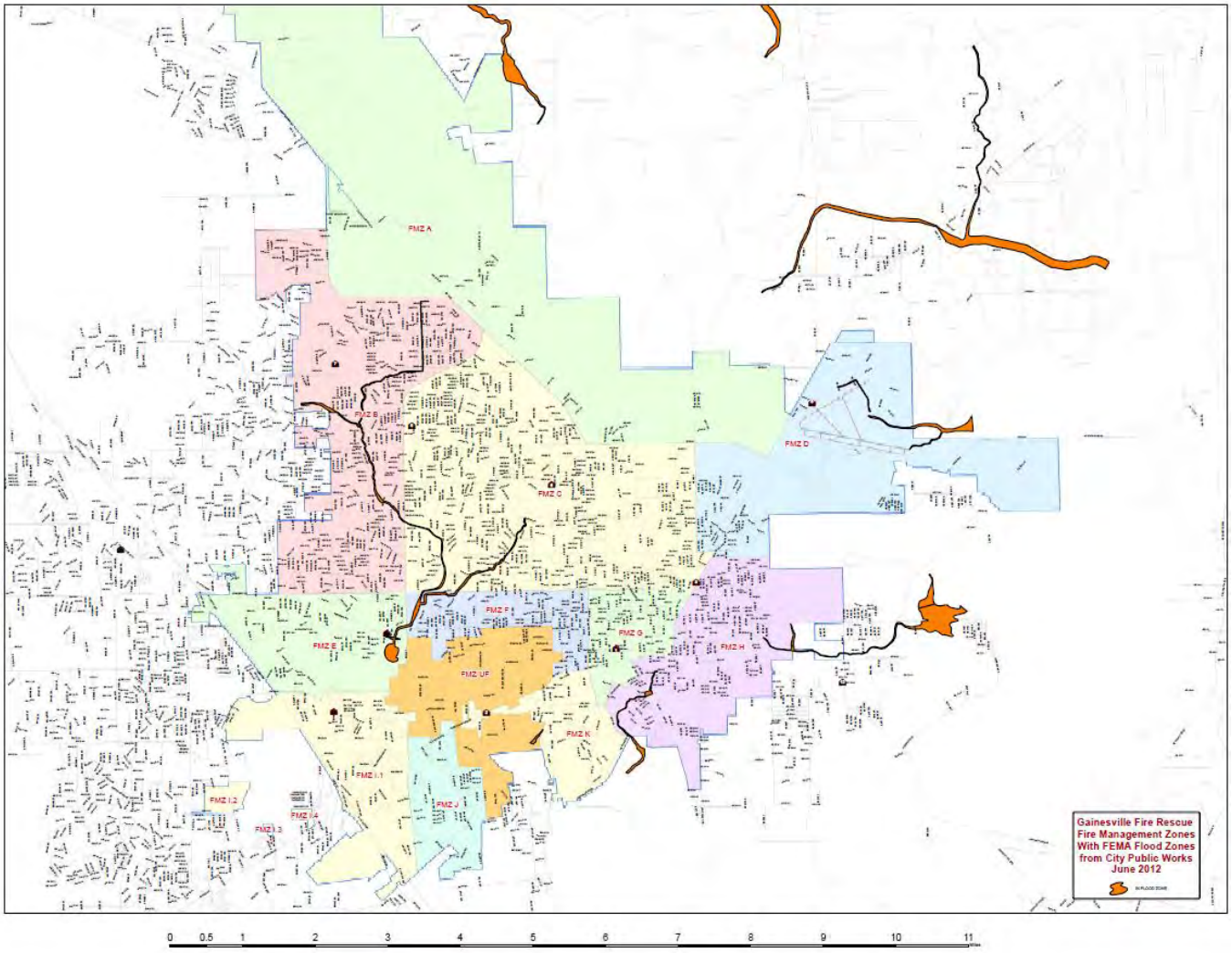
Station 8 - 1 ALS Quint (1 Lt. 1 Driver 2 Firefighters)
1 District Chief
1 Reserve Engine
1 Reserve Quint
Special Operations Cart
Air Bottle Refilling System
Power Tool Maintenance Shop

Table 17 Table of GFR Resources in Each Station

	St. 1	St. 2	St. 3	St. 4	St. 5	St. 6	St. 7	St. 8	Total
Personnel									
District Chief	1							1	**2**
Lieutenant	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	**10**
Driver	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	**11**
Firefighter	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	**13**
Apparatus									
Engine	1	1	1	1	1		1		**6**
Tower	1	1							**2**
Quint								1	**1**
Squad	1	1							**2**
HazMat Unit		1							**1**
ARFF Units						3			**3**
Light & Air Unit						1			**1**
Trailers / carts									
HazMat Trailer		2							**2**
Extended Response Trailers	3								**3**
Mass Casualty Incident Trailer						1			**1**
Special Ops Cart		1						1	**2**
Reserve Apparatus									
Engine			1					1	**2**
Quint								1	**1**
DC truck	1								**1**
Squad	1	1[66]							**2**
Equipment									
Air bottle refilling station		1						1	**2**
Power tool maintenance shop								1	**1**
SCBA maintenance shop						1			**1**
Radio maintenance shop	1								**1**
EMS supply	1								**1**
HazMat office		1							**1**
HazMat equipment storage		1							**1**
Training tower		1	1						**2**
Training field			1						**1**
HazMat training field			1						**1**

[66] Squad 2 is temporarily housed at Homewood Suites at 3333 SW 42nd Street

Appendix C: City of Gainesville and Surrounding Area Flood Zones



Appendix D: Elevation Samples for Fire Management Zones

Except where otherwise footnoted, elevation information is from United States Geological Survey on-line resources.

Table 18 Samples of Area Elevations

FMZ	Site	Address	Elevation
A	Ironwood Golf Club	2100 NE 39th Ave	161 feet
A	GFR Deerhaven[67]	10001 NW 13th St	190 feet
B	Devils Millhopper	4732 Millhopper Rd	69 to 118 ft
B	Boys and Girls Club of Alachua County	2700 NW 51st St	174 feet
B	Hunters Crossing Shopping Center	4830 NW 43rd St	174 feet
B	Millhopper Shopping Center	4201 NW 16th Blvd	184 feet
B	Northwood Village Shopping Center	2300 NW 62nd Ave	190 feet
C	City of Gainesville Fire Station 7	5601 NW 43rd St	177 feet
C	Family Service Center	3600 NE 15th St	167 feet
C	Gainesville Fire Station Number 3	900 NE Waldo Rd	174 feet
C	City of Gainesville Northside Park	5725 NW 34th St	187 feet
C	Westside Recreation Center	1001 NW 34th St	92 feet
C	C W Norton Elementary School	2200 NW 45th Ave	180 feet
C	Flowers Montessori School	3111 NW 31 Ave	56 feet
C	Gainesville High School	1900 NW 13th St	180 feet
D	Gainesville Regional Airport	3400 NE 39th Ave	128 feet
D	Gainesville Fire Control Headquarters	1550 NE 23rd Ave	174 feet
D	Lamplighter Mobile Home Park[68]	5200 NE 39th Avenue	118 feet
E	Gainesville Fire Station Number 4	10 SW 36th St	69 feet
E	North Florida Regional Medical Center	6500 W Newberry Rd	115 feet
E	Clear Lake	4400 Clear Lake Drive	59 feet
E	Royal Park Plaza	3700 W University Ave	128 feet
F	Ayers Medical Plaza	800 SW 2nd Ave	161 feet
F	Publix Westgate Shopping Center	125 SW 34th St	79 feet
G	City Hall[69]	200 E University Ave	173 feet
G	Gainesville Fire Station Number 1	427 S main St	157 feet
G	First Presbyterian Preschool	106 SW 3rd St	171 feet
H	Gainesville Regional Utilities	301 SE 4th Ave	154 feet
H	Evergreen Cemetery	401 SE 21st Ave	125 feet

[67] Elevation source: Google Earth 1/18/12 58m

[68] Elevation source: Google Earth 1/18/12 36m

[69] Elevation Source: Google Earth 1/18/12 53m

FMZ	Site	Address	Elevation
H	Forest Meadows	3700 SE Hawthorne Road	141 feet
H	Morningside Nature Center	3300 East University Ave	131 feet
H	Charles W Duval Elementary School	2100 NE 8th Ave	157 feet
I	ACFR Fire Station 19[70]	2000 SW 43rd Street	65 feet
I	Butler Plaza II	3500 SW Archer Rd	89 feet
I	KISS-FM - Gainesville	4700 SW 58th Drive	79 feet
J	The Enclave[71]	3000 SW 35th Place	78 feet
J	La Petite Academy	2755 SW Archer Road	177 feet
J	Oak Hammock[72]	5000 SW 25th Blvd	88 feet
K	Shands Cair Heliport	Shealy Dr, SW Archer RD and SW 16th Ave	92 feet
K	Gainesville Fire Station Number 2	2210 SW Archer Rd	89 feet
K	Malcolm Randall Veterans Administration Medical Center	1601 SW Archer Rd	98 feet
K	Bivens Arm Shopping Center	2001 SW 13th St	75 feet
UF	University of Florida Heliport	1600 SW Archer Road	85 feet
UF	Veterans Administration Medical Center Heliport	1601 SW Archer Rd	92 feet
UF	Florida Museum - Dickinson Hall	1659 Museum Rd	134 feet
UF	Florida Museum of Natural History	3201 Hull Road	85 feet
UF	Shands Teaching Hospital and Clinic	1600 SW Archer Road	92 feet
UF	Lake Alice	2500 SW Museum Road	66 feet

[70] Elevation Source: Google Earth 1/18/12 20m
[71] Elevation Source: Google Earth 1/18/12 24m
[72] Elevation Source: Google Earth 1/18/12 27m

Appendix E: NFIRS and CAD Incident Type Cross-Reference and Risk Output Categories

Table 19 Table of Risk Categories with NFIRS and CAD Coding

NFIRS or CAD Type	CAD Xref to NFIRS	Description	Risk Output Category	Non-Emer/Non-Life Threat –or- Emergency / Potential Life Threat
111	111	FIRE-Building fire	Fire Risk - Moderate	Emergency
112	112	FIRE-Fires in structures other than in a building. Includes piers, tunnels, bridges, transformers, fences	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
113	113	FIRE-Cooking fire, confined to container	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
114	114	FIRE-Chimney or flue fire, confined to chimney or flue	Fire Risk - Moderate	Emergency
115	115	FIRE-Incinerator overload or malfunction, fire confined	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
116	116	FIRE-Fuel burner/boiler malfunction, fire confined	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
117	117	FIRE-Commercial Compactor fire, confined to rubbish	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
118	118	FIRE-Trash or rubbish fire, contained	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
120	120	FIRE-Fire in mobile prop. used as a fixed struc., other	Fire Risk - Moderate	Emergency
121	121	FIRE-Fire in mobile home used as fixed residence	Fire Risk - Moderate	Emergency
122	122	FIRE-Fire in motor home, camper, recreational vehicle	Fire Risk - Moderate	Emergency
123	123	FIRE-Fire in portable building, fixed location	Fire Risk - Moderate	Emergency
130	130	FIRE-Mobile property (vehicle) fire, other	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
131	131	FIRE-Passenger vehicle fire	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
132	132	FIRE-Road freight or transport vehicle fire	Fire Risk - Moderate	Emergency
133	133	FIRE-Rail vehicle fire	Fire Risk - Special	Emergency
134	134	FIRE-Water vehicle fire	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
135	135	FIRE-Aircraft fire	Fire Risk - Special	Emergency
136	136	FIRE-Self-propelled motor home or recreational vehicle	Fire Risk - Moderate	Emergency
137	137	FIRE-Camper or recreational vehicle (RV) fire	Fire Risk - Moderate	Emergency
138	138	FIRE-Off-road vehicle or heavy equipment fire	Fire Risk - Moderate	Emergency
140	140	FIRE-Natural vegetation fire, other	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
141	141	FIRE-Forest, woods or wildland fire	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
142	142	FIRE-Brush, or brush and grass mixture fire	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
143	143	FIRE-Grass fire	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
150	150	FIRE-Outside rubbish fire, other	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
151	151	FIRE-Outside rubbish, trash or waste fire	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
152	152	FIRE-Garbage dump or sanitary landfill fire	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
153	153	FIRE-Construction or demolition landfill fire	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
154	154	FIRE-Dumpster or other outside trash receptacle fire	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
155	155	FIRE-Outside stationary compactor/compacted trash fire	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
160	160	FIRE-Special outside fire, other	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
161	161	FIRE-Outside storage fire	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
162	162	FIRE-Outside equipment fire	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
163	163	FIRE-Outside gas or vapor combustion explosion	Fire Risk - Moderate	Emergency
164	164	FIRE-Outside mailbox fire	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
170	170	FIRE-Cultivated vegetation, crop fire, other	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
171	171	FIRE-Cultivated grain or crop fire	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency

NFIRS or CAD Type	CAD Xref to NFIRS	Description	Risk Output Category	Non-Emer/Non-Life Threat –or- Emergency / Potential Life Threat
172	172	FIRE-Cultivated orchard or vineyard fire	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
173	173	FIRE-Cultivated trees or nursery stock fire	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
200	200	RUPTURE/EXPLOSION-Overpressure rupture, explosion, overheat other	Special Hazard Risk - Moderate	Emergency
210	210	RUPTURE/EXPLOSION-Overpressure rupture from steam, other	Special Hazard Risk - Low	Emergency
211	211	RUPTURE/EXPLOSION-Overpressure rupture of steam pipe or pipeline	Special Hazard Risk - Low	Emergency
212	212	RUPTURE/EXPLOSION-Overpressure rupture of steam boiler	Special Hazard Risk - Low	Emergency
213	213	RUPTURE/EXPLOSION-Steam rupture of pressure or process vessel	Special Hazard Risk - Low	Emergency
220	220	RUPTURE/EXPLOSION-Overpressure rupture from air or gas, other	Special Hazard Risk - Moderate	Emergency
221	221	RUPTURE/EXPLOSION-Overpressure rupture of air or gas pipe/pipeline	Special Hazard Risk - Moderate	Emergency
222	222	RUPTURE/EXPLOSION-Overpressure rupture of boiler from air or gas	Special Hazard Risk - Moderate	Emergency
223	223	RUPTURE/EXPLOSION-Air or gas rupture of pressure or process vessel	Special Hazard Risk - Moderate	Emergency
231	231	RUPTURE/EXPLOSION-Chemical reaction rupture of process vessel	Special Hazard Risk - Moderate	Emergency
240	240	RUPTURE/EXPLOSION-Explosion (no fire), other	Special Hazard Risk - High	Emergency
241	241	RUPTURE/EXPLOSION-Munitions or bomb explosion (no fire)	Special Hazard Risk - High	Emergency
242	242	RUPTURE/EXPLOSION-Blasting agent explosion (no fire)	Special Hazard Risk - High	Emergency
243	243	RUPTURE/EXPLOSION-Fireworks explosion (no fire)	Special Hazard Risk - Low	Emergency
251	251	RUPTURE/EXPLOSION-Excessive heat, scorch burns with no ignition	Special Hazard Risk - Low	Emergency
300	300	RESCUE-Rescue, emergency medical call (EMS) call, other	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
311	311	RESCUE-Medical assist (ex. lifting heavy patient)	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
320	320	RESCUE-Emergency medical service, other (conversion only)	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
321	321	RESCUE-EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
322	322	RESCUE-Vehicle accident with injuries	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
323	323	RESCUE-Motor vehicle/pedestrian accident (MV Ped)	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
324	324	RESCUE-Vehicle accident with no injuries	Rescue Risk - Moderate	Emergency
331	331	RESCUE-Lock-in (if lock out , use 511)	Rescue Risk - Low	Emergency
340	340	RESCUE-Search, other	Rescue Risk - Moderate	Emergency
341	341	RESCUE-Search for person on land	Rescue Risk - Moderate	Emergency
342	342	RESCUE-Search for person in water	Rescue Risk - Moderate	Emergency
343	343	RESCUE-Search for person underground	Rescue Risk - Moderate	Emergency
350	350	RESCUE-Extrication, rescue, other	Rescue Risk - Moderate	Emergency
351	351	RESCUE-Extrication of victim(s) from building/structure	Rescue Risk - High	Emergency
352	352	RESCUE-Extrication of victim(s) from vehicle	Rescue Risk - Moderate	Emergency
353	353	RESCUE-Removal of victim(s) from stalled elevator	Rescue Risk - Low	Emergency
354	354	RESCUE-Trench/below grade rescue	Rescue Risk - High	Emergency
355	355	RESCUE-Confined space rescue	Rescue Risk - High	Emergency

