2024-237B

GAINESVILLE FIRE RESCUE

Re-Accredited February 2024 ISO PPC: 2/2X

Commission on Fire Accreditation International

Integrated Risk Management Plan:

Standards of Cover 2024

Fire Suppression

Medical and Rescue Services

Emergency Management

Community Resource Paramedicine

Public Education

Special Hazard Mitigation

Youth Programs

Fire Safety Inspections and Investigations

Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting

Sixth edition Feb. 2020

Intentionally Left Blank

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.

Sean Withers Accreditation Manager 2022-Present
David McIntire Accreditation Manager 2016 - 2021
Kathy Steidley Accreditation Manager 2011-2015

Gainesville Fire Rescue Department
PO Box 490 MS 34
Gainesville, FL 32627
www.gfr.org
352-334-5078

Fire Chief Joe Dixon
Deputy Fire Chief Joseph Hillhouse
Assistant Fire Chief Stephen Hesson
Assistant Fire Chief David Sutton

December 2023

Document Reproduction

This document is formatted for printing and reproduction on both sides of the paper; use the double-sided print feature. This document is not copyrighted and may be reproduced.

Table of Contents

Vision, Mission, and Values

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.

Letter from the Chief

Gainesville Fire Rescue (GFR) has proudly served the City and surrounding communities since 1882. In 2014, a collective decision was made by City leadership to embark on the difficult path to accreditation with the Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI). Accreditation was the next logical step for an organization seeking constant improvement. The CFAI provided a model and roadmap to exactly where each member of GFR desired to be. Whether as an individual or an organization, it is critical to be who you say you are. Are you true to your mission? Are you moving toward the vision? Are you aligned with espoused values?

The journey that began in 2014 and continued through initial recertification in 2019 has solidified GFR as a strategic minded, well-organized, and community focused "all hazards" response organization. The use of data and stakeholder input allow us to make better decisions by identifying both strengths and weaknesses. Better decisions move us closer to goals such as zero casualties and reduction in property loss.

It should be stressed that accreditation is a voluntary process. It is an investment of time and effort in learning other than the obvious. Accreditation also announces to all our commitment to continually seek improvement while maintaining transparency. The incorporation of third party verification and onsite peer assessment maintains the integrity of the process. The recommendations of past assessors have played a huge part in improving the level of service provided by GFR to our community over the last decade. Concurrently, accreditation has fostered pride amongst our members, community leaders, and neighbors.

There are no shortcuts. Barely three hundred (300) of over twenty-nine thousand (29,000) fire departments are currently accredited in the United States. It is a great achievement and each of those agency's performance was evaluated against a consensus standard of excellence. GFR is proud to be recognized as part of this exclusive family.

The process is never-ending. As GFR enters the final stages of preparation for a second reaccreditation, we look forward to the revelations that will guide us toward future improvements and sustained excellence.

Sincerely,

Joseph W Dixon Sr., *Fire Chief*

Introduction

The following report serves as the Gainesville Fire Rescue (GFR)
***Integrated Risk Management Plan: Standards of Cover* for the City of Gainesville, Florida.**
Gainesville Fire Rescue became an accredited agency on March 11th, 2014 and
was re-accredited March 13th, 2019.

The following report serves as the Gainesville Fire and Rescue (GFR) ―Integrated Risk Management Plan: Standards of Cover document and replaces the previous edition. The Commission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI) defines the process, known as ―deployment analysis, as a written procedure which determines the distribution and concentration of fixed and mobile resources of an organization. The purpose for completing this document is to assist GFR in ensuring a safe and effective response force for fire suppression, emergency medical services, and specialty response situations in addition to homeland security issues. This document conforms to the 6th edition of the CFAI Standards of Cover guidelines. Creating an Integrated Risk Management Plan – Standards of Cover requires that a number of areas be researched, studied, and evaluated. The following report will begin with an overview of both the Gainesville community and GFR. Following this overview, the GFR will discuss areas such as risk assessment, critical task analysis, agency service level objectives, and distribution and concentration measures. GFR will provide documentation of reliability studies and historical performance through charts, maps, and graphs. The report will conclude with policy recommendations.

On behalf of the entire GFR team,

Fire Chief Joe Dixon

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 hurricane responses, 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. Community 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 potential number of occupants in them and the ability to safely evacuate the building during a fire or other emergency. In this plan, *fire risk* is defined as a combination of the probability that an emergency might occur and the potential consequences if an incident 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 an emergency incident occurring and the consequences to life and property and impact on the community.

Medical risks are influenced by the composition of the community. Age, access to health care, mobility, and other personal factors influence the types of medical services needed and which GFR must be prepared to respond to. The risk assessment includes information on the population's historical demand and demographics to help identify 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 provides first responders and advanced response to spills and releases of hazardous materials that may threaten our community's welfare, and provides regional responses for hazardous materials.

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 a 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[1]: 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

[1] Also see National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1710 Chapter 3 Definitions and Chapter 5 Fire Department Services

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 are classified as metro-urban-suburban.

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.

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[2]:

In 2021, Gainesville Fire Rescue contracted with Emergency Services Consulting International (ESCI) to complete a *Growth and Expansion Feasibility Master Plan* which identified current conditions, growth and expansion considerations, and future financial impacts for citywide

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

emergency services. The *Growth and Expansion Feasibility Master Plan* was submitted to the City Commission on December 2nd, 2021. The document contains 13 recommendations: Five relate to fire stations and apparatus; two relate to managing the increasing demand for medical services; five relate to staffing needs for Operations, Emergency Management, and Inspections; and one is for technology needs. Only the recommendations related to deployment will be reviewed in this document.

Primary Recommendations from the Consultant

ESCI has recommended GFR replace five (5) stations and three (3) administration buildings over the next five (5) years. Additionally, the following organizational and operational recommendations were advised:

1-A: GFR should staff a dedicated employee for data collection and analysis.

1-B: GFR should increase the number of Fire Inspectors to bring inspection frequency into compliance with NFPA 1730.

1-C: GFR should increase the number of Fire and Life Safety Educators on staff.

1-D: GFR should increase the number of firefighters in the department who have the technical training and certifications to staff the department's specialty teams.

1-E: GFR should evaluate its current recruitment, hiring, and employee management practices to assure that they are attracting and retaining premium employees with a desire to grow within the organization.

1-F: GFR should evaluate the feasibility of alternative deployment models to meet the increasing demands of the community.

1-G: GFR should increase administrative staffing.

1-H: GFR should establish a formal feedback/input mechanism to receive necessary end-user feedback about its training program.

1-I: GFR should regularly assess the workload of the Training Division to determine whether additional staffing is necessary to ensure that effective training is delivered on a continual basis.

1-J: GFR should analyze the financial impacts of high staff turnover.

1-K: GFR should review its fire assessment program including allocation of costs and methodology.

1-L: GFR should ensure that it is collecting all available revenue under its hazmat revenue recovery ordinance.

1-M: GFR should conduct a study of EMS within the City of Gainesville, to include patient transport services.

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 elected members: four commissioners from single-member districts, two at-large, and one 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.

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 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 14 square miles were added in the past decade through annexations. During 2019, the City celebrated its 150th anniversary with GAINESVILLE150[5].

[3] City of Gainesville Official Website https://www.cityofgainesville.org/Community/AboutGainesville.aspx

[4] City of Gainesville 2022 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

[5] City of Gainesville website of events to celebrate GAINESVILLE150 https://gainesville150.org/

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. A bell alarm in the courthouse tower was used to summon the fire department.

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 city had 17 Gamewell fire alarm call boxes installed by 1909 to facilitate signaling the fire department.

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. The Fire Chief's car was a Buick equipped with two 6-gallon chemical extinguishers.

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 (BLS) 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 and internationally 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 Training. The members consisted of 73 firefighter-EMTs; 30 driver-operators; 30 lieutenants; seven district chiefs; three fire safety inspectors; one investigative services officer; three training captains; one -fire and life safety educator; and eight administrative employees. Today, the department staffs nine fire stations, including one at the Gainesville Regional Airport and deploys six fire engines (pumpers), two quint (combination 75/100-foot ladder-pumper), two towers (combination 100-foot ladder-pumper), two

squads (medical and rescue), one hazmat unit (cross staffed 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.

Calls for Service History

Year	EMS	Alarms	Fires	Hazmat	Service	Total
2011	12,695	1,589	1,189	526	181	16,180
2012	14,012	1,464	1,123	549	172	17,320
2013	14,010	1,557	1,092	600	201	17,460
2014	14,763	1,626	1,104	663	225	18,381
2015	15,167	1,778	1,170	708	250	19,073
2016[6]	16,990	1,742	1,285	753	290	21,060
2017	15,509	1,780	3,189	330	281	21,089
2018[7]	14,771	1,717	2,941	320	236	19,985
2019	14,751	1,441	3,036	321	318	19,867
2020	14,232	1,429	2,613	313	630	19,217
2021	15,334	1,484	3,043	283	991	21,135
2022	16,565	1,585	3,160	299	916	22,525

[6] In December 2016, the Combined Communications Center began using the Emergency Fire Dispatch (EFD) system which affected the classification of Hazmat calls, such as fuel cleanups, which are now in the vehicle crash group F77. Vehicle crashes went from the EMS group (E29's) to the Fire group (F77's).

[7] In June 2018, the automatic aid agreement expired and a new agreement with a modified deployment plan has been in place since then. This plan reduces the responses of GFR units outside the city limits to non-emergent call types.

Funding for the Gainesville Fire Rescue Department

The City Commission adopts a biennial financial operating plan which is updated in the off 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.

The City of Gainesville's general fund revenues are derived from property tax, utility transfer, utility tax, ½ cent sales tax, State revenue sharing, fire assessment, communication services tax, indirect cost revenue, and a small amount of revenue for fire rescue services is derived from inspection fees. Additional 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 services. 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. The proposed fire assessment net revenue for FY24 is $11.5 million with a total Fire Department budget of $27,956,134.

Of note, Gainesville contains a large percentage of government and educational property which is tax exempt. Over 50% of the City's land is owned by the University of Florida, is not on the tax rolls, and is not required to participate in the Fire Assessment. However, The City owns the utility, Gainesville Regional Utilities, which provides electric, water, natural gas, and communication infrastructure.

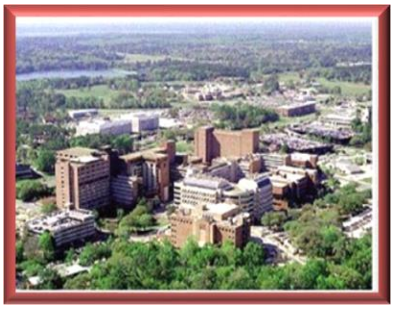
GFR's FY19 – FY23 Budget Excluding Capital and Fleet Replacement

	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Emergency Operations and Airport[1][1]	16,999,175	16,864,732	16,617,254	16,820,477	18,542,894
Emergency Mgmt	138,966	135,673	140,441	936,042	221,865
Risk Reduction Bureau	141,998	160,035	175,873	167,808	171,836
Fire Inspections	308,368	421,831	505,848	390,478	448,433
Fire Safety Public Education	89,957	94,460	88,723	84,297	87,273
Fire Investigative Services	150,949	155,589	158,526	149,849	161,626
Training Bureau	462,239	870,352	778,436	852,972	876,446
Fire Control Information Technology	215,406	207,112	242,106	212,163	264,702
Office of the Fire Chief	853,808	1,122,395	885,667	1,137,488	1,023,046
Community Resource Paramedicine			175,558	468,263	594,264
TOTAL	**$19,360,866**	**$20,032,179**	**$19,768,432**	**$21,219,837**	**$22,392,385**

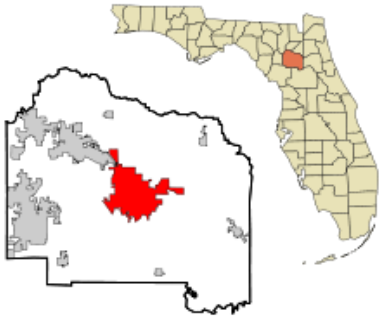
Area Served

The corporate city limits of Gainesville are centrally located within Alachua County and contain over 64 square miles of service area. Over 95% or approximately 60 square miles of the jurisdiction is land[8] 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 UF Health, is contained within the City limits.

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.



University of Florida



Alachua County

Service Population

The US Census Bureau estimated Gainesville's 20221 resident population at over 145,214 For Fiscal Year 2020, the official population estimate was 141079[9]. The service population is increased during the normal workday by incoming workers and students attending classes at the University of Florida

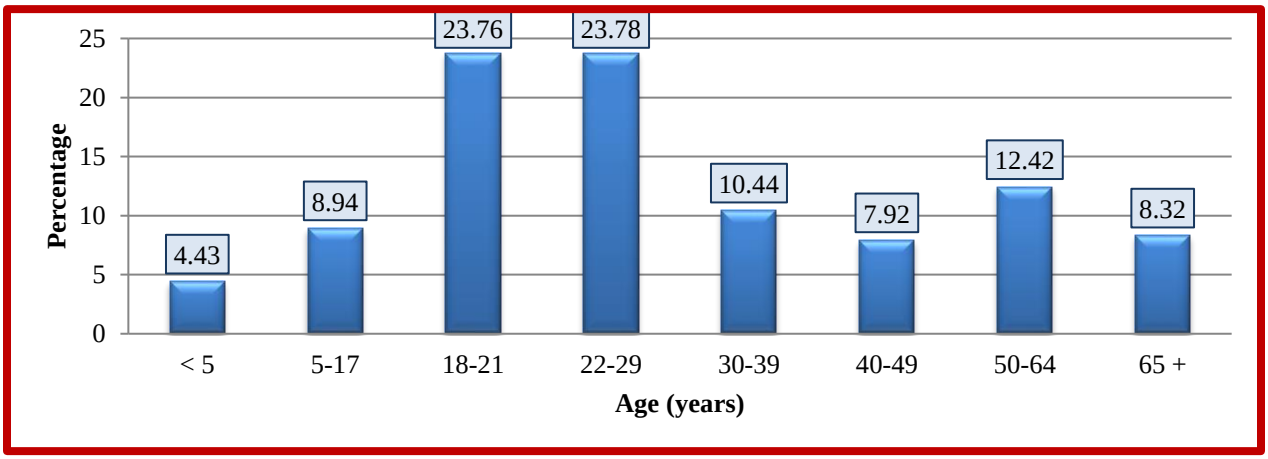
[8] City of Gainesville Comprehensive Annual Financial Report 2022 pg. vii

[9] 2018 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report Profile of the City page 207 from the University of Florida Bureau of Economic and Business Research (UF BEBR)

and Santa Fe College. The Florida Department of Transportation estimates the additional daytime population at approximately 34,822 [10] additional persons for a total of over 168,679. In addition, special events at UF venues can provide significantly dense service populations over 100,000 persons in compact areas creating a Crowded Places Soft Targets (CPST).

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. According to UF BEBR, the median age in Gainesville has oscillated from 25.8 in 2013, to 31.3 in 2018, and 27.0 in 2019.

Bar Chart of Population Distribution by Age



Population Projections

The 2020 US Census count for Gainesville showed a 13.5.% increase over the year 2010 population of 124,354 to 141,085, 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.

[10] http://www.city-data.com/city/Gainesville-Florida.html

Many Cultures

The US Census for 2020 reports the population distribution as 62.6% white, 21.3% black, 6.2% Asian, and the remaining percentages as American Indian, Alaskan or Pacific Islander, and mixed-race. The population of Hispanic or Latino origin is 12.3%. 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 total number of households 2017-2021 is 53503. The average household size in Gainesville and Alachua County is2.34 persons according to the 2020 census data. Of these, 70.5% of respondents are living in the same house as one year ago. Further, 17.0% state they speak more that one language at home.

Income

The US Census Bureau QuickFacts website reports the total percentage of population above age 16 is 58.6%. The 2022 median household income for Gainesville is $40,937.00 with 28.5% of persons living in poverty.

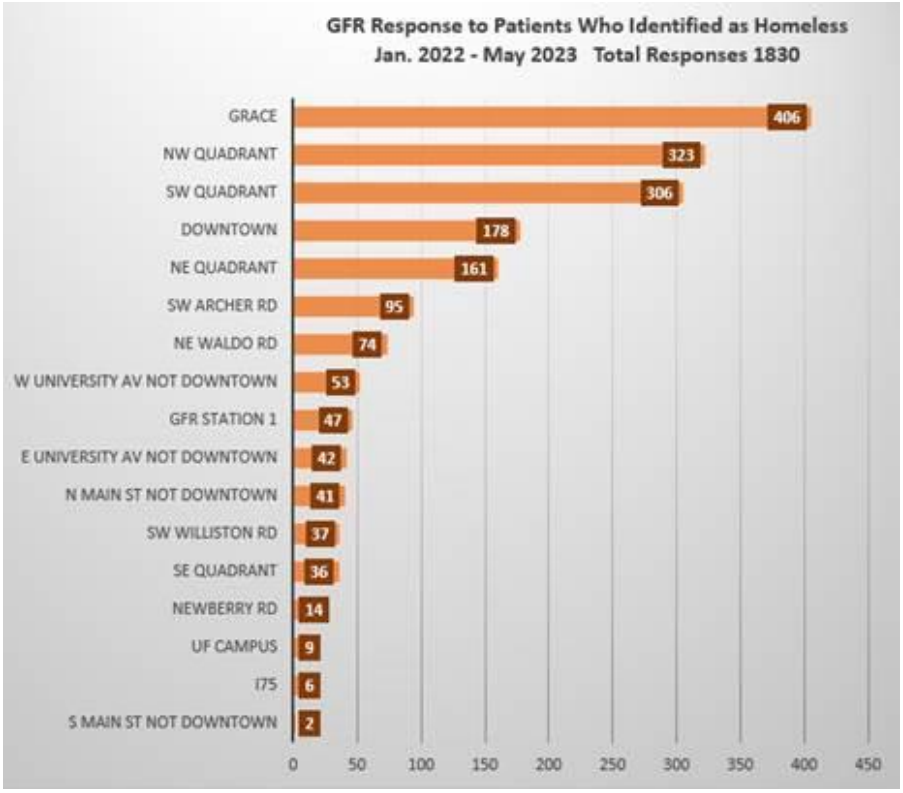
Individuals Experiencing Homelessness

Gainesville has several areas of homeless encampments throughout the city. A number of neighbors experiencing homelessness also spend time at the downtown community plaza during the daytime. This population often receives walk-in services at Fire Station 1 which is near the St. Francis House, another primary center for resources for families who are unhoused. Most of those experiencing homelessness are receiving services at a one-stop facility and empowerment center called GRACE Marketplace. GRACE opened in May 2014, at 3055 NE 28th Drive to assist with job training, assistance, and living arrangements. Campsites established in wooded areas near the center continue to present challenges to delivering services safely. Responses to this area ~~continue~~

~~to~~ impact Fire Station 3 and a peak unit, Squad 3, has been maintained at that station. From January through May 2023, 13% of the responses for Engine 3 and Squad 3 were to GRACE campus.

Citywide response to individuals experiencing homelessness is a significant portion of GFR's overall response. A 17-month study of 1,830 responses from January 2022 through May 2023 showed that 22% of services to homeless neighbors were at GRACE, 10% were Downtown, and 68% were distributed among all four quadrants throughout the city. Responses ranged from one to 30 per patient for 849 total patients. The following chart shows the distribution of GFR's responses to neighbors who identified themselves as homeless.

Panhandling at major intersections may place multiple pedestrians at-risk by standing in medians. The City has adopted an ordinance to restrict activity for charitable donations within medians to those that are ~~to medians~~ six feet or greater, but pedestrians continue to set up on small concrete medians and sometimes walk amongst vehicles waiting at traffic signals. Gainesville Fire Rescue's Community Resource Paramedicine Program provides case management for many of our homeless neighbors. CRP staff work closely with GRACE staff and other community partners to assist with addressing chronic disease management, substance misuse, and social determinants of health to support successful housing and improved healthcare for our neighbors who are unhoused.



Climate and Topography

Gainesville is located at latitude 29.39' north and longitude 82.20' west with an elevation ranging between 100 to 200 feet. There are a few areas that fall below 100 feet, and some lie in the 100-year flood zone. Gainesville does have vegetative and wetland areas but does not have mountainous terrain or areas of extreme changes in elevation. Gainesville's climate is generally mild to warm. 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, Biven's Lake in southwest Gainesville, and Newnan's Lake to the east of Gainesville.

Land Use

Existing Conditions and Potential Development

Southwest Gainesville includes 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 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. The Deerhaven Generating Plant and Deerhaven Renewable Generating Station (formerly known as GREC) are in the far northwest in a generally rural area. New development has included multi-story, multi-use buildings to serve the downtown and campus development areas. Both UF Health and North Florida Regional Medical Center hospital facilities continue to expand vertically at established sites and through

satellite service locations. Properties in and adjacent to the downtown area have been targeted for redevelopment that will support technology and innovation. The City continues to seek growth through voluntary annexations of 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 30 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. 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 the 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: UF Health 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 the Biomass plant that generates power from renewable resources. 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 chemical plant, SiVance.

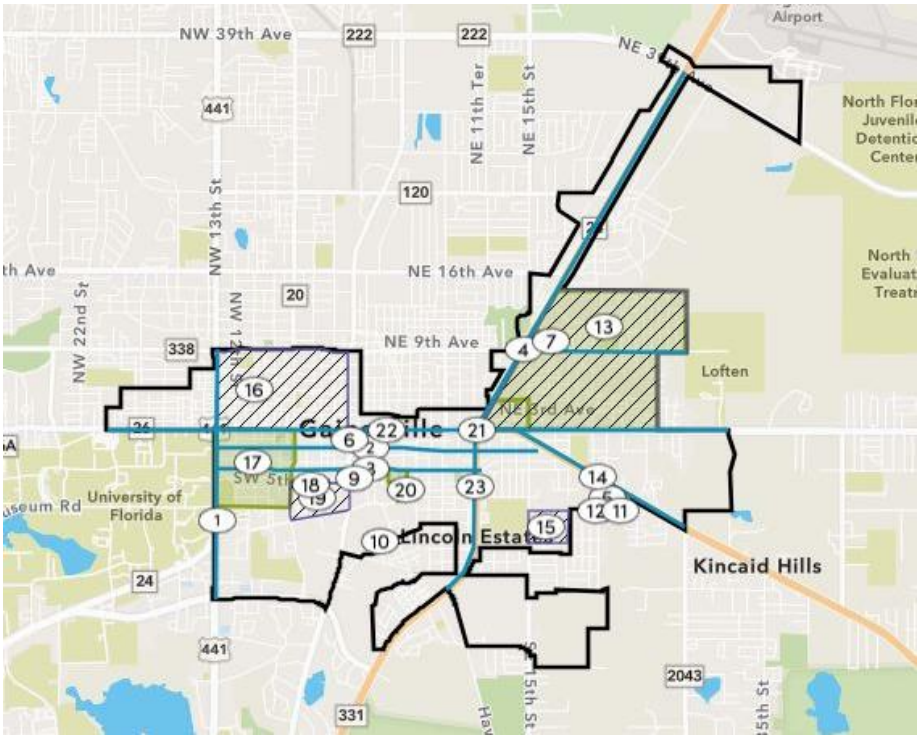
Downtown

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 sub-areas of the city where revitalization and economic development are promoted. The CRA operates in four areas: Eastside, Fifth Avenue/Pleasant Street, Downtown and College Park/University Heights. The CRA provides financial assistance 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 single-family residential and small retail properties. The 2019 GCRA Project Map shows the current project areas:



Citywide Development Projects

Weyerhaeuser Company

The current proposal sets aside 68% of the property from development, a substantial part of which is to be managed through a strict conservation management plan, according to the city planning staff, which recommended approval of the project. Weyerhaeuser Company's bid that could bring at between 668 to 7,880 homes to northwest Gainesville. The project would also require the concurrent development of affordable housing together with market-rate units; the installation of community gardens allocated for each unit; and a low-impact design with clustering, maximization of pervious surfaces, narrowed streets and reuse of stormwater.

The Downtown Gainesville Strategic Plan

Process began fall pf 2020 when city management and elected officials met to create ways to improve the city. It proposes a wide range of ideas including increased street lighting to ensure safety, additional residential opportunities, new gathering places for community entertainment and the introduction of new retail businesses.

Innovation Square

The Innovation Square development is more than 1 million square feet of building space on 40 acres around Southwest Second Avenue. It includes the 45,000-square-foot Florida Innovation Hub is a business incubator on the demolished Alachua General Hospital site. Innovation Square is among a series of interrelated districts within the larger community, creating symbiotic relationships that benefit all. The square, an intense zone for research and research-related activities, will develop and deliver resources and opportunities beyond its boundaries. And conversely, the larger community will contribute resources that benefit the core district.

North Florida Regional Medical Center

North Florida Regional Medical Center (NFRMC) completed several expansions during 2014 including a 100,000 square-foot South Tower, the Cancer Center, an Electrophysiology Cath Lab, expansion of the Women's Center Operating Rooms, additions of the CVU and CCU to the Surgical Tower and the addition of a 562-space parking garage. NFRMC has grown to a 432-bed facility. In 2018, NFRMC acquired property adjacent to the city limits at SW Archer Road and I-75. The Fire

Chief and City Manager have met with NFRMC officials to discuss identifying land in this area for the construction of Fire Station 9, but so far, GFR has yet to secure land for Station 9's permanent location. Since our last renewal, NFRMC has opened two free-standing emergency rooms in the Gainesville area to address the increase in patients.

Mid-Town

University Corners was renamed The Standard at Gainesville. This 10-story Life Style Center was completed in late 2017 and offers a mixture of living space and approximately 60,000 sf of retail space on the lower floors. From January 1 through December 25, 2019, GFR responded to this location 38 times (average of 3.2 per month): 29% automatic alarms, 24% elevator malfunctions, 44% emergency medical calls, and 3% other services. The Standard was the first new mid-rise Gainesville had seen in years. Since 2019, the call volumes to this and other buildings are steadily rising. Close to half a dozen midrises are currently being built in this area of downtown. GFR has identified weaknesses in response to these facilities and has since modified Mid and Highrise SOGs and regularly conducts multi-company drills to improve our tactics.

Butler Plaza and Southwest Commercial Expansion

Land was cleared during summer 2014 behind the current Butler Plaza properties in FMZ I.1. This area now has several large anchor stores, such as Lowes, Sam's, and Super Walmart as well as hotels and multi-family dwellings. The City Commission authorized GFR staff to plan for a new fire station (Station 9) in this area and an additional GFR response unit, Squad 2, was activated during June 2014. In 2017, GFR added a modular station at 4213 SW 30th Avenue and replaced Squad 2 with Squad 9 which has fire suppression capabilities that Squad 2 did not have. When the Fire Services Assistance Agreement expired May 31st, 2018, GFR upgraded the apparatus responding from Station 9 to a four-person quint. The City continues to plan for a permanent station in the area of SW Archer Road and I75 to run an aerial to address the increase of multi-story structures in this service area.

Shands/UF Health

UF Health also continues to expand its services through construction, including additions to the UF Health Shands Cancer Hospital, the 120,000 sf Clinical and Translational Research Building, and

the South Tower with over 520,000 sf for neuro medicine and cardiovascular services that opened in 2018 that added 240 beds. Shands opened the 95,000 sf Harrell Medical Education Building in July 2015 on Newell Drive. Construction on the Shands South campus Phase 4 was completed, and the UF Health Shands Children's Hospital expanded its NICU area by over 8,000 sf in 2016. A parking garage, Heart & Vascular Hospital, Neuromedicine Hospital, and Labor & Delivery unit were opened in 2017. Since our last renewal, Shands/UF, like NFRMC, has opened 2 free-standing ERs in the greater Gainesville area. Future projects can be seen on the UF Health blueprints website.