NFIRS or CAD Type	CAD Xref to NFIRS	Description	Risk Output Category	Non-Emer/Non-Life Threat –or- Emergency / Potential Life Threat
356	356	RESCUE-High angle rescue	Rescue Risk - High	Emergency
357	357	RESCUE-Extrication of victim(s) from machinery	Rescue Risk - High	Emergency
360	360	RESCUE-Water & ice related rescue, other	Rescue Risk - High	Emergency
361	361	RESCUE-Swimming/recreational water areas rescue	Rescue Risk - Moderate	Emergency
362	362	RESCUE-Ice rescue	Rescue Risk - High	Emergency
363	363	RESCUE-Swift water rescue	Rescue Risk - High	Emergency
364	364	RESCUE-Surf rescue	Rescue Risk - High	Emergency
365	365	RESCUE-Watercraft rescue	Rescue Risk - High	Emergency
370	370	RESCUE-Electrical rescue, other	Rescue Risk - Moderate	Emergency
371	371	RESCUE-Electrocution or potential electrocution	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
372	372	RESCUE-Trapped by power lines	Rescue Risk - Moderate	Emergency
381	381	RESCUE-Rescue or EMS standby	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
400	400	HAZARDOUS COND-Hazardous condition, other	Special Hazard Risk - Low	Emergency
410	410	HAZARDOUS COND-Flammable gas or liquid condition, other	Special Hazard Risk - Moderate	Emergency
411	411	HAZARDOUS COND-Gasoline or other flammable liquid spill	Special Hazard Risk - Moderate	Emergency
412	412	HAZARDOUS COND-Gas leak (natural gas or LPG)	Special Hazard Risk - Moderate	Emergency
413	413	HAZARDOUS COND-Oil or other combustible liquid spill	Special Hazard Risk - Moderate	Emergency
420	420	HAZARDOUS COND-Toxic condition, other	Special Hazard Risk - High	Emergency
421	421	HAZARDOUS COND-Chemical hazard (no spill or leak)	Special Hazard Risk - High	Emergency
422	422	HAZARDOUS COND-Chemical spill or leak	Special Hazard Risk - High	Emergency
423	423	HAZARDOUS COND-Refrigeration leak	Special Hazard Risk - Moderate	Emergency
424	424	HAZARDOUS COND-Carbon monoxide incident	Special Hazard Risk - High	Emergency
430	430	HAZARDOUS COND-Radioactive condition, other	Special Hazard Risk - High	Emergency
431	431	HAZARDOUS COND-Radiation leak, radioactive material	Special Hazard Risk - High	Emergency
440	440	HAZARDOUS COND-Electrical wiring/equipment problem, other	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
441	441	HAZARDOUS COND-Heat from short circuit (wiring), defective/worn	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
442	442	HAZARDOUS COND-Overheated motor	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
443	443	HAZARDOUS COND-Light ballast breakdown	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
444	444	HAZARDOUS COND-Power line down	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
445	445	HAZARDOUS COND-Arcing, shorted electrical equipment	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
451	451	HAZARDOUS COND-Biological hazard, confirmed or suspected	Special Hazard Risk - High	Emergency
460	460	HAZARDOUS COND-Accident, potential accident, other	Special Hazard Risk - Low	Emergency
461	461	HAZARDOUS COND-Building or structure weakened or collapsed	Rescue Risk - Low	Emergency
462	462	HAZARDOUS COND-Aircraft standby	Fire Risk - Special	Emergency
463	463	HAZARDOUS COND-Vehicle accident, general cleanup	Special Hazard Risk - Low	Emergency
471	471	HAZARDOUS COND-Explosive, bomb removal (for bomb scare, use 721)	Special Hazard Risk - Special	Emergency
480	480	HAZARDOUS COND-Attempted burning, illegal action, other	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency

NFIRS or CAD Type	CAD Xref to NFIRS	Description	Risk Output Category	Non-Emer/Non-Life Threat –or- Emergency / Potential Life Threat
481	481	HAZARDOUS COND-Attempt to burn	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
482	482	HAZARDOUS COND-Threat to burn	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
500	500	SERVICE-Service Call, other	Not Applicable	Non-Emer
510	510	SERVICE-Person in distress, other	Not Applicable	Emergency
511	511	SERVICE-Lock-out	Rescue Risk - Low	Non-Emer
512	512	SERVICE-Ring or jewelry removal	Not Applicable	Non-Emer
520	520	SERVICE-Water problem, other	Not Applicable	Non-Emer
521	521	SERVICE-Water evacuation	Not Applicable	Non-Emer
522	522	SERVICE-Water or steam leak	Not Applicable	Non-Emer
531	531	SERVICE-Smoke or odor removal	Not Applicable	Non-Emer
540	540	SERVICE-Animal problem, other	Not Applicable	Non-Emer
541	541	SERVICE-Animal problem	Not Applicable	Non-Emer
542	542	SERVICE-Animal rescue	Not Applicable	Non-Emer
550	550	SERVICE-Public service assistance, other	Not Applicable	Non-Emer
551	551	SERVICE-Assist police or other governmental agency	Not Applicable	Non-Emer
552	552	SERVICE-Police matter	Not Applicable	Non-Emer
553	553	SERVICE-Public service	Not Applicable	Non-Emer
554	554	SERVICE-Assist invalid	Not Applicable	Non-Emer
555	555	SERVICE-Defective elevator, no occupants	Not Applicable	Non-Emer
561	561	SERVICE-Unauthorized burning	Not Applicable	Non-Emer
571	571	SERVICE-Cover assignment, standby, moveup	Not Applicable	Non-Emer
600	600	GOOD INTENT-Good intent call, other	Not Applicable	Non-Emer
611	611	GOOD INTENT-Dispatched & canceled en route	Not Applicable	Non-Emer
621	621	GOOD INTENT-Wrong location	Not Applicable	Non-Emer
622	622	GOOD INTENT-No emergency found dispatch address	Not Applicable	Non-Emer
631	631	GOOD INTENT-Authorized controlled burning	Not Applicable	Non-Emer
632	632	GOOD INTENT-Prescribed fire	Not Applicable	Non-Emer
641	641	GOOD INTENT-Vicinity alarm (incident in other location)	Not Applicable	Non-Emer
650	650	GOOD INTENT-Steam, other gas mistaken for smoke, other	Not Applicable	Non-Emer
651	651	GOOD INTENT-Smoke scare, odor of smoke	Not Applicable	Non-Emer
652	652	GOOD INTENT-Steam, vapor, fog or dust thought to be smoke	Not Applicable	Non-Emer
653	653	GOOD INTENT-Barbecue, tar kettle	Not Applicable	Non-Emer
661	661	GOOD INTENT-EMS call, party transported by non-fire agency	Not Applicable	Non-Emer
671	671	GOOD INTENT-Hazmat release investigation w/ no hazmat	Not Applicable	Non-Emer
672	672	GOOD INTENT-Biological hazard investigation, none found	Not Applicable	Non-Emer
700	700	ALARM-False alarm or false call, other	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
710	710	ALARM-Malicious, mischievous false call, other	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
711	711	ALARM-Municipal alarm system, malicious false alarm	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
712	712	ALARM-Direct tie to FD, malicious/false alarm	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
713	713	ALARM-Telephone, malicious false alarm	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
714	714	ALARM-Central station, malicious false alarm	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
715	715	ALARM-Local alarm system, malicious false alarm	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
721	721	ALARM-Bomb scare - no bomb	Special Hazard Risk - Low	Emergency
730	730	ALARM-System malfunction, other	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
731	731	ALARM-Sprinkler activation due to malfunction	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency

NFIRS or CAD Type	CAD Xref to NFIRS	Description	Risk Output Category	Non-Emer/Non-Life Threat –or- Emergency / Potential Life Threat
732	732	ALARM-Extinguishing system activation due to malfunction	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
733	733	ALARM-Smoke detector activation due to malfunction	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
734	734	ALARM-Heat detector activation due to malfunction	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
735	735	ALARM-Alarm system sounded due to malfunction	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
736	736	ALARM-CO detector activation due to malfunction	Special Hazard Risk - Low	Emergency
740	740	ALARM-Unintentional transmission of alarm, other	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
741	741	ALARM-Sprinkler activation, no fire - unintentional	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
742	742	ALARM-Extinguishing system activation	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
743	743	ALARM-Smoke detector activation, no fire - unintentional	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
744	744	ALARM-Detector activation, no fire - unintentional	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
745	745	ALARM-Alarm system sounded, no fire - unintentional	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
746	746	ALARM-Carbon monoxide detector activation, no CO	Special Hazard Risk - Low	Emergency
751	751	ALARM-Biological hazard, malicious false report	Special Hazard Risk - Low	Emergency
800	800	WEATHER-Severe weather or natural disaster, other	Rescue Risk - Special	Emergency
811	811	WEATHER-Earthquake assessment	Rescue Risk - Special	Emergency
812	812	WEATHER-Flood assessment	Rescue Risk - Special	Emergency
813	813	WEATHER-Wind storm, tornado/hurricane assessment	Rescue Risk - Special	Emergency
814	814	WEATHER-Lightning strike (no fire)	Rescue Risk - Special	Emergency
815	815	WEATHER-Severe weather or natural disaster standby	Rescue Risk - Special	Emergency
900	900	OTHER-Special type of incident, other	Not Applicable	Non-Emer
911	911	OTHER-Citizen complaint	Not Applicable	Non-Emer
AIRF	135	AIRF -- PARKED/EMPTY AIRCRAFT	Fire Risk - Special	Emergency
ALERT1	135	ALERT1 -- AIRCRAFT PROBLEM	Fire Risk - Special	Emergency
ALERT2	135	ALERT2 --AIRCRAFT PROBLEM CONF	Fire Risk - Special	Emergency
ALERT3	135	ALERT3 -- AIR CRASH @ AIRPORT	Fire Risk - Special	Emergency
ALERT3O	135	ALERT3O -- AIR CRASH OFF AIRPO	Fire Risk - Special	Emergency
ALMCOM	700	ALMCOM --COMMERCIAL FIRE ALARM	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
ALMINS	700	ALMINS -- INSTITUTIONAL ALARM	Fire Risk - Moderate	Emergency
ALMRED	700	ALMRED -REDUCED RESPONSE ALARM	Fire Risk - Low	Non-Emer
ALMRES	700	ALMRES -RESIDENTIAL FIRE ALARM	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
ALMTRB	700	ALMTRB -- TROUBLE ALARM	Fire Risk - Low	Non-Emer
ALMUF	700	ALMUF --UF AUTO ALARM NON RESI	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
BLD	111	BLD -- BUILDING FIRE/RESD	Fire Risk - Moderate	Emergency
BLDCOL	351	BLDCOL - BUILDING DAMAGE W/PI	Rescue Risk - High	Emergency
BLDCOM	111	BLDCOM -- BUILDING FIRE-COMM	Fire Risk - High	Emergency
BLDCON	111	BLDCON - CONFIRMED BLDG FIRE	Fire Risk - High	Emergency
BLDDAM	461	BLDDAM - BUILDING DAMAGE NO PI	Rescue Risk - Low	Emergency
BLDHAZ	111	BLDHAZ -- BLDG FIRE W/ HAZMAT	Fire Risk - Special	Emergency
BLDINS	111	BLDINS -- INST BLDG FIRE	Fire Risk - High	Emergency
BLDRES	111	BLDRES - BLDG FIRE-RESIDENTIAL	Fire Risk - Moderate	Emergency
BRUSH	142	BRUSH -- BRUSH FIRE	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
BRUSHX	142	BRUSHX --BRUSH FIRE W/EXPOSURE	Fire Risk - Moderate	Emergency
CAR	131	CAR -- VEHICLE FIRE	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
CONEXT	355	CONEXT --CONFINED SPACE RESCUE	Rescue Risk - High	Emergency

NFIRS or CAD Type	CAD Xref to NFIRS	Description	Risk Output Category	Non-Emer/Non-Life Threat –or- Emergency / Potential Life Threat
DEVICE	471	DEVICE -- EXPLOSIVE DEVICE	Special Hazard Risk - Special	Emergency
DUMP	154	DUMP -- DUMPSTER FIRE	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
DUMPX	154	DUMPX -- DUMPSTER FIRE W/EXPOS	Fire Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E01	321	E01 -- ABDOMINAL PAIN	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E01A	321	E01A -- ABDOMINAL PAIN ALPHA	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E01C	321	E01C -- ABDOMINAL PAIN CHARLI	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E01D	321	E01D -- ABDOMINAL PAIN DELTA	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E02	321	E02 -- ALLERGIC REACTION	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E02A	321	E02A -- ALLERGIC REACTION	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E02B	321	E02B -- ALLERGIC REACTION	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E02C	321	E02C -- ALLERGIC REACTION	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E02C2	321	E02C2 -- ALLERGIC REACTION CHA	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E02D	321	E02D -- ALLERGIC REACTION	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E02E	321	E02E -- ALLERGIC REACTION	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E03	321	E03 -- ANIMAL BITE	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E03A	321	E03A -- ANIMAL BITE	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E03B	321	E03B -- ANIMAL BITE	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E03D	321	E03D - ANIMAL BITE	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E04	321	E04 -- ASSAULT/RAPE	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E04A	321	E04A -- ASSAULT/RAPE	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E04B	321	E04B -- ASSAULT/RAPE	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E04B3	321	E04B3 -- ASSAULT/RAPE	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E04D	321	E04D -- ASSAULT/RAPE	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E05	321	E05 -- BACK PAIN	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E05A	321	E05A -- BACK PAIN	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E05C	321	E05C -- BACK PAIN	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E05D	321	E05D - BACK PAIN (NON TRAUMA)	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E06	321	E06 -- BREATHING PROBLEM	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E06C	321	E06C - BREATHING PROBLEMS CH	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E06D	321	E06D -- BREATHING PROBLEMS	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E06E	321	E06E -- BREATHING PROBLEMS	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E07	321	E07 -- BURNS/EXPLOSION	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E07A	321	E07A -- BURNS/EXPLOSION	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E07A1	321	E07A1 - BURNS/EXPLOSIONS ALPHA	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E07A2	321	E07A2 - BURNS/EXPLOSIONS ALPH	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E07A3	321	E07A3 - BURNS/EXPLOSIONS ALPH	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E07B	321	E07B -- BURNS/EXPLOSION	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E07C	321	E07C -- BURNS/EXPLOSION	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E07D	321	E07D -- BURNS/EXPLOSION	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E08	321	E08 -- HAZMAT/INHALATION	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E08B	321	E08B -- HAZMAT/INHALATION	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E08C	321	E08C -- HAZMAT/INHALATION	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E08D	321	E08D -- HAZMAT/INHALATION	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E08D2	321	E08D2 -- HAZMAT/INHALATION	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E08D4	321	E08D4 -- HAZMAT/INHALATION	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E08O	321	E08O -- HAZMAT/INHALATION	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E09	321	E09 -- CARDIAC ARREST	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E09A	321	E09A -- CARDIAC ARREST/DEATH	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E09B	321	E09B -- CARDIAC ARREST/DEATH	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E09D	321	E09D -- CARDIAC ARREST/DEATH	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E09E	321	E09E -- CARDIAC ARREST/DEATH	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E09E1	321	E09E1 -- CARDIAC ARREST/DEATH	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E09E3	321	E09E3 -- CARDIAC ARREST/DEATH	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E09E6	321	E09E6 -- CARDIAC ARREST/DEATH	Medical Risk - High	Emergency