University of Florida

The majority of the University of Florida property is within the Gainesville city limits. Expansion continues both on campus and at new locations adjacent to campus. Construction projects can be seen on their Planning, Design & Construction website.

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. An Annexation Transition Agreement detailed an orderly method and timeline for annexations but expired without a replacement September 30th, 2014. Any annexation may have a notable effect on the existing Automatic Aid Agreement which details methods of compensation for services rendered inside the Automatic Aid Area. The Urban Reserve, including Gainesville's current 64+ 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 – Homelessness

Gainesville has three major hospitals: North Florida Regional Medical Center on Newberry Road by I-75; UFHealth Shands Hospital and its numerous outpatient facilities throughout the city; and the Malcolm Randall VA Medical Center. East Gainesville is home to Tacachale, a state-run institution which houses persons with 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.

Gainesville has several areas of homeless encampments throughout the city. A number of homeless neighbors also spend time at the downtown community plaza during the daytime. This population often receives walk-in services at Fire Station 1 which is near the St. Francis House, another primary center for resources for the homeless.

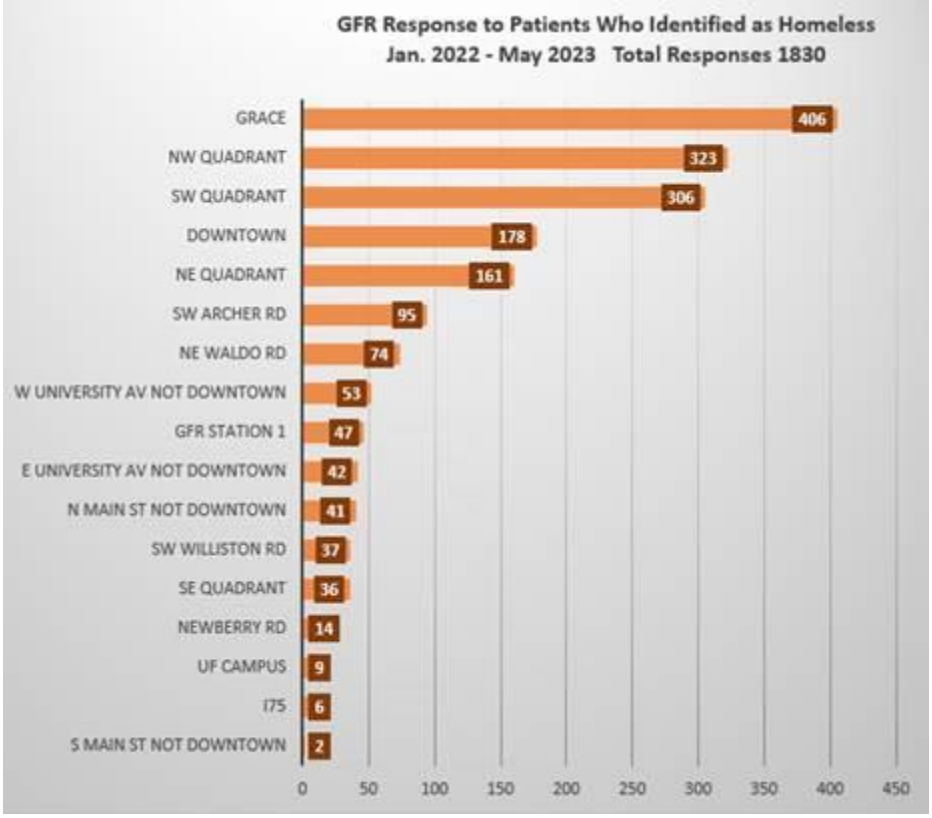
Most of the population is concentrated at a One-Stop Homeless facility – Empowerment Center called Grace Marketplace, opened in May 2014, at 3055 NE 28th Drive to assist with job training, assistance, and living arrangements. Campsites established in wooded areas near the center continue to present challenges to delivering services safely. Responses to this area continue to impact Fire Station 3 and a peak unit, Squad 3, has been maintained at that station. From January through May 2023, 13% of the responses for Engine 3 and Squad 3 were to Grace campus.

Citywide response to the homeless population is a significant portion of GFR's overall response. A 17-month study of 1830 responses from January 2022 through May 2023 showed that 22% of services to homeless neighbors were at Grace, 10% were Downtown, and 68% were distributed among all four quadrants throughout the city. Responses ranged from one to 30 per patient for 849 total patients. The following chart shows the distribution of GFR's responses to neighbors who identified themselves as homeless.

Panhandling at major intersections may include multiple pedestrians at-risk by standing in medians. The City has adopted an ordinance to restrict activity for charitable donations to medians six feet or greater, but pedestrians continue to set up on small concrete medians and sometimes walk amongst vehicles waiting at traffic signals. Gainesville Fire Rescue's Community Resource Paramedicine Program has taken on case management for many of our homeless neighbors. CRP staff work closely with Grace staff and other community partners to assist with addressing chronic disease management, addiction, and social determinants of health to support successful housing and improved healthcare for homeless neighbors. Additional detail can be found in the Household Characteristics – Homeless Population.

Since the opening of the Empowerment Center, emergency medical calls to the center have placed an increased demand on the fire units with call load averaging 35 calls per month in 2020, 27 calls per month in 2021, and 52 calls per month in 2022. To address this service demand, the **Community Resource Paramedic program (CRP)** partnered with the Empowerment Center in efforts to reduce emergent EMS needs from this location. CRPs visits to the Center were successful in diverting calls away from frontline units, mitigating first aid needs, and answering fire-based questions prior to them becoming 911 calls. CRPs would also collaborate with case workers to follow up on frequent callers and assist them in locating clients in the campgrounds.

This site can present security risks to first responders and requires a team approach with on-site private security and the Gainesville Police Department.



Senior Citizen and Assisted Living Facilities

Retirement and Assisted Living

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 offering 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, Jasmine Pointe, Clare Bridge, HarborChase, and the Oak Park High Rise. These facilities are often multi-story with limited-mobility residents.

Oak Hammock at UF

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 2021 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, Vegetation Fires, Severe Weather, Terrorism, Pandemic Outbreak, and Non-Hazardous Transportation Incidents from highway, rail, air travel, and pipelines.

Historically, the 2021 CEMP reports 14 tropical storms and hurricanes coming through or near the area since 1970. Some of the most significant impacts from these storms were felt during 2004 after Hurricanes Frances and Jeanne 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.

More recently, during the 2021 Hurricane season, Gainesville was touched by one storm, hurricane Elsa In 2022, Hurricane Ian and Nicole did not significantly impact the service area requiring additional services from GFR to help manage downed trees and minor flooding. . Several GFR members of USAR Task Force 8 who support search and recovery efforts during Hurricane impacts around the state.. During the 2019 season Gainesville was again fortunate to not suffer any direct impacts. Several of GFR's USAR team voluntarily deployed to Abaco Island in The Bahamas to assist with search and recovery in an extremely devastated area.

Finally, the City also prepaired for a controversial event that captured the entire country with the Chavin Trial on april 19th 2021, Gainesville had no incidents Annualy, GFR leads the Emergency Management coordination of this event using the National Incident Management System (NIMS) model which incorporated coordination with local, state, and federal law enforcement and fire rescue entities as well as City of Gainesville Public Works, Human Resources, Parks and Recreation, and the Office of the City Manager.

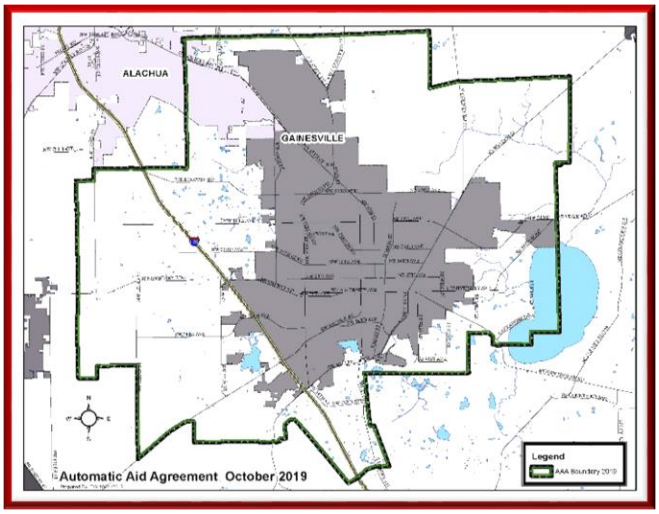
Section B. Services Provided

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

Automatic Aid Area (AAA) as of 10/1/19



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 was periodically amended and evolved into an interlocal agreement called the Fire Services Assistance Agreement (FSAA). The FSAA established the geographical boundaries for the agreement outside of the boundary of the Gainesville city limits and provided 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. This agreement was updated in 2006 and helped GFR maintain its level of service to a community that continues to grow in size and population.

The Alachua County Board of County Commissioners notified the City Manager via a memo dated May 23rd, 2017 that the County elected to terminate the Fire Service Assistance Agreement effective

365 days from receipt of the memo. The agreement was allowed to expire May 31st, 2018 and a temporary Automatic Aid Agreement was signed into place effective June 13th, 2018 which will expire September 30th, 2018. A longer-term agreement became effective October 1st, 2019. The 2018-2019 agreements provided for automatic aid between Gainesville Fire Rescue and Alachua County Fire Rescue for a limited set of emergent calls for service inside an updated boundary which extended the southern limits for US 441 and I-75 to the southern edge of Paynes Prairie.

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. 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 2019 survey in September 2019 and the City's rating of 2/2x was maintained effective January 1, 2020. In the time periods between ISO inspections, GFR managers work with the city's Strategic Planning staff, the Gainesville Regional Utilities Water Department, the City Manager's Office, and the City Commission to identify needs that may occur due to changes in risk types, risk density, and risk frequency. The organization should be surveyed by ISO in 2024.

Strategic Plan

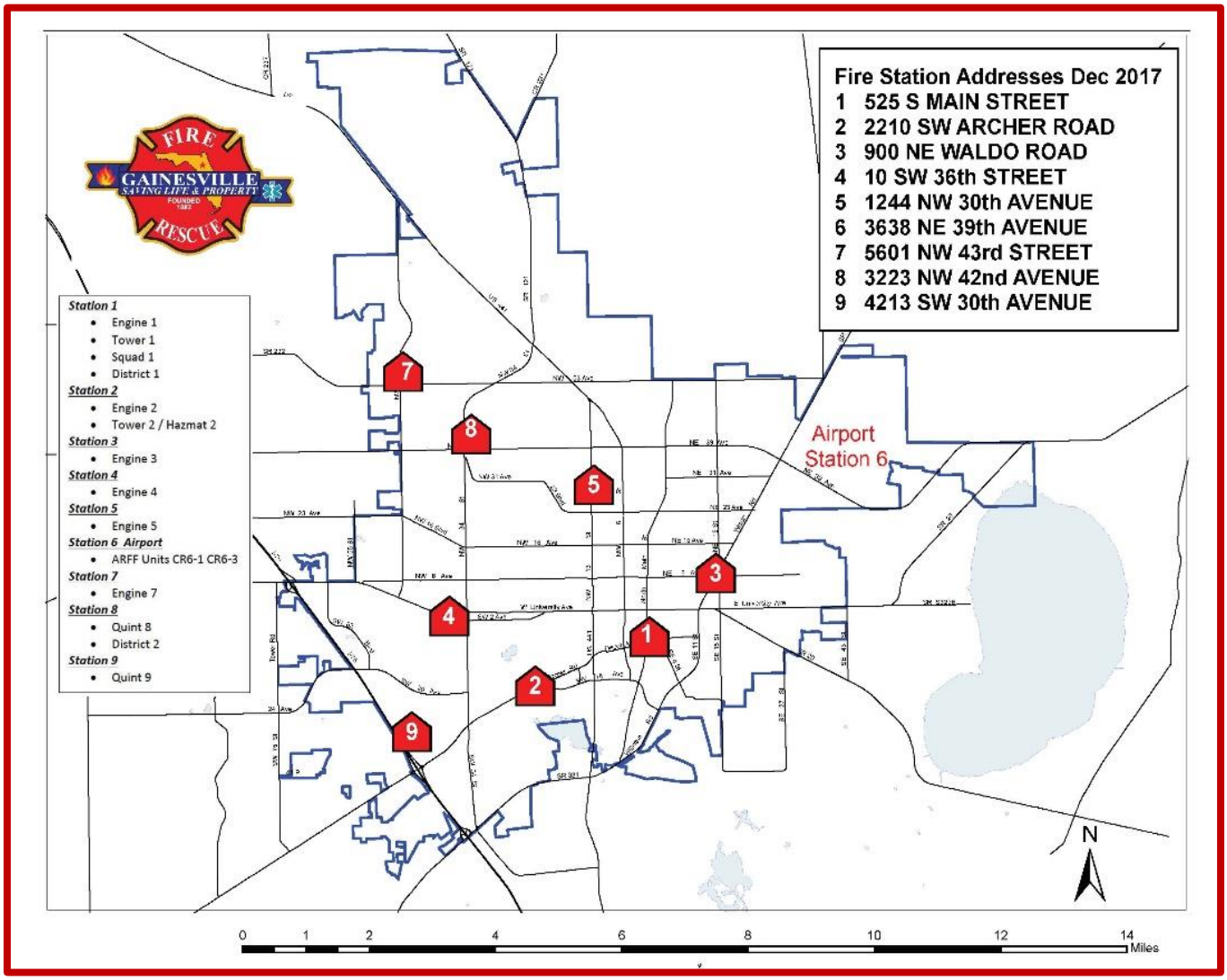
The agency's Strategic Plan builds upon the City Commission's Strategic Framework and provides additional detail and direction, including specific goals and objectives. The GFR Strategic Plan was updated for 2020-2025 during 2019 and is based on input from community members, agency members, and staff from the City's Strategic Initiatives and Human Resources departments. The plan is published for the public on GFR's website. Tracking of timelines and status of goals and objectives is accomplished through the Executive Team and documented by the Deputy Fire Chief's office.

Fire Suppression – City Stations

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

Station 1 – 2018: 525 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 training field. Squad 3 began operating from 0900-2100 on June 21, 2018.
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 – 2017: 3638 NE 39th Avenue : Serves the Gainesville Regional Airport with Crash 61, Crash 63, backup unit Chemical 62, and AT1 - an air and light support unit. The Airport Authority completed construction of its new fire station in December 2017. This location places the ARFF units on the south side of the airport closer to the terminal and tower.
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.
Station 9 – 2017: 4213 SW 30th Avenue: Squad 9 until May 29th, 2018, then Ladder 9.

Map of City of Gainesville Fire Stations



Automatic Aid – County Stations

Alachua County (ACFR) fire stations provide automatic aid services into the City from several stations.

Station 21: 15040 NW Highway 441 Alachua: Engine 21, Brush 21
Station 23: 1800 Fort Clarke Boulevard: Quint 23, Heavy Rescue 23, and District 6.
Station 24: 3509 NW 143rd Street: Engine 24, Tanker 24, Brush 24
Station 60: 1200 SE 43rd Street: Engine 60, Tanker 60, Brush 60.
Station 80: 2000 SW 43rd Street: Engine 80. The station and its property were annexed into the City of Gainesville in 2009, but the station is operated by the County and also houses a Rescue Unit.
Station 81: 7000 SW 88th Street: Engine 81, Tanker 81, Brush 81.

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. All GFR Operations personnel are certified at least as Emergency Medical Technicians capable of providing Basic Life Support. GFR staffs a three person squad at Station 1 which functions as a primary medical response unit with light rescue capability. Squad 3 operates as a peak unit from 0900 – 2100 out of Station 3. Engines, quints, ladders, 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. GFR's Urban Search and Rescue Light Technical Rescue Team became classified as a Type I Team in 2017.

Special Hazard Services

GFR has a hazardous materials program that provides 24-hour staffing for a cross-staffed response of Tower 2, Hazmat 2 and HazMat 3 Trailer 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 13-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. GFR's Hazmat Team is classified as a State Type I Team and is part of SERP for the State of Florida. If deployed to a national disaster, HazMat 3 will maintain coverage for the City of Gainesville as a Type II team during hazardous materials events.

Community Resource Paramedic Program

In 2016, GFR initiated the Community Resource Paramedic (CRP) Program which uses referrals from crews and partnerships with local teaching hospitals and community-based clinics to target high needs patients that frequently use EMS services. Through partnership with UF Health and UF interns, the CRP program works with individual patients and case managers to connect them to the appropriate resources to service their needs, with the end goal being to reduce their utilization of the EMS system. The CRP program received a $50,000 grant from the University of Florida in 2017 to measure community needs and evaluate the effectiveness of the program. This program was found to result in reduced hospital readmission, reduced EMS call load, and increased quality of life for the patients it served. In FY2018, GFR extended supervision of the program to a full-time temporary position and in the FY19 budget, a full-time permanent position for CRP Program Manager was added. Two temporary part-time personnel were added to the program in FY20 and one of GFR's staff support personnel was reassigned to provide scheduling support to the unit along with other Risk Reduction duties. In FY21 GFR added two full-time resource technicians to the program and in FY22 the program saw the addition of three full-time employees, a Community Health Director, and additional resource technician, and a dedicated emergency responder. Additionally, in 2021 GFR began an environmental survey and draft of Gainesville's Community Health Implementation Plan (CHIP) which was presented to the City Commission in early 2022.

Daily Staffing

All GFR engines are staffed by a minimum of three personnel: one officer, one driver-operator, and one firefighter. Quints and Towers are staffed by four personnel and Squads are staffed by two or three personnel. All non-airport 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. Depending on Squad staffing, the total minimum daily staffing for GFR stations can range from 38 to 41 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 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 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 and has a Professional Development Model. 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. Additional requirements include Incident Safety Officer Training and Incident

Command Training. 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.

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 three 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.

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. Fire flow information for buildings is established through the ISO inspection and in GFR pre-fire planning. 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, cleaning the caps for ease of access and, in the past, and painting the caps with reflective paint to facilitate nighttime location. GFR also inputs 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/Ladder units carry 500 gallons and Tower units carry 300 gallons of water. Engines, Quints, and Ladders 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.

Risk Reduction Bureau

Inspections

GFR maintains a full-time staff who are responsible for community risk reduction, building inspections, and fire investigations. Four full-time fire inspectors work primarily to ensure the safety of over 8,000 commercial properties 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 five to ten years. One inspector also provides plans reviews for proposed construction projects. The department continues to request increment funding for additional inspectors which has not been approved yet.

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 Florida State Statutes. Investigator qualifications are established by National Fire and Protection Administration (NFPA) 1033. NFPA 921 defines the Principles and Practices of Fire Investigations 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 and State Fire Marshal.

Fire and Life Safety Programs

GFR's public education events reach the community and our neighbors through fire company visits, fire station tours, public presentations, and other safety programs. Youth programs include four annual summer camps: ABC's of Safety which focuses on safety topics for incoming kindergarteners such as bike and pedestrian safety, fire drills, and School Resource Officers; Community Hero's Camp for first through fifth grade where campers learn about firefighters, police officers, military personnel, and lifeguards; Junior Fire Academy for middle-school aged children which provides hands-on experience with fire equipment, spraying water and learning first aid; and our Public Safety Summer Camp for middle school aged children which is co- sponsored with Gainesville Police

Department. Youth programs also include Operation Extinguish, our youth firesetter 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.

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 primary residences 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 make a referral to the program 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.

GFR's Fire and Life Safety Educator also runs a car seat installation program where neighbors can have the installation of their car seat checked for free or purchase a reduced price car seat. CPR, First Aid, and Fire Extinguisher Trainings are also available to the community.

Public Presentations are often delivered. For the youth in the community, these presentations focus on topics like home safety, dialing 9-1-1, and careers in the fire service. For adults in the community, these presentations are often about how the fire service works and is funded, careers in the fire service, and home safety for new parents. For seniors education on Slip, Trips, and Falls Prevention is our main topic.

Fire Sprinkler Protection

Gainesville Fire Rescue (GFR) complies with and enforces the Florida Fire Prevention Code (FFPC), including The Life Safety Code NFPA 101 and The Fire Code NFPA 1, as adopted by the State Fire Marshal and outlined in the City of Gainesville Code of Ordinances Chapter 10 Fire Prevention and Protection. GFR ensures compliance with all FFPC requirements pertaining to the installation and maintenance of fire sprinkler systems in new and existing buildings. Additionally, to encourage the installation of fire sprinkler systems in new and existing occupancies, pursuant to NFPA 1-18.4 a

seventy five percent reduction in the needed fire flow is provided for all building protected by a full fire sprinkler system. The City of Gainesville Code of Ordinances Chapter 10, Section 10-11 (2) specifically states that "the fire flow requirements may be varied by the fire chief… if the building is 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 lifesaving protection offered by sprinkler systems and that Sprinkler systems are not designed to extinguish fires, but to keep fires in check so occupants can evacuate safely until the fire department arrives and extinguishes the fire.

Training Bureau

GFR's Training Bureau 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. Community classes include Advanced Cardiac Life Support, Basic Life Support for Healthcare providers, and a 40-hour First Responder course. The Training Bureau CRP Coordinator and District Chief provide direction and support for the Community Resource Paramedicine program.

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 full-time Technical Systems Analyst II who supports cell phone, radio and mobile data functions; one full-time Logistics Officer., who oversees supply and inventory; one Account Clerk, Sr. who manages payroll, purchasing, and all fiscal functions; one Staff Assistant; one Staff Specialist; one Executive Assistant, Sr.; and one Administrative Assistant to the Fire Chief who provide support to the different bureaus and chief officers.

GFR has not had a full-time data analyst or public information officer for many years. Previously funded positions have not been restored and the agency has never had a funded Geographic

Information Systems (GIS) Analyst. Furthermore, the agency's mission has expanded rapidly with the Community Resource Paramedicine (CRP) program activities but no staff support has been funded for this program requiring reallocation of staff from Administration/Operations to CRP.

Other support staff, the Fire Marshal, the Fire Safety Inspectors, and the Investigator perform the administrative functions that were handled by a previously funded Staff Specialist position that has not been restored to the RRB. Public Information Officer duties continue to be split among Administration, Operations, and RRB staff.

In summary, the GFR Administrative Support function has a gap of a minimum of four positions to support CRP, Risk Reduction, Data and GIS analysis, and Public Information / Community Engagement / Recruitment and Marketing functions.

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

During 2019, GFR sought community feedback during the development of the GFR Strategic Plan for 2020-2025. This included focus group meetings hosted at GFR's newest location, Fire Station 1. Themes that developed during the focus meetings included:

- PIO, public relations, community outreach and education
    - Success of Station 1 open house
- Neighborhood involvement, association meetings
    - Standing dates/presence and attendance in the past (partnered with GPD)
        - Demands on staffing
        - Sustainability
    - More, diverse ways to deliver info than just in-person
- Physical and mental health wellness of the department
    - Continue excelling
- Training to maintain and enhance services and abilities
    - Good experience/customer service
    - Fast
    - Efficient and effective
- Citizens desire to be engaged and supportive

Service Area Categories

To CFAI recommends the use of service area categories based on population density.

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 2012 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. In 2016, performance in the Suburban area was merged with the Metro-Urban category so there are now two areas of service categories: Metro-Urban-Suburban and Rural.

Performance baseline results for calls for service are presented in Section E. Historical Perspective and System Performance.

Performance Goals

Measurement of progress on specific performance goals is assessed in a variety of formats. Shift District Chiefs actively monitor compliance with turnout and travel benchmarks on a daily basis using First Watch, which pulls live data from the dispatch system – success is reported in the daily shift reports from District 1 and District 2; Division and Bureau Chiefs report on their specific activities during the bi-weekly Executive Team meetings; Total Response performance time segments are reported monthly; program managers complete Annual Program Appraisals; and the agency provides specific performance results in its Annual Compliance Report to the Commission on Fire Accreditation International.

Details on the benchmarks and baselines for unit responses can be found in Section G.

Section D. Risk Assessment

Introduction

Response to Risks

Gainesville Fire Rescue (GFR) and Alachua County Fire Rescue (ACFR) responded to more than 21,364 calls for service in 2022 inside the City of Gainesville. Approximately 74%[1] of these calls are medically-based; the rest are for fire suppression, hazardous materials management, and non-emergency services. Fire call types generally require multi-unit responses: In 2022, there were over 27,672 unit responses (both GFR and ACFR units) inside the city limits and 39% were for fire (non-EMS) type incidents – 34% for fires and alarms, 2% hazmat, and 3% service calls.

Risk Prevention

The department also provides prevention services through its Risk Reduction Bureau and Training 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 helps GFR achieve excellence is the Community Risk Assessment.

Risk Assessment

The GFR Community Risk Assessment is a critical element of its Standards of Cover (SOC). It should provide information that managers and 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 classification and study of these risk factors, managers and stakeholders should be able to generate research questions that lead to updates in GFR's SOC and Strategic Plan.

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

Fire Management Zones

To facilitate the community risk assessment by providing fixed areas for year to year study, 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 the smaller geographic planning zones. 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[11]:

- Metropolitan – greater than 3,000 people per square mile
- Urban – greater than 2,000 / less than 3,000
- Suburban[12] – greater than 1,000 / less than 2,000
- Rural – less than 1,000
- Wilderness[13] – inaccessible by public or private road

Some of the original FMZ's were divided during 2014 to allow analysis of specific areas that presented response concerns due to call volume and/or distance, including Oak Hammock J.2,

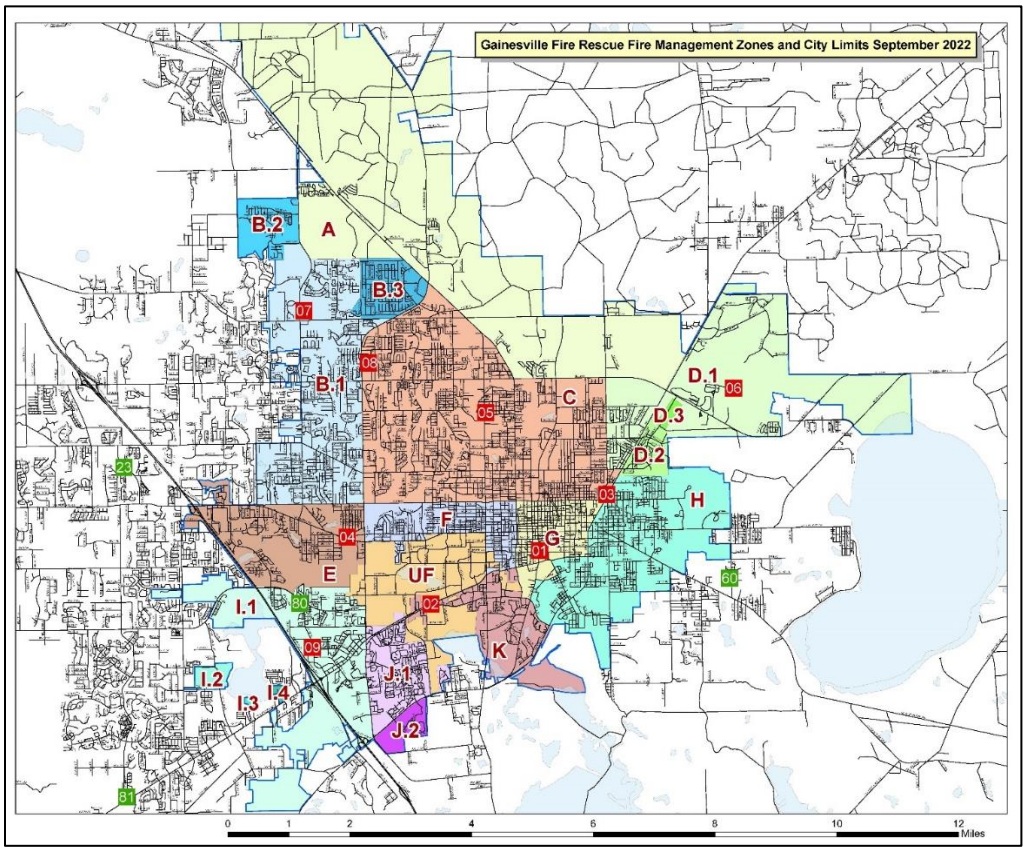
[11] US Census Bureau 2020 – Resident Population of the City of Gainesville

[12] In 2016, the Suburban area was also included with Metro-Urban thus creating two categories: Metro-Urban-Suburban and Rural for analyses.

[13] The City has no areas classified as Wilderness

Tacachale D.2, the Homeless Empowerment Center D.3, the Blues Creek area B.2, and the Northwood Oaks and Pines area B.3.

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. The University of Florida primary campus is contained within the boundary of the city limits.

Growth Boundaries

Gainesville contains approximately 64 square miles of primary response area, over 95% or approximately 60 square miles of the jurisdiction is land[1] 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 as well as incorporated and unincorporated (annexation) areas west of interstate 75. The City of Gainesville Growth and Expansion Feasibility Master Plan 2021, completed by Emergency Services Consulting International (ESCI) recommends relocation of stations 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 9. Considering the current condition of GFR stations and projected 10 year and 30 year boundary growth, the recommendation to modify station locations moving outward from the core and closer to the current city boundary.

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[2]. Three Alachua County fire stations, 60, 81, and 23 are located within the former urban reserve boundary[3]. Most recent annexation has resulted in significant growth of the city boundary to the SW off of Archer Rd and west of SW 75th St. The City has also experienced limited growth through annexation toward the east off of University Ave and toward the south off of SW 13th St. Significant growth is also occurring with respect tovertical construction which continues to increase population density in areas adjacent to the University of Florida, and areas to the north and east .. Sites within community redevelopment areas are rapidly being transformed from older, single-family, and small business properties into areas with multi-story, multi-family, multi-use buildings.[4]

[1] City of Gainesville Comprehensive Annual Financial Report 20221 pg. vii
[2] Calculated using ESRI ArcMap from the City's Urban Reserve shapefile as of 031723
[3] The urban reserve boundary is no longer an official boundary due to the expiration of the Annexation Transition Agreement September 30th, 2014.
[4] Gainesville Community Redevelopment Agency http://www.gainesvillecra.com/about_cra_projects.php
14

Infrastructure Limitations

[14] Gainesville Community Redevelopment Agency http://www.gainesvillecra.com/about_cra_projects.php

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 Duke 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[15].

Water Supply[16]

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 2019 included the following credits for the water supply system: Supply System = 22.30 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 = 32.30 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 Water Supply per NFPA 1 Fire Code 2018 Edition as published in the Florida Fire Prevention Code 7th Ed.

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. Elevation samples for each FMZ are found 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 30 recreation and nature parks distributed throughout the city which include nearly 3,200 acres of land. Many of the recreational sites include open fields and there is a municipal golf course on NE 39th Avenue. There is an undeveloped area north of NE

[15] UF Physical Plant Division www.ppd.ufl.edu/operengutilities.htm 071712
[16] ISO correspondence to City Manager Russ Blackburn May 27, 2014

53rd Avenue which is the City's municipal water well field and an area east of that which extends to NE Waldo Road as an aircraft safety zone.

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. Other barriers slow response times through traffic calming. Traffic calming methods such as lane narrowing, raised medians, speed humps and roundabouts installed on arterial roads, such as S Main Stand west University Ave, as well as secondary roadways, such as SW 11th St have resulted in ,longer emergency response times. 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 has been 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.

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. The system is designed to anticipate the arrival of an emergency unit and change the signal to clear the traffic corridor for its approach.

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[17]. 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.

[17] 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. Renovations and expansions to the airport were completed in summer 2021 that added a 15,200 square feet terminal, two new boarding gates and three new gate lounges. Activity at the airport includes Air Carriers of 60+ seats, Commuter, General Aviation, and Military flights.[18] In 2022, the first six months of data for 2022 show that approximately 265,000 commercial passengers passed through the gates of the GNV airport for the first half of the year.[19] 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

Average monthly air temperatures have ranged from 66 to 91 °F from January through September 2019 and easily exceed 95°F during summer months[20]. Adding a relative humidity that often averages around 77%[21] 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.

[18] Gainesville Regional Airport Air Traffic Volume and Fuel Flowage report for Ten Months ending July 31, 2018: 4,943 Tower Operations.

[19] GRA CEO Allan Penska in www.alligator.org article Jan. 27, 2020

[20] https://www.usclimatedata.com/climate/gainesville/florida/united-states/

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

Disaster Exposure

Gainesville Fire Rescue is the Emergency Management agency for the City of Gainesville and 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 Emergency Manager / District Chief also coordinates preparedness activities with the Northeast Florida Regional Domestic Security Task Force. Areas subject to flooding are shown on the map in Appendix C. Historically, direct hits by hurricanes or tropical storms are the most resource intensive disasters for GFR. In September 2017, during Hurricane Irma, over 400 calls for service put a high demand on the system for a brief period.

Population Served – Community Demographics

Population

The primary resident population served by GFR is approximately 143,835 and the daytime population is estimated at over 166,000[1].

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

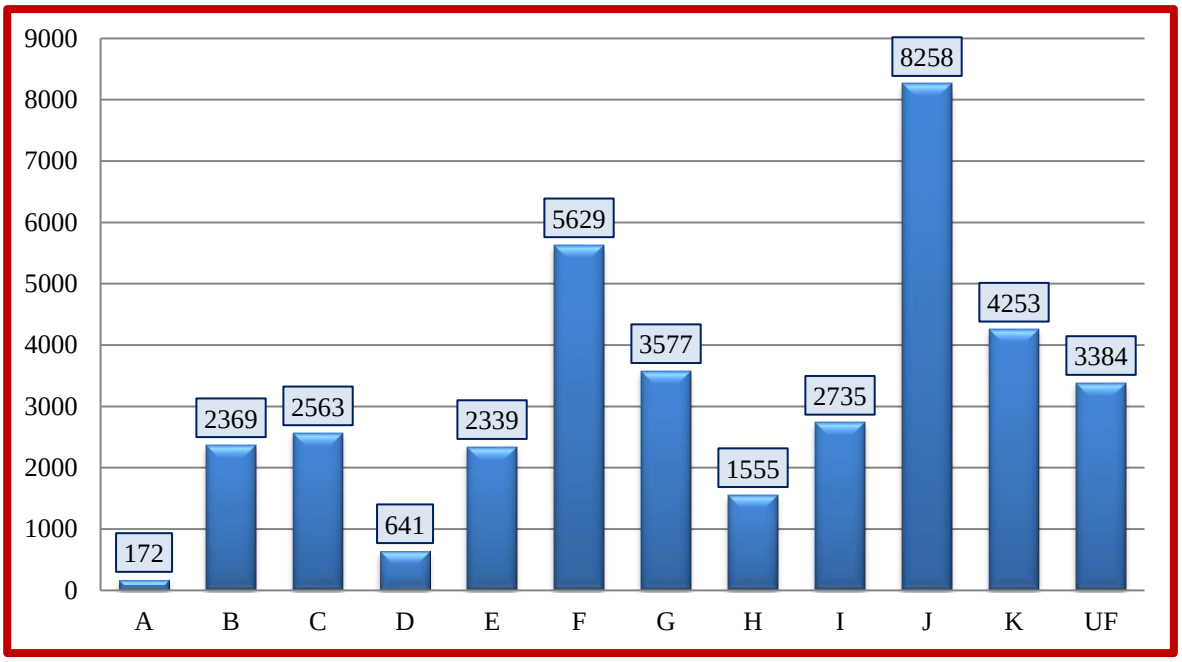
Population Density

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.

Service Area Classifications by Population in Fire Management Zones

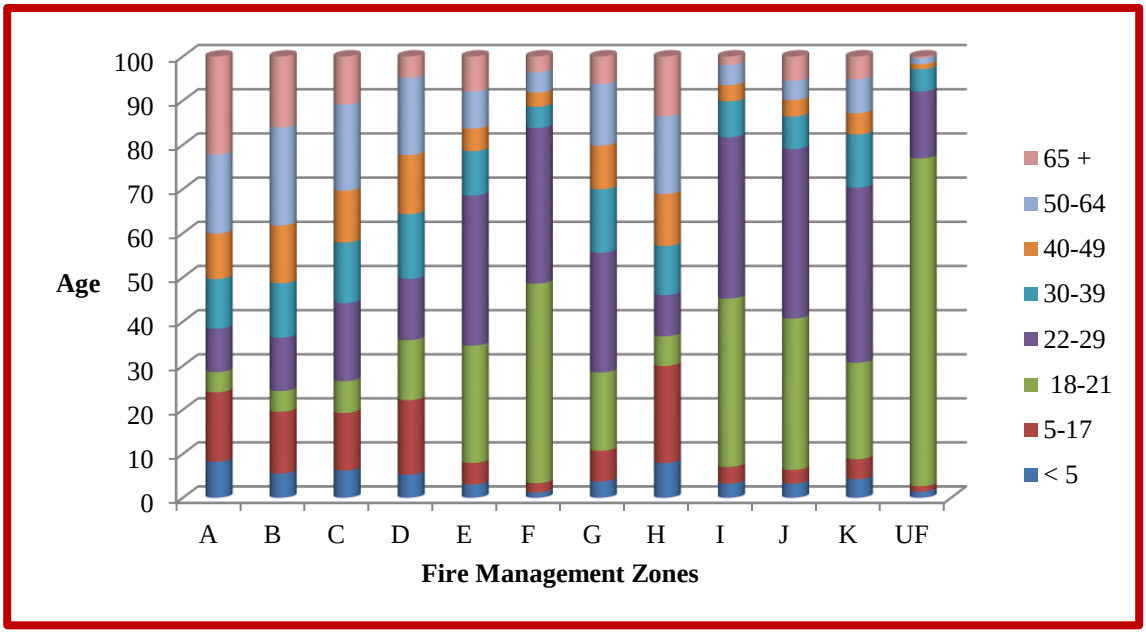
GFR FMZ	Area (mile^2)	Population	Population Density (persons / mile^2)	CFAI Service Classification
A	16.01	2759	172	Rural
B	7.73	18325	2369	Metro-Urban-Suburban
C	10.49	26882	2563	Metro-Urban-Suburban
D	6.95	4454	641	Rural
E	3.33	7795	2339	Metro-Urban-Suburban
F	1.75	9860	5629	Metro-Urban-Suburban
G	1.45	5198	3577	Metro-Urban-Suburban
H	4.73	7363	1555	Metro-Urban-Suburban
I	4.22	10588	2735	Metro-Urban-Suburban
J	1.63	13495	8258	Metro-Urban-Suburban
K	1.74	7395	4253	Metro-Urban-Suburban
UF	3.11	10536	3384	Metro-Urban-Suburban

Bar Chart of Population per Square Mile in Fire Management Zones 2010 Census

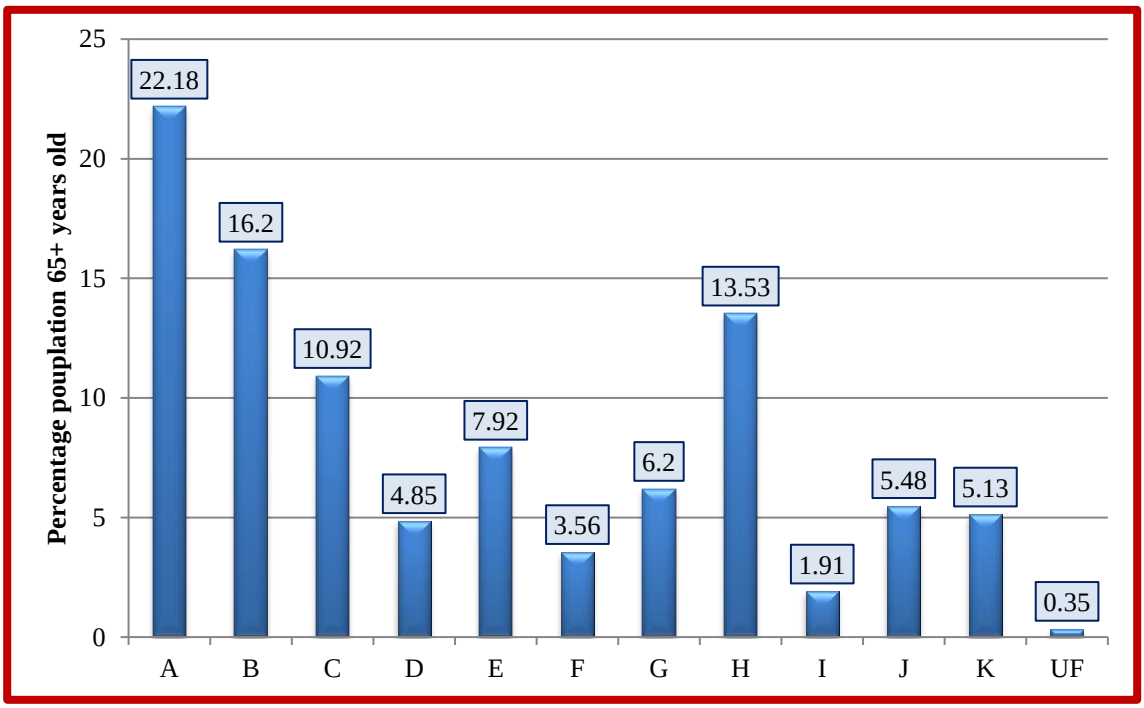


The population age distribution is presented for each fire management zone to indicate which zones might benefit most from risk reduction programs targeted for specific age groups. Not surprisingly, the UF campus FMZ and its surrounding FMZs have proportionally larger groups of 18-21 year olds while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

Age Distribution in Fire Management Zones Using 2010 US Census



Percentage of Population 65+ in Fire Management Zones



False Alarm Reduction Program

The City of Gainesville False Fire Alarm Ordinance[22] 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 (2) 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." 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.

In 2017, GFR completed an economic impact study for installing fire sprinklers in one and two family dwellings. The results of the study clearly demonstrate the benefits of installing a fire sprinkler system in one and two family dwellings for new construction exceed the costs.

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

Critical Infrastructure and Building Inventory

Critical infrastructure in the GFR service area includes: research facilities, nuclear reactors, a regional airport, fuel/oil facilities, one biomass plant, military facilities, post-secondary educational institutions, health care facilities-including (3) hospital complexes, communication structures, and a 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)[23] 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.

City of Gainesville Citywide Building Summary

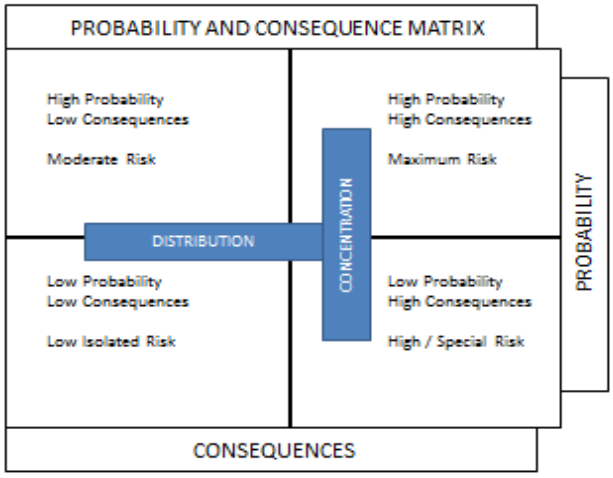
City of Gainesville Building Summary Data		
Type	**Building Count**	**Total Square Footage**
Commercial	2,967	26,534,200
Industrial/ Warehouse	1,172	10,152,270
Institutional	1,331	14,177,181
Multifamily	8,528	38,908,968
Single Family	26,605	54,512,753
Total:	**40,603**	**144,285,372**

[23] 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[24]

In 2012, a building list was created using data from several sources. Known features were used to assign consequence and probability factors according to the CFAI probability matrix which resulted in the assignment to one of four risk categories for each building: Maximum, High, Moderate, and Low. Any Maximum Risk buildings with sprinkler systems were mitigated to High Risk status.

CFAI Building Risk Category Matrix



GFR staff continue to assess our independent data systems for building information with a goal of integrating building data into relational databases based on Property Appraiser Parcel ID's and unique building ID numbers. This includes three primary groups of data: The building list from 2012; the fire safety inspection database, and pre-plan data (currently in Excel and .pdf). During 2018, GFR Risk Reduction personnel worked with Operations and GFR Information Technology staff toward building data integration. The goal is to convert the old building calculations to and update the formula used in the Building Inspection database. A key component of the process continues to be finalizing an effective automated process for the City Building Department to notify Gainesville Fire Rescue when certificate of occupancies are issued so new buildings can be added to the building database, their Target Hazard calculated for Inspection priority, and an alert sent to the Operations Assistant Chief and District Chief responsible for pre-plans in a timely manner. In May 2023 GFR successfully implemented a new process for adding new development to GFR's building database,

[24] GFR is transitioning to a revised scoring method for calculating building risk which will be updated in the 2018 SOC.

which results in each property receiving a Target Hazard Score. Fire safety inspections for each property are then prioritized based on the Target Hazard Score

Building Distribution by Risk Category

Risk Category	Building Count (082912)	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 method used to calculate the Target Hazard value in the Building Inspection database currently includes these components: Occupancy Class (NFPA 101); Square Feet (NFPA 1); Occupancy Hazard (NFPA 13) and Built in Fire Protection Systems. The formula continues to be evaluated to ensure Target Hazard values effectively coordinate both the fire prevention and pre-fire planning programs. Buildings receive a numerical value which can then be used to identify the risk level of the property.

THIS TABLE PENDING

Risk Category	Building Count Update Pending	Distribution
Low Isolated		
Moderate		
High/Special		
Maximum		
Total		

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.

302 Site Locations

FACILITY Updated Sept. 2021	ADDRESS	FMZ
Agency of Persons with Disabilities - Tacachale	1621 N.E. Waldo Road	D.2
AT&T - W UNIVERSITY AVE - 33436	303 W UNIVERSITY AVE	G
BEAR ARCHERY	4600 SOUTHWEST 41 BOULEVARD	I.1
BellSouth - NW 5TH PL - 32273	7525 NW 5TH PL	County
BellSouth - SW 2ND AVE - 33447	400 SW 2ND AVE	
BEN HILL GRIFFIN STADIUM - USID122878	245 GALE LEMERAND DR	UF
BURKHARDT DISTRIBUTING OF GAINESVILLE	6125 NORTHWEST 18 DRIVE	A
CMC Recycling - Gainesville	1508 NW 55th Place	A
COCA-COLA BEVERAGES FLORIDA - GAINESVILLE	929 EAST UNIVERSITY AVENUE	G
DEERHAVEN GENERATING STATION	10001 NORTHWEST 13 STREET	A
DEERHAVEN RENEWABLE	11201 NW 13th St	A
DFMMJ Investments d/b/a Liberty Health Sciences	18770 North County Road 225	County
Florida Food Service, Inc.	5201 NE 40th Terrace	D.1
GAINESVILLE HQ OFFICE & MTC	6020 NW 43rd St.	A
GruCom Central Office	301 SOUTHWEST 5 STREET	G
GruCom Millhopper Master/Prime	4201 NORTHWEST 53 AVENUE	B.1
JR KELLY	605 SOUTHEAST 3rd STREET	G
MURPHREE WTP	1600 NORTHEAST 53 AVENUE	A
Nicopure Labs LLC	5909 NW 18th Drive	A
Owens & Minor - DC 60	4807 NE 63rd Ave	County
PERFORMANCE FOOD GROUP	4041 NORTHEAST 54 AVENUE	D
Perma-Fix of Florida, Inc.	1940 NW 67th Pl	A
Sam's Club #8155	4001 SW 30th Place	I.1
SHANDS GAINESVILLE - USID119016	1515 SOUTHWEST ARCHER ROAD	UF
SiVance LLC	5002 NORTHEAST 54th PLACE	D
The H.T.Hackney Co.	3500 NE 4 St	C
Trademark Metals Recycling - Gainesville	817 NE Waldo Rd.	H
United Rentals Branch GAI	3540 North East Waldo Rd	D
University of Florida Co-Gen Plant	1928 Mowry Road Bldg 82	UF
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA ODAS - USID152019	1276 DATE PALM DRIVE	UF
Verizon Wireless UF Stadium: Cell Site (FLW12531)	157 North South Drive	UF

Multi-Story "High-rise" Buildings

Gainesville has a number of high-rise[25]buildings that should be considered in assessing risk.

Multi-Story High-rise Buildings

Name	Location	Total SQ FT	Stories	FMZ
Oak Park Highrise	100 NE 8th Avenue	71,748	6	C
College Manor Bldg 1	1225 SW 1st Avenue	93,401	6	F
Holiday Inn	1250 W University AV	117,720	6	F
Infusion Technology Center	749 SW 2nd Avenue	150,000	9	F
Stadium Club	1802 W University AV	~ 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 AV	54,292	12	G
The Standard	1360 W University AV		10	G
Drury Inn & Suites	4020 SW 40th Blvd	93,919	7	I.1
Lakeshore Towers	2306 SW 13th Street	131,257	12	K
UF Health Heart & Vascular Institute	1505 SW Archer Road			K
UF Health Neuromedicine Hospital	1505 SW Archer Road			K
UF Health 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	UF
UF Ben Hill Griffin Stadium	245 Gale Lemerand DR	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 McKnight Brain Institute	1600 SW Archer Road	208,641	7	UF
UF J. Wayne Reitz Union	655 Reitz Union Drive	348,210	6	UF
North Florida Regional Medical Center	6500 Newberry Road	> 500,000	7	
Aloft Gainesville (Hotel)	3743 Hull Rd	116,444	6	E
Country Inn and Suites	4015 SW 43rd St	99,403	6	I.1
One College Park	104 NW 1st Ave	490,000	6	F

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

Courtyards Apartments	1231 SW 3rd Ave	92,009	6	F
The Hub at 3rd	1258 NW 3rd Ave	265,449	7	C
The Hub on University	1111 W University Ave	183,712	8	F

Educational Facilities[26]

Educational Facilities

School Name	Location or Information	Student Pop	FMZ
One Room School House	4180 NE 15th Street K-5	123	A
Flowers Montessori	3111 NW 31st Avenue	~45	C
Genesis Preparatory	207 NW 23rd Avenue K-3	66	C
Heart Pine	1001 NE 16th Ave		C
Laniakea Montessori School	931 NE 16th Avenue		C
Morning Meadow	813 NW 6th St		C
Persimmon Early Learning Academy	1121 NW 6th St		C
Sweetwater Branch Academy	1000 NE 16th Avenue K-11	124	C
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
Santa Fe College	Downtown Center NW 6th Street/W University Ave.	SFC unable to provide	G
Caring & Sharing	1951 SE 4th Street K-5	124	H
University of Florida	SW Gainesville	52,286	UF

Public Elementary Schools[40]			
Elementary School Name	**Street Address**	**Student Pop**	**FMZ**
Littlewood	812 NW 34th St	600	B
W.S. Talbot	5701 NW 43rd St	655	B
C.W. Norton	2200 NW 45th Ave	657	C
Glen Springs	2826 NW 31st Ave	410	C
M.K. Rawlings	3500 NE 15th St	473	C
Stephen Foster	3800 NW 6th St	389	C
W.A. Metcalfe	1250 NE 18th St	407	C
Myra Terwilliger	301 NW 62nd St	590	E
J.J. Finley	1912 NW 5th Ave	473	F
Charles Duval	2106 NE 8th Ave	312	H
Joseph Williams	1245 SE 7th Ave	512	H

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

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

Public High Schools			
High School Name	**Address**	**Students**	**FMZ**
Gainesville High School	1900 NW 13th St	1928	C
Professional Academies Magnet at Loften	3000 E University Ave	234	H
P.K. Yonge Laboratory School	1080 SW 11th St	1150	K

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

Private Schools

Private Schools				
School Name	**Grades**	**Address**	**Student Pop**	**FMZ**
Cornerstone Academy	PK- 12th	1520 NW 34th St	247	C
Newberry Christian Community School	PK-12th	3536 NW 8th Ave	?	C
St. Patrick Inter-parish School	PK- 8th	550 NE 16th Ave	316	C
Z.L. Sung SDA School	2nd – 8th	2115 NW 39th Ave	25	C
Star Christian Center and Academy	PK- 7th	1930 NE Waldo Rd	60	D
Brentwood	PK- 5th	111 NW 55th St	230	E

Institutional Facilities

Hospitals			
Facility Name	Address	Beds	FMZ
NORTH FLORIDA REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	6500 NEWBERRY RD	432	E
SELECT SPECIALTY HOSPITAL GAINESVILLE	1600 SW ARCHER RD 5TH FLOOR	48	K/UF
UF HEALTH REHAB HOSPITAL	2708 SW ARCHER RD	60	UF
UF HEALTH SHANDS HOSPITAL	1600 SW ARCHER RD	1014	K/UF
UF HEALTH SHANDS PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL	4101 NW 89TH BLVD	81	County
Malcom Randall VA Medical Center	1601 SW Archer Road	289	K

Nursing and other Assisted Living Facilities

KEY – ADC Adult Day Care, ALF Assisted Living Facilities, CSU Crisis Stabilization, Hospice, IMC Intermediate Care, NC Nursing Care, PED Pediatric Extended Care, REHAB Rehabilitation Centers, RES Residential Treatment, TL Transitional Living

TYPE	Facility Name	Address	Beds	FMZ
ADC	AL'Z PLACE	1610 NW 23 AVE	35	C
ADC	EASTER SEALS FLORIDA INC.	2002 NW 36TH AVE	55	C
ALF	ANNIE'S HOUSE	1201 NW 39TH AVE	14	C
ALF	BROOKDALE GAINESVILLE SOUTHWEST	1001 SW 62ND BLVD	110	E
ALF	HARBORCHASE OF GAINESVILLE	1415 FORT CLARKE BLVD	79	County
ALF	HUNTER'S CROSSING PLACE-ASSISTED LIVING	4601 NW 53RD AVE	60	B.1
ALF	HUNTER'S CROSSING PLACE-MEMORY CARE	4607 NW 53RD AVE	38	B.1
ALF	NORTH FLORIDA RETIREMENT VILLAGE	8000 NW 27TH BLVD	140	County
ALF	OAK HAMMOCK AT THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA	2680 SW 53 RD LANE	80	J.2
ALF	SOUTHWEST RETIREMENT HOME	3207 SW 42ND PL	12	J.1
ALF	SPLENDID CARE ASSISTED LIVING LLC	849 SE 12TH ST	5	H
ALF	The Atrium	2431 NW 41st ST	241	B.1

TYPE	Facility Name	Address	Beds	FMZ
ALF	WINDSOR OF GAINESVILLE ASSISTED LIVING & MEMORY CARE THE	3605 NW 83RD ST	115	County
CSU	Meridian Behavioral Health / CSU	1541 SW Williston RD	30	County
Hospice	HAVEN HOSPICE	4200 NW 90TH BLVD	82	County
IMC	19TH STREET GROUP HOME	3423 SE 35TH PL	6	County
IMC	RES-CARE INC.	5915 NW 39TH AVE	24	County
IMC	Tacachale	1621 NE Waldo Road plus Cottage Addresses	386	D.2
NC	Oak Hammock at UF	5100 SW 25th Blvd	73	J.2
NC	Palm Garden of Gainesville	227 SW 62nd Blvd	150	E
NC	Park Meadows Health and Rehabilitation	3250 SW 41st PL	148	J.1
NC	Parklands Care Center	1000 SW 16th AV	120	K
NC	Plaza Health and Rehab	4842 SW Archer RD	180	I.4
NC	Signature Healthcare of Gainesville	4000 SW 20th AV	120	I.1
NC	Terrace Health & Rehab	7207 SW 24th AV	138	County
PED	Pediatric Health Choice	2025 SW 75th ST	40	County
REHAB	North Florida Rehabilitation and Specialty Care	6700 NW 10th PL	120	County
RES	Meridian Behavioral Healthcare Residential Treatment	3807 SW 34th ST and 3010 SW 35th PL	15 / 8	J.1
RES	UF Health Florida Recovery Center	4001 SW 13th ST	65	County
TL	Arbours at Tumblin Creek 55+ Community with Medical Needs (VA clients)	1303 SW 13th ST		F
TL	The HONOR Center for Veterans	1604 SE 3rd AV	45	H

Correctional Facilities

Correctional Facilities

Facility Name / Function	Address	Size	Capacity or Population[27]	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[28]	D

[27] Inmate capacity obtained from facility websites

[28] Inmate Population as of July 2021 Florida Dept. of Corrections

Risk Assessment Components

Probability and Consequence

Community risk assessment is based on the *probability* of an event occurring and the *consequences* 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 wide-scale risks as identified in the comprehensive emergency plan.