NFIRS or CAD Type	CAD Xref to NFIRS	Description	Risk Output Category	Non-Emer/Non-Life Threat –or- Emergency / Potential Life Threat
E09E7	321	E09E7 -- CARDIAC ARREST/DEATH	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E09O	321	E09O -- CARDIAC ARREST/DEATH	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E10	321	E10 -- CHEST PAIN	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E10A	321	E10A - CHEST PAINS ALPHA	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E10C	321	E10C --CHEST PAIN	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E10D	321	E10D --CHEST PAIN	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E11	321	E11 - CHOKING	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E11A	321	E11A - CHOKING ALPHA	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E11D	321	E11D - CHOKING DELTA	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E11E	321	E11E - CHOKING ECHO	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E12	321	E12 - CONVULSIONS/SEIZURES	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E12A	321	E12A - CONVULSIONS/SEIZURES	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E12B	321	E12B - CONVULSIONS/SEIZURES	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E12C	321	E12C - CONVULSIONS/SEIZURES	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E12D	321	E12D - CONVULSIONS/SEIZURES	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E13	321	E13 -- DIABETIC PROBLEMS	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E13A	321	E13A - DIABETIC PROBLEMS ALPH	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E13C	321	E13C - DIABETIC PROBLEMS CHAR	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E13D	321	E13D - DIABETIC PROBLEMS	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E14	321	E14 - DROWNING (NEAR)/DIVING	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E14A	321	E14A - DROWNING (NEAR)/DIVING	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E14B	321	E14B -- DROWING/DIVING ACCI	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E14C	321	E14C - DROWNING (NEAR)/DIVING	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E14D	321	E14D - DROWNING (NEAR)/DIVING	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E15	321	E15 - ELECTROCUTION	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E15C	321	E15C - ELECTROCUTION CHARLIE	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E15D	321	E15D -- ELECTROCUTION	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E15E	321	E15E - ELECTROCUTION ECHO	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E16	321	E16 - EYE PROBLEMS/INJURIES	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E16A	321	E16A - EYE PROBLEMS/INJURIES	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E16B	321	E16B - EYE PROBLEMS/INJURIES	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E16D	321	E16D -- EYE PROBLEMS/INJURIES	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E17	321	E17 -- FALLS/BACK INJ (TRAUMA)	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E17A	321	E17A - FALLS/BACK INJURIE (T	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E17B	321	E17B - FALLS/BACK INJURIES (T	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E17D	321	E17D -FALLS/BACK INJURIES (TR	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E17O	321	E17O -FALLS/BACK INJURIES (TR	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E18	321	E18 - HEADACHE CHARLIE	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E18A	321	E18A - HEACHACHE ALPHA	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E18B	321	E18B - HEADACHE BRAVO	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E18C	321	E18C -- HEADACHE CHARLIE	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E19	321	E19 -- HEART PROBLEMS	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E19A	321	E19A - HEART PROBLEMS ALPHA	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E19B	321	E19B - HEART PROBLEMS BRAVO	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E19C	321	E19C - HEART PROBLEMS CHARLIE	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E19D	321	E19D - HEART PROBLEMS DELTA	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E20	321	E20 - HEAT/COLD EXPOSURE	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E20A	321	E20A - HEAT/COLD EXPOSURE ALP	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E20B	321	E20B - HEAT/COLD EXPOSURE BRA	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E20C	321	E20C - HEAT/COLD EXPOSURE CHA	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E20D	321	E20D -- HEAT/COLD EXPOSURE	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E21	321	E21 -- HEMORRHAGE/LACERATIONS	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E21A	321	E21A - HEMORRHAGE/LACERATION	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E21B	321	E21B - HEMORRHAGE/LACERATION	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer

NFIRS or CAD Type	CAD Xref to NFIRS	Description	Risk Output Category	Non-Emer/Non-Life Threat –or- Emergency / Potential Life Threat
E21B4	321	E21B4 - HEMORRHAGE/LACERATION	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E21C	321	E21C - HEMORRHAGE/LACERATION	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E21D	321	E21D - HEMORRHAGE/LACERATION	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E22	321	E22 -- INACCESSIBLE INCIDENT	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E22A	321	E22A - INACCESSIBLE INCIDENT	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E22B	321	E22B - INACCESSIBLE INCIDENT	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E22D	321	E22D -- INACCESSIBLE INCIDENT	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E23	321	E23 -- OVERDOSE/POISONING	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E23B	321	E23B - OVERDOSE/POISONING CHA	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E23C	321	E23C - OVERDOSE/POISONING CHA	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E23D	321	E23D - OVERDOSE/POISONING DEL	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E23O	321	E23O - OVERDOSE/POISONING OME	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E24	321	E24 - PREGNANCY/GYN	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E24A	321	E24A- PREGNANCY/GYN ALPHA	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E24B	321	E24B - PREGNANCY/GYN BRAVO	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E24C	321	E24C - PREGNANCY/GYN CHARLIE	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E24D	321	E24D -- PREGNANCY/GYN	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E24O	321	E24O - PREGNANCY/GYN OMEGA	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E25	321	E25 -- PSYCHIATRIC/SUICIDE	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E25A	321	E25A - PSYCHIATRIC/SUICIDE AT	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E25B	321	E25B - PSYCHIATRIC/SUICIDE AT	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E25D	321	E25D - PSYCHIATRIC/SUICIDE AT	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E26	321	E26 - SICK PERSON (SPECIFIC	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E26A	321	E26A - SICK PERSON (SPECIFIC	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E26B	321	E26B - SICK PERSON (SPECIFIC	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E26C	321	E26C - SICK PERSON (SPECIFIC	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E26D	321	E26D -- SICK PERSON	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E26O	321	E26O - SICK PERSON (SPECIFIC	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E27	321	E27 -- STAB/GUNSHOT WOUND	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E27A	321	E27A - STAB/GUNSHOT WOUND	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E27B	321	E27B- STAB/GUNSHOT WOUND	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E27D	321	E27D - STAB/GUNSHOT WOUND	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E28	321	E28 - STROKE	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E28A	321	E28A - STROKE/CVA	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E28B	321	E28B - STROKE/CVA	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E28C	321	E28C -- STROKE/CVA	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E29	322	E29 -- VEHICLE ACCIDENT	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E29A	322	E29A - VEHICLE ACCIDENT	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E29B	322	E29B - VEHICLE ACCIDENT	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E29D	322	E29D - VEHICLE ACCIDENT	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E29EXT	352	E29EXT -- ACCIDENT-EXTRICATION	Rescue Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E29HAZ	410	E29HAZ -- MVA W/HAZMAT	Special Hazard Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E29M	322	E29M -- MVA >2 PATIENTS	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E29O	324	E29O - VEHICLE ACCIDENT	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E30	321	E30 -- TRAUMATIC INJURIES	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E30A	321	E30A - TRAUMATIC INJURIES	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E30B	321	E30B - TRAUMATIC INJURIES	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E30D	321	E30D - TRAUMATIC INJURIES	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E30EXT	350	E30EXT -- TRAUMA W/EXTRICATION	Rescue Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E31	321	E31 - UNCONSCIOUS/FAINTING	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E31A	321	E31A - UNCONSCIOUS/FAINTING	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E31C	321	E31C - UNCONSCIOUS/FAINTING	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E31D	321	E31D - UNCONSCIOUS/FAINTING	Medical Risk - High	Emergency

NFIRS or CAD Type	CAD Xref to NFIRS	Description	Risk Output Category	Non-Emer/Non-Life Threat –or- Emergency / Potential Life Threat
E31E	321	E31E -- UNCONSCIOUS/FAINTING	Medical Risk - High	Emergency
E32	321	E32 -- UNKNOWN PROBLEMS	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E32B	321	E32B - UNKNOWN PROBLEMS	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E32B2	321	E32B2 - LIFELINE ALARM	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E32D	321	E32D - UNKNOWN PROBLEM	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E32L	381	E32L - LEA Request for EMS Standby	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E33	321	E33 - TRANSFER/INTER-FACILI	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E33A	321	E33A - TRANSFER/INTER-FACILI	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E33A1	321	E33A1 - TRANSFER/INTER-FACILI	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E33A2	321	E33A2 - TRANSFER/INTER-FACILI	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E33A3	321	E33A3 - TRANSFER/INTER-FACILI	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
E33C	321	E33C - TRANSFER/INTER-FACILI	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E33C1	321	E33C1 - TRANSFER/INTER-FACILIT	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E33C2	321	E33C2 - TRANSFER/INTER-FACILIT	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E33C3	321	E33C3 - TRANSFER/INTER-FACILIT	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E33C4	321	E33C4 - TRANSFER/INTER-FACILIT	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E33C5	321	E33C5 - TRANSFER/INTER-FACILIT	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E33C6	321	E33C6 - TRANSFER/INTER-FACILIT	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E33D	321	E33D - TRANSFER/INTER-FACILIT	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E33D1	321	E33D1 - TRANSFER/INTER-FACILIT	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
E33D2	321	E33D2 - TRANSFER/INTER-FACILIT	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
ELE	353	ELE - ELEVATOR STUCK NO PI	Rescue Risk - Low	Non-Emer
EMSELE	356	EMSELE - ELEVATED RESCUE	Rescue Risk - High	Emergency
EMSWTR	361	EMSWTR - WATER RESCUE	Rescue Risk - High	Emergency
FIREAP	100	APPLIANCE FIRE (New 11/13/14)	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
FIREOUT	100	FIRE OUT (New 11/13/14)	Fire Risk - Low	Non-Emer
FIREUNK	100	FIRE - UNKNOWN (New (11/13/14)	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
HAZ0	400	HAZ0 -- LEVEL 0 HAZMAT	Special Hazard Risk - Low	Non-Emer
HAZ1	400	HAZ1 -- LEVEL 1 HAZMAT	Special Hazard Risk - Low	Non-Emer
HAZ2	400	HAZ2 -- LEVEL 2 HAZMAT	Special Hazard Risk - Moderate	Emergency
HAZ3	400	HAZ3 -- LEVEL 3 HAZMAT	Special Hazard Risk - High	Emergency
LIFELINE	321	LIFELINE ALARM	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
LOCK	331	LOCK - EMER LOCKOUT W/PT	Rescue Risk - Low	Non-Emer
LVEHF	130	LVEHF -- LARGE VEHICLE FIRE	Fire Risk - Moderate	Emergency
ODOR	651	SMOKE ODER INSIDE A BLDG	Fire Risk - Low	Non-Emer
SALV	500	SALV - WATER/SMOKE SALVAGE NON	Not Applicable	Non-Emer
SERVE	500	SERVICE CALL NON EMERGENCY	Not Applicable	Non-Emer
SHED	161	SHED - SHED FIRE NO EXPOSURE	Fire Risk - Low	Non-Emer
SHOCK	321	SHOCK - ELECTROCUTION	Medical Risk - Moderate	Emergency
SIGN	160	SIGN - SIGN FIRE NO EXPOSURE	Fire Risk - Low	Non-Emer
SMOKE	651	SMOKE - SMOKE INVESTIGATION	Fire Risk - Low	Non-Emer
STORMD	351	STORMD - STORM DAMAGE	Rescue Risk - Special	Emergency
TRAINF	133	TRAINF - TRAIN FIRE	Fire Risk - Special	Emergency
TRANSF	162	TRANSFORMER FIRE	Fire Risk - Low	Non-Emer
TRANSFER	321	TRANSFER - TRANSFER	Medical Risk - Low	Non-Emer
TRASH	151	TRASH - TRASH FIRE	Fire Risk - Low	Non-Emer
TRASHX	151	TRASHX - TRASH FIRE W/EXPOSURE	Fire Risk - Moderate	Emergency
TREE	140	BRUSH FIRE	Fire Risk - Low	Non-Emer
TREEX	140	BRUSH FIRE W/EXPOSURE	Fire Risk - Moderate	Emergency
TRENCH	354	CONFINED SPACE RESCUE	Rescue Risk - High	Emergency
UUU	UUU	Undetermined incident type (conversion only)	Not Applicable	Non-Emer
VEHF	131	VEHF -- VEHICLE FIRE	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency

NFIRS or CAD Type	CAD Xref to NFIRS	Description	Risk Output Category	Non-Emer/Non-Life Threat –or- Emergency / Potential Life Threat
WIRES	160	WIRES - WIRES DOWN WITH FIRE	Fire Risk - Low	Emergency
WMAIN	520	WMAIN - BROKEN WATER MAIN NON	Not Applicable	Non-Emer

Appendix F: Confirmed Building Fires and Cooking Fires

Table 20 Confirmed Building and Cooking Fires

Locations of Confirmed Building and Cooking Fires	Building Fire 2013	Cooking Fire 2013
FMZ A	*1*	*5*
2500 NE 39TH AV	1	
8401 NW 13TH ST		1
8620 NW 13TH ST		4
FMZ B.1	*3*	*2*
3670 NW 21ST PL	1	
4000 NW 53RD AV	1	
4021 NW 60TH AV		1
4511 NW 36TH ST		1
5017 NW 11TH PL	1	
FMZ B.2	*1*	
4856 NW 77TH RD	1	
FMZ B.3	*1*	*5*
2504 NW 59TH AV		1
5730 NW 27TH TER		1
5802 NW 25TH TER		1
6113 NW 26TH ST		1
6115 NW 26TH ST		1
6626 NW 32ND ST	1	
FMZ C	*15*	*18*
100 NE 8TH AV		1
1008 NE 21ST AV		1
1015 NW 21ST AV		1
1300 NE 2ND ST		1
1307 NW 6TH ST	1	
1322 NE 17TH AV		1
1336 NE 28TH AV	1	
1500 NW 12TH ST		1

Locations of Confirmed Building and Cooking Fires	Building Fire 2013	Cooking Fire 2013
1901 NW 2ND ST	1	1
1923 NW 23RD BLVD	1	
2036 NW 34TH ST		1
2114 NW 55TH BLVD	3	
2616 NW 52ND AV	1	
2800 N MAIN ST		1
3120 NW 29TH TER	1	
3618 NE 11TH TER		1
3717 NW 13TH ST	1	
3720 NE 4TH ST	1	
3919 NW 32ND ST		2
4103 NW 20TH TER	1	
4156 NW 9TH ST	1	
4314 NW 27TH TER		1
4323 NW 6TH ST	1	
4521 NW 21ST DR		1
534 NW 37TH PL		1
740 NE 23RD AV		1
801 NW 40TH AV		1
930 NE 23RD AV	1	
NW 22ND ST /		1
FMZ D.1	*2*	*1*
2203 NE 17TH TER	1	
3501 NE 15TH ST	1	1
FMZ E	*3*	*1*
3461 SW 2ND AV	1	
3832 NEWBERRY RD	1	
507 NW 39TH RD		1
6500 W NEWBERRY RD	1	
FMZ F	*2*	*1*
1204 NW 3RD AV	1	
1702 W UNIVERSITY AV		1

Locations of Confirmed Building and Cooking Fires	Building Fire 2013	Cooking Fire 2013
2114 W UNIVERSITY AV	1	
FMZ G	*4*	*1*
101 SE 2ND PL	1	
104 S MAIN ST	1	
1130 NE 5TH AV		1
409 NE 11TH ST	1	
925 SE 6TH AV	1	
FMZ H	*7*	*6*
1000 SE 4TH ST		1
1030 SE 21ST AV		1
113 NE 20TH ST		1
1300 SE 1ST AV	1	
131 SE 25TH TER		1
1324 E University Av	1	
1415 SE 1ST ST	1	
1731 NE 8TH AV	1	
501 SE 18TH ST	1	1
504 SE WILLISTON RD		1
511 SE 18TH ST	1	
937 SE 9TH PL	1	
FMZ I.1		*3*
3466 SW 24TH AV		1
4130 SW 15TH PL		1
4600 SW 41ST BLVD		1
FMZ J.1	*3*	*7*
2330 SW WILLISTON RD		1
2800 SW 35TH PL		1
2800 SW WILLISTON RD	1	
3000 SW 35TH PL		1
3009 SW ARCHER RD		1
3020 Sw Archer Rd		1