Risk Categories for Calls for Service

Calls for service are grouped into four risk categories: Fire, Medical, Rescue, and Special Hazard Risks, e.g. hazardous materials incidents which are further defined with four levels: Low, Moderate, High, and Maximum/Special. A *critical task matrix* is established based on the combinations of risk categories and levels to guide GFR's Standards of Cover service level objectives for deploying an *effective response force* or ERF for each category. Response performance to these risks helps the agency study the effectiveness of GFR's *distribution* (location of stations throughout the jurisdiction) and *concentration* (number and type of resources available within a station). In 2014, some separate risk categories were created to help identify the highest risk medical calls entered with EMD determinants Delta and Echo (EMS D), aircraft incidents (ARFF), and weather-related incidents (Weather) more easily. During the course of a year, GFR does not typically have enough responses to Rescue and Special Hazard calls to calculate 90th percentile performance; however, performance for Moderate/High/Maximum Risk Structure Fires and EMS D Risk Medical calls are published in GFR's Annual Compliance Report for the Commission on Fire Accreditation International.

The 16 risk categories applied to calls for service incidents

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

Call classification occurs in two phases. In the first phase, call-takers from the Alachua County Combined Communications Center (CCC) enter a call for service into the computer aided dispatch (CAD) system based on a CAD Problem Type from either the Emergency Medical Dispatch (EMD) or the Emergency Fire Dispatch (EFD) protocols. These CAD Problem Types have response plans based on the Critical Task Matrix. 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 by GFR personnel. EFD and NFIRS problem type codes are not a one-to-one match, so in many cases how a call is coded at dispatch may be different than how it is verified by responders. This can make measuring performance a challenge: Call Processing along with turnout and travel for *distribution* (performance of first arriving unit) are measured on data sets based on how a call was categorized at dispatch whereas *concentration*, which is the performance to get all personnel on scene for the ERF is based on how the call was verified. For example, call processing and distribution performance for calls dispatched as structure fires may be based on a set of several hundred incidents; however, perhaps less than 25% of those incidents may be verified structure fires where the units comprising the ERF arrived on scene where performance for concentration can be measured.

Of additional concern is the classification of medical calls. The NFIRS system does not provide a detailed coding system that can accurately reflect the level of detail in call coding used by the EMD protocol. Medical incidents 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 E.[29]

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.

Further compounding challenges in aggregating data for risk studies was a significant change in December 2016 when the Combined Communications Center adopted the Emergency Fire Dispatch (EFD) protocol. This changed the classification of many responses, such as vehicle crashes, carbon

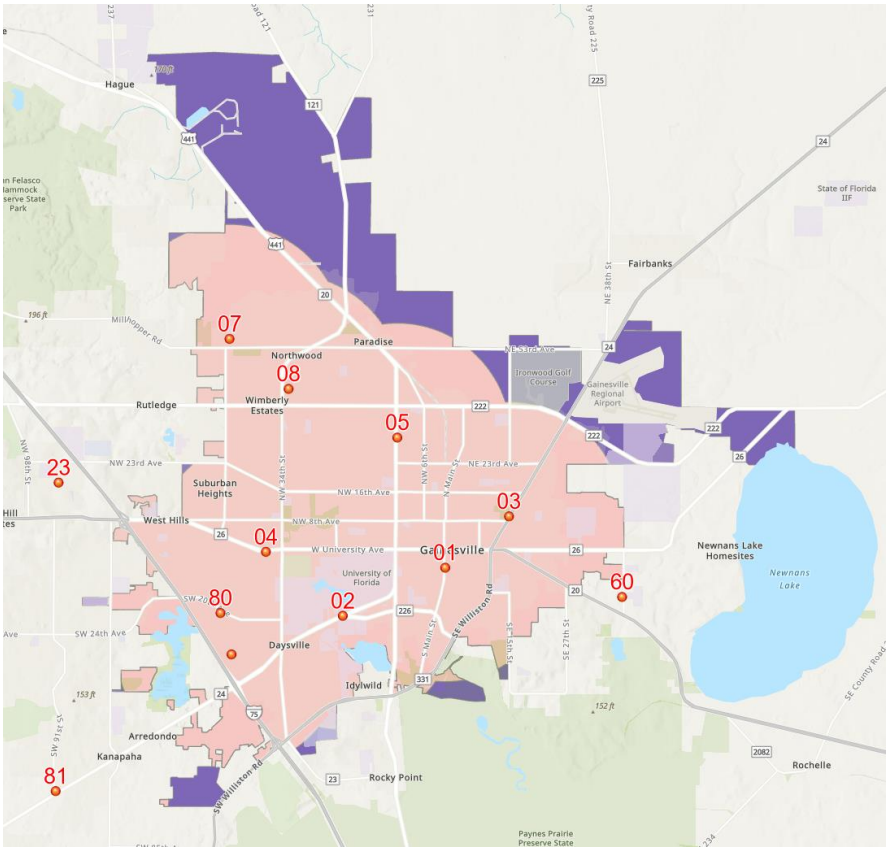
[29] In 2014, a separate risk category for medical incidents called "EMS D" for EMS calls with EMD determinant D or E, indicating a critical emergency, perhaps life-threatening was added as well as an ARFF category for aircraft incidents.

monoxide alarms, and other non-EMS calls. GFR is in the process of updating cross-reference tables to address this comprehensive change.

Distribution and Concentration of Fire Apparatus

The City of Gainesville has nine 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[30]. Station 6 is not included at this time due to its assignment as an airport rescue and firefighting station.

Map Showing City Area Within Two Radial Miles of a City or County Fire Station in 2022



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

City Fire Stations:

Station 1: 525 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)
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: 3638 NE 39th AV: Crash 61, Crash 63
Station 7: 5601 NW 43rd ST: Engine 7
Station 8: 3223 NW 42nd AV: Quint 8, District 2
Station 9: 4213 SW 30th AV: Quint 9

County Fire Stations supporting two-mile coverage areas:

Station 23: 1800 Ft. Clarke BD: Quint 16, Squad 16
Station 60: 1200 SE 43rd ST: Engine 12
Station 80: 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 2022 were compiled for each unit. 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.

2022 Unit Availability Percentages

Station	Units	Percent of Time on Calls	Percent of Time Not Available	Percent of Time Available
1	Engine 1	5.5%	5.6%	94.4%
	Tower 1/Truck 1/Quint 1	3.6%	3.9%	96.1%
	Squad 1	8.5%	8.9%	91.1%
2	Engine 2	9.3%	9.6%	90.4%
	Tower 2/Truck 2/Quint 2	2.9%	3.5%	96.5%
3	Engine 3	9.2%	9.4%	90.6%
	Squad 3 (peak unit)	11.6%	20.2%	79.8%
4	Engine 4	7.1%	7.3%	92.7%
5	Engine 5/Truck 5	9.0%	9.5%	90.5%
7	Engine 7	6.7%	6.8%	93.2%
8	Quint 8 / Truck 8	5.9%	6.2%	93.8%
9	Ladder 9/Quint 9	8.1%	8.8%	91.2%
	All Units	5.9%	6.6%	93.4%

*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.

Unit Response Capacity:

In 2018, the agency calculated the annual effective capacity for a response unit at 3039 responses per year. This formula is used to determine if a unit may be over capacity and drives the decision making for adjustments or additions to the deployment model. Calculations took into account activities beyond responses that are required such as equipment maintenance, training, education, hydrant testing, pre-fire planning, rehab, and station duties. During 2018, Engine 3's responses exceeded capacity at 103.9% and Squad 1's responses were close to capacity at 91.4%. Activation of Squad 3 as a peak unit from 0900 – 2100 at Station 3 beginning June 21, 2018 has helped address this significant demand load. During 2019, Engine 3 was at 82.9% and Squad 1 was at 90.8% due to Squad 3 handling over 1850 responses.

Unit Reliability:

Unit reliability studies provide insight into how frequently units are responding within their home territories and how often other units are coming into their territories. A review of unit responses in GFR's First Due Territories in the city limits of Gainesville during 2022 revealed that Station 3's territory had a response load of nearly 4745. Previous to 2019, Engine 3 was the only company in that area. In June 2019, the Fire Chief implemented a peak unit three-person squad to improve reliability in Territory 3 and for the units responding from Station 1 and Station 5 into Territory 3. This also reduced the amount of unit responses received from automatic aid at ACFR Station 12 (60). Previous to 2019 Engine 3's responses were only able to respond to 65% of the workload in their territory. The change has continued to positively impact the station reliability with continued reliability with 2022 report of Territory, Engine 3 is achieving 89% in territory response and the addition of Squad 3 achieving 93% in territory response. Additionally, this reduced the amount of automatic aide from ACFR station 12.

Response Measures for 2022

Response Measures by Unit by Incident Type (Gainesville Fire Rescue Units Only)																			
Division	Station	Unit	Dispatch			TurnOut			Travel			Total Response			Number of Responses By Incident Type				
			90th Percentile	% Goal Met	Avg Time	90th Percentile	% Goal Met	Avg Time	90th Percentile	% Goal Met	Avg Time	90th Percentile	% Goal Met	Avg Time	Fire	Medical	Rescue	Special Hazard	Total
1	1	E1	0:01:51	79.7%	0:01:19	0:01:19	94.3%	0:00:46	0:06:42	93.5%	0:04:13	0:09:23	91.8%	0:07:13	1,144	604	74	53	1,875
		Q1	0:01:54	81.4%	0:01:17	0:01:40	86.8%	0:00:55	0:08:28	85.1%	0:05:06	0:12:01	79.2%	0:07:42	175	41	41	1	258
		SQ1	0:01:52	86.4%	0:00:59	0:01:29	91.1%	0:00:51	0:06:34	93.9%	0:04:06	0:09:13	92.6%	0:06:16	242	2,728	94	2	3,066
		TW1	0:01:49	80.5%	0:01:16	0:01:30	90.0%	0:00:53	0:07:51	88.3%	0:04:43	0:10:56	85.9%	0:07:16	767	185	164	6	1,122
	Station Totals		0:01:51	83.1%	0:01:09	0:01:27	91.7%	0:00:50	0:06:53	92.6%	0:04:16	0:09:41	90.9%	0:06:45	2328	3558	373	62	6321
	2	E2	0:01:54	83.1%	0:01:11	0:01:10	98.0%	0:00:46	0:07:20	90.8%	0:04:41	0:09:49	90.9%	0:07:01	850	1,980	62	22	2,914
		HZ2	0:01:51	75.4%	0:01:20	0:01:32	87.3%	0:01:04	0:15:10	36.8%	0:09:42	0:25:11	30.4%	0:15:26	36	3	11	178	228
		Q2	0:01:59	79.6%	0:01:12	0:01:19	95.6%	0:00:52	0:07:45	88.8%	0:04:46	0:09:48	90.0%	0:06:56	70	35	8		113
		TW2	0:01:50	83.1%	0:01:11	0:01:09	99.0%	0:00:45	0:07:40	88.9%	0:05:00	0:10:31	88.3%	0:07:15	515	374	93	5	987
	Station Totals		0:01:53	82.6%	0:01:11	0:01:12	97.6%	0:00:47	0:07:51	88.3%	0:04:56	0:10:28	88.0%	0:07:23	1471	2392	174	205	4242
	3	E3	0:01:54	83.6%	0:01:06	0:01:12	97.0%	0:00:47	0:07:22	91.0%	0:04:54	0:09:54	90.4%	0:07:09	733	1,952	66	33	2,784
		SQ3	0:01:53	87.0%	0:01:01	0:01:05	97.7%	0:00:46	0:06:54	93.0%	0:04:35	0:09:37	91.5%	0:06:46	67	1,873	21		1,961
	Station Totals		0:01:53	85.0%	0:01:04	0:01:10	97.3%	0:00:46	0:07:11	91.8%	0:04:46	0:09:47	90.9%	0:06:59	800	3825	87	33	4745
	6	CR6-1	0:01:49	84.8%	0:00:50	0:01:55	66.7%	0:01:17	0:06:30	90.3%	0:03:10	0:10:53	87.1%	0:05:31	13	19		1	33
		CR6-3	0:01:50	84.4%	0:00:49	0:01:56	66.6%	0:01:20	0:07:51	89.7%	0:03:27	0:11:53	86.2%	0:05:44	12	19		1	32
	Station Totals		0:01:51	84.6%	0:00:49	0:01:56	66.2%	0:01:19	0:06:53	90.0%	0:03:18	0:11:01	86.7%	0:05:37	25	38		2	65
	Division Totals		0:01:52	83.6%	0:01:08	0:01:18	94.9%	0:00:48	0:07:16	91.2%	0:04:36	0:09:58	90.1%	0:06:59	4624	9813	634	302	15373
2	4	E4	0:01:56	80.4%	0:01:10	0:01:12	97.2%	0:00:48	0:07:48	88.1%	0:05:24	0:10:43	87.2%	0:07:41	884	1,403	43	22	2,352
	Station Totals		0:01:56	80.4%	0:01:10	0:01:12	97.2%	0:00:48	0:07:48	88.1%	0:05:24	0:10:43	87.2%	0:07:41	884	1403	43	22	2352
	5	E5	0:01:59	81.0%	0:01:12	0:01:17	95.3%	0:00:53	0:07:23	90.8%	0:04:54	0:10:15	88.9%	0:07:20	685	1,774	51	29	2,539
	Station Totals		0:01:59	81.0%	0:01:12	0:01:17	95.3%	0:00:53	0:07:23	90.8%	0:04:54	0:10:15	88.9%	0:07:20	685	1774	51	29	2539
	7	E7	0:01:55	82.9%	0:00:59	0:01:09	97.6%	0:00:41	0:07:48	87.8%	0:05:33	0:10:04	89.6%	0:07:34	349	1,366	41	11	1,767
	Station Totals		0:01:55	82.9%	0:00:59	0:01:09	97.6%	0:00:41	0:07:48	87.8%	0:05:33	0:10:04	89.6%	0:07:34	349	1366	41	11	1767
	8	TR8	0:01:45	78.6%	0:00:48	0:01:11	100.0%	0:00:49	0:07:06	91.7%	0:05:30	0:09:26	91.7%	0:07:15	1	13			14
		Q8	0:01:55	81.9%	0:01:05	0:01:05	98.2%	0:00:41	0:07:44	89.0%	0:05:18	0:10:17	88.7%	0:07:30	545	1,145	53	22	1,765
	Station Totals		0:01:55	81.9%	0:01:05	0:01:06	98.3%	0:00:41	0:07:44	89.0%	0:05:18	0:10:17	88.7%	0:07:30	546	1158	53	22	1779
	9	Q9	0:01:52	80.8%	0:01:12	0:01:11	98.1%	0:00:44	0:06:59	93.2%	0:04:33	0:10:06	88.7%	0:06:45	53	94	9		156
		L9	0:01:53	82.5%	0:01:09	0:01:12	97.6%	0:00:46	0:07:28	90.2%	0:04:40	0:10:03	89.9%	0:06:50	732	1,724	137	9	2,602
	Station Totals		0:01:53	82.4%	0:01:09	0:01:12	97.6%	0:00:45	0:07:27	90.4%	0:04:39	0:10:03	89.8%	0:06:50	785	1818	146	9	2758
	Division Totals		0:01:56	81.6%	0:01:08	0:01:12	97.1%	0:00:46	0:07:37	89.4%	0:05:06	0:10:17	88.9%	0:07:20	3249	7519	334	93	11195
	Department Totals		0:01:54	82.8%	0:01:08	0:01:15	95.9%	0:00:47	0:07:26	90.4%	0:04:49	0:10:06	89.6%	0:07:08	7,873	17,332	968	395	26,568

All Responses

Station	Unit	1		2		3		4		5		7		8		9	
		Resp	%	Resp	%	Resp	%	Resp	%	Resp	%	Resp	%	Resp	%	Resp	%
1	E1	1,129	61.73%	240	13.12%	275	15.04%	20	1.09%	132	7.22%	3	0.16%	8	0.44%	22	1.20%
	DC1	181	20.78%	221	25.37%	234	26.87%	36	4.13%	66	7.58%	10	1.15%	26	2.99%	97	11.14%
	Q1	130	52.00%	25	10.00%	59	23.60%	3	1.20%	28	11.20%	2	0.80%	1	0.40%	2	0.80%
	SQ1	2,069	71.67%	217	7.52%	285	9.87%	38	1.32%	194	6.72%	6	0.21%	25	0.87%	53	1.84%
	TW1	597	54.42%	120	10.94%	232	21.15%	14	1.28%	93	8.48%	2	0.18%	21	1.91%	18	1.64%
2	E2	106	3.78%	2,020	72.07%	12	0.43%	73	2.60%	10	0.36%	1	0.04%			581	20.73%
	HZ2	38	19.00%	31	15.50%	41	20.50%	21	10.50%	25	12.50%	8	4.00%	19	9.50%	17	8.50%
	Q2	9	8.26%	72	66.06%	1	0.92%	3	2.75%							24	22.02%
	TW2	83	8.68%	599	62.66%	43	4.50%	30	3.14%	11	1.15%	3	0.31%	2	0.21%	185	19.35%
3	E3	191	7.07%	15	0.56%	2,414	89.34%	4	0.15%	71	2.63%	1	0.04%	1	0.04%	5	0.19%
	SQ3	94	5.02%	2	0.11%	1,741	93.05%	2	0.11%	23	1.23%			8	0.43%	1	0.05%
4	E4	18	0.80%	218	9.70%	5	0.22%	1,424	63.37%	21	0.93%	26	1.16%	39	1.74%	496	22.07%
5	E5	114	4.52%	41	1.63%	260	10.31%	45	1.78%	1,867	74.03%	31	1.23%	163	6.46%	1	0.04%
6	CR6-1					33	100.00%										
	CR6-3					32	100.00%										
7	E7			6	0.40%	7	0.46%	453	30.04%	26	1.72%	802	53.18%	208	13.79%	6	0.40%
8	TR8									3	25.00%	1	8.33%	8	66.67%		
	DC2	51	8.11%	58	9.22%	59	9.38%	152	24.17%	95	15.10%	57	9.06%	69	10.97%	88	13.99%
	Q8	2	0.12%	4	0.24%	20	1.18%	175	10.28%	221	12.98%	151	8.87%	1,122	65.92%	7	0.41%
9	Q9			3	2.22%	1	0.74%	13	9.63%							118	87.41%
	L9	10	0.43%	96	4.14%	3	0.13%	165	7.11%	7	0.30%	4	0.17%	6	0.26%	2,029	87.46%

First Due

1st Arriving Unit's Station	Station Area																
	None		1		2		3		4		5		7		8		9	
	Inc	%	Inc	%	Inc	%	Inc	%	Inc	%	Inc	%	Inc	%	Inc	%	Inc	%
1	107	15.99%	2,819	90.29%	255	10.84%	315	8.63%	19	1.13%	216	11.13%	2	0.26%	4	0.40%	12	0.57%
2	58	8.67%	57	1.83%	1,927	81.90%	5	0.14%	35	2.08%	4	0.21%			2	0.20%	373	17.78%
3	109	16.29%	173	5.54%	3	0.13%	3,144	86.14%	3	0.18%	46	2.37%			1	0.10%	1	0.05%
4	34	5.08%	5	0.16%	108	4.59%	2	0.05%	1,134	67.38%	11	0.57%	9	1.17%	17	1.69%	185	8.82%
5	2	0.30%	61	1.95%	7	0.30%	144	3.95%	24	1.43%	1,531	78.92%	10	1.30%	56	5.58%		
6							28	0.77%										
7	168	25.11%			1	0.04%	4	0.11%	326	19.37%	8	0.41%	651	84.88%	101	10.06%	1	0.05%
8	18	2.69%	3	0.10%	1	0.04%	7	0.19%	93	5.53%	124	6.39%	95	12.39%	820	81.67%	2	0.10%
9	173	25.86%	4	0.13%	51	2.17%	1	0.03%	49	2.91%					3	0.30%	1,524	72.64%

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;[31] economic factors;[32] transportation issues, including known gated communities with limited access; building information;[33] incident history;[34] and special risks such as those posed by facilities using reportable quantities of hazardous materials or those classified as extremely hazardous substances.[35] Information on citywide features such as climate and elevation is not repeated at the FMZ level. A list of buildings that are presently rated as "maximum" for fire risk is included in each FMZ profile. These buildings were further evaluated in FY13 during a detailed community risk assessment and through the fire safety inspection program. Each FMZ profile also includes a report on the historical frequency of "priority" emergency medical calls, health care facility transfers, falls, and lift assists.

A summary of interfaculty transfers, which continue to impact GFR's response demand, and a report of calls dispatched in the structure/building fire category in each FMZ are provided at the beginning of the Risk Assessment.

Finally, Appendix F: Historical Service for Fire Management Zones provides data on the frequency of all fire and non-fire risk events in each FMZ.

[31] U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Report
[32] U.S. Census Bureau http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/12/1225175.html
[33] GFR Building Database
[34] TriTech CAD system beginning 4/14/09.
[35] Alachua County Department of Environmental Protection

Inter-Facility Transfers and Lift-Assists Within FMZs

In 2021, GFR and ACFR units were dispatched to 1,188 requests for inter-facility transfers at 41 locations within the city limits of Gainesville.

Over 63% of those requests occurred at eight facilities:

HCF MCF Transfers	Facility	FMZ	2021	Rate per day
227 Sw 62nd Blvd	Palm Garden	FMZ E	132	2.77
1000 Sw 16th Av	Parklands Rehabilitation and Nursing	FMZ K	127	0.35
4842 Sw Archer Rd	Gainesville Health Care Center	FMZ I.4	103	0.28
2708 SW ARCHER RD	UF Health and Rehab	FMZ J.1	94	0.26
3250 Sw 41st Pl	Park Meadows	FMZ J.1	94	0.26
4000 Sw 20th Av	Signature HealthCare of Gainesville	FMZ I.1	80	0.22
1549 Gale Lemerand Dr	UF Shands Medical Plaza Cancer Center	FMZ UF	66	0.18
1951 Ne 23rd St	Tacachale	FMZ D.2	64	0.18

Plans are still in the development phase for a facility at 2002 NW 13th Street in FMZ C of a type yet to be determined. As of October 2018, they are proposing a 70-plus apartment assisted living unit but no construction has begun as of 2022.

Calls for Lift Assists show a steady increase over the past several years. Lift-assists within the city limits increased 51% from 359 in 2018 to 542 in 2021.

Over 27% of lift assist incidents were at The Atrium at 2431 NW 41st ST in FMZ B.1.

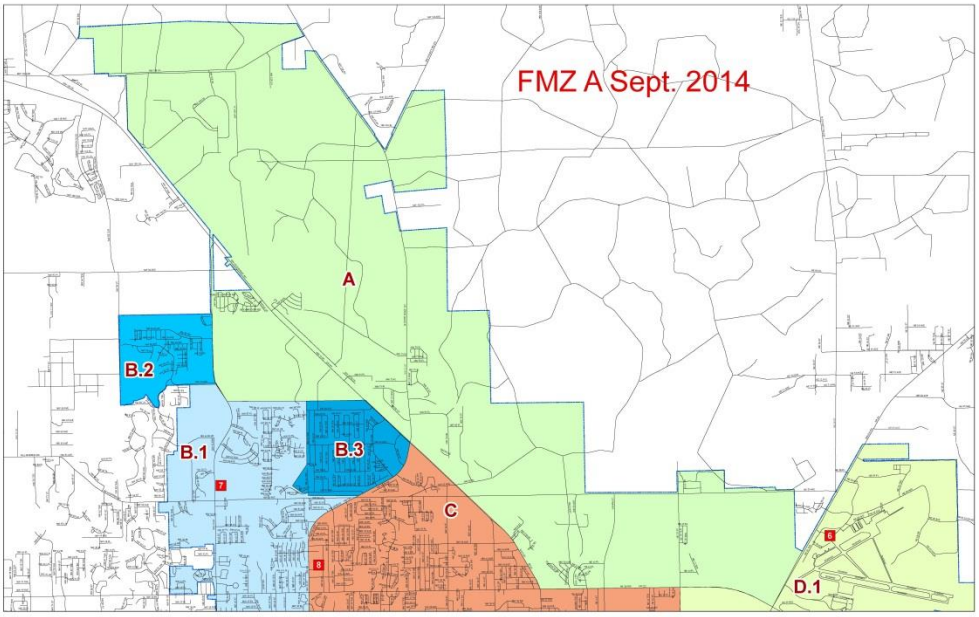
E17A4 - FALLS - LIFT ASSIST	2018	2019	2020	2021	TOTAL
The Atrium 2431 NW 41st Street	26	35	40	65	166

High Volume Citywide by Location Name – not every FMZ will be listed.