Locations of Confirmed Building and Cooking Fires	Building Fire 2013	Cooking Fire 2013
3123 SW 26TH TER	1	
3230 SW ARCHER RD		1
3900 SW 27TH ST		1
4018 SW 26TH TER	1	
FMZ K	*7*	*7*
1111 SW 16TH AV		1
1309 SW 13TH ST	1	
2000 SW 16TH ST		1
2001 SW 16TH ST	1	
2307 SW 13TH ST	1	
2360 SW ARCHER RD		2
2435 SW 13TH ST	1	
2901 SW 13TH ST		1
307 SW 16TH AV	1	
309 SW 16TH AV	1	
635 SW 11TH LN	1	
920 SW 6TH ST		1
SE WILLISTON RD /		1
FMZ UF	*2*	
1928 MOWRY RD	1	
2324 FRATERNITY DR	1	
Grand Total	**51**	**57**

Appendix G: Historical Service for Fire Management Zones

Table 21 Historical Counts of Calls by CAD Type for FMZs

Appendix G: Table 21 Incidents As Dispatched in each FMZ	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
FMZ A					
ALMCOM --COMMERCIAL FIRE ALARM	17	31	17	23	
ALMINS -- INSTITUTIONAL ALARM	2	0	1	0	
ALMRED -REDUCED RESPONSE ALARM	1	0	0	0	
ALMRES -RESIDENTIAL FIRE ALARM	1	2	0	0	
BLD -- BUILDING FIRE/RESD	0	0	0	0	
BLDCOM -- BUILDING FIRE-COMM	5	2	3	4	
BLDDAM - BUILDING DAMAGE NO PI	3	2	0	0	
BLDRES - BLDG FIRE-RESIDENTIAL	4	8	8	9	
BRUSH -- BRUSH FIRE	4	10	8	3	
BRUSHX --BRUSH FIRE W/EXPOSURE	1	2	0	0	
DUMP -- DUMPSTER FIRE	0	1	0	1	
DUMPX -- DUMPSTER FIRE W/EXPOS	0	0	0	0	
HAZ0 -- LEVEL 0 HAZMAT	12	8	20	9	
HAZ1 -- LEVEL 1 HAZMAT	3	1	3	2	
LOCK - EMER LOCKOUT W/PT	0	2	2	0	
LVEHF -- LARGE VEHICLE FIRE	2	0	3	1	
ODORCOM	0	1	1	0	
SALV - WATER/SMOKE SALVAGE	1	0	0	3	
SERVICE CALL NON EMERGENCY	4	3	5	2	
SMOKE - SMOKE INVESTIGATION	3	9	9	4	
TRANSFORMER	0	0	0	1	
TRASH - TRASH FIRE	5	4	8	3	
VEHF -- VEHICLE FIRE	3	2	2	0	
WIRES - WIRES DOWN WITH FIRE	0	0	1	1	
E01 Abdominal Pain	18	11	21	20	
E02 Allergic Reaction	2	5	2	5	
E03 Animal Bite	1	1	0	0	
E04 Assault	13	4	13	11	
E05 Back Pain	4	2	4	0	
E06 Breathing Problem Priority	71	44	72	63	
E07 Burns/Explosion	0	2	3	1	
E09 Cardiac Arrest Priority	3	1	2	7	
E10 Chest Pain Priority	40	35	57	62	
E11 Choking	3	2	6	2	
E12 Convulsions/Seizures	22	20	25	37	
E13 Diabetic Problems	10	6	14	6	
E15 Electrocution Priority	1	1	0	0	
E16 Eye Problems	0	1	0	2	
E17 Falls/Back Injury	43	45	56	67	

Appendix G: Table 21 Incidents As Dispatched in each FMZ	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
E18 Headache	5	6	2	2	
E19 Heart Problems Priority	8	13	17	8	
E20 Heat/Cold Exposure	1	3	2	1	
E21 Hemorrhage/Lacerations	18	23	14	22	
E23 Overdose/Poisoning	8	6	8	6	
E24 Pregnancy	4	6	2	7	
E25 Psychiatric/Suicide Attempt	9	4	6	0	
E26 Sick Person	32	42	41	46	
E27 Stab/Gunshot	3	2	1	2	
E28 Stroke/CVA Priority	9	13	14	14	
E29 Vehicle Accident	28	49	34	27	
E30 Traumatic Injuries	9	8	7	5	
E31 Unconscious/Fainting Priority	26	28	23	33	
E32 Unknown Problem	26	36	37	22	
E33 Transfer	0	0	0	1	
FMZ B					
ALMCOM --COMMERCIAL FIRE ALARM	39	52	37	39	
ALMINS -- INSTITUTIONAL ALARM	32	18	24	29	
ALMRES -RESIDENTIAL FIRE ALARM	26	28	37	33	
BLD -- BUILDING FIRE/RESD	2	0	0	0	
BLDCOM -- BUILDING FIRE-COMM	14	6	5	8	
BLDDAM - BUILDING DAMAGE NO PI	3	2	3	3	
BLDINS -- INST BLDG FIRE	0	3	0	5	
BLDRES - BLDG FIRE-RESIDENTIAL	23	25	31	18	
BRUSH -- BRUSH FIRE	8	7	6	3	
BRUSHX --BRUSH FIRE W/EXPOSURE	1	6	0	0	
DEVICE -- EXPLOSIVE DEVICE	1	0	0	0	
DUMP -- DUMPSTER FIRE	0	2	2	4	
DUMPX – DUMPSTER FIRE W/EXP	0	0	0	1	
ELE - ELEVATOR STUCK NO PI	5	5	1	0	
HAZ0 -- LEVEL 0 HAZMAT	56	52	43	54	
HAZ1 -- LEVEL 1 HAZMAT	12	4	8	10	
HAZ2 -- LEVEL 2 HAZMAT	1	1	0	0	
LOCK - EMER LOCKOUT W/PT	3	7	6	7	
LVEHF -- LARGE VEHICLE FIRE	0	1	1	1	
ODORCOM	1	0	1	0	
SALV - WATER/SMOKE SALVAGE	1	0	0	2	
SERVICE CALL NON EMERGENCY	14	15	6	5	
SMOKE - SMOKE INVESTIGATION	13	12	9	6	
TRANSFER - TRANSFER	0	1	0	0	
TRANSFORMER FIRE	4	8	0	2	
TRASH - TRASH FIRE	19	16	12	10	
VEHF -- VEHICLE FIRE	20	13	16	8	
WIRES - WIRES DOWN WITH FIRE	4	4	2	0	
E01 Abdominal Pain	59	42	37	34	
E02 Allergic Reaction	7	13	10	10	

Appendix G: Table 21 Incidents As Dispatched in each FMZ	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
E03 Animal Bite	3	3	4	1	
E04 Assault	18	20	17	19	
E05 Back Pain	24	8	5	2	
E06 Breathing Problem Priority	151	149	159	140	
E07 Burns/Explosion	3	2	3	1	
E08 Hazmat/Inhalation	0	0	0	2	
E09 Cardiac Arrest Priority	38	23	21	17	
E10 Chest Pain Priority	120	110	139	145	
E11 Choking	9	7	3	6	
E12 Convulsions/Seizures	48	42	54	44	
E13 Diabetic Problems	35	51	31	36	
E14 Drowning	2	0	0	1	
E15 Electrocution Priority	1	0	0	0	
E16 Eye Problems	2	1	2	3	
E17 Falls/Back Injury	296	304	268	263	
E18 Headache	11	6	9	6	
E19 Heart Problems Priority	40	33	29	27	
E20 Heat/Cold Exposure	2	2	2	1	
E21 Hemorrhage/Lacerations	47	49	41	33	
E23 Overdose/Poisoning	31	29	19	19	
E24 Pregnancy	12	4	9	10	
E25 Psychiatric/Suicide Attempt	21	18	18	10	
E26 Sick Person	181	129	144	107	
E27 Stab/Gunshot	4	4	2	7	
E28 Stroke/CVA Priority	41	46	52	50	
E29 Vehicle Accident	90	109	115	102	
E30 Traumatic Injuries	18	26	20	11	
E31 Unconscious/Fainting Priority	108	105	114	118	
E32 Unknown Problem	77	68	70	86	
E33 Transfer/Inter-Facility	4	16	80	92	
FMZ C					
ALMCOM --COMMERCIAL FIRE ALARM	101	144	96	111	
ALMINS -- INSTITUTIONAL ALARM	58	45	89	52	
ALMRED -REDUCED RESPONSE	2	1	2	1	
ALMRES -RESIDENTIAL FIRE ALARM	53	31	39	44	
ALMTRB – TROUBLE ALARM	0	0	0	1	
APFIRE – APPLIANCE FIRE	NA	NA	NA	3	
BLDCOL - BUILDING DAMAGE W/PI	4	1	2	1	
BLDCOM -- BUILDING FIRE-COMM	31	38	36	34	
BLDDAM - BUILDING DAMAGE NO PI	25	13	9	6	
BLDINS -- INST BLDG FIRE	1	0	3	4	
BLDRES - BLDG FIRE-RESIDENTIAL	59	40	32	28	
BRUSH -- BRUSH FIRE	30	20	15	12	
BRUSHX --BRUSH FIRE W/EXPOSURE	1	2	3	2	
DEVICE -- EXPLOSIVE DEVICE	0	1	0	0	
DUMP -- DUMPSTER FIRE	4	3	2	1	

Appendix G: Table 21 Incidents As Dispatched in each FMZ	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
DUMPX -- DUMPSTER FIRE W/EXPOS	2	3	1	0	
ELE - ELEVATOR STUCK NO PI	1	0	0	5	
EMSELE - ELEVATED RESCUE	0	1	0	0	
HAZ0 -- LEVEL 0 HAZMAT	104	85	79	75	
HAZ1 -- LEVEL 1 HAZMAT	21	17	21	37	
HAZ2 -- LEVEL 2 HAZMAT	0	0	0	0	
LIFELINE ALARM	0	0	0	0	
LOCK - EMER LOCKOUT W/PT	8	12	13	11	
LVEHF -- LARGE VEHICLE FIRE	4	3	3	0	
ODORCOM/ODOR	2	0	2	3	
SALV - WATER/SMOKE SALVAGE	4	6	2	5	
SERVICE CALL NON EMERGENCY	39	28	23	29	
SHED - SHED FIRE NO EXPOSURE	1	0	2	0	
SIGN - SIGN FIRE NO EXPOSURE	1	0	0	1	
SMOKE - SMOKE INVESTIGATION	24	26	23	19	
TRANSFORMER FIRE	7	5	4	17	
TRASH - TRASH FIRE	83	60	45	56	
TRASHX - TRASH FIRE W/EXPOSURE	2	2	1	4	
VEHF -- VEHICLE FIRE	23	24	18	19	
WIRES - WIRES DOWN WITH FIRE	11	4	4	8	
E01 Abdominal Pain	99	122	96	98	
E02 Allergic Reaction	17	15	17	26	
E03 Animal Bite	10	11	10	12	
E04 Assault	89	74	76	73	
E05 Back Pain	24	12	10	9	
E06 Breathing Problem Priority	262	262	288	308	
E07 Burns/Explosion	3	10	4	2	
E08 Hazmat/Inhalation	3	2	1	0	
E09 Cardiac Arrest Priority	29	40	32	40	
E10 Chest Pain Priority	279	267	269	310	
E11 Choking	13	7	13	12	
E12 Convulsions/Seizures	126	152	149	140	
E13 Diabetic Problems	70	78	55	49	
E14 Drowning	2	1	1	0	
E15 Electrocution Priority	4	7	0	0	
E16 Eye Problems	1	10	5	4	
E17 Falls/Back Injury	307	282	266	283	
E18 Headache	30	11	19	10	
E19 Heart Problems Priority	35	70	75	43	
E20 Heat/Cold Exposure	7	9	2	7	
E21 Hemorrhage/Lacerations	107	119	98	83	
E23 Overdose/Poisoning	91	94	89	75	
E24 Pregnancy	33	31	32	37	
E25 Psychiatric/Suicide Attempt	38	38	33	16	
E26 Sick Person	316	303	268	261	
E27 Stab/Gunshot	11	12	5	8	
E28 Stroke/CVA Priority	46	75	76	65	

Appendix G: Table 21 Incidents As Dispatched in each FMZ	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
E29 Vehicle Accident	194	220	233	252	
E30 Traumatic Injuries	64	71	58	44	
E31 Unconscious/Fainting Priority	244	270	273	248	
E32 Unknown Problem	235	274	341	302	
E33 Transfer/Inter-Facility	2	8	48	49	
FMZ D					
AIRF -- PARKED/EMPTY AIRCRAFT	1	0	0	0	
ALERT1 -- AIRCRAFT PROBLEM	6	6	5	3	
ALERT2 --AIRCRAFT PROBLEM CONF	2	3	5	0	
ALERT3 -- AIR CRASH @ AIRPORT	0	3	0	1	
ALMCOM --COMMERCIAL FIRE ALARM	22	16	22	18	
ALMINS -- INSTITUTIONAL ALARM	48	84	58	68	
ALMRED -REDUCED RESPONSE	1	0	0	0	
ALMRES -RESIDENTIAL FIRE ALARM	4	4	9	3	
ALMUF --UF AUTO ALARM NON RESI	0	1	0	0	
BLDCOM -- BUILDING FIRE-COMM	2	3	3	4	
BLDDAM - BUILDING DAMAGE NO PI	2	1	0	3	
BLDINS -- INST BLDG FIRE	4	0	1	3	
BLDRES - BLDG FIRE-RESIDENTIAL	6	8	3	1	
BRUSH -- BRUSH FIRE	6	6	4	3	
DUMPX -- DUMPSTER FIRE W/EXPOS	1	0	0	0	
ELE - ELEVATOR STUCK NO PI	0	0	0	0	
HAZ0 -- LEVEL 0 HAZMAT	14	10	6	9	
HAZ1 -- LEVEL 1 HAZMAT	0	4	2	5	
LIFELINE ALARM	0	0	0	0	
LOCK - EMER LOCKOUT W/PT	0	3	1	0	
LVEHF -- LARGE VEHICLE FIRE	1	1	0	1	
ODORCOM/ODOR	0	1	0	0	
SERVICE CALL NON EMERGENCY	9	5	4	6	
SHED - SHED FIRE NO EXPOSURE	0	1	0	0	
SMOKE - SMOKE INVESTIGATION	5	9	5	6	
TRANSFER - TRANSFER	0	1	0	1	
TRANSFORMER FIRE	1	2	0	1	
TRASH - TRASH FIRE	8	6	0	1	
TRASHX - TRASH FIRE W/EXPOSURE	0	1	1	0	
VEHF -- VEHICLE FIRE	7	2	2	7	
WIRES - WIRES DOWN WITH FIRE	2	1	1	0	
E01 Abdominal Pain	24	14	28	29	
E02 Allergic Reaction	4	5	6	1	
E03 Animal Bite	0	1	3	2	
E04 Assault	19	19	21	16	
E05 Back Pain	3	2	2	1	
E06 Breathing Problem Priority	74	73	85	96	
E07 Burns/Explosion	1	1	1	0	
E09 Cardiac Arrest Priority	5	9	11	8	
E10 Chest Pain Priority	46	64	69	82	

Appendix G: Table 21 Incidents As Dispatched in each FMZ	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
E11 Choking	1	0	0	4	
E12 Convulsions/Seizures	36	30	30	39	
E13 Diabetic Problems	15	10	9	14	
E15 Electrocution Priority	0	2	0	0	
E16 Eye Problems	1	0	0	0	
E17 Falls/Back Injury	26	28	27	36	
E18 Headache	8	4	6	4	
E19 Heart Problems Priority	12	13	18	6	
E20 Heat/Cold Exposure	4	2	0	1	
E21 Hemorrhage/Lacerations	28	18	27	30	
E23 Overdose/Poisoning	12	21	15	17	
E24 Pregnancy	12	7	19	23	
E25 Psychiatric/Suicide Attempt	6	5	7	4	
E26 Sick Person	65	58	65	51	
E27 Stab/Gunshot	1	0	3	5	
E28 Stroke/CVA Priority	7	13	11	9	
E29 Vehicle Accident	41	30	35	34	
E30 Traumatic Injuries	11	9	20	12	
E31 Unconscious/Fainting Priority	44	40	56	51	
E32 Unknown Problem	15	18	22	16	
E33 Transfer/Inter-Facility	29	19	80	107	
FMZ E					
ALMCOM --COMMERCIAL FIRE ALARM	71	66	38	87	
ALMINS -- INSTITUTIONAL ALARM	46	38	45	52	
ALMRED -REDUCED RESPONSE	1	1	0	0	
ALMRES -RESIDENTIAL FIRE ALARM	8	6	5	8	
ALMTRB -- TROUBLE ALARM	0	1	0	0	
BLDCOL - BUILDING DAMAGE W/PI	0	1	0	0	
BLDCOM -- BUILDING FIRE-COMM	12	9	18	11	
BLDDAM - BUILDING DAMAGE NO PI	5	1	4	7	
BLDINS -- INST BLDG FIRE	3	1	3	4	
BLDRES - BLDG FIRE-RESIDENTIAL	11	6	10	3	
BRUSH -- BRUSH FIRE	3	3	4	2	
BRUSHX --BRUSH FIRE W/EXPOSURE	0	1	0	0	
DEVICE -- EXPLOSIVE DEVICE	2	0	0	0	
DUMP -- DUMPSTER FIRE	0	2	1	1	
DUMPX -- DUMPSTER FIRE W/EXPOS	0	0	1	0	
ELE - ELEVATOR STUCK NO PI	8	22	33	33	
EMSELE – ELEVATED RESCUE	0	0	1	0	
HAZ0 -- LEVEL 0 HAZMAT	47	54	67	59	
HAZ1 -- LEVEL 1 HAZMAT	3	6	3	5	
HAZ2 -- LEVEL 2 HAZMAT	0	0	0	0	
LOCK - EMER LOCKOUT W/PT	7	4	4	6	
LVEHF -- LARGE VEHICLE FIRE	1	3	2	1	
ODORCOM/ODOR	2	1	1	0	
SALV - WATER/SMOKE SALVAGE	0	1	1	1	

Appendix G: Table 21 Incidents As Dispatched in each FMZ	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
SERVICE CALL NON EMERGENCY	9	9	8	12	
SIGN - SIGN FIRE NO EXPOSURE	0	0	0	0	
SMOKE - SMOKE INVESTIGATION	5	3	6	1	
TRANSFER - TRANSFER	5	1	6	6	
TRANSFORMER FIRE	3	2	2	4	
TRASH - TRASH FIRE	20	13	10	7	
TRASHX - TRASH FIRE W/EXPOSURE	1	0	1	1	
VEHF -- VEHICLE FIRE	12	16	10	11	
WIRES - WIRES DOWN WITH FIRE	1	1	1	1	
WMAIN	0	0	0	0	
E01 Abdominal Pain	24	12	16	28	
E02 Allergic Reaction	2	4	9	6	
E03 Animal Bite	2	1	0	2	
E04 Assault	17	11	10	11	
E05 Back Pain	6	7	0	1	
E06 Breathing Problem Priority	61	63	63	78	
E07 Burns/Explosion	1	0	1	0	
E09 Cardiac Arrest Priority	8	14	9	6	
E10 Chest Pain Priority	63	66	55	60	
E11 Choking	2	3	2	4	
E12 Convulsions/Seizures	28	29	39	43	
E13 Diabetic Problems	17	21	18	13	
E14 Drowning	0	0	0	1	
E15 Electrocution Priority	2	0	0	0	
E16 Eye Problems	0	0	0	0	
E17 Falls/Back Injury	145	136	199	217	
E18 Headache	5	2	2	7	
E19 Heart Problems Priority	9	15	7	12	
E20 Heat/Cold Exposure	3	3	1	0	
E21 Hemorrhage/Lacerations	23	22	27	19	
E23 Overdose/Poisoning	15	28	26	20	
E24 Pregnancy	5	3	5	8	
E25 Psychiatric/Suicide Attempt	14	12	5	3	
E26 Sick Person	104	71	70	60	
E27 Stab/Gunshot	2	0	2	0	
E28 Stroke/CVA Priority	12	19	18	27	
E29 Vehicle Accident	128	148	171	149	
E30 Traumatic Injuries	11	20	12	12	
E31 Unconscious/Fainting Priority	76	74	105	91	
E32 Unknown Problem	38	32	39	24	
E33 Transfer/Inter-Facility	31	62	307	369	
FMZ F					
ALMCOM --COMMERCIAL FIRE ALARM	110	115	102	113	
ALMINS -- INSTITUTIONAL ALARM	13	7	8	8	
ALMRES -RESIDENTIAL FIRE ALARM	12	16	13	11	
ALMTRB -- TROUBLE ALARM	1	0	1	0	

Appendix G: Table 21 Incidents As Dispatched in each FMZ	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
ALMUF --UF AUTO ALARM NON RESI	2	0	0	0	
BLDCOL - BUILDING DAMAGE W/PI	0	0	0	0	
BLDCOM -- BUILDING FIRE-COMM	15	9	12	10	
BLDDAM - BUILDING DAMAGE NO PI	1	3	1	5	
BLDINS -- INST BLDG FIRE	0	1	0	0	
BLDRES - BLDG FIRE-RESIDENTIAL	18	3	6	3	
BRUSH -- BRUSH FIRE	2	3	0	0	
BRUSHX --BRUSH FIRE W/EXPOSURE	1	0	0	0	
DEVICE -- EXPLOSIVE DEVICE	1	0	0	0	
DUMP -- DUMPSTER FIRE	0	5	1	3	
ELE - ELEVATOR STUCK NO PI	22	19	31	45	
HAZ0 -- LEVEL 0 HAZMAT	52	58	53	49	
HAZ1 -- LEVEL 1 HAZMAT	8	6	10	13	
HAZ2 -- LEVEL 2 HAZMAT	0	0	0	2	
LOCK - EMER LOCKOUT W/PT	0	1	3	0	
ODORCOM/ODOR	0	1	1	0	
SALV - WATER/SMOKE SALVAGE	1	1	0	1	
SERVICE CALL NON EMERGENCY	11	6	10	10	
SMOKE - SMOKE INVESTIGATION	5	2	2	5	
TRANSFER	0	0	6	0	
TRANSFORMER FIRE	5	0	2	2	
TRASH - TRASH FIRE	12	17	17	11	
TRASHX - TRASH FIRE W/EXPOSURE	2	0	1	1	
VEHF -- VEHICLE FIRE	10	9	3	5	
WIRES - WIRES DOWN WITH FIRE	6	0	0	1	
E01 Abdominal Pain	22	21	16	12	
E02 Allergic Reaction	3	2	2	3	
E03 Animal Bite	2	3	3	2	
E04 Assault	44	54	49	43	
E05 Back Pain	8	1	3	1	
E06 Breathing Problem Priority	47	60	60	45	
E07 Burns/Explosion	1	0	1	0	
E09 Cardiac Arrest Priority	4	8	6	10	
E10 Chest Pain Priority	47	38	40	54	
E11 Choking	1	2	0	1	
E12 Convulsions/Seizures	35	28	32	39	
E13 Diabetic Problems	16	14	14	11	
E15 Electrocution Priority	5	4	0	0	
E16 Eye Problems	2	1	1	1	
E17 Falls/Back Injury	45	60	54	39	
E18 Headache	5	4	4	3	
E19 Heart Problems Priority	3	8	14	15	
E20 Heat/Cold Exposure	0	3	2	0	
E21 Hemorrhage/Lacerations	33	36	37	31	
E23 Overdose/Poisoning	68	99	116	106	
E24 Pregnancy	7	9	4	4	
E25 Psychiatric/Suicide Attempt	7	9	8	3	

Appendix G: Table 21 Incidents As Dispatched in each FMZ	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
E26 Sick Person	73	54	45	44	
E27 Stab/Gunshot	1	2	4	3	
E28 Stroke/CVA Priority	7	9	7	12	
E29 Vehicle Accident	151	124	167	121	
E30 Traumatic Injuries	23	21	18	14	
E31 Unconscious/Fainting Priority	72	97	138	142	
E32 Unknown Problem	57	62	50	40	
E33 Transfer/Inter-Facility	7	14	81	53	
FMZ G					
ALMCOM --COMMERCIAL FIRE ALARM	108	120	110	105	
ALMINS -- INSTITUTIONAL ALARM	6	11	10	10	
ALMRED -REDUCED RESPONSE	1	0	0	2	
ALMRES -RESIDENTIAL FIRE ALARM	5	5	2	4	
BLDCOM -- BUILDING FIRE-COMM	8	6	11	11	
BLDDAM - BUILDING DAMAGE NO PI	0	3	2	2	
BLDINS -- INST BLDG FIRE	1	2	0	0	
BLDRES - BLDG FIRE-RESIDENTIAL	12	10	9	5	
BRUSH -- BRUSH FIRE	2	4	1	1	
BRUSHX --BRUSH FIRE W/EXPOSURE	1	0	0	1	
DUMP -- DUMPSTER FIRE	2	0	0	0	
DUMPX -- DUMPSTER FIRE W/EXPOS	1	0	1	0	
ELE - ELEVATOR STUCK NO PI	32	28	20	16	
EMSELE	0	0	1	0	
HAZ0 -- LEVEL 0 HAZMAT	30	21	28	29	
HAZ1 -- LEVEL 1 HAZMAT	8	13	5	7	
HAZ2 -- LEVEL 2 HAZMAT	0	0	0	1	
LIFELINE ALARM	0	0	0	0	
LOCK - EMER LOCKOUT W/PT	2	2	1	3	
ODORCOM/ODOR	1	1	2	1	
SALV - WATER/SMOKE SALVAGE	1	0	0	1	
SERVICE CALL NON EMERGENCY	12	6	13	12	
SHED - SHED FIRE NO EXPOSURE	0	0	0	0	
SMOKE - SMOKE INVESTIGATION	8	8	10	4	
TRANSFORMER FIRE	0	4	2	0	
TRASH - TRASH FIRE	20	5	15	10	
TRASHX - TRASH FIRE W/EXPOSURE	0	1	0	0	
VEHF -- VEHICLE FIRE	12	3	8	3	
WIRES - WIRES DOWN WITH FIRE	1	1	2	0	
E01 Abdominal Pain	36	35	31	28	
E02 Allergic Reaction	13	9	11	8	
E03 Animal Bite	2	1	1	6	
E04 Assault	79	58	67	49	
E05 Back Pain	6	6	3	1	
E06 Breathing Problem Priority	141	145	121	125	
E07 Burns/Explosion	2	1	2	1	
E09 Cardiac Arrest Priority	9	10	6	11	

Appendix G: Table 21 Incidents As Dispatched in each FMZ	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
E10 Chest Pain Priority	138	125	142	111	
E11 Choking	4	1	3	1	
E12 Convulsions/Seizures	56	48	74	71	
E13 Diabetic Problems	29	22	25	20	
E15 Electrocution Priority	6	5	1	0	
E16 Eye Problems	3	3	1	2	
E17 Falls/Back Injury	85	74	92	77	
E18 Headache	7	6	8	17	
E19 Heart Problems Priority	20	22	5	16	
E20 Heat/Cold Exposure	2	5	1	1	
E21 Hemorrhage/Lacerations	48	45	49	53	
E23 Overdose/Poisoning	82	88	102	81	
E24 Pregnancy	12	20	20	18	
E25 Psychiatric/Suicide Attempt	18	14	9	9	
E26 Sick Person	137	140	125	114	
E27 Stab/Gunshot	3	4	4	6	
E28 Stroke/CVA Priority	11	26	15	15	
E29 Vehicle Accident	75	84	8	92	
E30 Traumatic Injuries	24	22	20	18	
E31 Unconscious/Fainting Priority	116	147	156	170	
E32 Unknown Problem	149	130	158	128	
E33 Transfer/Inter-Facility	2	1	26	17	
FMZ H					
ALERT3 -- AIR CRASH @ AIRPORT	0	0	0	0	
ALMCOM --COMMERCIAL FIRE ALARM	25	21	15	20	
ALMINS -- INSTITUTIONAL ALARM	38	13	23	11	
ALMRED -REDUCED RESPONSE	0	0	0	0	
ALMRES -RESIDENTIAL FIRE ALARM	15	16	17	21	
ALMTRB -- TROUBLE ALARM	0	1	0	1	
BLDCOL - BUILDING DAMAGE W/PI	1	1	0	0	
BLDCOM -- BUILDING FIRE-COMM	10	5	4	13	
BLDDAM - BUILDING DAMAGE NO PI	4	1	1	0	
BLDINS -- INST BLDG FIRE	0	0	0	1	
BLDRES - BLDG FIRE-RESIDENTIAL	26	25	21	19	
BRUSH -- BRUSH FIRE	16	12	5	6	
BRUSHX --BRUSH FIRE W/EXPOSURE	0	6	1	1	
DUMP -- DUMPSTER FIRE	2	0	1	1	
DUMPX	0	0	1	0	
HAZ0 -- LEVEL 0 HAZMAT	22	30	12	26	
HAZ1 -- LEVEL 1 HAZMAT	12	19	25	11	
HAZ2 -- LEVEL 2 HAZMAT	1	0	0	0	
LOCK - EMER LOCKOUT W/PT	1	5	4	5	
LVEHF -- LARGE VEHICLE FIRE	0	1	0	0	
ODORCOM/ODOR	1	2	0	0	
SALV - WATER/SMOKE SALVAGE	0	6	1	4	
SERVICE CALL NON EMERGENCY	11	10	9	25	
SHED	0	0	1	0	

Appendix G: Table 21 Incidents As Dispatched in each FMZ	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
SMOKE - SMOKE INVESTIGATION	13	13	9	7	
TRANSFORMER FIRE	2	0	1	2	
TRASH - TRASH FIRE	25	26	22	18	
TRASHX - TRASH FIRE W/EXPOSURE	2	0	1	1	
VEHF -- VEHICLE FIRE	6	11	8	7	
WIRES - WIRES DOWN WITH FIRE	3	2	2	1	
E01 Abdominal Pain	75	71	80	78	
E02 Allergic Reaction	6	12	9	11	
E03 Animal Bite	14	7	4	6	
E04 Assault	89	72	79	79	
E05 Back Pain	6	8	10	4	
E06 Breathing Problem Priority	194	235	222	227	
E07 Burns/Explosion	3	3	4	6	
E08 Hazmat/Inhalation	0	1	0	0	
E09 Cardiac Arrest Priority	15	18	16	16	
E10 Chest Pain Priority	165	212	181	207	
E11 Choking	5	7	4	5	
E12 Convulsions/Seizures	85	82	77	98	
E13 Diabetic Problems	34	40	55	36	
E14 Drowning	0	1	1	0	
E15 Electrocution Priority	2	3	0	1	
E16 Eye Problems	6	4	5	8	
E17 Falls/Back Injury	102	72	64	65	
E18 Headache	15	19	18	29	
E19 Heart Problems Priority	26	22	24	25	
E20 Heat/Cold Exposure	4	0	7	1	
E21 Hemorrhage/Lacerations	69	58	76	42	
E23 Overdose/Poisoning	37	31	32	29	
E24 Pregnancy	24	42	28	27	
E25 Psychiatric/Suicide Attempt	10	12	13	14	
E26 Sick Person	197	158	146	134	
E27 Stab/Gunshot	15	10	11	12	
E28 Stroke/CVA Priority	31	26	25	34	
E29 Vehicle Accident	55	50	37	54	
E30 Traumatic Injuries	24	24	21	15	
E31 Unconscious/Fainting Priority	118	152	113	114	
E32 Unknown Problem	42	51	75	41	
E33 Transfer/Inter-Facility	10	12	20	19	
FMZ I.1					
ALMCOM --COMMERCIAL FIRE ALARM	193	172	112	150	
ALMINS -- INSTITUTIONAL ALARM	8	1	5	7	
ALMRED -REDUCED RESPONSE	0	0	0	0	
ALMRES -RESIDENTIAL FIRE ALARM	1	4	0	2	
BLDCOL - BUILDING DAMAGE W/PI	0	1	1	0	
BLDCOM -- BUILDING FIRE-COMM	36	30	19	21	
BLDDAM - BUILDING DAMAGE NO PI	5	4	2	4	