Count by location name	Grace Marketplace	Atrium @ Gainesville	Oak Park High Rise	Bella Vista Village (MHP)	Plaza Health and Rehab (HCF)	Palm Gardens (HCF)	The 400 Apartments	Park Meadows (HCF)	Parkland Rehab (HCF)
FMZ A				198					
FMZ B.1		317							
FMZ C			201						
FMZ D.3	802								
FMZ E						140			
FMZ G							134		
FMZ I.4					187				
FMZ J.1								133	
FMZ K									124
Grand Total	802	317	201	198	187	140	134	133	124

FMZ Profiles

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
Deerhaven Renewable Generating Station (GREC)	11201 NW 13th ST

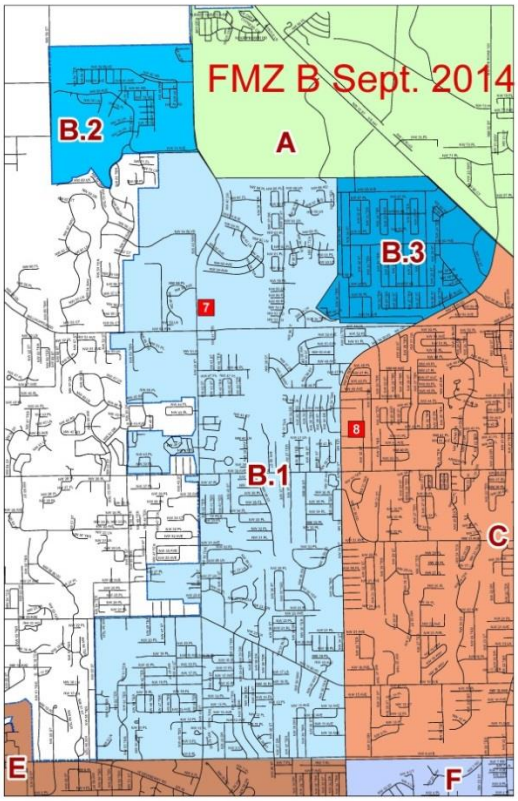
FMZ A is primarily served by stations 3, 5, 7, and 8

Identified Special Risks

Deerhaven Renewable Energy Center and 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

CALLS FOR SERVICE HIGH VOLUME ADDRESSES	FMZ	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
110 Nw 39th Av	A	145	149	134	155	208
8401 NW 13TH ST	A	47	48	44	40	75
4121 Ne 15th St	A	28	32	33	72	82
8620 Nw 13th St (Turkey Creek given individual addresses 2019)	A	121	5	2	3	N/A
4203 Ne 2nd Way	A	7	28	47	14	N/A

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

FMZ B 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

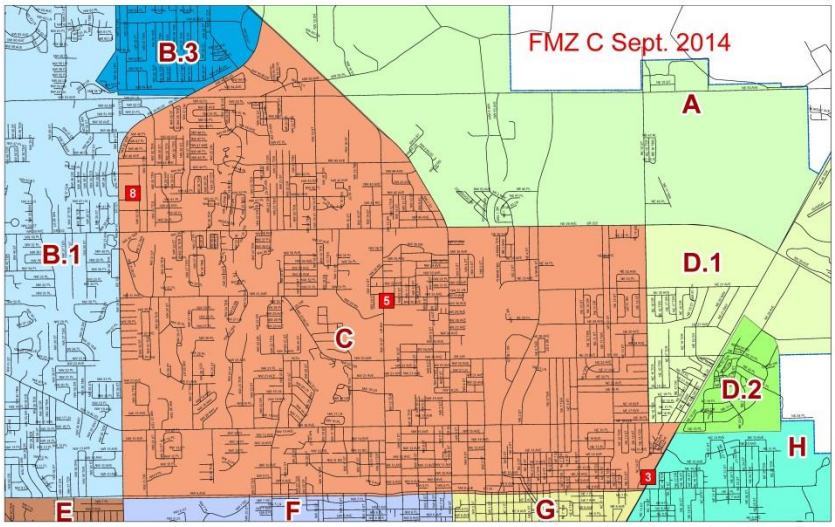
FMZ B is primarily served by stations 4, 7, and 8

Identified Special Risks

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

CALLS FOR SERVICE HIGH VOLUME ADDRESSES(2022 Top 5)	FMZ	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
2431 Nw 41st St	B.1	316	318	377	436	331
4601 Nw 53rd Av	B.1	98	109	68	67	52
4607 Nw 53rd Av	B.1	47	55	41	59	56
3925 Nw 43rd St	B.1	34	41	29	42	39
4229 Nw 43rd St	B.1	23	34	24	28	N/A
4830 Nw 43rd St	B.1	11	19	25	32	35
5700 Nw 23rd St - Walmart	B.3	39	44	43	37	55

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 arsenic levels within soil.
Documents related to the Project can be found on the Alachua County website:
http://cabotkoppersdocs.alachuacounty.us/

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
The Hub at 3rd	7	265,449	1258 NW 3rd Ave	Mixed Use

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	
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

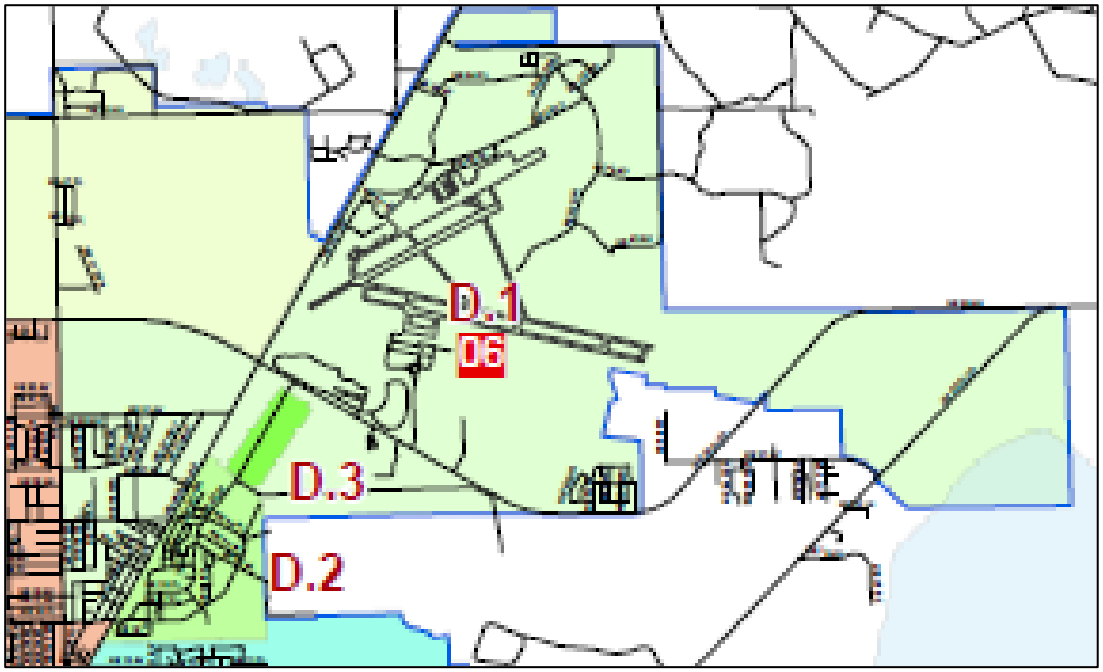
FMZ C is primarily served by stations 1, 3, 4, 5, and 8

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

CALLS FOR SERVICE HIGH VOLUME ADDRESSES(2022 Top 5)	FMZ	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
100 Ne 8th Av	C	131	144	134	192	220
1901 Nw 2nd St	C	108	91	95	102	77
1901 Ne 2nd St	C	107	126	67	70	95
1120 Nw 45th Av	C	51	46	57	63	N/A
1961 N Main St	C	61	36	45	44	55
740 Ne 23rd Av	C	43	65	38	13	N/A
2130 Nw 31st Av	C	39	31	37	33	N/A
1707 N MAIN ST	C	35	34	33	35	N/A
1302 N Main St	C	37	25	36	30	N/A
1324 Nw 16th Av	C	24	39	22	32	47
1600 Ne 12th Av	C	31	28	38	20	N/A
4155 Nw 13th St	C	38	34	27	17	N/A
404 Nw 14th Av	C	15	37	47	15	N/A
900 NE WALDO RD	C	26	33	22	28	N/A
2820 Nw 13th St	C	24	40	13	28	N/A
101 Ne 23rd Av	C	20	28	37	17	N/A

Fire Management Zone D



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/Dignity Village opened at 2845 NE 39th Avenue/3055 NE 28th DR/3035 NE 28th DR to provide services to the homeless population. This area was reclassified as D.3. Statistics for D.3 are monitored monthly by GFR Administration.

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

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

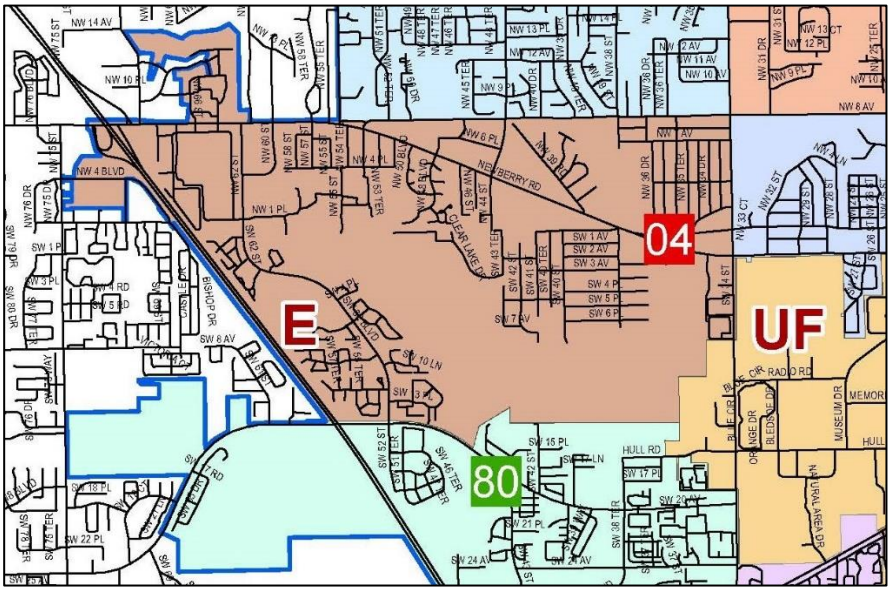
FMZ D is primarily served by stations 3, 6, and 12

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
Empowerment Center/Grace Marketplace/Dignity Village
Established Hazardous Waste Transportation Routes

CALLS FOR SERVICE HIGH VOLUME ADDRESSES(2022 Top 3) D.1,D.2,D.3	FMZ	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
3501 Ne 15th St	D.1	70	66	49	54	55
3333 NE 39TH AV	D.1	39	35	47	96	103
3101 Ne 15th St	D.1	59	52	34	57	92
3880 Ne 39th Av	D.1	32	39	28	35	26
1951 Ne 23rd St	D.2	33	72	54	70	85
1950 Ne 23rd St	D.2	71	86	31	26	19
2021 Ne 23rd St	D.2	33	28	35	74	73
1621 Ne Waldo Rd	D.2	37	25	33	26	17
3055 Ne 28th Dr / Grace	D.3	643	475	383	449	804

Fire Management Zone E



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

FMZ E- 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
Aloft Gainesville (Hotel)	6	116,444	3743 Hull Rd	Hotel

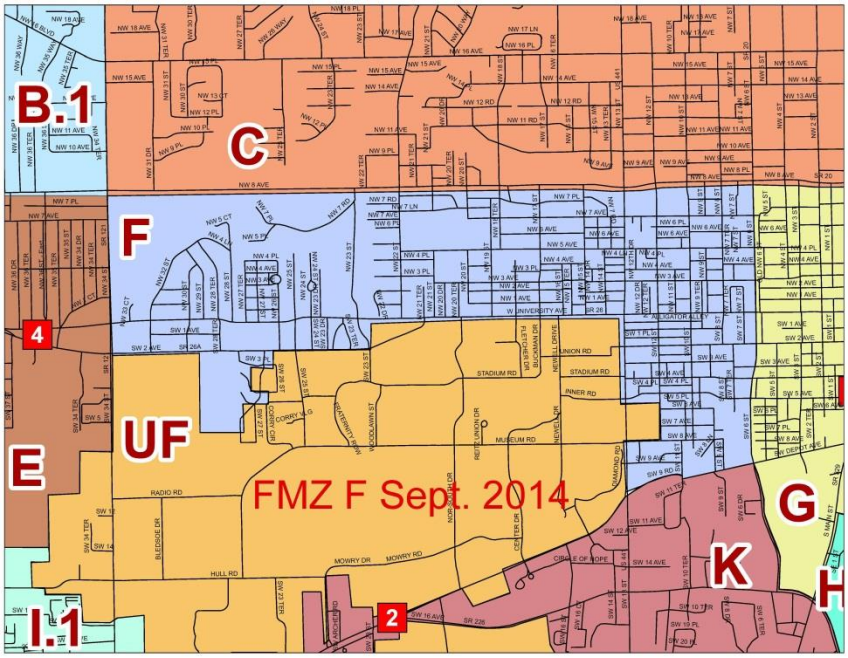
FMZ E is primarily served by stations 4, 16 (23), and 19 (80)

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)

CALLS FOR SERVICE HIGH VOLUME ADDRESSES(2022 Top 5)	FMZ	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
227 Sw 62nd Blvd	E	220	156	179	150	142
1001 Sw 62nd Blvd	E	139	127	84	77	109
1000 Sw 62nd Blvd	E	56	31	52	89	77
4343 Newberry Rd	E	52	60	29	55	33
6419 W Newberry Rd	E	47	46	39	57	N/A
6500 W Newberry Rd	E	35	46	42	46	61
6420 W Newberry Rd	E	34	29	39	29	N/A
1177 Nw 64th Ter	E	28	23	30	24	N/A

Fire Management Zone F



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

FMZ F 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
Infusion Technology Center	9	150,000	749 SW 2nd Ave	Commercial
Stadium Club	8	Est. 64,000	1802 W University Ave	Commercial
The Standard	10		1404 W University Ave	Mixed Use
One College Park	6	490,000	104 NW 1st Ave	Mixed Use
Courtyards Apartments	6	92,009	1231 SW 3rd Ave	Residential
The Hub on University	8	183,712	1111 W University Ave	Mixed Use

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

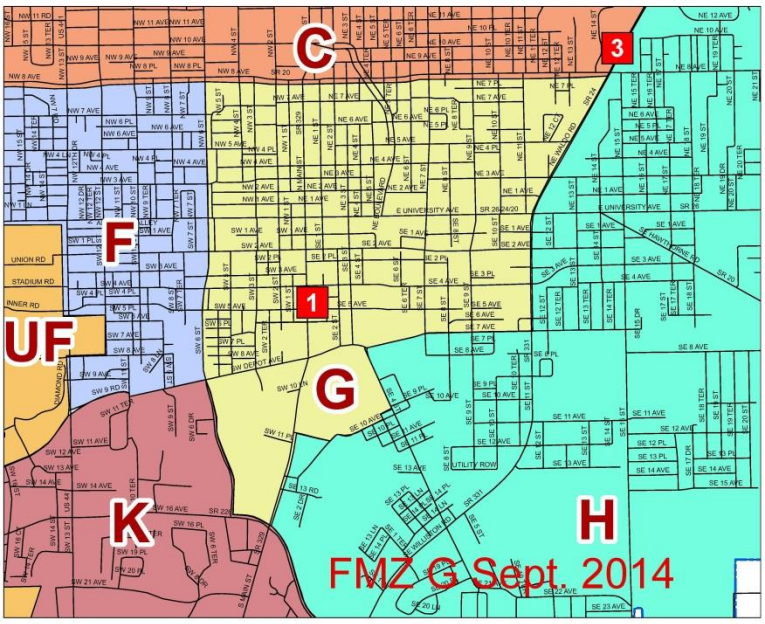
FMZ F is primarily served by stations 1, 4, and 5

Identified Special Risks

Low presence of significant hazard or targets

CALLS FOR SERVICE HIGH VOLUME ADDRESSES(2022 Top 5)	FMZ	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
914 Sw 8th Av	F	57	76	114	136	93
1360 W UNIVERSITY AV	F	61	38	31	47	42
720 Sw 2nd Av	F	22	35	41	24	
1250 W University Av	F	20	27	27	23	41
1702 W University Av	F	34	20	6	36	26
1255 W University Av	F	21	34	27	12	N/A
1206 W University Av	F	18	35	23	10	N/A
310 NW 15th St	F					34
Nw 13th St / W University Av	F	7	17	25	16	N/A

Fire Management Zone G



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%**

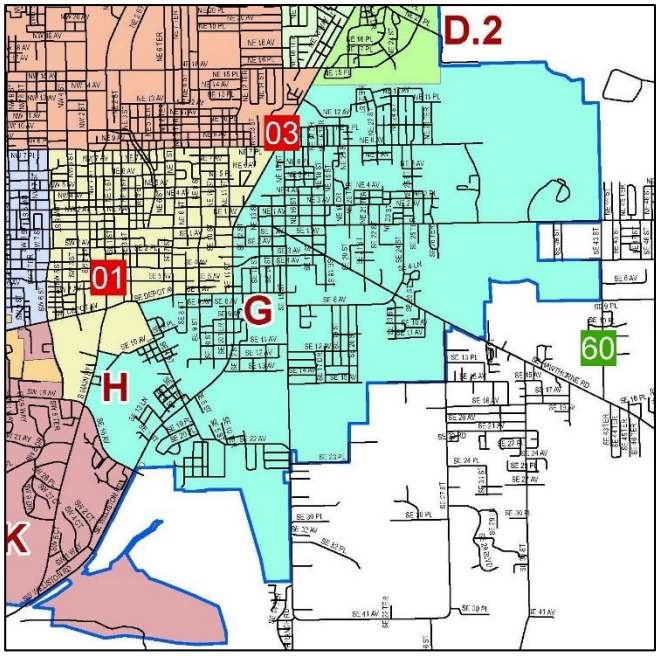
FMZ G Buildings with Maximum Probability/Consequence Category	
Building Name	**Address**
Hampton Inn	101 SE 1st Ave
Main St Bar & Billiards	108 S Main St
Downtown Parking Garage	203 SE 1st Ave
Friendship Baptist Church	426 NW 2nd St
Pleasant Hill Baptist Church	429 NW 4th St
GRU: John R Kelly Generating 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

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
Depot Park
Cade Museum

CALLS FOR SERVICE HIGH VOLUME ADDRESSES(2022 Top 5)	FMZ	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
400 Nw 1st Av	G	122	163	135	92	161
525 S Main St / ST1	G	21	49	48	51	45
700 Se 3rd St	G	62	33	43	27	68
413 S Main St	G	14	29	38	29	49
1007 W University Ave	G					37
410 Ne Waldo Rd	G	26	30	17	20	N/A
20 Ne Waldo Rd	G	17	20	36	19	N/A

Fire Management Zone H



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

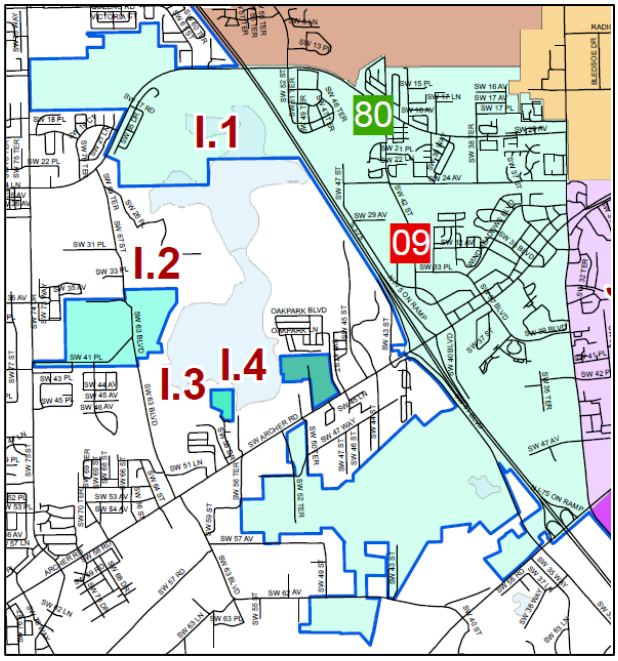
FMZ H is primarily served by stations 1, 3, and 12 (60).

Identified Special Risks

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

CALLS FOR SERVICE HIGH VOLUME ADDRESSES(2022 Top 5)	FMZ	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1800 Ne 12th Av / Walmart	H	86	82	60	81	76
1900 Se 4th St	H	90	69	63	48	39
1101 Se 15th St	H	57	47	51	44	95
2320 E University Ave	H					68
2626 E University Av	H	39	55	33	37	N/A
501 Se 18th St	H	54	15	35	51	40
1604 Se 3rd Av	H	49	45	28	13	N/A

Fire Management Zone I (Four Sub-Zones)



Fire Management Zone I

Fire Management Zone I.1[36]

Profile
Originally 3.87 square miles – 4.22 square miles with voluntary annexations as of Oct. 2018.
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

FMZ I.1- 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

[36] Squad 2 activated 6/23/14 stationed at Homewood Suites 3333 SW 42nd ST – modified to city-only responses 10/6/14; Replaced by Squad 9 at Station 9 10/2017- FSAA responses

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
Interstate overpass connecting two large shopping areas
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 High Rise Buildings				
Name	Stories	Sq Feet	Address	Type
Drury Inn & Suites	High-rise	??	4020 SW 40 Blvd	Hotel
Country Inn and Suites	6	99,403	4015 SW 43rd St	Hotel

FMZ I.1 is primarily served by stations 9, 2, 4, 15 (81) and 19 (80)

Identified Special Risks

Fire Station 80
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
302 Sites- Lowe's, Sam's Club

CALLS FOR SERVICE HIGH VOLUME ADDRESSES(2022 top 5)	FMZ	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
4000 Sw 20th Av	I.1	114	90	99	104	144
2900 Sw 42nd St	I.1	56	59	53	57	61
4117 Sw 20th Av	I.1	42	30	45	52	N/A
3800 Sw 34th St	I.1					33
4000 Sw 37th Blvd	I.1	33	37	39	19	29
3527 Sw 20th Av	I.1	22	19	18	34	N/A
3970 SW ARCHER RD	I.1	17	17	20	39	N/A
2220 Sw 34th St	I.1	9	14	17	52	47

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 (81), 9, and 19 (80)

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

CALLS FOR SERVICE HIGH VOLUME ADDRESSES(2022 top 5)	FMZ	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Sw 71st Ter / Sw 41st Pl	I.2	114	90	99	104	3

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 (81) , 9, and 19 (80)
No calls recorded for FMZ I.3 in 2010 or 2011 - small size and population

Identified Special Risks

N/A

CALLS FOR SERVICE HIGH VOLUME ADDRESSES(2022 top 5)	FMZ	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
To low to remark						

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

Transient populations

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

FMZ I.4 Building Make-up			
Type	**Building Count**	**Square Feet**	**Sprinklered**
Institutional	Gainesville Health Care Center	103,242	Yes

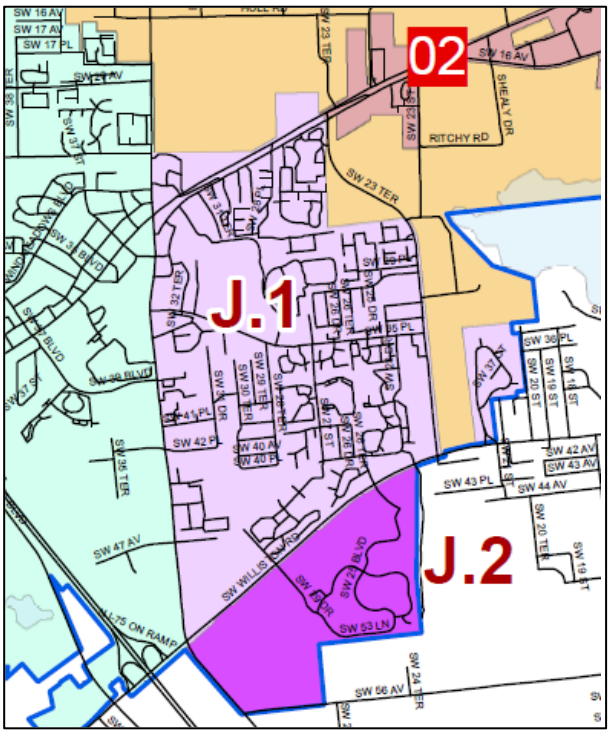
FMZ I.4 is primarily served by stations 81 and 80. No calls recorded for FMZ I.4 in 2010 or 2011
Low demand zone, due primarily to small size and population.

Identified Special Risks

Nursing Care facility completed 4842 SW Archer Road 2016.

CALLS FOR SERVICE HIGH VOLUME ADDRESSES	FMZ	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
4842 Sw Archer Rd	I.4	191	124	103	124	187

Fire Management Zone J.1 and J.2



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. In February 2020, an annexation added 87 acres of land at the SE corner of SW Williston Road and SW 34th ST, mostly undeveloped timberland and a few businesses. This area is expected to see future development.

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

FMZ J 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
Oak Hammock	2660 SW 53rd Lane	Mixed Living/ALF	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%**

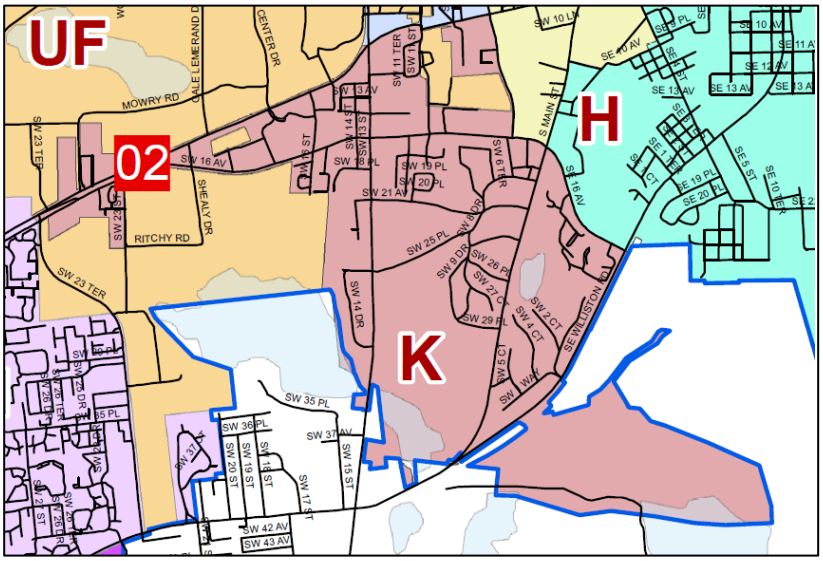
FMZ J is primarily served by station 2 and 9

Identified Special Risks

Oak Hammock Assisted Nursing and Living Facility
Nationwide Insurance Regional Offices

CALLS FOR SERVICE HIGH VOLUME ADDRESSES(2022 Top 5) J.1, J.2	FMZ	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
3250 Sw 41st Pl	J.1	174	143	111	119	133
2708 SW ARCHER RD	J.1	18	74	118	102	91
3020 Sw Archer Rd	J.1	23	19	41	31	N/A
2330 Sw Williston Rd	J.1	21	14	32	44	49
3001 Sw Archer Rd	J.1	10	18	35	43	N/A
3100 Sw 35th Pl	J.1	13	18	39	31	N/A
2800 Sw 35th Pl	J.1	21	25	30	24	36
2800 Sw Williston Rd	J.1	11	18	30	31	40
5100 Sw 25th Blvd	J.2	44	44	28	22	33
5000 Sw 25th Blvd	J.2	42	25	39	18	11
2660 Sw 53rd Ln	J.2	36	43	26	9	14
2680 Sw 53rd Ln	J.2	23	18	22	14	16
5200 Sw 25th Blvd	J.2	13	14	18	15	27

Fire Management Zone K



Fire Management Zone K

Profile
1.93 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
The City annexed 125 acres of wetlands area to the southeast of FMZ K and opened Sweetwater Wetlands Park at 325 SW Williston Road in June 2015.

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

FMZ K 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

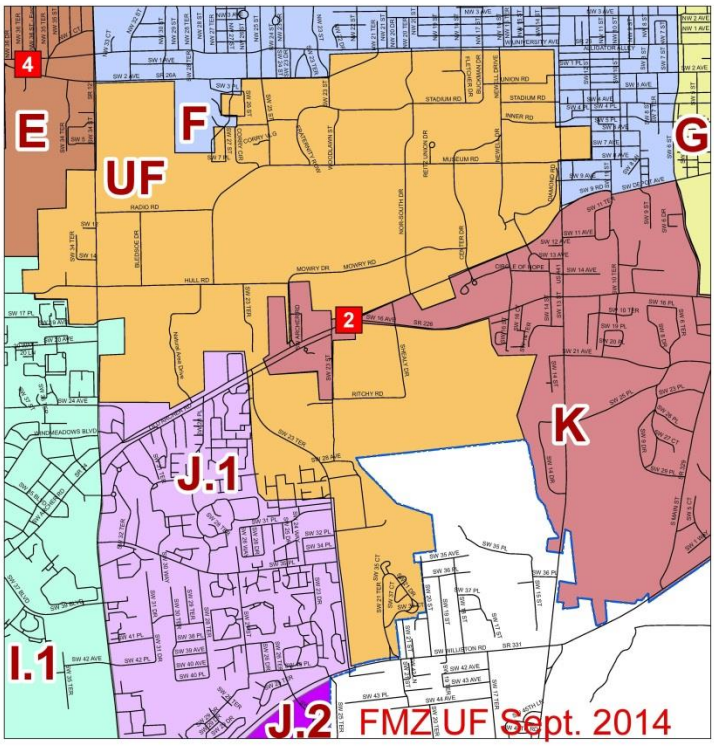
FMZ K is primarily served by stations 1 and 2
*Gainesville Health and Rehab (Moved in 2016 to 4842 SW Archer RD FMZ I.4)

Identified Special Risks

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

CALLS FOR SERVICE HIGH VOLUME ADDRESSES(2022 top 5)	FMZ	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1000 Sw 16th Av	K	172	158	136	144	127
3301 Sw 13th St	K	45	26	58	49	62
2900 SW 13th St	K					69
1601 Sw Archer Rd	K	36	38	38	32	N/A
1901 Sw 13th St	K	19	17	59	45	N/A
2701 Sw 13th St	K	26	30	42	37	N/A
2409 Sw Archer Rd	K	22	23	33	37	N/A
1303 Sw 13th St	K	43	25	22	22	50
1700 Sw 16th Ct	K	12	13	21	55	50
309 Sw 16th Av	K	21	23	29	22	N/A
2649 Sw 13th St	K	2	13	30	42	N/A

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- University of Florida and UF Health provide 1/3 of total city employment
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	14	588,570	1600 SW Archer Rd	Institutional
Shands Teaching Hospital	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

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

CALLS FOR SERVICE HIGH VOLUME ADDRESSES(2022 Top 5)	FMZ	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1549 Gale Lemerand Dr	UF	212	175	94	88	88
1535 Gale Lemerand Dr	UF	10	19	20	52	71
1600 Sw Archer Rd	UF	29	27	24	21	26
3450 Hull Rd	UF	34	21	14	16	28
1535 Gale Lemerand Dr	UF					71

Critical Task Analyses

Gainesville Fire Rescue (GFR) updated the response matrix designed to meet the effective response force (ERF) needs of fire, medical, rescue, and special hazard risks when the Combined Communications Center (CCC) adopted the Emergency Fire Dispatch protocol (EFD) December 6, 2016. The critical task matrix here reflects the department's current deployment plan for all hazard levels.[37]

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 to 4
1 Engine, Quint, Truck or Tower	3 to 4
Minimum Effective Response Force	3 to 8

[37] 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 <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 2 District Chiefs - 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
Safety Officer	1
Total	14 (+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	2
Minimum Effective Response Force	14 to 16 (+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 2 District Chiefs. 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	4
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	21 / *25 (+2 Transport)

Response – High / Special Risk Fire

APPARATUS	Minimum Staffing on Unit
1 Engine, Quint, Truck or Tower	3 to 4
1 Engine, Quint, Truck or Tower	3 to 4
1 Engine, Quint, Truck or Tower	3 to 4
1 Quint, Truck or Tower	4
1 Quint, Truck or Tower	4
1 Squad	2 to 3
2 District Chief	2
1 Hazmat Unit when indicated*	4
Minimum Effective Response Force	21 to 25 / *25 to 29 (+2 Transport)

EMS Risks

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

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 to 4

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. (One Rescue with two transport personnel responds from Alachua County Fire Rescue)

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 to 4 (plus 2 Transport)

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. (One Rescue with two transport personnel responds from Alachua County Fire Rescue)

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 to 4 (plus 2 from ACFR)

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. (Two Rescues with two transport personnel respond from Alachua County Fire Rescue)

Critical Task Table – Maximum/Special Risk EMS

TASK	Number of Personnel Needed
Patient Triage	1
Patient Assessment	2
Patient Management	6
Incident Command	1
Total	10

Response – Maximum Risk EMS

APPARATUS	Minimum Staffing on Unit
1 Engine	3 to 4
1 Squad	2 to 3
1 Quint, Truck or Tower	4
1 District Chief	1
Minimum Effective Response Force	10 to 12 (plus 4 from ACFR)

Rescue Risks

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

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. (One Rescue with two transport personnel respond from Alachua County Fire Rescue)

Critical Task Table – Low Risk Rescue

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

Response – Low Risk Rescue

APPARATUS	Minimum Staffing on Unit
Single company: Engine, Quint, Truck or Tower	3 to 4
Minimum Effective Response Force	3 to 4 (plus 2 from ACFR)

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. (One Rescue with two transport personnel responds from Alachua County Fire Rescue)

Critical Task Table – Moderate Risk Rescue

TASK	Number of Personnel Needed
Rescuers patient evaluations	2
Rescuers suppression stand-by	2
Rescuers (extrication operations)	2
Rescuers (tools and equipment management)	2
Scene Safety	1
Incident Commander	1
Total	10 (2 from ACFR)

Response – Moderate Risk Rescue

APPARATUS	Minimum Staffing on Unit
1 Engine, Quint, Truck or Tower	3 to 4
1 Quint, Truck or Tower	4
1 Squad	2 to 3
District Chief	1
Minimum Effective Response Force	10 to12 (2 from ACFR)

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. (One Rescue with two transport personnel responds from Alachua County Fire Rescue)

Critical Task Table – High Risk Rescue

TASK	Number of Personnel Needed
Rescuers (entry)	2
Rescuers (back-up)	2
Rescuers (tools, equipment, communications 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 1(unit specific)	4
Squad 1 (unit specific)	2 to 3
District Chief	1
Minimum Effective Response Force	10 to 12 (plus 2 from ACFR)

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 1 (unit specific)	4
Squad 1 (unit specific)	2 to 3
District Chief	1
Minimum Effective Response Force	10 to 12 (plus 2 from ACFR)

Special Hazards Risks

Hazardous Materials Spills, Leaks, Releases, WMD's

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

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 to 4

Special Hazards Risks

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

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. (One Rescue with two transport personnel responds from Alachua County Fire Rescue)

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 or Engine 2)	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
Single Company: Engine, Quint, Truck, or Tower	3 to 4
1 Engine	3 to 4
Hazmat Team	4
Incident Command	1
Special Operations Chief	1
Minimum Effective Response Force	12 to 14 (plus 2 from ACFR)

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. (One Rescue with two transport personnel responds from Alachua County Fire Rescue)

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
Single Unit: Engine, Quint, Truck, or Tower	3 to 4
1 Engine	3 to 4
1 Quint, Truck or Tower	4
1 Squad	2 to 3
Hazmat Team	4
Incident Command	1
Special Operations Chief	1
Minimum Effective Response Force	18 to 21 (plus 2 from ACFR)

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 or when an explosion has occurred and injuries are unknown is examples of an incident with maximum or special risk. (One Rescue with two transport personnel responds from Alachua County Fire Rescue)

Critical Task Table – Maximum Risk Special Hazard

TASK	Number of Personnel Needed
Hazmat Team (entry and back up)	4
Decontamination and medical team	2
Hazmat ICS position staffing (entry, research, decontamination, medical, safety)	3
Technical Rescue Team	4
Incident Commander	1
Safety – Special Operations Chief	1
Total	15

Response – Maximum Risk Special Hazard

APPARATUS	Minimum Staffing on Unit
1 Engine, Quint, Truck, or Tower	3 to 4
1 Tower 1 (unit specific)	4
1 Squad 1 (unit specific)	2 to 3
1 Hazmat Team	4
1 District Chief	1
Special Operations Chief	1
Minimum Effective Response Force	15 to 17 (plus 2 from ACFR)

Special Hazards Risks

Critical tasks, response resources, and number of personnel for an <u>Aircraft Emergency</u>.

Description: Maximum of special risk aircraft emergency 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. These call types are typically dispatched as an Alert 3. (One or two Rescue with two transport personnel each responds from Alachua County Fire Rescue)

Critical Task Table – Maximum Risk Special Hazard

TASK	Number of Personnel Needed
ARFF Suppression	2
Triage Branch	3
Treatment Branch	3
Transport Branch	2
Litter Bearers	4
Incident Commander and Safety	1
Safety – Special Operations Chief	1
Total	16 (plus 2 to 4 from ACFR)

Response – Maximum Risk Special Hazard

APPARATUS	Minimum Staffing on Unit
Single Unit:: Engine, Quint, Truck, or Tower	3 to 4
1 Engine	3 to 4
1 Quint, Truck or Tower	4
1 Squad	2 to 3
2 ARFF Crash Trucks	2
1 District Chief (Incident Command)	1
1 District Chief (Safety)	1
Minimum Effective Response Force	16 (plus 2 to 4 from ACFR)

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:

APU = All Purpose Unit (Engine, Quint, Truck or Tower
ARL = Aerial (Quint, Tower, Truck)
ARFF = Airport Crash Rescue Trucks (2)
E = Engine Company
TW1= Tower 1 – Technical Rescue Team
1SQ = Squad or Heavy Rescue Company
SQ1 = Squad 1 – Technical Rescue Team
R = Rescue or Critical Care Transport Company
RO = Rescue Transport Company
DC = District Chief
DOF = Division of Forestry
Hazmat or HZ2 = HazMat
St6N = 2 Airport Crash Trucks from Station 6

Response Matrix 01/10/2020	
F51 - Aircraft Emergency	GFR FSAA
Alert III Crash	1E + 1APU + 1ARL + 1SQ + 1RO + St6N + 1DC
Large, Military or Cargo aircraft	1E + 2APU + 2ARL + 1SQ + 2RO + St6N + 2DC
Alert III involving Building	1E + 2APU + 2ARL + 1SQ + 2RO + St6N + 2DC
Alert III (parked on ground)	1APU + St6N + 1DC
Aircraft Emergency in water	1E + 1APU + TW1 + SQ1 + 1RO + St6N + 1DC
Alert II	N/A
Alert 1	N/A
F52 - Alarms	GFR FSAA
High-life Hazard	1E + 1APU + 1ARL + 1DC
Commercial, High-Rise, Apartments	1E + 1ARL
Residential (single-family)	1APU
Mobile home, non-dwelling, unknown	1APU
Trouble Alarm	1APU
Carbon Monoxide Alarm	1APU
UF Property (except Shands)	1E + 1ARL
Industrial Gas Alarm	Add Hazmat
CO / Industrial Gas with PI	Add Hazmat + 1R
F53 - Citizen Assist / Service Call	GFR FSAA
Water Salvage	1ARL
Minor extrication (service call / multiple units)	1APU + 1R
Locked in vehicle	1APU + 1R
Citizen Assist, Service Call, Animal Rescue	1APU

F54 - Confined Space / Structural Collapse	GFR AA (CAD response plan)
Entrapment	1APU + TW1 + SQ1 + 1R + 1DC
Entrapment with Hazmat	1APU + TW1 + SQ1 + 1R + 1DC + HZ2
No longer entrapped	1APU + 1R
F55 - Electrical Hazard	GFR AA (CAD response plan)
Electrical Hazard	1APU + 1ARL
Electrical Hazard (unknown)	1APU
Electrical Hazard with PI	Add 1R
F56 - Elevator / Escalator Rescue	GFR AA (CAD response plan)
Entrapment / Accident	1APU + TW1 + SQ1 + 1R + 1DC
Elevator Malfunction, Unknown situation	1ARL
Elevator Malfunction with PI	1ARL + 1R
F57 - Explosion	GFR AA (CAD response plan)
Commerical, High-Life, High-Rise, Apartments	1APU + TW1 + SQ1 + 1RO + 1DC + HZ2
Above with PI	1APU + TW1 + SQ1 + 2RO + 1DC + HZ2
Above with Fire	1E + 2APU + TW1 + 1ARL + SQ1 + 1RO + 2DC + HZ2
Above with Fire and PI	1E + 2APU + TW1 + 1ARL + SQ1 + 2RO + 2DC + HZ2
Residential, Large non-dwelling, Mobile Home / Office	1APU + TW1 + SQ1 + 1RO + 1DC + HZ2
Above with PI	1APU + TW1 + SQ1 + 2RO + 1DC + HZ2
Above with Fire	1E + 1APU + TW1 + SQ1 + 1RO + 2DC + HZ2
Above with Fire and PI	1E + 1APU + TW1 + SQ1 + 2RO + 2DC + HZ2
Small non-dwelling	1E + 1APU + 1DC + HZ2
Above with PI	1E + 1APU + 1RO + 1DC + HZ2
Commercial / Large Fuel Load Vehicle	1E + 1APU + 1ARL + 1DC + HZ2
Above with PI	1E + 1APU + 1ARL + 1DC + 1RO + HZ2
Minor explosions (vehicles, unknown)	1APU
Above with PI	1APU + 1RO
F58 - Extrication / Entrapment (machinery, non-MVA vehicles)	GFR AA (CAD response plan)
Entrapment	1APU + TW1 + SQ1 + 1R + 1DC
Entrapment with Hazmat	1APU + TW1 + SQ1 + 1R + 1DC + HZ2
No longer entrapped	1APU
F59 Fuel Spill / Fuel Odor	GFR AA (CAD response plan)
Large Fuel spills, including in waterways	1APU + HZ2
Small, Minor & Unknown Fuel spills, Fuel Odor	1APU
Any F59 with PI	Add 1R
F60 - Gas Leak / Gas Odor (Natural / LP)	GFR AA (CAD response plan)
Indoor leak or odor	1APU + HZ2
Outside commercial line, tank > 5 gallons	1APU + HZ2
Outside residential line	1APU + HZ2
Outside odor, Outside tank < 5 gallons	1APU
Any F60 with PI	Add 1R

F61 - Hazmat	GFR AA (CAD response plan)
Hazmat in waterway	1APU + 1E + 1ARL + 1SQ + 1R + HZ2 + 1DC
Uncontained Hazmat	1APU + 1E + 1R + HZ2 + 1DC
Uncontained Illegal Drug Lab	1APU + 1E + 1R + HZ2 + 1DC
Uncontained Chemical Suicide	1APU + 1E + 2R + HZ2 + 1DC
Contained Chemical Suicide	1APU + HZ2 + 1R
Small and Contained Hazmat	1APU + HZ2
Contained Illegal Drug Lab	1APU
F62 - High Angle Rescue	GFR AA (CAD response plan)
High Angle Rescue	TW1 + SQ1 + 1APU + 1R + 1DC
F63 - Lightning Strike	GFR AA (CAD response plan)
Lightning Strike	1APU
Above with PI	1APU + 1RO
F64 - Marine / Boat Fire	GFR AA (CAD response plan)
Boat fire with exposures	1E + 1APU + 1ARL + 1DC
Large Boat fire on land	1E + 1APU + 1ARL + 1DC
Small Boat fire on land	1APU
Boat fire in the water	1APU
Extinguished Fire	1APU
Any F64 with PI	Add 1R
F65 - Mutual Aid	GFR AA (CAD response plan)
Mutual Aid, Assist Outside Agency	As requested
F66 - Odor (strange / unknown)	GFR AA (CAD response plan)
Odor Indoors	1APU + HZ2
Odor Outdoors	1APU
Any F66 with PI	Add 1R
F67 - Outside Fire	GFR AA (CAD response plan)
Person on Fire	1APU + 1NT + 1RO
Wildland Fire, Large Brush Fire	1E + 1APU + 1BR + DOF + 1DC
With Exposures	Add 1ARL
Large Outside Fire	1E + 1ARL + 1BR + 1DC
Refinery / Tank Farm Fire	1E + 2APU + 2ARL + 1SQ + 1RO + HZ2 + 2DC
Small Brush Fire	1APU
Small Outside Fire, Transformer Fire, Fire Out	1APU
Any Outside fire with Hazmat	Add HZ2
Any F67 with PI	Add 1RO
F68 - Smoke Investigation	GFR AA (CAD response plan)
Smoke Investigation	1APU
F69 - Structure Fire	GFR AA (CAD response plan)
High Life Hazard	1E + 2APU + 2ARL + 1SQ + 1RO + 2DC
High Rise, Commercial, Industrial, Apartments	1E + 2APU + 2ARL + 1SQ + 1RO + 2DC
Residential (single-family), Chimney	1E + 1APU + 1ARL + 1SQ + 1RO + 2DC
Large Non-dwelling	1E + 1APU + 1ARL + 1DC
Small Non-dwelling	1E + 1APU
Mobile Home, portable office, trailer	1E + 1APU + 1ARL + 1SQ + 1RO + 2DC

Structure over water	1E + 1APU
Unknown building / structure	1E + 1APU + 1ARL + 1SQ + 1RO + 2DC
Appliance Fire (contained)	1E + 1ARL
Extinguished Fire	1E + 1ARL
Any F69 - Light Smoke	No changes
Any F69 - Odor only	1E + 1ARL
Any F69 - Burned Food	1E + 1ARL
Any F69 - Trapped, On Fire or PI	Add 1RO
F70 - Train Collision / Derailment	GFR AA (CAD response plan)
Person trapped by train (no collision/derailment)	1APU + TW1 + SQ1 + 1R + 1DC
Train Collision / Derailment vs Building	1E + 2APU + 1ARL + TW1 + SQ1 + 1RO + HZ2 + 1DC
Train Collision / Derailment	1E + 1APU + 1ARL + 1RO + HZ2 + 1DC
Unknown Train Incident	1APU
F71 - Vehicle Fire	GFR AA (CAD response plan)
Vehicle fire with entrapment	1APU + 1ARL + 1SQ + 1R + 1DC
Vehicle fire in tunnel, threatening buildings	1E + 2APU + 2ARL + 1SQ + 1RO + 2DC
Commercial Vehicle fire	1E + 1APU + 1ARL + DC
With hazmat	1E + 1APU + 1ARL + 1SQ + 1RO + HZ2 + DC
With injuries	1E + 1APU + 1ARL + 1SQ + 2RO + HZ2 + DC
With hazmat and injuries	1E + 1APU + 1ARL + 1SQ + 2RO + HZ2 + DC
Vehicle fire - Large Fuel Load	1E + 1APU + 1ARL + DC
Ag/Farm/Excavation	1APU
Vehicle fire threatening non-structure	1APU
Vehicle fire in Parking Garage	1E + 2APU + 2ARL + 1SQ + 1RO + 2DC
Delivery Vehicle fire	1APU + 1HZ2 + 1DC
Delivery vehicle fire with PI	1APU + 1HZ2 + 1DC + 1R
Vehicle Fire	1APU
Fire Extinguished	1APU
Any other F71- with hazmat	Add HZ2
Any other F71 - with injuries	Add 1RO
Any other F71 - with hazmat and injuries	Add HZ2 and 1RO
F72 - Water Rescue	GFR AA (CAD response plan)
Sinking Vehicle or in Floodwater (threatened)	1APU + TW1 + SQ1 + 1R + 1DC
Water Rescue	1NT + 1R
Vehicle in floodwater (non-threatened)	1APU
Stranded person, unknown situation	1APU
F73 - Watercraft in Distress	GFR AA (CAD response plan)
Collision, Run aground	1APU + 1R
F74 - Suspicious Package / Explosives	GFR AA (CAD response plan)
Suspicious Package with injuries (w/wo leakage)	1APU + 1R + HZ2 + 1DC
Ordinance / Explosives with injuries	1E + 1ARL + 2RO + 1DC
Suspicious Package with leakage/residue	1APU + HZ2
Ordinance / Explosives	1E + 1ARL + 1RO + 1DC
F75 - Train Fire	GFR AA (CAD response plan)
Train fire involving buildings	1E + 2APU + 2ARL + 1SQ + 1RO + 2DC
Train fire, unknown situation	1E + 1APU + 1ARL + 1RO + 1DC

F76 - Bomb Threat	GFR AA (CAD response plan)
Bomb Threat	No response
F77 - Motor Vehicle Accident	**GFR AA (CAD response plan)**
High Occupancy	1E + 1ARL + 1SQ + 2RO + 1DC
with Hazmat	1E + 1ARL + 1SQ + 2RO + HZ2 + 1DC
High Mechanism, Ejection, vs pedestrian/bike/MC	1NT + 1RO
with Fire	1APU + 1NT + 1RO
with Hazmat	1NT + 1RO + HZ2
with Hazmat & Fire	1APU + 1NT + 1RO + HZ2 +1DC
Multiple Vehicle Pile-up	1E + 1APU + 1ARL + 1SQ + 2RO + 1DC
with Hazmat or Hazmat & Fire	1E + 1APU + 1ARL + 1SQ + 2RO + HZ2 + 1DC
Extrication, Vehicle vs Building, Unstable vehicle	1E + 1ARL + 1SQ + 1RO + 1DC
with Hazmat or Hazmat & Fire	1E + 1ARL + 1SQ + 1RO + HZ2 + 1DC
MVC involving Commercial Vehicle	1NT + 1RO
with Fire	1APU + 1NT + 1RO
with Hazmat	1E + 1APU + 1ARL + 1SQ + 1RO + HZ2 + 1DC
with Hazmat & Fire	1E + 2APU + 1ARL + 1SQ + 1RO + HZ2 + 1DC
MVC with injuries	1APU
with Fire	1NT + 1RO
with Hazmat or Hazmat & Fire	1APU + 1RO + HZ2
MVC with Fuel/Fluid leak, no injuries	1APU
with Hazmat or Hazmat & Fire	1APU + HZ2
MVC without injuries or fuel/fluid leak	No response
with Fire	1APU
with Hazmat or Hazmat & Fire	1APU + HZ2

Code	Call-Type	Initial Resp	Alpha	Bravo	Charlie	Delta	Echo	Omega
E01	Abdominal Pain	NT-Hot, R-Cold	NT-Hot, R-Cold	xx	NT-Hot, R-Hot	NT-Hot, R-Hot	xx	xx
E02	Allergic Reactions	NT-Hot, R-Cold	NT-Hot, R-Cold	NT-Hot, R-Cold	NT-Hot, R-Hot	NT-Hot, R-Hot	NT-Hot, R-Hot	xx
E03	Animal Bites	EMD	NT-Cold	NT-Hot, R-Hot	xx	NT-Hot, R-Hot	xx	xx
E04	Assault/Rape	EMD	NT-Cold	** NT-Hot, R-Cold	xx	NT-Hot, R-Hot	xx	xx
E05	Back Pain (non-traumatic)	R-Cold	R-Cold	xx	NT-Hot, R-Hot	NT-Hot, R-Hot	xx	xx
E06	Breathing Problems	NT-Hot, R-Hot	xx	xx	NT-Hot, R-Hot	NT-Hot, R-Hot	NT-Hot, R-Hot	xx
E07	Burns / Explosions	NT-Hot, R-Cold	NT-Hot, R-Cold	NT-Hot, R-Hot	NT-Hot, R-Hot	NT-Hot, R-Hot	NT-Hot, R-Hot	xx
E08	Inhalation Injuries	NT-Hot, R-Cold	xx	NT-Hot, R-Cold	NT-Hot, R-Hot	NT-Hot, R-Hot	xx	xx
E09	Cardiac / Respiratory Arrest	NT-Hot, R-Hot	xx	NT-Hot, R-Hot	xx	NT-Hot, R-Hot	NT-Hot, R-Hot	NT-Hot, R-Hot
E10	Chest Pain	NT-Hot, R-Hot	NT-Hot, R-Hot	xx	NT-Hot, R-Hot	NT-Hot, R-Hot	xx	xx

E11	Choking	NT-Hot	NT-Hot	xx	xx	NT-Hot, R-Hot	NT-Hot, R-Hot	xx	
E12	Convulsions / Seizures	NT-Hot, R-Hot	NT-Hot, R-Hot	NT-Hot, R-Hot	NT-Hot, R-Hot	NT-Hot, R-Hot	xx	xx	
E13	Diabetic Problems	R-Cold	R-Cold	xx	NT-Hot, R-Hot	NT-Hot, R-Hot	xx	xx	
E14	Drowning / Diving Accident	NT-Cold	NT-Cold	NT-Hot, R-Hot	NT-Hot, R-Hot	NT-Hot, R-Hot	xx	xx	
E15	Electrocution	NT-Hot, R-Hot	xx	xx	NT-Hot, R-Hot	NT-Hot, R-Hot	NT-Hot, R-Hot	xx	
E16	Eye Injuries	NT-Cold	A1 (NT-Hot, R-Cold)	A2/3 (NT-Cold)	NT-Hot, R-Hot	xx	NT-Hot, R-Hot	xx	xx
E17	Falls / Back injuries	EMD	A1/2 (R-Cold)	A3 (NT-Cold)	NT-Hot, R-Hot	xx	NT-Hot, R-Hot	xx	xx
E18	Headache	R-Cold	R-Cold		NT-Hot, R-Hot	NT-Hot, R-Hot	xx	xx	xx
E19	Heart Problems	NT-Hot, R-Hot	NT-Hot, R-Hot		xx	NT-Hot, R-Hot	NT-Hot, R-Hot	xx	xx
E20	Heat/Cold Exposure	R-Cold	R-Cold		NT-Hot, R-Cold	NT-Hot, R-Hot	NT-Hot, R-Hot	xx	xx
E21	Hemorrhage / Lacerations	R-Cold	R-Cold		NT-Hot, R-Hot	NT-Hot, R-Hot	NT-Hot, R-Hot	xx	xx
E22	Inaccessible Patient	Tech Response	NT-Hot		Tech Response	xx	Tech Response	xx	xx
E23	Overdose / Poisoning	EMD	xx		R-Cold	NT-Hot, R-Hot	NT-Hot, R-Hot	xx	*Poison Control*
E24	Pregnancy / Childbirth	NT-Hot, R-Cold	NT-Hot, R-Cold		NT-Hot, R-Cold	NT-Hot, R-Hot	NT-Hot, R-Hot	xx	NT-Hot, R-Cold
E25	Psychiatric / Suicide	EMD	R-Cold		B1/2/6 (R-Cold)	B5 (NT-Hot, R-Hot)	xx	NT-Hot, R-Hot	xx	xx
E26	Sick Person	EMD	R-Cold		R-Cold	NT-Hot, R-Hot	NT-Hot, R-Hot	xx	R-Cold
E27	Stab / Gunshot	NT-Hot, R-Hot	NT-Hot, R-Hot		NT-Hot, R-Hot	xx	NT-Hot, R-Hot	xx	xx
E28	Stroke	NT-Hot, R-Hot	NT-Hot, R-Hot		xx	NT-Hot, R-Hot	xx	xx	xx
E29	Traffic Accidents	NT-Cold	NT-Cold		** NT-Hot, R-Hot		xx	NT-Hot, R-Hot	xx	xx
E29EXT - Extrication		NT - Cold	ACFR FSAA: 1E + 1SQ + 1R + DC		GFR FSAA: 1E + 1TW + 1SQ + 1R + DC	ACFR Rural (both): 1E + 1SQ + 1R + DC			
E29M - Multiple Patients		NT - Cold	FSAA (both): 1E + 2R + 1SQ + DC			ACFR Rural (both): 1E + 2R + DC			
E29HAZ - Hazmat	3	All plans: 1E + 1R + 1H + DC							

E30	Traumatic Injuries	R-Cold	R-Cold	NT-Hot, R-Hot		xx	NT-Hot, R-Hot	xx
E31	Unconscious / Fainting	NT-Hot, R-Hot	NT-Hot, R-Hot	xx		NT-Hot, R-Hot	NT-Hot, R-Hot	NT-Hot, R-Hot
E32	Unknown Problem	EMD	xx	B1/3/4 (NT-Cold)	B2 (NT-Hot, R-Cold)	xx	NT-Hot, R-Cold	xx
MCF	Interfaculty Transfers	R-Hot or R-Cold, based on request made by designated facility						
HCF	Interfaculty Transfers	R-Cold or both NT-Hot / R-Hot, based on request made by designated facility						

PRI	Initial Response Key	Notes:
1	Non-transport Hot, Rescue Hot	** E04B and E29B shall include a Fire/Rescue response ONLY if there is a confirmed patient.
2	Non-transport Hot, Rescue Cold	Since most E04 do not get a determinant, these calls shall be dispatched as soon as LEA arrives and determines the scene is safe for EMS.
2	Non-transport Hot	E08 and E22 shall generally use the appropriate Fire Unicode vs. EMD code.
3	Non-transport Cold	E23, Omega shall be connected with Poison Control to determine if Fire/Rescue response is needed.
3	Rescue Cold	E25, Bravo 3 and Bravo 4 shall be an LEA-only response initially.
4	Dispatched after determinant	E29 does not include Squads unless it codes as an Extrication

With the exception of E04, any EMD call that has not received a determinant within 3 minutes should be dispatched with the first compliment starting from the left

Calls that originate as an E32L shall be converted over to an appropriate call-type:

--- Calls without determinants shall be dispatched as per the "Initial Response" matrix.