Appendix G: Table 21 Incidents As Dispatched in each FMZ	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
BLDINS -- INST BLDG FIRE	0	2	1	0	
BLDRES - BLDG FIRE-RESIDENTIAL	4	6	1	4	
BRUSH -- BRUSH FIRE	13	9	4	8	
BRUSHX --BRUSH FIRE W/EXPOSURE	0	0	2	0	
DUMP -- DUMPSTER FIRE	5	5	1	1	
DUMPX -- DUMPSTER FIRE W/EXPOS	0	0	0	0	
ELE - ELEVATOR STUCK NO PI	3	1	1	0	
HAZ0 -- LEVEL 0 HAZMAT	71	69	57	64	
HAZ1 -- LEVEL 1 HAZMAT	1	4	3	5	
HAZ2 -- LEVEL 2 HAZMAT	1	0	0	0	
LOCK - EMER LOCKOUT W/PT	7	7	12	13	
LVEHF -- LARGE VEHICLE FIRE	5	5	2	1	
ODORCOM/ODOR	2	2	1	0	
SALV - WATER/SMOKE SALVAGE	1	0	2	1	
SERVICE CALL NON EMERGENCY	8	3	14	12	
SIGN	0	0	1	0	
SMOKE - SMOKE INVESTIGATION	4	6	4	4	
TRANSFER - TRANSFER	1	0	0	0	
TRANSFORMER FIRE	3	0	3	1	
TRASH - TRASH FIRE	9	11	7	7	
TRASHX - TRASH FIRE W/EXPOSURE	0	2	0	0	
VEHF -- VEHICLE FIRE	19	17	18	24	
WIRES - WIRES DOWN WITH FIRE	1	0	1	0	
E01 Abdominal Pain	46	71	33	39	
E02 Allergic Reaction	9	5	10	2	
E03 Animal Bite	1	5	1	3	
E04 Assault	40	44	47	29	
E05 Back Pain	7	3	1	4	
E06 Breathing Problem Priority	62	68	107	107	
E07 Burns/Explosion	2	0	2	2	
E08 Hazmat/Inhalation	0	1	1	0	
E09 Cardiac Arrest Priority	9	14	9	12	
E10 Chest Pain Priority	87	109	99	122	
E11 Choking	4	5	3	6	
E12 Convulsions/Seizures	44	48	60	64	
E13 Diabetic Problems	16	34	17	24	
E15 Electrocution Priority	1	3	1	0	
E16 Eye Problems	0	4	5	2	
E17 Falls/Back Injury	80	76	84	71	
E18 Headache	6	4	10	11	
E19 Heart Problems Priority	22	8	16	20	
E20 Heat/Cold Exposure	0	2	1	0	
E21 Hemorrhage/Lacerations	32	39	53	32	
E23 Overdose/Poisoning	53	53	47	68	
E24 Pregnancy	12	16	13	13	
E25 Psychiatric/Suicide Attempt	18	20	22	16	
E26 Sick Person	116	105	81	79	

Appendix G: Table 21 Incidents As Dispatched in each FMZ	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
E27 Stab/Gunshot	7	3	5	10	
E28 Stroke/CVA Priority	10	12	19	18	
E29 Vehicle Accident	199	210	205	244	
E30 Traumatic Injuries	24	20	20	15	
E31 Unconscious/Fainting Priority	123	125	111	139	
E32 Unknown Problem	41	51	62	56	
E33 Transfer/Inter-Facility	21	48	153	119	
FMZ I.2					
ALMCOM --COMMERCIAL FIRE ALARM	2	0	0	0	
BLDDAM - BUILDING DAMAGE NO PI	1	0	0	0	
HAZ0 -- LEVEL 0 HAZMAT	1	0	0	0	
TRASH	0	0	0	1	
E01 Abdominal Pain	0	0	1	0	
E04 Assault	0	0	1	0	
E17 Falls/Back Injury	0	1	0	0	
E21 Hemorrhage/Lacerations	0	0	0	0	
E23 Overdose/Poisoning	0	0	1	0	
E30 Traumatic Injuries	1	0	0	0	
E31 Unconscious/Fainting Priority	0	0	0	1	
FMZ I.4					
HAZ0	0	0	1	0	
FMZ J					
ALMCOM --COMMERCIAL FIRE ALARM	62	51	61	48	
ALMINS -- INSTITUTIONAL ALARM	14	18	18	23	
ALMRED -REDUCED RESPONSE	0	0	0	2	
ALMRES -RESIDENTIAL FIRE ALARM	1	0	1	2	
ALMUF --UF AUTO ALARM NON RESI	1	0	0	0	
BLDCOL - BUILDING DAMAGE W/PI	1	0	0	0	
BLDCOM -- BUILDING FIRE-COMM	22	21	27	25	
BLDDAM - BUILDING DAMAGE NO PI	2	5	4	3	
BLDINS -- INST BLDG FIRE	2	0	1	1	
BLDRES - BLDG FIRE-RESIDENTIAL	3	13	10	3	
BRUSH -- BRUSH FIRE	3	0	0	1	
BRUSHX --BRUSH FIRE W/EXPOSURE	2	1	0	0	
DUMP -- DUMPSTER FIRE	2	5	4	4	
DUMPX -- DUMPSTER FIRE W/EXPOS	0	0	0	0	
ELE - ELEVATOR STUCK NO PI	1	0	1	2	
HAZ0 -- LEVEL 0 HAZMAT	21	20	16	21	
HAZ1 -- LEVEL 1 HAZMAT	0	2	4	3	
HAZ2 -- LEVEL 2 HAZMAT	0	0	0	0	
LOCK - EMER LOCKOUT W/PT	0	2	5	1	
LVEHF -- LARGE VEHICLE FIRE	0	0	0	0	
ODORCOM/ODOR	0	1	1	1	
SALV - WATER/SMOKE SALVAGE	2	3	6	2	
SERVICE CALL NON EMERGENCY	2	10	3	5	

Appendix G: Table 21 Incidents As Dispatched in each FMZ	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
SMOKE - SMOKE INVESTIGATION	2	4	3	5	
TRANSFER - TRANSFER	3	2	6	2	
TRANSFORMER FIRE	2	0	1	1	
TRASH - TRASH FIRE	5	6	5	5	
TRASHX - TRASH FIRE W/EXPOSURE	1	0	0	1	
VEHF -- VEHICLE FIRE	5	3	3	3	
WIRES - WIRES DOWN WITH FIRE	0	0	0	2	
E01 Abdominal Pain	41	42	33	38	
E02 Allergic Reaction	5	6	6	10	
E03 Animal Bite	4	1	4	5	
E04 Assault	35	29	39	26	
E05 Back Pain	8	5	6	1	
E06 Breathing Problem Priority	78	82	118	110	
E07 Burns/Explosion	0	2	2	2	
E09 Cardiac Arrest Priority	9	4	12	14	
E10 Chest Pain Priority	74	90	99	99	
E11 Choking	3	3	2	2	
E12 Convulsions/Seizures	38	43	28	46	
E13 Diabetic Problems	15	17	23	17	
E14 Drowning	0	0	1	1	
E15 Electrocution Priority	1	2	1	1	
E16 Eye Problems	0	0	1	0	
E17 Falls/Back Injury	50	70	61	70	
E18 Headache	8	5	5	8	
E19 Heart Problems Priority	12	16	14	30	
E20 Heat/Cold Exposure	0	2	3	1	
E21 Hemorrhage/Lacerations	38	28	42	43	
E23 Overdose/Poisoning	17	30	36	32	
E24 Pregnancy	11	8	8	18	
E25 Psychiatric/Suicide Attempt	10	17	13	16	
E26 Sick Person	97	83	60	68	
E27 Stab/Gunshot	3	4	8	4	
E28 Stroke/CVA Priority	12	17	24	27	
E29 Vehicle Accident	36	36	38	34	
E30 Traumatic Injuries	6	15	7	9	
E31 Unconscious/Fainting Priority	48	78	70	63	
E32 Unknown Problem	14	20	31	20	
E33 Transfer/Inter-Facility	41	70	257	249	
FMZ K					
ALMCOM --COMMERCIAL FIRE ALARM	63	48	49	52	
ALMINS -- INSTITUTIONAL ALARM	79	65	33	70	
ALMRED -REDUCED RESPONSE	2	1	1	0	
ALMRES -RESIDENTIAL FIRE ALARM	9	0	3	5	
ALMUF --UF AUTO ALARM NON RESI	0	1	0	1	
BLDCOM -- BUILDING FIRE-COMM	15	9	20	23	
BLDDAM - BUILDING DAMAGE NO PI	5	2	1	3	
BLDINS -- INST BLDG FIRE	1	9	4	3	

Appendix G: Table 21 Incidents As Dispatched in each FMZ	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
BLDRES - BLDG FIRE-RESIDENTIAL	0	2	3	4	
BRUSH -- BRUSH FIRE	2	3	4	0	
DEVICE -- EXPLOSIVE DEVICE	1	0	2	1	
DUMP -- DUMPSTER FIRE	2	1	5	0	
ELE - ELEVATOR STUCK NO PI	13	7	5	3	
EMSELE - ELEVATED RESCUE	1	0	0	0	
HAZ0 -- LEVEL 0 HAZMAT	20	27	23	22	
HAZ1 -- LEVEL 1 HAZMAT	1	6	5	3	
HAZ2 -- LEVEL 2 HAZMAT	0	0	0	0	
LOCK - EMER LOCKOUT W/PT	2	2	0	5	
LVEHF -- LARGE VEHICLE FIRE	0	1	1	0	
ODORCOM/ODOR	1	1	1	0	
SALV - WATER/SMOKE SALVAGE	4	3	2	2	
SERVICE CALL NON EMERGENCY	10	11	7	5	
SMOKE - SMOKE INVESTIGATION	3	0	0	7	
TRANSFER - TRANSFER	6	3	5	4	
TRANSFORMER FIRE	3	4	0	0	
TRASH - TRASH FIRE	2	3	4	5	
VEHF -- VEHICLE FIRE	10	1	5	7	
WIRES - WIRES DOWN WITH FIRE	1	1	0	0	
E01 Abdominal Pain	27	20	37	42	
E02 Allergic Reaction	4	3	7	7	
E03 Animal Bite	1	6	6	3	
E04 Assault	21	19	29	27	
E05 Back Pain	4	6	1	2	
E06 Breathing Problem Priority	68	83	69	89	
E07 Burns/Explosion	0	3	0	1	
E08 Hazmat/Inhalation	1	0	0	0	
E09 Cardiac Arrest Priority	2	14	7	16	
E10 Chest Pain Priority	64	72	68	83	
E11 Choking	2	3	4	3	
E12 Convulsions/Seizures	34	34	30	34	
E13 Diabetic Problems	11	17	5	10	
E14 Drowning	0	1	0	0	
E15 Electrocution Priority	0	0	1	0	
E16 Eye Problems	0	1	0	0	
E17 Falls/Back Injury	50	47	42	61	
E18 Headache	9	2	0	8	
E19 Heart Problems Priority	13	10	15	13	
E20 Heat/Cold Exposure	0	2	0	1	
E21 Hemorrhage/Lacerations	32	31	35	25	
E23 Overdose/Poisoning	26	28	34	39	
E24 Pregnancy	9	12	19	6	
E25 Psychiatric/Suicide Attempt	9	7	11	12	
E26 Sick Person	76	66	54	70	
E27 Stab/Gunshot	2	1	9	2	
E28 Stroke/CVA Priority	12	10	18	12	

Appendix G: Table 21 Incidents As Dispatched in each FMZ	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
E29 Vehicle Accident	82	61	53	82	
E30 Traumatic Injuries	10	8	8	11	
E31 Unconscious/Fainting Priority	55	65	72	98	
E32 Unknown Problem	27	34	15	35	
E33 Transfer/Inter-Facility	61	112	333	480	
FMZ UF					
ALERT3O – AIRCRAFT CRASH OFF AIRPORT	0	0	0	1	
ALMCOM --COMMERCIAL FIRE ALARM	67	91	99	104	
ALMINS -- INSTITUTIONAL ALARM	9	5	23	3	
ALMRED -REDUCED RESPONSE	1	0	1	0	
ALMRES -RESIDENTIAL FIRE ALARM		1	5	1	
ALMUF --UF AUTO ALARM NON RESI	11	12	11	15	
BLDCOL	0	0	1	0	
BLDCOM -- BUILDING FIRE-COMM	20	21	18	14	
BLDINS -- INST BLDG FIRE	0	1	3	0	
BLDRES - BLDG FIRE-RESIDENTIAL	1	0	0	2	
BRUSH -- BRUSH FIRE	0	4	1	1	
BRUSH FIRE	1	0	0	0	
BRUSHX --BRUSH FIRE W/EXPOSURE	0	0	0	0	
DEVICE -- EXPLOSIVE DEVICE	0	0	0	0	
DUMP -- DUMPSTER FIRE	1	1	2	3	
ELE - ELEVATOR STUCK NO PI	16	18	28	24	
EMSELE - ELEVATED RESCUE	0	2	0	0	
HAZ0 -- LEVEL 0 HAZMAT	21	12	14	17	
HAZ1 -- LEVEL 1 HAZMAT	10	7	20	13	
HAZ2 -- LEVEL 2 HAZMAT	0	1	1	0	
LVEHF -- LARGE VEHICLE FIRE	1	1	0	1	
ODORCOM/ODOR	1	3	5	3	
SALV - WATER/SMOKE SALVAGE	1	2	0	0	
SERVICE CALL NON EMERGENCY	3	2	3	3	
SHED - SHED FIRE NO EXPOSURE	1	0	1	0	
SMOKE - SMOKE INVESTIGATION	5	1	1	1	
TRASH - TRASH FIRE	3	4	3	3	
VEHF -- VEHICLE FIRE	4	3	4	5	
WIRES - WIRES DOWN WITH FIRE	0	0	0	0	
E01 Abdominal Pain	14	10	14	14	
E02 Allergic Reaction	19	11	12	6	
E03 Animal Bite	0	0	2	0	
E04 Assault	11	7	4	7	
E05 Back Pain	2	1	2	3	
E06 Breathing Problem Priority	30	30	27	30	
E07 Burns/Explosion	2	3	2	1	
E09 Cardiac Arrest Priority	4	2	5	1	
E10 Chest Pain Priority	27	16	37	28	
E11 Choking	2	2	0	2	