--- If no response matrix is available ("EMD"), the first matrix available shall be the default response unless the information indicates a dual hot response is warranted.

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 Training, beginning an initial fire attack, and initiating rescue and special hazard operations. The City has an tenth 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 64 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 these areas are not used for deployment unless a situation occurred where the Combined Communications Center Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system was out of service. Deployment is based on quickest unit dispatch as calculated by the CAD system using vehicle location, vehicle status, and vehicle type.

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

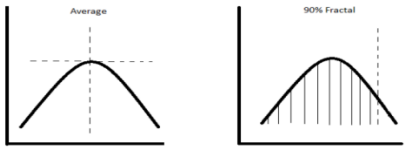
automatic aid area. First arriving unit travel is evaluated for CFAI benchmarking on an annual basis using travel for both GFR and ACFR units within the city limits only.

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.

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.



Example of 90% Percentile Distribution

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. The City of Gainesville has discontinued benchmarking with external organizations such as the International City/County Management Association (ICMA) and the Florida Benchmarking Consortium (FBC).

During 2015, the Fire Chief assigned Gainesville Fire Rescue staff to research cities within the United States to develop a list of comparable jurisdictions. Criteria for identifying possible comparable cities included:

- ✓ Population +/- 30,000
- ✓ City General Budget +/- $20,000,000
- ✓ Land Area +/- 30 square miles
- ✓ Number of Incidents +/- 5,000

Staff identified the most comparable as:

- Beaumont, TX
- Lakeland, FL
- Peoria, IL
- Springfield, IL
- Topeka, KS
- Warren, MI

Facets, LLC, the consultant that completed the 2016 Fire Station Location and Staffing Study, used the following jurisdictions for comparables:

- Beaumont, TX
- Cedar Rapids, IA
- Denton, TX
- Lakeland, FL
- Midland, TX
- Peoria, IL
- Springfield, IL
- Topeka, KS
- Warren, MI

Although total response performance was not analyzed during that study, several features of the agencies were compared. The results are available in Appendix A of the 2016 Facets study.

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 and Microsoft Access or Excel. Records with times equal to zero or greater than three 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[38]. 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 [39]. Although the adopted standard is an 80% standard, CFAI uses a 90% standard and this is how baselines and benchmarks for call processing are presented by GFR.

It should be noted that in December 2016, the CCC adopted the Emergency Fire Dispatch (EFD) protocol which changed the question format and call classification system for non-EMS calls. There was an expected impact that lengthened call processing times as CCC staff have adapted to this change.

Turnout Objectives

Data for calculating turnout times are obtained from the computer-aided dispatch system and analyzed by GFR staff using StatsFD software and Microsoft Access or Excel. 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.

[38] CCC Benchmarking Team Final Report dated December 5, 2011.

[39] CCC Administrative Board Meeting Minutes dated December 12, 2011 pg. 7.

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.

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 (ERF) 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 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 and 2022 Performance as reported in the CFAI Annual Compliance Report are included below[40]:

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

Criterion 5E -- Fire Suppression

Fire Suppression Performance Benchmark:

For 90 percent of all 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 50 seconds in metro/urban/suburban areas and 12 minutes and 50 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.

For 90 percent of residential structure fires, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with a minimum of 14 firefighters and officers, shall be: 10 minutes and 50 seconds in metro/urban/suburban areas and 16 minutes and 50 seconds in rural areas.

For 90 percent of all commercial/institutional structure fires, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with a minimum of 21 firefighters and officers, shall be: 14 minutes and 50 seconds in metro/urban/suburban areas and 20 minutes and 50 seconds in rural areas.

The ERF 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

[40] 2018 Benchmarks and Performance Measures for 2018 will include one additional District Chief on all Structure Fires

entry; searching and rescuing at-risk victims; ventilating the structure; controlling utilities; and performing salvage and overhaul.

For 90 percent of all structure fires, the comprehensive response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, manned by 3 firefighters and an officer, is designated at 6 minutes and 50 seconds in metro/urban/suburban areas and 12 minutes and 50 seconds in rural areas. The primary unit, regardless of risk level, must possess the capacity to: deliver 750 gallons of water and sustain a pumping capacity of 1,750 gallons per minute (gpm); take command; request additional resources; establish and progress an attack line with a minimum flow rate of 170 gpm; secure an uninterrupted water supply; contain the fire; conduct rescue operations for at-risk victims; and execute salvage operations.

For 90 percent of residential structure fires, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with a minimum of 14 firefighters and officers, is set at 10 minutes and 50 seconds in metro/urban/suburban areas and 16 minutes and 50 seconds in rural areas.

For 90 percent of all commercial/institutional structure fires, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with a minimum of 21 firefighters and officers, is defined as 14 minutes and 50 seconds in metro/urban/suburban areas and 20 minutes and 50 seconds in rural areas.

The ERF is required to be proficient in: establishing command; providing an uninterrupted water supply; advancing an attack line and a backup line for fire control; adhering to 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.

Fire Suppression Baseline 2022:

The department relies on the use of automatic aid from Alachua County Fire Rescue 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 dispatched structure fires, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, is: 6 minutes and 39 seconds in metro/urban/suburban areas and 8 minutes and 0 seconds in rural areas. The first-due unit 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.

For 90 percent of all dispatched structure fires, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF, staffed with a minimum of 14 firefighters and officers for residential and 21 firefighters and officers for commercial/industrial, is: 14 minutes 21 seconds in metro/urban/suburban areas. There were not enough confirmed fires in rural areas in 2022 to determine a 90th percentile. The five-year average for ERF for structure fires in rural areas for 2018-2022 is 16 minutes and 43 seconds.

The department relies on the integration of automatic aid from Alachua County Fire Rescue to bolster its effective response force with personnel. These resources are readily available, contributing to a well-coordinated response system. The department's actual baseline service level performance is outlined as follows:

For 90 percent of all dispatched structure fires, the comprehensive response time for the arrival of the first-due unit is set at 6 minutes and 39 seconds in metro/urban/suburban areas and 8 minutes and 00 seconds in rural areas. The initial unit is equipped to: deliver 750 gallons of water and maintain a pumping capacity of 1,750 gpm; take command; request additional resources; establish and progress an attack line with a minimum flow rate of 170 gpm; secure an uninterrupted water supply; contain the fire; conduct rescue operations for at-risk victims; and execute salvage operations.

In 90 percent of all dispatched structure fires, the total response time for the arrival of the ERF is defined as 14 minutes and 21 seconds in metro/urban/suburban areas. The ERF is staffed with a minimum of 14 firefighters and officers for residential incidents and 21 firefighters and officers for commercial/industrial incidents. The five-year average for ERF response to structure fires in rural areas from 2018 to 2022 is recorded at 16 minutes and 43 seconds.

Criterion 5G - Technical Rescue

Technical Rescue Benchmark Performance:

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 50 seconds in metro/urban/suburban areas and 12 minutes and 50 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 10 firefighters and officers including the technical rescue response team, shall be: 10 minutes and 50 seconds in metro/urban/suburban areas and 16 minutes and 50 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.

Technical Rescue Baseline 2022:

During 2022 there were 19 incidents dispatched as technical rescue responses. Alarm Handling, Turnout, Travel 1st Unit, and Total Response 1st Unit are calculated on 19 of these incidents which were in the Urban area. The 90th percentile Total Response for the first arriving unit for calls *dispatched* as technical rescue in the Urban area was 6:56.
There were not enough calls in the Rural service area to calculate 90th percentile Total Response.

Criterion 5H Hazardous Materials (Hazmat)

Hazardous Materials Benchmark Performance:

For 90 percent of 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 50 seconds in metro /urban/suburban areas and 12 minutes and 50 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 hazardous materials incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 18 personnel including the hazardous materials response team, shall be: 10 minutes and 50 seconds in metro/urban/suburban areas and 16 minutes and 50 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.

Hazardous Materials Baseline 2022:

The data for this risk category are limited to incidents dispatched as multi-company calls with the hazardous materials team (F61 – uncontained releases).

There were three incidents dispatched in this risk category in the Urban area in 2022, of those, only four were verified as hazardous conditions (NFIRS Series 400) and only one had an ERF onscene. There were not enough calls in the Urban service area to calculate 90th percentile Total Response.

There were no dispatches in this risk category in the Rural service area in 2022.

Data are insufficient to calculate percentile performance in the Hazmat Risk Category for 2022.

There were not enough calls in the Rural service area to calculate 90th percentile Total Response.

Criterion 5F – Emergency Medical Services

EMS Performance Benchmark:

For 90 percent of all priority EMS responses, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with a minimum of two personnel including one paramedic, shall be: 6 minutes and 50 seconds in metro/urban/suburban areas; and 12 minutes and 50 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 Low, Moderate, and High Risk EMS responses, the ERF is the same as the initial arriving company and a separate benchmark and baseline are not needed.

Maximum Risk EMS ERF consists of three companies and a District Chief totaling a minimum of 10 personnel. These events are exceptionally rare and do not provide enough data for reporting; however the Maximum Risk EMS ERF benchmark shall be: 10 minutes and 50 seconds in metro/urban/suburban areas and 16 minutes and 50 seconds in rural areas.

EMS Baseline 2022:

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 two personnel, is: 7 minutes and 50 seconds in metro/urban/suburban areas and 9 minutes and 08 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 Fire Rescue, 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.

Criterion 5I Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting

For 90 percent of all ARFF incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the first-due unit, staffed with 1 firefighter1 and 1 officer on ARFF apparatus shall be: 6 minutes and 50 seconds. The first-due unit shall be capable of: establishing command; sizing up to determine plan of action, requesting additional resources; and providing basic life support to any victim without endangering response personnel.

For 90 percent of all ARFF incidents, the total response time for the arrival of the effective response force (ERF), staffed with 15 firefighters and officers shall be: 10 minutes and 50 seconds. The ERF shall be capable of: establishing patient contact; staging and apparatus set up; providing technical expertise, knowledge, skills, and abilities during ARFF incidents; and providing first responder medical support.

ARFF Baseline 2017:

There are insufficient data points to calculate ERF values for ARFF incidents. The 90th percentile performance for the first unit turnout for 2022 was 1 minute 34 seconds and is below

the five-year average of 1 minute 52 seconds. There are insufficient data points to calculate year by year performance for distribution and concentration; however, the five-year 90th percentile for 2019-2022 for the first unit travel was 5 minutes 17 seconds and the 90th percentile for total response of the first unit was 8 minutes 31 seconds. ARFF timed drills are held quarterly to monitor performance.

Performance Charts

The majority of GFR's responses are to Fire and EMS risks. The proportion of EMS calls is 75% of the work load; however, since non-EMS calls, particularly structure fire calls, require multi-company responses, GFR also measures the proportion of responses to EMS and non-EMS calls which is approximately 65% to 35%. Performance charts for Structure Fires and Priority EMS responses from the 2021 CFAI Annual Compliance Report are presented here:

(Low Risk) Fire Suppression - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			**2018-2022**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	2:44	2:20	2:41	2:38	2:48	2:48
		Rural	4:38	1:49	3:30	4:15	5:10	6:39
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	1:17	1:14	1:21	1:14	1:13	1:10
		Rural	1:11	0:23	1:02	1:24	:44	1:13
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	6:27	5:39	7:49	5:35	5:36	5:18
		Rural	5:40	5:08	4:58	5:01	6:16	7:22
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	9:14	N/A	5:08	N/A	7:21	7:16
		Rural	6:40	7:25	N/A	N/A	6:40	N/A
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	9:23	8:48	11:19	8:25	9:02	8:22
			n=165	n=23	n=71	n=22	n=27	n=22
		Rural	9:05	7:19	6:58	10:40	8:09	12:36
			N=11	n=2	n=1	n=1	n=4	n=3
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	12:18	N/A	7:23	N/A	8:31	13:17
			n=4	n=0	n=1	n=0	n=1	n=2
		Rural	8:40	N/A	N/A	N/A	8:40	N/A
			n=1	n=0	n=0	n=0	n=1	n=0

(Moderate Risk) Fire Suppression - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2018-2022	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	2:45	2:28	2:22	2:41	2:12	2:05
		Rural	3:00	3:12	2:15	2:42	2:32	2:16
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	1:11	1:14	1:06	1:08	1:11	1:13
		Rural	1:00	0:56	1:06	0:58	:58	1:00
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	6:39	4:58	7:36	6:04	6:10	7:11
		Rural	8:00	6:50	9:15	6:25	7:23	7:10
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	10:55	10:26	10:30	12:10	9:13	10:29
		Rural	12:29	14:37	11:50	10:40	9:56	7:17
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	9:39	7:16	10:36	8:26	8:38	9:28
			n=299	n=63	n=55	n=59	n=62	n=60
		Rural	10:25	9:37	15:46	9:34	10:14	9:05
			n=46	n=7	n=11	n=8	n=10	n=10
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	14:20	17:08	13:45	15:24	11:25	15:38
			n=96	n=17	n=19	n=25	n=18	n=17
		Rural	16:43	16:57	20:20	13:41	12:40	9:10
			n=18	n=5	n=3	n=5	n=2	n=3

(High Risk) Fire Suppression - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2018-2022	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	2:33	2:24	2:23	2:37	2:31	2:39
		Rural	2:34	2:29	1:55	2:56	2:20	2:38
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	1:14	1:09	1:21	1:17	1:16	1:20
		Rural	1:15	1:12	1:18	1:33	1:12	1:21
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	6:07	5:31	7:26	6:03	10:35	5:50
		Rural	6:41	7:01	8:57	6:56	5:55	6:33
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	10:46	7:55	11:18	12:43	7:59	10:00
		Rural	15:54	10:31	12:06	15:01	8:50	7:09
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	8:53	8:14	10:39	9:27	8:33	8:52
			n=887	n=239	n=177	n=165	n=146	n=160
		Rural	9:07	9:22	11:35	10:20	8:30	09:50
			n=70	n=18	n=8	n=17	n=11	n=16
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	14:21	11:13	13:54	16:34	14:33	12:25
			n=123	n=39	n=32	n=39	n=11	n=2
		Rural	18:25	16:35	16:28	16:07	11:20	14:10
			n=24	n=8	n=4	n=4	n=1	n=7

(Low Risk) EMS - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2018-2022	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	2:34	2:24	2:28	2:31	2:40	2:30
		Rural	2:52	2:28	2:32	2:44	3:13	2:58
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	1:34	1:14	1:12	1:14	1:12	1:17
		Rural	1:12	1:14	1:12	1:09	1:08	1:13
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	5:44	6:51	6:45	6:49	6:49	6:39
		Rural	8:04	8:15	8:06	8:08	8:03	7:47
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	9:08	7:50	10:55	10:45	10:17	9:58
			n=18958	n=4399	n=4085	n=2925	n=3833	n=3716
		Rural	12:10	9:08	13:11	11:55	12:07	11:56
			n=2525	n=645	n=519	n=439	n=373	n=549
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX

(Moderate Risk) EMS - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2018-2022	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	2:22	2:08	2:09	2:12	2:35	2:34
		Rural	2:34	2:11	2:17	2:25	2:48	2:38
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	1:17	1:19	1:19	1:15	1:16	1:20
		Rural	1:15	1:16	1:16	1:12	1:13	1:17
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	6:05	6:37	6:41	6:32	6:20	6:22
		Rural	7:54	8:09	7:42	8:05	7:31	7:47
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	9:14	7:31	9:54	9:38	9:39	9:36
			n=16317	n=3775	n=3725	n=3214	n=3004	n=2599
		Rural	11:20	8:58	11:30	11:28	11:03	11:56
			n=2647	n=595	n=507	n=510	n=486	n=549
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX

(High Risk) EMS - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2018-2022	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	6:16	1:57	2:03	2:00	2:19	2:16
		Rural	2:16	1:54	2:12	2:04	2:35	2:14
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	1:17	1:18	1:16	1:15	1:15	1:20
		Rural	1:18	1:14	1:17	1:13	1:12	1:15
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	6:23	6:28	6:25	6:31	6:17	6:13
		Rural	7:40	7:52	7:41	7:37	7:19	7:41
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	9:06	7:25	9:14	9:16	8:50	8:57
			n=19548	n=4377	n=3918	n=3821	n=4019	n=3413
		Rural	10:26	8:50	10:33	10:25	9:59	10:09
			n=3485	n=777	n=556	n=634	n=719	n=799
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX

(Low Risk) Technical Rescue - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2018-2022	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	4:36	1:05	N/A	2:40	3:19	NA
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	00:44	00:35	N/A	00:35	00.32	NA
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	10:42	10:16	N/A	10:36	5:08	NA
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	15:10	10:20	n/a	13:50	8:50	NA
			n=5	N=2	n=0	n=1	n=2	n=XXX
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			n=XXX	N=0	n=0	n=0	n=XXX	n=XXX
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
			n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX

(Low Risk) Hazmat - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2018-2022	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	3:34	3:26	2:58	3:43	3:21	1:27
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	1:18	1:04	0:32	1:10	1:33	1:15
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	6:54	6:00	6:37	5:46	5:09	12:37
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	11:11	6:59	11:12	14:30	8:47	4:44
			n=17	n=5	n=2	n=6	n=2	n=2
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA
			n=XXX	n=0	n=0	n=0	n=0	n=0
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA
			n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA
			n=XXX	n=0	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX

(Moderate Risk) Hazmat - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2018-2022	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	3:25	N/A	2:55	4:01	3:02	3:18
		Rural	3:58	N/A	3:50	3:08	3:35	N/A
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	1:20	N/A	1:04	0:58	1:35	1:24
		Rural	1:34	N/A	1:07	1:40	1:10	N/A
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	10:13	N/A	8:34	5:04	12:28	7:51
		Rural	13:21	N/A	14:30	3:04	7:43	N/A
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	14:19	N/A	16:56	10:03	14:40	10:49
			n=21	n=0	n=5	n=2	n=5	n=9
		Rural	15:37	N/A	16:28	7:53	N/A	N/A
			n=3	n=0	n=2	n=1	n=0	n=0
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA
			n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX
		Rural	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA
			n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX

(High Risk) Hazmat - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2018-2022	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
			n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX
		Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
			n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
			n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX
		Rural	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
			n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX

(Low Risk) ARFF - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2018-2022	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	N/A	n/a	n/a	N/A	NA	n/a
		Rural	1:36	1:57	1:33	1:39	1:02	1:30
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	N/A	n/a	n/a	N/A	NA	n/a
		Rural	1:28	1:57	1:27	1:12	1:44	1:31
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	N/A	n/a	n/a	N/A	NA	n/a
		Rural	5:23	5:50	5:25	2:05	5:02	2:39
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	N/A	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		Rural	N/A	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	N/A	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
			n=XXX	n=0	n=0	n=0	n=0	n=0
		Rural	7:17	7:03	12:30	4:00	6:13	4:39
			n=24	n=3	n=5	n=5	n=5	n=11
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	N/A	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
			n=XXX	n/a	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX
		Rural	N/A	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
			n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX

(Moderate Risk) ARFF - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2018-2022	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NA	n/a
		Rural	1:48	1:46	1:41	2:23	1:03	2:00
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NA	n/a
		Rural	1:52	1:34	1:47	2:02	1:49	1:18
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	n/a	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		Rural	7:53	2:43	8:29	5:35	6:49	5:48
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	n/a	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		Rural	N/A	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NA	n/a
			n=0	N=0	n=0	n=0	n=0	n=0
		Rural	8:31	3:47	11:18	10:13	8:28	5:22
			n=30	n=5	n=4	n=7	n=10	n=4
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	N/A	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
			n=0	N=0	n=0	n=0	n=0	n=0
		Rural	N/A	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
			n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX	n=XXX

(High Risk) ARFF - 90th Percentile Times - Baseline Performance			2018-2022	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Alarm Handling	Pick-up to Dispatch	Urban	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NA	n/a
		Rural	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1:25	n/a
Turnout Time	Turnout Time 1st Unit	Urban	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NA	n/a
		Rural	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	00:23	n/a
Travel Time	Travel Time 1st Unit **Distribution**	Urban	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NA	n/a
		Rural	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0:00	n/a
	Travel Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NA	n/a
		Rural	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NA	n/a
Total Response Time	Total Response Time 1st Unit on Scene **Distribution**	Urban	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NA	n/a
			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n=XXX	n/a
		Rural	1:48	n/a	n/a	n/a	1:48	n/a
			n=1	n=0	n=0	n=0	n=1	n=0
	Total Response Time ERF **Concentration**	Urban	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NA	n/a
			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n=XXX	n/a
		Rural	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	NA	n/a
			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n=XXX	n/a

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 after each calendar year ideally 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 its new Community Focus Group, 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.

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 Executive Team to ensure timely identification of changes. Baselines will also be reported annually through the CFAI Annual Compliance Report. GFR will 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 (SOC) was 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 all of our stakeholders.

Review of the Historical Response Data

Evaluating five-years of data for responses to calls for service provides a broad view of how effectively the elements of the system work together to form the total response time to an incident. The first time segment is in the purview of the Combined Communications Center (CCC) for Call Processing. GFR considers ourselves partners in working with the CCC staff and management to support any technological advancements or policy changes that reduce call processing times; however, GFR has no ability to directly affect that segment of the total response time. Call processing 90th percentiles are holding steady around 2:00 minutes.

Turnout times are the performance that GFR has the most control over. These times are monitored daily, bi-weekly, monthly, and annually to ensure timely identification of technology problems, such as synchronization with mobile devices and the dispatch system, and to provide direct feedback to personnel. Turnout times are around 80 seconds at the 90th percentile for all call types.

Travel continues to present challenges in a still-growing community. Roadway redesign to narrow vehicle lanes and add bicycle lanes enhances safety but reduces travel lanes for emergency apparatus. Increased congestion during morning and late afternoon rush hours on roadways that no longer have mountable medians or curbs presents a travel challenge that may soon require developing response plans based on time of day/day of week to recommend units from stations with different access routes depending on traffic flow.

With an awareness of these challenges, GFR took action in recent years to add capacity in the rapidly expanding commercial area in the southwest at Station 9 and has increased capacity through overtime staffing for peak hours (9 am to 9pm) in Station 3's service area to the east. In the 2019-2023 Annual Compliance Report, and in the Annual Program Appraisals for 2019-2023, the agency and stakeholders will be able to see to what degree these units have helped maintain or improve system performance.

Community Expectations

GFR contracted with the Florida Survey Research Center (FSRC) in 2011 and 2014 to complete a Citizen Survey. While results from both surveys were very favorable, the agency was not receiving specific enough feedback to incorporate into the strategic planning process. In 2018, the Deputy Chief began working with City Strategic Initiatives staff to create what is intended to be a sustainable Community Focus Group who will provide a diverse conversation on GFR's current and future services. The first meeting with community members was held September 13th, 2018 at the new Fire Station 1.

ISO Rating

The City of Gainesville was evaluated during 2019 and graded as an ISO PPC Class 2/2X effective January 1, 2020. The area in FMZ A on the north side of the service area received a PPC rating of 2X, 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), Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER), Fire Prevention & Safety (FP&S) to conduct a thorough community risk assessment for the building stock. GFR was awarded the AFG and FP&S grants in 2022 which

added new bunker gear to new firefighters and updated Knox Boxes for current community buildings with Knox Boxes that are no longer supported. Additionally the FP&S grant awarded smoke detectors to be installed over a two year period.

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.

The *Fire Station Location and Staffing Study for the Gainesville Fire-Rescue Department* submitted to Fire Chief Jeff Lane in July 2016 by FACETS Consulting confirmed concerns that GFR needs to be prepared for an increasing call load, particularly in the southwest service area, and partially due to the expansion of assisted-living and nursing facilities in that same area.

In February 2021, the City of Gainesville, Florida, retained Emergency Services Consulting International (ESCI) to conduct a Growth & Expansion Feasibility Master Plan for the Gainesville Fire Rescue (GFR) department. The Fire Rescue Growth & Expansion Feasibility Master Plan provides GFR with a detailed analysis of current resource deployment as it applies to fixed facilities, including apparatus and personnel assigned to its nine fire stations. It is designed to assist GFR with quantifying current service delivery, evaluating service delivery and response performance, and developing strategies to make facility location decisions that will meet anticipated needs and resultant future service demand. Further, the study provides the city with a conceptual facility design and construction cost as well as a proposed plan to renovate and/or replace existing facilities

Final Recommendations

The following recommendations and updates are derived from accreditation recommendations, program appraisals, recommendations from the 2020 Fire Master Plan, and the strategic planning process. The GFR Executive Team has updated the GFR Strategic Plan to include all recommendations

Foster Community Education and Engagement

Build a system of community resources, which supports the health and wellness of Gainesville citizens

Expand the Community Resource Paramedicine program to build out the concept of a clinic and increase in-home community support

- Seek appropriate facility for clinical visits
- Create formal partnerships with UF Health (Medical Director for Telemedicine and clinical hours) and Meridian (psychology consultants)
- Attend community meetings on healthcare, advocate for the senior, vulnerable, and underserved community
- Create a resource guide that includes available services and patient selection criteria
- Identify additional partnerships to support growth

Create a continuous community outreach and engagement strategy

- Obtain and update a comprehensive list of neighborhood associations form GPD
- Utilize online and social media platforms to connect with the community
- Partner with neighborhood associations groups to provide education and information on department educational programs
- Create public service announcements and campaigns about relevant community topics, such as home fire sprinklers and emergency preparedness
- Create a toolkit of resources to assist recovery after-life/health events
- Design Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) volunteering program

Support a Culture of Excellence

Strengthen the culture of safety, health, and wellness to build more prepared and resilient employees

- Budget for personnel training of more certified peer fitness trainers
- Develop a record management system for gear and fitness data
- ASR-7F.5: It is recommended that the agency formally established the role of safety officer as a primary responsibility of the initial incident commander at each incident.

Bring awareness to the peer support team resources built for mental health support and assistance

- Maintain contract with a mental health professional
- Explore Chaplaincy resource for peer support program
- Develop and present the lesson plan highlighting the role of the peer support program to GFR Company Officers and all personnel
- Quantify value and role of the mental health professional and establish baseline
- Develop peer support team member crisis intervention guide/policy that includes resources and guidance
- Develop feedback loop to identify program effectiveness
- Train additional peer support team members

Leverage internal talent and experts to access more hands-on training and market GFR as a regional hub of resources

- FMP-H: GFR should establish a formal feedback/input mechanism to receive necessary end-user feedback about its training program.
- Regional Area Fire Training (RAFT)
    - Partner with ACFR for Company Officer (CO) classes
    - Create an online/practical hybrid version of CO classes
- Regional Area Medial Program (RAMP)
    - Partner with UF Students to put on an Emergency Medical Responder Course
- Become a Pre-Hospital Trauma Life Support (PHTLS) training site and recertify all GFR's certified personnel.
- Put on a new Blue Card certification course

Renovate and rebuild stations to create a better home environment

- Install new beds to improve the fire station environments
- Acquire property for station 9
- Begin rebuilding station 5
- Identify and plan for future facility, fleet, and other capital needs to maintain a safe and productive environment

Develop a program to bring awareness and minimize exposure to cancer-causing agents

- Develop cancer prevention committee
- Identify best practices and resources available to address cancer prevention needs
- Implement best practices for cancer prevention
- Develop Capital Improvement Plan Requests to purchase equipment
- Seek grant funding to address unmet needs
    - ASR-6F.1: It is recommended that a replacement cycle for personal protection equipment in accordance with the goals and objectives of the agency is established as part of a long-term resource planning strategy.