Appendix G: Table 21 Incidents As Dispatched in each FMZ	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
E12 Convulsions/Seizures	36	30	31	21	
E13 Diabetic Problems	5	8	5	6	
E14 Drowning	0	0	0	0	
E15 Electrocution Priority	0	0	0	0	
E16 Eye Problems	3	2	1	2	
E17 Falls/Back Injury	42	36	57	45	
E18 Headache	2	1	2	1	
E19 Heart Problems Priority	6	8	3	9	
E20 Heat/Cold Exposure	7	2	5	5	
E21 Hemorrhage/Lacerations	18	24	11	16	
E23 Overdose/Poisoning	57	116	125	99	
E24 Pregnancy	1	2	1	3	
E25 Psychiatric/Suicide Attempt	6	4	2	2	
E26 Sick Person	33	39	59	32	
E27 Stab/Gunshot	3	0	1	0	
E28 Stroke/CVA Priority	4	4	4	4	
E29 Vehicle Accident	56	60	59	32	
E30 Traumatic Injuries	41	31	34	23	
E31 Unconscious/Fainting Priority	105	94	116	111	
E32 Unknown Problem	5	12	16	5	
E33 Transfer/Inter-Facility	2	8	180	20[73]	

[73] See FMZ K – E33's at Shands UF were moved into FMZ K with other Shands properties

Appendix H: Buildings Categorized as Special Risk

Building Name	Address	Special Risk Category	FMZ
Murphree Water Treatment Bldg 1	1600 NE 53rd Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ A
Murphree Water Treatment Bldg 2	1600 NE 53rd Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ A
Murphree Water Treatment Bldg 3	1600 NE 53rd Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ A
Murphree Water Treatment Bldg 4	1600 NE 53rd Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ A
Murphree Water Treatment Bldg 5	1600 NE 53rd Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ A
Murphree Water Treatment Bldg 7	1600 NE 53rd Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ A
PermaFix Environmental Services - Office	1940 NW 67th Pl	Chemical Research/ Production	FMZ A
PermaFix Environmental Services Aux Bldg 1	1940 NW 67th Pl	Chemical Research/ Production	FMZ A
PermaFix Environmental Services Aux Bldg 2	2010 NW 67th Pl	Chemical Research/ Production	FMZ A
Herring Group Home 2	1237 NW 39th Dr	Assisted Living	FMZ B
The ARC 39th Dr Group Home	1247 NW 39th Dr	Assisted Living	FMZ B
The ARC Group Home 1	1414 NW 35th Ter	Assisted Living	FMZ B
Guions Manor 5	1911 NW 37th Blvd	Assisted Living	FMZ B
Unnamed Assisted Living Facility	2431 NW 41St St	Assisted Living	FMZ B
The ARC 52nd Ave Group Home	3528 NW 52nd Ave	Assisted Living	FMZ B
The ARC 13th Pl Group Home	3854 NW 13th Pl	Assisted Living	FMZ B
Unnamed Assisted Living Facility	4601 NW 53rd Ave	Assisted Living	FMZ B
Unnamed Assisted Living Facility	4607 NW 53rd Ave	Assisted Living	FMZ B
Gainesville Housing Authority: Oak Park	100 NE 8th Ave	Assisted Living	FMZ C
Positive Images Plus 4 Group Home	1002 NE 20th Pl	Assisted Living	FMZ C
Rose Garden Group Home 2	1024 NE 28th Ave	Assisted Living	FMZ C
Embrace Group Home	1029 NE 22nd Ave	Assisted Living	FMZ C
Herring Group Home 1	1115 NE 9th Ave	Assisted Living	FMZ C
Pat Carter Group Home	1214 NE 28th Ave	Assisted Living	FMZ C
Rose Garden Group Home 1	1301 NW 6th St	Assisted Living	FMZ C
The ARC NW 45th Ave Group Home 3	1342 NW 45th Ave	Assisted Living	FMZ C
Interface Youth Program Central	1400 NW 29th Rd	Assisted Living	FMZ C
Positive Images Plus 3 Group Home	1412 NE 20th Pl	Assisted Living	FMZ C
McAllister Group Home	1506 NE 13th St	Assisted Living	FMZ C
The ARC Group Home 6	1800 NW 12th Rd	Assisted Living	FMZ C
10071-002-002 GSG Bldg 1	1901 NE 2nd St	Assisted Living	FMZ C
Oak Park Executive Center	2002 NW 13th St	Office Hi Rise	FMZ C

Building Name	Address	Special Risk Category	FMZ
09807-000-000 GSG Bldg 1	205 NW 16th Ave	Assisted Living	FMZ C
The ARC 14th Ave Group Home	2209 NW 14th Ave	Assisted Living	FMZ C
Karlene's Tender Love & Care Group Home	2351 NW 54th Pl	Assisted Living	FMZ C
The ARC 32nd St Group Home	2612 NW 32nd St	Assisted Living	FMZ C
Sams Club #81555	2801 NW 13th St	Store Discount	FMZ C
Glen Springs Elementary Fuel Storage	2826 NW 31St Ave	Fuel Storage Tanks	FMZ C
Successful Living II Group Home	2826 NW 48th Ave	Assisted Living	FMZ C
Pelham Group Home	2832 NE 15th St	Assisted Living	FMZ C
THE ARC GROUP HOME 2	3781 NW 6th St	Assisted Living	FMZ C
08231-005-008 GSG Bldg 1	3826 NE 13th St	Assisted Living	FMZ C
Guions Manor 4	4000 NW 21St Ter	Assisted Living	FMZ C
Friendship Haven II Group Home	4414 NW 21St Dr	Assisted Living	FMZ C
Home Depot #1854	5150 NW 13th St	Hazardous Bldg Construction	FMZ C
Gatorland Collision Center	751 NE 34th Pl	Service Shop	FMZ C
Tacachale Center Hospital	1621 NE Waldo Rd	Hospital	FMZ D
Tacachale Center Bldg 66	1621 NE Waldo Rd	Assisted Living	FMZ D
Tacachale Center Bldg 67	1621 NE Waldo Rd	Assisted Living	FMZ D
Tacachale Center Bldg 68	1621 NE Waldo Rd	Assisted Living	FMZ D
Tacachale Center Bldg 69	1621 NE Waldo Rd	Assisted Living	FMZ D
Tacachale Center Bldg 70	1621 NE Waldo Rd	Assisted Living	FMZ D
Tacachale Center Bldg 71	1621 NE Waldo Rd	Assisted Living	FMZ D
Tacachale Center Bldg 72	1621 NE Waldo Rd	Assisted Living	FMZ D
Tacachale Center Bldg 73	1621 NE Waldo Rd	Assisted Living	FMZ D
Tacachale Center Bldg 74	1621 NE Waldo Rd	Assisted Living	FMZ D
Tacachale Center Bldg 75	1621 NE Waldo Rd	Assisted Living	FMZ D
Tacachale Center Bldg 76	1621 NE Waldo Rd	Assisted Living	FMZ D
Tacachale Center Bldg 77	1621 NE Waldo Rd	Assisted Living	FMZ D
Tacachale Center Bldg 78	1621 NE Waldo Rd	Assisted Living	FMZ D
Tacachale Center Bldg 80	1621 NE Waldo Rd	Assisted Living	FMZ D
Tacachale Center Bldg 85	1621 NE Waldo Rd	Assisted Living	FMZ D
Tacachale Center Bldg 86	1621 NE Waldo Rd	Assisted Living	FMZ D
Tacachale Center Bldg 87	1621 NE Waldo Rd	Assisted Living	FMZ D
Tacachale Center Bldg 88	1621 NE Waldo Rd	Assisted Living	FMZ D
Tacachale Center Bldg 90	1621 NE Waldo Rd	Assisted Living	FMZ D
Tacachale Center Bldg 91	1621 NE Waldo Rd	Assisted Living	FMZ D
Tacachale Center Bldg 92	1621 NE Waldo Rd	Assisted Living	FMZ D
Tacachale Center Bldg 93	1621 NE Waldo Rd	Assisted Living	FMZ D
Tacachale Center Bldg 94	1621 NE Waldo Rd	Assisted Living	FMZ D

Building Name	Address	Special Risk Category	FMZ
Tacachale Center Bldg 95	1621 NE Waldo Rd	Assisted Living	FMZ D
Tacachale Center Bldg 106	1621 NE Waldo Rd	Assisted Living	FMZ D
Tacachale Center Bldg 117	1621 NE Waldo Rd	Assisted Living	FMZ D
Tacachale Center Bldg 118	1621 NE Waldo Rd	Assisted Living	FMZ D
Tacachale Center Nursing Home	1621 NE Waldo Rd	Nurs/Conv Home	FMZ D
Tacachale Center Bldg 120	1621 NE Waldo Rd	Assisted Living	FMZ D
Tacachale Center Bldg 121	1621 NE Waldo Rd	Assisted Living	FMZ D
Tacachale Center Bldg 123	1621 NE Waldo Rd	Assisted Living	FMZ D
Tacachale Center Bldg 124	1621 NE Waldo Rd	Assisted Living	FMZ D
Tacachale Center Bldg 125	1621 NE Waldo Rd	Assisted Living	FMZ D
Tacachale Center Bldg 128	1621 NE Waldo Rd	Assisted Living	FMZ D
UF Center for Transportation Training Lab	2004 NE Waldo Rd	Laboratory	FMZ D
UF Qualification Lab, Center for Transportation Training	2004 NE Waldo Rd	Laboratory	FMZ D
UF The Powell Family Structures & Materials Laboratory	2004 NE Waldo Rd	Laboratory	FMZ D
AirGas USA	2430 NE Waldo Rd	Wrhse Storage	FMZ D
Green Group Home 1	2820 NE 17th Ter	Assisted Living	FMZ D
State of FL: Gainesville Correctional Institution Bldg 1	2845 NE 39th Ave	Correctional Facility	FMZ D
State of FL: Gainesville Correctional Institution Bldg 2	2845 NE 39th Ave	Correctional Facility	FMZ D
Santa Fe Work Release Center Bldg 1	2901 NE 39th Ave	Correctional Facility	FMZ D
Santa Fe Work Release Center Bldg 2	2901 NE 39th Ave	Correctional Facility	FMZ D
Santa Fe Work Release Center Bldg 3	2901 NE 39th Ave	Correctional Facility	FMZ D
Santa Fe Work Release Center Bldg 4	2901 NE 39th Ave	Correctional Facility	FMZ D
Santa Fe Work Release Center Bldg 5	2901 NE 39th Ave	Correctional Facility	FMZ D
Santa Fe Work Release Center Bldg 6	2901 NE 39th Ave	Correctional Facility	FMZ D
Alachua County Jail	3333 NE 39th Ave	Correctional Facility	FMZ D
State of FL Alachua Regional Juvenile Detention Center	3440 NE 39th Ave	Correctional Facility	FMZ D
Performance Food Group	4041 NE 54th Ave	Wrhse Distrib Mega	FMZ D
SiVance, LLC NE 54th Ave Office	4404 NE 54th Ave	Chemical Research	FMZ D
SiVance Plant Bldg 1	5002 NE 54th Pl	Chemical Research	FMZ D

Building Name	Address	Special Risk Category	FMZ
SiVance Plant Bldg 2	5002 NE 54th Pl	Chemical Research	FMZ D
SiVance Plant Bldg 3	5002 NE 54th Pl	Chemical Research	FMZ D
SiVance Plant Bldg 4	5002 NE 54th Pl	Chemical Research	FMZ D
SiVance Plant Bldg 5	5002 NE 54th Pl	Chemical Research	FMZ D
SiVance Plant Bldg 6	5002 NE 54th Pl	Chemical Research	FMZ D
SiVance Plant Bldg 7	5002 NE 54th Pl	Chemical Research	FMZ D
SiVance Plant Bldg 8	5002 NE 54th Pl	Chemical Research	FMZ D
SiVance Plant Bldg 9	5002 NE 54th Pl	Chemical Research	FMZ D
SiVance Plant Bldg 10	5002 NE 54th Pl	Chemical Research	FMZ D
SiVance Plant Bldg 11	5002 NE 54th Pl	Chemical Research	FMZ D
SiVance Plant Bldg 12	5002 NE 54th Pl	Chemical Research	FMZ D
SiVance Plant Bldg 13	5002 NE 54th Pl	Chemical Research	FMZ D
SiVance Plant Bldg 14	5002 NE 54th Pl	Chemical Research	FMZ D
SiVance Plant Bldg 15	5002 NE 54th Pl	Chemical Research	FMZ D
SiVance Plant Bldg 16	5002 NE 54th Pl	Chemical Research	FMZ D
SiVance Plant Bldg 17	5002 NE 54th Pl	Chemical Research	FMZ D
SiVance Plant Bldg 18	5002 NE 54th Pl	Chemical Research	FMZ D
SiVance Plant Bldg 19	5002 NE 54th Pl	Chemical Research	FMZ D
SiVance Plant Bldg 20	5002 NE 54th Pl	Chemical Research	FMZ D
SiVance Plant Bldg 21	5002 NE 54th Pl	Chemical Research	FMZ D
SiVance Plant Bldg 22	5002 NE 54th Pl	Chemical Research	FMZ D
SiVance Plant Bldg 23	5002 NE 54th Pl	Chemical Research	FMZ D
SiVance Plant Bldg 24	5002 NE 54th Pl	Chemical Research	FMZ D
SiVance Plant Bldg 25	5002 NE 54th Pl	Chemical Research	FMZ D
SiVance Plant Bldg 26	5002 NE 54th Pl	Chemical Research	FMZ D
SiVance Plant Bldg 27	5002 NE 54th Pl	Chemical Research	FMZ D
Emeritus	1001 SW 62nd Blvd	Assisted Living	FMZ E
The Medical Arts Condominiums	1010 NW 64th Ter	Hospital/Medical Offices	FMZ E
Palm Garden	227 SW 62nd Blvd	Nurs/Conv Home	FMZ E
North Florida Regional Medical Center	6410 W Newberry Rd	Hospital	FMZ E
Home Depot #270	7107 NW 4th Blvd	Hazardous Bldg Construction	FMZ E
Holiday Inn	1250 W University Ave	Offices/Hotel/Banquet Center	FMZ F
Successful Living III Group Home	419 NW 25th St	Assisted Living	FMZ F
19th Street Group Home	529 NW 19th St	Assisted Living	FMZ F
Clarence T Ayers Medical Plaza	720 SW 2nd Ave	Medical/Patient Care Offices	FMZ F

Building Name	Address	Special Risk Category	FMZ
Union Street Station	201 SE 2nd Ave	Highly Mixed Usage	FMZ G
AT&T Building	303 W University Ave	Office Hi Rise	FMZ G
The 400	400 NW 1St Ave	High Rise Apt Bldg	FMZ G
BellSouth/AT&T Building	400 SW 2nd Ave	Office Hi Rise	FMZ G
Seagle Building	408 W University Ave	High Rise Office/Residential Condos	FMZ G
Shands Eastside Clinic	410 NE Waldo Rd	Hospital	FMZ G
GRU: Kelly Generating Station Bldg 1	515 SE 5th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ G
GRU: Kelly Generating Station Bldg 2	515 SE 5th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ G
GRU: Kelly Generating Station Bldg 3	515 SE 5th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ G
GRU: Kelly Generating Station Bldg 4	515 SE 5th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ G
GRU: Kelly Generating Station Bldg 5	515 SE 5th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ G
GRU: Kelly Generating Station Bldg 6	515 SE 5th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ G
GRU: Kelly Generating Station Bldg 7	515 SE 5th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ G
GRU: Kelly Generating Station Bldg 8	515 SE 5th Ave	Fuel Storage Tanks	FMZ G
GRU: Kelly Generating Station Bldg 9	515 SE 5th Ave	Fuel Storage Tanks	FMZ G
GRU: Kelly Generating Station Bldg 10	515 SE 5th Ave	Fuel Storage Tanks	FMZ G
GRU: Kelly Generating Station Bldg 11	515 SE 5th Ave	Fuel Storage Tanks	FMZ G
GRU: Kelly Generating Station Bldg 15	515 SE 5th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ G
GRU: Kelly Generating Station Bldg 16	515 SE 5th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ G
GRU: Kelly Generating Station Bldg 17	515 SE 5th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ G
GRU: Kelly Generating Station Bldg 18	515 SE 5th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ G
GRU: Kelly Generating Station Bldg 19	515 SE 5th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ G
GRU: Kelly Generating Station Bldg 20	515 SE 5th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ G
GRU: Kelly Generating Station Bldg 21	515 SE 5th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ G
GRU: Kelly Generating Station Bldg 23	515 SE 5th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ G
GRU: Kelly Generating Station Bldg 24	515 SE 5th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ G
GRU: Kelly Generating Station Bldg 25	515 SE 5th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ G
GRU: Kelly Generating Station Bldg 26	515 SE 5th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ G
GRU: Kelly Generating Station Bldg 27	515 SE 5th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ G
GRU: Kelly Generating Station Bldg 28	515 SE 5th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ G
GRU: Kelly Generating Station Bldg 29	515 SE 5th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ G
GRU: Kelly Generating Station Bldg 30	515 SE 5th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ G
GRU: Kelly Generating Station Bldg 31	515 SE 5th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ G
GRU: Kelly Generating Station Bldg 32	515 SE 5th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ G
GRU: Kelly Generating Station Bldg 33	515 SE 5th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ G
GRU: Kelly Generating Station Bldg 34	515 SE 5th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ G
GRU: Kelly Generating Station Bldg 35	515 SE 5th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ G
GRU: Kelly Generating Station Bldg 36	515 SE 5th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ G

Building Name	Address	Special Risk Category	FMZ
GRU: Kelly Generating Station Bldg 37	515 SE 5th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ G
GRU: Kelly Generating Station Bldg 38	515 SE 5th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ G
GRU: Kelly Generating Station Bldg 39	515 SE 5th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ G
GRU: Kelly Generating Station Bldg 40	515 SE 5th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ G
GRU: Kelly Generating Station Bldg 41	515 SE 5th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ G
GRU: Kelly Generating Station Bldg 42	515 SE 5th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ G
GRU: Kelly Generating Station Bldg 43	515 SE 5th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ G
Olive Branch Group Home	522 SW 5th Ave	Assisted Living	FMZ G
Pleasant Place Group Home	732 NW 4th St	Assisted Living	FMZ G
Middleton Group Home	1039 SE 20th St	Assisted Living	FMZ H
H3 Direct Care	105 NE 18th Ter	Assisted Living	FMZ H
A & A Consumer Concepts Group Home	1141 NE 24th St	Assisted Living	FMZ H
Successful Living I Group Home	1321 SE 24th Pl	Assisted Living	FMZ H
D & J Group Home	1735 SE 14th Ave	Assisted Living	FMZ H
Cooper Group Home	1811 SE 13th Pl	Assisted Living	FMZ H
Alachua Co School Bus Depot Fuel Storage 1	1817 E University Ave	Fuel Storage Tanks	FMZ H
Alachua Co School Bus Depot Fuel Storage 2	1817 E University Ave	Fuel Storage Tanks	FMZ H
Alachua Co School Bus Depot Fuel Storage 3	1817 E University Ave	Fuel Storage Tanks	FMZ H
Alachua Co School Bus Depot Fuel Storage 4	1817 E University Ave	Fuel Storage Tanks	FMZ H
SG & Associates Group Home	1915 NE 7th Pl	Assisted Living	FMZ H
Butler Foster Home	2631 NE 11th Pl	Assisted Living	FMZ H
In Loving Arms Group Home	321 NE 21St Ter	Assisted Living	FMZ H
Lewis Oil Warehouse 1	605 E Depot Ave	Fuel Company	FMZ H
Lewis Oil Office 1	621 E Depot Ave	Fuel Company	FMZ H
Lewis Oil Office 2	621 SE 7th Ave	Fuel Company	FMZ H
Lewis Oil Office 3	621 SE 7th Ave	Fuel Company	FMZ H
ABC Research, Inc	2512 SW 34th St	Chemical Research	FMZ I.1
Signature Health Care Bldg 1	4000 SW 20th Ave	Nurs/Conv Home	FMZ I.1
Signature Health Care Bldg 2	4000 SW 20th Ave	Nurs/Conv Home	FMZ I.1
Unnamed Assisted Living Facility	4201 SW 21St St	Assisted Living	FMZ I.1
GRU: Kanapaha Water Reclamation Bldg 1	3901 SW 63rd Blvd	Utility Complex	FMZ I.2
GRU: Kanapaha Water Reclamation Bldg 2	3901 SW 63rd Blvd	Utility Complex	FMZ I.2
GRU: Kanapaha Water Reclamation Bldg 3	3901 SW 63rd Blvd	Utility Complex	FMZ I.2
GRU: Kanapaha Water Reclamation Bldg 4	3901 SW 63rd Blvd	Utility Complex	FMZ I.2
GRU: Kanapaha Water Reclamation Bldg 5	3901 SW 63rd Blvd	Utility Complex	FMZ I.2
GRU: Kanapaha Water Reclamation Bldg 6	3901 SW 63rd Blvd	Utility Complex	FMZ I.2

Building Name	Address	Special Risk Category	FMZ
GRU: Kanapaha Water Reclamation Bldg 7	3901 SW 63rd Blvd	Utility Complex	FMZ I.2
GRU: Kanapaha Water Reclamation Bldg 8	3901 SW 63rd Blvd	Utility Complex	FMZ I.2
GRU: Kanapaha Water Reclamation Bldg 9	3901 SW 63rd Blvd	Utility Complex	FMZ I.2
GRU: Kanapaha Water Reclamation Bldg 10	3901 SW 63rd Blvd	Utility Complex	FMZ I.2
GRU: Kanapaha Water Reclamation Bldg 11	3901 SW 63rd Blvd	Utility Complex	FMZ I.2
GRU: Kanapaha Water Reclamation Bldg 12	3901 SW 63rd Blvd	Utility Complex	FMZ I.2
GRU: Kanapaha Water Reclamation Bldg 13	3901 SW 63rd Blvd	Utility Complex	FMZ I.2
GRU: Kanapaha Water Reclamation Bldg 14	3901 SW 63rd Blvd	Utility Complex	FMZ I.2
GRU: Kanapaha Water Reclamation Bldg 15	3901 SW 63rd Blvd	Utility Complex	FMZ I.2
GRU: Kanapaha Water Reclamation Bldg 16	3901 SW 63rd Blvd	Utility Complex	FMZ I.2
GRU: Kanapaha Water Reclamation Bldg 17	3901 SW 63rd Blvd	Utility Complex	FMZ I.2
GRU: Kanapaha Water Reclamation Bldg 18	3901 SW 63rd Blvd	Utility Complex	FMZ I.2
GRU: Kanapaha Water Reclamation Bldg 19	3901 SW 63rd Blvd	Utility Complex	FMZ I.2
GRU: Kanapaha Water Reclamation Bldg 20	3901 SW 63rd Blvd	Utility Complex	FMZ I.2
GRU: Kanapaha Water Reclamation Bldg 21	3901 SW 63rd Blvd	Utility Complex	FMZ I.2
GRU: Kanapaha Water Reclamation Bldg 22	3901 SW 63rd Blvd	Utility Complex	FMZ I.2
Select Specialty Hospital	2708 SW Archer Rd	Hospital	FMZ J
Unnamed Assisted Living Facility	3010 SW 35th Pl	Assisted Living	FMZ J
Unnamed Assisted Living Facility	3207 SW 42nd Pl	Assisted Living	FMZ J
Park Meadows Health & Rehabilitation	3250 SW 41St Pl	Nurs/Conv Home	FMZ J
Unnamed Assisted Living Facility	3807 SW 34th St	Assisted Living	FMZ J
Unnamed Assisted Living Facility	5283 SW 24th Dr	Assisted Living	FMZ J
Parklands Rehabilitation & Nursing	1000 SW 16th Ave	Nurs/Conv Home	FMZ K
Gainesville Health Care	1311 SW 16th St	Nurs/Conv Home	FMZ K
GRU: South Energy Center	1390 SW 14th St	Utility	FMZ K
Shands Cancer Center	1535 SW Archer Rd	Hospital	FMZ K
Malcolm Randall VA Medical Center	1601 SW Archer Rd	Hospital	FMZ K
VA Medical Center Aux Bldg 1	1601 SW Archer Rd	Hospital	FMZ K
VA Medical Center Aux Bldg 2	1601 SW Archer Rd	Hospital	FMZ K
VA Medical Center Aux Bldg 3	1601 SW Archer Rd	Hospital	FMZ K
VA Medical Center Aux Bldg 4	1601 SW Archer Rd	Hospital	FMZ K
VA Medical Center Aux Bldg 5	1601 SW Archer Rd	Hospital	FMZ K
VA Medical Center Aux Bldg 6	1601 SW Archer Rd	Hospital	FMZ K
VA Medical Center Aux Bldg 7	1601 SW Archer Rd	Hospital	FMZ K
VA Medical Center Aux Bldg 8	1601 SW Archer Rd	Hospital	FMZ K
VA Medical Center Aux Bldg 9	1601 SW Archer Rd	Hospital	FMZ K
VA Medical Center Aux Bldg 10	1601 SW Archer Rd	Hospital	FMZ K
VA Medical Center Aux Bldg 11	1601 SW Archer Rd	Hospital	FMZ K
VA Medical Center Aux Bldg 12	1601 SW Archer Rd	Hospital	FMZ K

Building Name	Address	Special Risk Category	FMZ
VA Medical Center Aux Bldg 13	1601 SW Archer Rd	Hospital	FMZ K
Shands Endoscopy Center	1911 SW 13th St	Hospital	FMZ K
COG Waste Water Plant Bldg 1	200 SE 16th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ K
COG Waste Water Plant Bldg 2	200 SE 16th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ K
COG Waste Water Plant Bldg 3	200 SE 16th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ K
COG Waste Water Plant Bldg 4	200 SE 16th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ K
COG Waste Water Plant Bldg 5	200 SE 16th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ K
COG Waste Water Plant Bldg 6	200 SE 16th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ K
COG Waste Water Plant Bldg 7	200 SE 16th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ K
COG Waste Water Plant Bldg 8	200 SE 16th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ K
COG Waste Water Plant Bldg 9	200 SE 16th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ K
COG Waste Water Plant Bldg 10	200 SE 16th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ K
COG Waste Water Plant Bldg 11	200 SE 16th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ K
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COG Waste Water Plant Bldg 14	200 SE 16th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ K
COG Waste Water Plant Bldg 15	200 SE 16th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ K
COG Waste Water Plant Bldg 16	200 SE 16th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ K
COG Waste Water Plant Bldg 17	200 SE 16th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ K
COG Waste Water Plant Bldg 18	200 SE 16th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ K
COG Waste Water Plant Bldg 19	200 SE 16th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ K
COG Waste Water Plant Bldg 20	200 SE 16th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ K
COG Waste Water Plant Bldg 21	200 SE 16th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ K
Lakeshore Towers	2306 SW 13th St	Office/Residential High Rise	FMZ K
UF Health Center Annex #1	1104 Newell Dr	Hospital	FMZ UF
UF Chemistry Laboratory	125 Buckman Dr	Laboratory	FMZ UF
UF Coastal Engineering Test Lab	1300 SW 6th St	Laboratory	FMZ UF
UF Coastal Engineering Lab 1	1300 SW 6th St	Laboratory	FMZ UF
UF Coastal Engingeering Lab 2	1300 SW 6th St	Laboratory	FMZ UF
Shands In-Patient MRI Building	1302 Newell Dr	Hospital	FMZ UF
UF Institute of Food & Agr. Sciences Office / Lab	1501 Date Palm Rd	Laboratory	FMZ UF
Davis Cancer Pavilion	1535 Gale Lemerand Dr	Hospital	FMZ UF
Shands Patient Services Bldg	1600 SW Archer Rd	Hospital	FMZ UF
Wm A. Shands Teaching Hospital	1600 SW Archer Rd	Hospital	FMZ UF
UF CVM Racing Lab	1632 SW 34th St	Laboratory	FMZ UF
UF Vet. Medicine Racing Lab Annex	1632 SW 34th St	Laboratory	FMZ UF
UF Field Lab, Forestry 3	1758 McCarty Dr	Laboratory	FMZ UF

Building Name	Address	Special Risk Category	FMZ
UF Microkelvin Laboratory	1819 Stadium Rd	Laboratory	FMZ UF
Percy L Reed Laboratory	1901 Stadium Rd	Laboratory	FMZ UF
UF Cogeneration Plant	1928 Mowry Rd	Utility	FMZ UF
Earle B. Phelps Lab	1953 Museum Rd	Laboratory	FMZ UF
UF Wildlife Field Lab 2	2005 SW 23rd St	Laboratory	FMZ UF
UF Bio-Control Laboratory	2005 SW 23rd St	Laboratory	FMZ UF
UFInstitute of Food & Agr. Sciences Wildlife Ecology Lab 1	2005 SW 23rd St	Laboratory	FMZ UF
UF Institute of Food & Agr. Sciences Laboratory (Agy) 2	2005 SW 23rd St	Laboratory	FMZ UF
UF Institute of Food & Agr. Sciences Wildlife Ecology Lab 2	2005 SW 23rd St	Laboratory	FMZ UF
UF Institute of Food & Agr. Sciences Laboratory (Agy) 1	2005 SW 23rd St	Laboratory	FMZ UF
UF Wildlife Field Lab 1	2005 SW 23rd St	Laboratory	FMZ UF
Winn-Dixie Hope Lodge	2121 SW 16th St	Assisted Living	FMZ UF
UF Vet Science Parasite Lab	2171 Mowry Rd	Laboratory	FMZ UF
UF Agronomy Plant Intro Lab Bldg 1	2185 Ritchy Rd	Laboratory	FMZ UF
UF Agronomy Plant Intro Lab Bldg 2	2185 Ritchy Rd	Laboratory	FMZ UF
UF Soils Plant Preparation Lab	2350 Mowry Rd	Laboratory	FMZ UF
UF Entomology Field Laboratory	2350 Mowry Rd	Laboratory	FMZ UF
UF Nematology Field Lab	2350 Mowry Rd	Laboratory	FMZ UF
UF Research Lab 3	2350 Mowry Rd	Laboratory	FMZ UF
UF Agronomy Plant Science Lab	2350 Mowry Rd	Laboratory	FMZ UF
UF Residence / Laboratory	2401 No Name Rd	Laboratory	FMZ UF
UF Laboratory Building 2	2415 No Name Rd	Laboratory	FMZ UF
Ben Hill Griffin Stadium	245 Gale Lemerand Dr	Arena	FMZ UF
UF Ornamental Horticulture Laboratory Building 1	2475 No Name Rd	Laboratory	FMZ UF
Steven C. O'Connell Center	250 Gale Lemerand Dr	Arena	FMZ UF
Ford Fuel Cell Research Lab	2610 SW 23rd Ter	Laboratory	FMZ UF
UF Environmental Biotech. Lab	2610 SW 23rd Ter	Laboratory	FMZ UF
UF Bioremediation Lab	2610 SW 23rd Ter	Laboratory	FMZ UF
UF Solar Engineering Laboratory	2610 SW 23rd Ter	Laboratory	FMZ UF
UF Agric Engineering Field Lab Bldg 2	2617 SW 23rd Ter	Laboratory	FMZ UF
UF Agric Engineering Field Lab Bldg 3	2617 SW 23rd Ter	Laboratory	FMZ UF
UF Institute of Food & Agr. Sciences Fuel Storage Tanks	2800 SW Archer Rd	Fuel Storage Tanks	FMZ UF
UF Honey Lab	2895 SW 23rd Ter	Laboratory	FMZ UF
UF Aquatic Products Lab	586 Newell Dr	Laboratory	FMZ UF

Gainesville Fire Rescue

Proudly Serving the Citizens of Gainesville and Alachua County for Over 130 Years