Support a culture of empowerment and inclusion to foster long-term growth and development

Support and motivate the department with incentives to seek advanced certifications

- FMP-E: GFR should evaluate its current recruitment, hiring, and employee management practices to assure that they are attracting and retaining premium employees with a desire to grow within the organization.
- FMP-J: GFR should analyze the financial impacts of high staff turnover.
- FMP-G: GFR should increase administrative staffing.
- FMP-A: GFR should staff a dedicated employee for data collection and analysis.
- FMP-I: GFR should regularly assess the workload of the Training Division to determine whether additional staffing is necessary to ensure that effective training is delivered on a continual basis.
- FMP-B: GFR should increase the number of Fire Inspectors to bring inspection frequency into compliance with NFPA 1730.
- FMP-C: GFR should increase the number of Fire and Life Safety Educators on staff.
- Establish the desired number of advanced certifications needed in each discipline (ARFF, HazMat, Technical Rescue, Paramedic, Fire Inspector, Fire Investigator)
- Obtain input from GFR members to identify potential obstacles
- Develop and implement training plans to address deficits
    - FMP-D: GFR should increase the number of firefighters in the department who have the technical training and certifications to staff the department's specialty teams.
- Conduct specialty audit and strategic analysis
- Identify additional funding sources for advanced certifications

Develop an internal communications strategy and implement tactics to improve information sharing

- Schedule Executive Officer visits to stations and consistently share information and support open discussions
- Locate information screens throughout fire stations to share information and announcements
- Evaluate internal communication challenges and barriers and develop an implementation plan to improve communication flows

Revitalize mentorship and career development program

- Develop a committee to identify development focus areas and select potential mentors and participants
- Revitalize the recruitment team
- Develop a paid cadet position
- Create a professional development plan for cadets

Deliver Effective Prevention and Intervention

Redesign fire prevention strategies to improve likelihood of the community's safety and economic vitality

Redesign and expand fire safety inspections to meet development changes to ISO standards

- FMP-K: GFR should review its fire assessment program including allocation of costs and methodology.
- ASR-2C.4: It is recommended that the agency develop a formal process to validate the critical task analysis for all risk classes.
- Create an inventory of all buildings in the City and develop hazard profiles
- Identify types of inspections to be facilitated by operations staff and establish a system for implementation
- Develop a training plan for operations staff to conduct inspections and launch a front-line inspection program
- Build and deploy a self-inspection program for low-hazard, commercial buildings
- Launch the self-inspection program with ongoing training and evaluate for compliance and effectiveness

Identify opportunities to increase response capacity to effectively and efficiently manage expanding demand

- ASR-2D.3: It is recommended that the agency document the capacity formula in the agency standards of cover document to more closely measure service demands.
- FMP-F: GFR should evaluate the feasibility of alternative deployment models to meet the increasing demands of the community.

Renew and update Automatic Aid Agreement (AAA) to broaden the department's service delivery options

- Evaluate call-type data on cross-jurisdictional responses
- Evaluate opportunities in AAA to expand partnerships with Alachua County Fire Rescue to protect and serve the citizens
- Seek opportunities for amending COPCN for limited transport capability for SWAT and expansion of CRP
- FMP-M: GFR should conduct a study of EMS within the City of Gainesville, to include patient transport services.

Renegotiate contract with Combined Communications Center (CCC) and identify opportunities to set and manage performance expectations

- Evaluate CCC call processing data and identify deficits meeting GFR and CFAI standards
- Renegotiate CCC contracts to integrate GFR and CFAI standards and evaluate ongoing performance

Add single-role responders to assist in managing low-acuity calls during peak times to increase capacity

- Develop single role responder capacity and connect with CRP
- Hire two full-time temporary employees for the pilot program

Identify opportunities to increase response capacity to effectively and efficiently manage expanding demand

- Partner with Department of Mobility and other stakeholders to evaluate data and need for improved traffic preemption system
- Establish a committee of stakeholders to evaluate available technology
- Develop plan to address traffic preemption deficit and identify funding needed
- Obtain resources an implement new traffic preemption system

Section J. Bibliography, Appendices

Bibliography

CFAI. (2018). *Community Risk Assessment: Standards of Cover, 6th ed.*

Davis, J. G. (1966). *History of Gainesville Florida with Biographical sketches of families.*

NFPA. (2011). *US Experience With Sprinklers.*

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 Lieutenant 1 Driver)
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 Peak Load Squad (1 Lt. 1 Driver 1 Firefighter)
Training Tower/Training Field/Burn Box added late 2015
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)

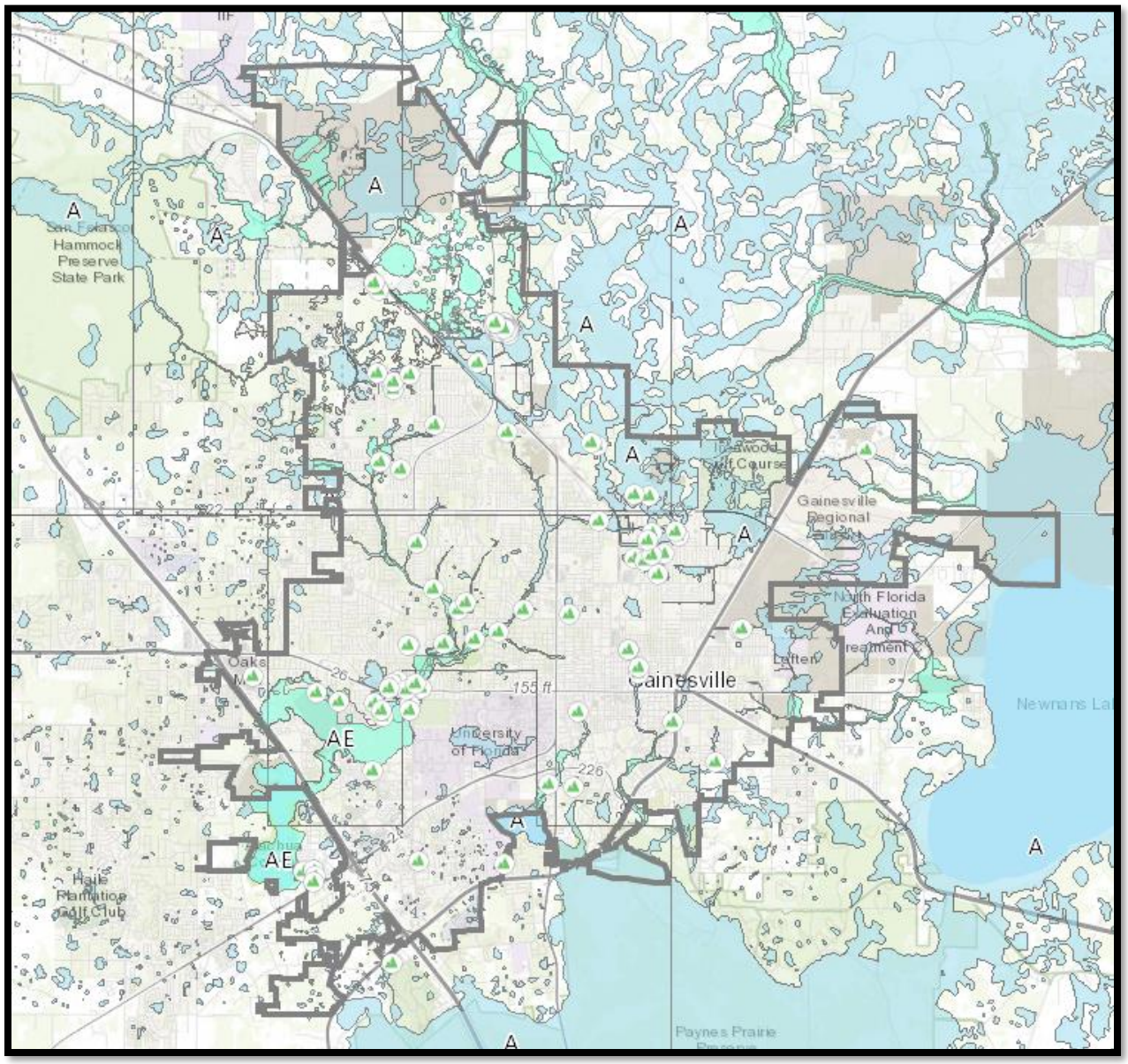
Station 8 - 1 ALS Quint (1 Lt. 1 Driver 2 Firefighters)
1 District Chief
1 Reserve Engine/1 Reserve Quint
Special Operations Cart
Air Bottle Refilling System
Power Tool Maintenance Shop

Station 9- 1 ALS Aerial (1 Lt. 1 Driver 2 Firefighters)

Table of GFR Resources in Each Station

	ST 1	ST 2	ST 3	ST 4	ST 5	ST 6	ST 7	ST 8	ST 9	Total
District Chief	1							1		**2**
Lieutenant	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**12**
Driver	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**12**
Firefighter	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	**14**
Engine	1	1	1	1	1		1			**6**
Tower	1	1								**2**
Quint								1	1	**2**
Squad	1									**1**
HazMat Unit		1								**1**
ARFF Units						3				**3**
Air & Light Unit						1				**1**
HazMat Trailer		2								**2**
Extended Response Trailers	3									**3**
Mass Casualty Incident Trailer						1				**1**
Special Ops Cart		1						1		**2**
Air bottle refilling station		1						1		**2**
Power tool maintenance shop								1		**1**
SCBA maint shop						1				**1**
Radio maint shop	1									**1**
EMS supply	1									**1**
HazMat office		1								**1**
HazMat equip storage		1								**1**
Training tower		1	1							**2**
Training field			1							**1**
HazMat training field			1							**1**
Burn Box 2015			1							**1**

Appendix C: City of Gainesville and Adjacent Area Flood Zones as of 2022



Citizens can view an interactive map of flood zones on the City of Gainesville, FL Website

https://www.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=e5abad3857ac4298876662dd0c30adbe&extent=-9169377.4637%2C3456395.9287%2C-9159187.4523%2C3461178.0202%2C102100

Appendix D: Elevation Samples for Fire Management Zones

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

FMZ	Site	Address	Elevation
A	Ironwood Golf Club	2100 NE 39th Ave	161 feet
A	GFR Deerhaven[41]	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[42]	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[43]	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

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

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

[43] 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[44]	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[45]	3000 SW 35th Place	78 feet
J	La Petite Academy	2755 SW Archer Road	177 feet
J	Oak Hammock[46]	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

[44] Elevation Source: Google Earth 1/18/12 20m
[45] Elevation Source: Google Earth 1/18/12 24m
[46] Elevation Source: Google Earth 1/18/12 27m

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

NFIRS or CAD Type	CAD Xref to NFIRS	Description	Risk Output Category
111	111	FIRE-Building fire	Fire Risk - Moderate
112	112	FIRE-Fires in structures other than in a building. Includes piers, tunnels, bridges, transformers, fences	Fire Risk - Low
113	113	FIRE-Cooking fire, confined to container	Fire Risk - Low
114	114	FIRE-Chimney or flue fire, confined to chimney or flue	Fire Risk - Moderate
115	115	FIRE-Incinerator overload or malfunction, fire confined	Fire Risk - Low
116	116	FIRE-Fuel burner/boiler malfunction, fire confined	Fire Risk - Low
117	117	FIRE-Commercial Compactor fire, confined to rubbish	Fire Risk - Low
118	118	FIRE-Trash or rubbish fire, contained	Fire Risk - Low
120	120	FIRE-Fire in mobile prop. used as a fixed struc., other	Fire Risk - Moderate
121	121	FIRE-Fire in mobile home used as fixed residence	Fire Risk - Moderate
122	122	FIRE-Fire in motor home, camper, recreational vehicle	Fire Risk - Moderate
123	123	FIRE-Fire in portable building, fixed location	Fire Risk - Moderate
130	130	FIRE-Mobile property (vehicle) fire, other	Fire Risk - Low
131	131	FIRE-Passenger vehicle fire	Fire Risk - Low
132	132	FIRE-Road freight or transport vehicle fire	Fire Risk - Moderate
133	133	FIRE-Rail vehicle fire	Fire Risk - Special
134	134	FIRE-Water vehicle fire	Fire Risk - Low
135	135	FIRE-Aircraft fire	Fire Risk - Special
136	136	FIRE-Self-propelled motor home or recreational vehicle	Fire Risk - Moderate
137	137	FIRE-Camper or recreational vehicle (RV) fire	Fire Risk - Moderate
138	138	FIRE-Off-road vehicle or heavy equipment fire	Fire Risk - Moderate
140	140	FIRE-Natural vegetation fire, other	Fire Risk - Low
141	141	FIRE-Forest, woods or wildland fire	Fire Risk - Low
142	142	FIRE-Brush, or brush and grass mixture fire	Fire Risk - Low
143	143	FIRE-Grass fire	Fire Risk - Low
150	150	FIRE-Outside rubbish fire, other	Fire Risk - Low
151	151	FIRE-Outside rubbish, trash or waste fire	Fire Risk - Low
152	152	FIRE-Garbage dump or sanitary landfill fire	Fire Risk - Low
153	153	FIRE-Construction or demolition landfill fire	Fire Risk - Low
154	154	FIRE-Dumpster or other outside trash receptacle fire	Fire Risk - Low
155	155	FIRE-Outside stationary compactor/compacted trash fire	Fire Risk - Low
160	160	FIRE-Special outside fire, other	Fire Risk - Low
161	161	FIRE-Outside storage fire	Fire Risk - Low
162	162	FIRE-Outside equipment fire	Fire Risk - Low
163	163	FIRE-Outside gas or vapor combustion explosion	Fire Risk - Moderate
164	164	FIRE-Outside mailbox fire	Fire Risk - Low
170	170	FIRE-Cultivated vegetation, crop fire, other	Fire Risk - Low
171	171	FIRE-Cultivated grain or crop fire	Fire Risk - Low
172	172	FIRE-Cultivated orchard or vineyard fire	Fire Risk - Low
173	173	FIRE-Cultivated trees or nursery stock fire	Fire Risk - Low
200	200	RUPTURE/EXPLOSION-Overpressure rupture, explosion, overheat other	Special Hazard Risk - Moderate
210	210	RUPTURE/EXPLOSION-Overpressure rupture from steam, other	Special Hazard Risk - Low
211	211	RUPTURE/EXPLOSION-Overpressure rupture of steam pipe or pipeline	Special Hazard Risk - Low
212	212	RUPTURE/EXPLOSION-Overpressure rupture of steam boiler	Special Hazard Risk - Low
213	213	RUPTURE/EXPLOSION-Steam rupture of pressure or process vessel	Special Hazard Risk - Low
220	220	RUPTURE/EXPLOSION-Overpressure rupture from air or gas, other	Special Hazard Risk - Moderate

NFIRS or CAD Type	CAD Xref to NFIRS	Description	Risk Output Category
221	221	RUPTURE/EXPLOSION-Overpressure rupture of air or gas pipe/pipeline	Special Hazard Risk - Moderate
222	222	RUPTURE/EXPLOSION-Overpressure rupture of boiler from air or gas	Special Hazard Risk - Moderate
223	223	RUPTURE/EXPLOSION-Air or gas rupture of pressure or process vessel	Special Hazard Risk - Moderate
231	231	RUPTURE/EXPLOSION-Chemical reaction rupture of process vessel	Special Hazard Risk - Moderate
240	240	RUPTURE/EXPLOSION-Explosion (no fire), other	Special Hazard Risk - High
241	241	RUPTURE/EXPLOSION-Munitions or bomb explosion (no fire)	Special Hazard Risk - High
242	242	RUPTURE/EXPLOSION-Blasting agent explosion (no fire)	Special Hazard Risk - High
243	243	RUPTURE/EXPLOSION-Fireworks explosion (no fire)	Special Hazard Risk - Low
251	251	RUPTURE/EXPLOSION-Excessive heat, scorch burns with no ignition	Special Hazard Risk - Low
300	300	RESCUE-Rescue, emergency medical call (EMS) call, other	Medical Risk - High
311	311	RESCUE-Medical assist (ex. lifting heavy patient)	Medical Risk - Low
320	320	RESCUE-Emergency medical service, other (conversion only)	Medical Risk - High
321	321	RESCUE-EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury	Medical Risk - High
322	322	RESCUE-Vehicle accident with injuries	Medical Risk - High
323	323	RESCUE-Motor vehicle/pedestrian accident (MV Ped)	Medical Risk - High
324	324	RESCUE-Vehicle accident with no injuries	Rescue Risk - Moderate
331	331	RESCUE-Lock-in (if lock out , use 511)	Rescue Risk - Low
340	340	RESCUE-Search, other	Rescue Risk - Moderate
341	341	RESCUE-Search for person on land	Rescue Risk - Moderate
342	342	RESCUE-Search for person in water	Rescue Risk - Moderate
343	343	RESCUE-Search for person underground	Rescue Risk - Moderate
350	350	RESCUE-Extrication, rescue, other	Rescue Risk - Moderate
351	351	RESCUE-Extrication of victim(s) from building/structure	Rescue Risk - High
352	352	RESCUE-Extrication of victim(s) from vehicle	Rescue Risk - Moderate
353	353	RESCUE-Removal of victim(s) from stalled elevator	Rescue Risk - Low
354	354	RESCUE-Trench/below grade rescue	Rescue Risk - High
355	355	RESCUE-Confined space rescue	Rescue Risk - High
356	356	RESCUE-High angle rescue	Rescue Risk - High
357	357	RESCUE-Extrication of victim(s) from machinery	Rescue Risk - High
360	360	RESCUE-Water & ice related rescue, other	Rescue Risk - High
361	361	RESCUE-Swimming/recreational water areas rescue	Rescue Risk - Moderate
362	362	RESCUE-Ice rescue	Rescue Risk - High
363	363	RESCUE-Swift water rescue	Rescue Risk - High
364	364	RESCUE-Surf rescue	Rescue Risk - High
365	365	RESCUE-Watercraft rescue	Rescue Risk - High
370	370	RESCUE-Electrical rescue, other	Rescue Risk - Moderate
371	371	RESCUE-Electrocution or potential electrocution	Medical Risk - Moderate
372	372	RESCUE-Trapped by power lines	Rescue Risk - Moderate
381	381	RESCUE-Rescue or EMS standby	Medical Risk - Low
400	400	HAZARDOUS COND-Hazardous condition, other	Special Hazard Risk - Low
410	410	HAZARDOUS COND-Flammable gas or liquid condition, other	Special Hazard Risk - Moderate
411	411	HAZARDOUS COND-Gasoline or other flammable liquid spill	Special Hazard Risk - Moderate
412	412	HAZARDOUS COND-Gas leak (natural gas or LPG)	Special Hazard Risk - Moderate
413	413	HAZARDOUS COND-Oil or other combustible liquid spill	Special Hazard Risk - Moderate
420	420	HAZARDOUS COND-Toxic condition, other	Special Hazard Risk - High
421	421	HAZARDOUS COND-Chemical hazard (no spill or leak)	Special Hazard Risk - Low
422	422	HAZARDOUS COND-Chemical spill or leak	Special Hazard Risk - High

NFIRS or CAD Type	CAD Xref to NFIRS	Description	Risk Output Category
423	423	HAZARDOUS COND-Refrigeration leak	Special Hazard Risk - Moderate
424	424	HAZARDOUS COND-Carbon monoxide incident	Special Hazard Risk - High
430	430	HAZARDOUS COND-Radioactive condition, other	Special Hazard Risk - High
431	431	HAZARDOUS COND-Radiation leak, radioactive material	Special Hazard Risk - High
440	440	HAZARDOUS COND-Electrical wiring/equipment problem, other	Fire Risk - Low
441	441	HAZARDOUS COND-Heat from short circuit (wiring), defective/worn	Fire Risk - Low
442	442	HAZARDOUS COND-Overheated motor	Fire Risk - Low
443	443	HAZARDOUS COND-Light ballast breakdown	Fire Risk - Low
444	444	HAZARDOUS COND-Power line down	Fire Risk - Low
445	445	HAZARDOUS COND-Arcing, shorted electrical equipment	Fire Risk - Low
451	451	HAZARDOUS COND-Biological hazard, confirmed or suspected	Special Hazard Risk - High
460	460	HAZARDOUS COND-Accident, potential accident, other	Special Hazard Risk - Low
461	461	HAZARDOUS COND-Building or structure weakened or collapsed	Rescue Risk - Low
462	462	HAZARDOUS COND-Aircraft standby	Fire Risk - Special
463	463	HAZARDOUS COND-Vehicle accident, general cleanup	Special Hazard Risk - Low
471	471	HAZARDOUS COND-Explosive, bomb removal (for bomb scare, use 721)	Special Hazard Risk - Special
480	480	HAZARDOUS COND-Attempted burning, illegal action, other	Fire Risk - Low
481	481	HAZARDOUS COND-Attempt to burn	Fire Risk - Low
482	482	HAZARDOUS COND-Threat to burn	Fire Risk - Low
500	500	SERVICE-Service Call, other	Not Applicable
510	510	SERVICE-Person in distress, other	Not Applicable
511	511	SERVICE-Lock-out	Rescue Risk - Low
512	512	SERVICE-Ring or jewelry removal	Not Applicable
520	520	SERVICE-Water problem, other	Not Applicable
521	521	SERVICE-Water evacuation	Not Applicable
522	522	SERVICE-Water or steam leak	Not Applicable
531	531	SERVICE-Smoke or odor removal	Not Applicable
540	540	SERVICE-Animal problem, other	Not Applicable
541	541	SERVICE-Animal problem	Not Applicable
542	542	SERVICE-Animal rescue	Not Applicable
550	550	SERVICE-Public service assistance, other	Not Applicable
551	551	SERVICE-Assist police or other governmental agency	Not Applicable
552	552	SERVICE-Police matter	Not Applicable
553	553	SERVICE-Public service	Not Applicable
554	554	SERVICE-Assist invalid	Not Applicable
555	555	SERVICE-Defective elevator, no occupants	Not Applicable
561	561	SERVICE-Unauthorized burning	Not Applicable
571	571	SERVICE-Cover assignment, standby, moveup	Not Applicable
600	600	GOOD INTENT-Good intent call, other	Not Applicable
611	611	GOOD INTENT-Dispatched & canceled en route	Not Applicable
621	621	GOOD INTENT-Wrong location	Not Applicable
622	622	GOOD INTENT-No emergency found dispatch address	Not Applicable
631	631	GOOD INTENT-Authorized controlled burning	Not Applicable
632	632	GOOD INTENT-Prescribed fire	Not Applicable
641	641	GOOD INTENT-Vicinity alarm (incident in other location)	Not Applicable
650	650	GOOD INTENT-Steam, other gas mistaken for smoke, other	Not Applicable
651	651	GOOD INTENT-Smoke scare, odor of smoke	Not Applicable
652	652	GOOD INTENT-Steam, vapor, fog or dust thought to be smoke	Not Applicable
653	653	GOOD INTENT-Barbecue, tar kettle	Not Applicable
661	661	GOOD INTENT-EMS call, party transported by non-fire agency	Not Applicable
671	671	GOOD INTENT-Hazmat release investigation w/ no hazmat	Not Applicable

NFIRS or CAD Type	CAD Xref to NFIRS	Description	Risk Output Category
672	672	GOOD INTENT-Biological hazard investigation, none found	Not Applicable
700	700	ALARM-False alarm or false call, other	Fire Risk - Low
710	710	ALARM-Malicious, mischievous false call, other	Fire Risk - Low
711	711	ALARM-Municipal alarm system, malicious false alarm	Fire Risk - Low
712	712	ALARM-Direct tie to FD, malicious/false alarm	Fire Risk - Low
713	713	ALARM-Telephone, malicious false alarm	Fire Risk - Low
714	714	ALARM-Central station, malicious false alarm	Fire Risk - Low
715	715	ALARM-Local alarm system, malicious false alarm	Fire Risk - Low
721	721	ALARM-Bomb scare - no bomb	Special Hazard Risk - Low
730	730	ALARM-System malfunction, other	Fire Risk - Low
731	731	ALARM-Sprinkler activation due to malfunction	Fire Risk - Low
732	732	ALARM-Extinguishing system activation due to malfunction	Fire Risk - Low
733	733	ALARM-Smoke detector activation due to malfunction	Fire Risk - Low
734	734	ALARM-Heat detector activation due to malfunction	Fire Risk - Low
735	735	ALARM-Alarm system sounded due to malfunction	Fire Risk - Low
736	736	ALARM-CO detector activation due to malfunction	Special Hazard Risk - Low
740	740	ALARM-Unintentional transmission of alarm, other	Fire Risk - Low
741	741	ALARM-Sprinkler activation, no fire - unintentional	Fire Risk - Low
742	742	ALARM-Extinguishing system activation	Fire Risk - Low
743	743	ALARM-Smoke detector activation, no fire - unintentional	Fire Risk - Low
744	744	ALARM-Detector activation, no fire - unintentional	Fire Risk - Low
745	745	ALARM-Alarm system sounded, no fire - unintentional	Fire Risk - Low
746	746	ALARM-Carbon monoxide detector activation, no CO	Special Hazard Risk - Low
751	751	ALARM-Biological hazard, malicious false report	Special Hazard Risk - Low
800	800	WEATHER-Severe weather or natural disaster, other	Rescue Risk - Special
811	811	WEATHER-Earthquake assessment	Rescue Risk - Special
812	812	WEATHER-Flood assessment	Rescue Risk - Special
813	813	WEATHER-Wind storm, tornado/hurricane assessment	Rescue Risk - Special
814	814	WEATHER-Lightning strike (no fire)	Rescue Risk - Special
815	815	WEATHER-Severe weather or natural disaster standby	Rescue Risk - Special
900	900	OTHER-Special type of incident, other	Not Applicable
911	911	OTHER-Citizen complaint	Not Applicable
~~AIRF~~	135	AIRF -- PARKED/EMPTY AIRCRAFT	Fire Risk – Special (ARFF)
~~ALERT1~~	135	ALERT1 -- AIRCRAFT PROBLEM	Fire Risk – Special (ARFF)
~~ALERT2~~	135	ALERT2 --AIRCRAFT PROBLEM CONF	Fire Risk – Special (ARFF)
~~ALERT3~~	135	ALERT3 -- AIR CRASH @ AIRPORT	Fire Risk – Special (ARFF)
~~ALERT3O~~	135	ALERT3O -- AIR CRASH OFF AIRPO	Fire Risk – Special (ARFF)
~~ALMCOM~~	700	ALMCOM --COMMERCIAL FIRE ALARM	Fire Risk - Low
~~ALMINS~~	700	ALMINS -- INSTITUTIONAL ALARM	Fire Risk - Moderate
~~ALMRED~~	700	ALMRED -REDUCED RESPONSE ALARM	Fire Risk - Low
~~ALMRES~~	700	ALMRES -RESIDENTIAL FIRE ALARM	Fire Risk - Low
~~ALMTRB~~	700	ALMTRB -- TROUBLE ALARM	Fire Risk - Low
~~ALMUF~~	700	ALMUF --UF AUTO ALARM NON RESI	Fire Risk - Low
~~APFIRE~~	100	APPLIANCE FIRE (New 11/13/14)	Fire Risk - Low
~~BLD~~	111	BLD -- BUILDING FIRE/RESD	Fire Risk - Moderate
~~BLDCOL~~	351	BLDCOL - BUILDING DAMAGE W/PI	Rescue Risk - High
~~BLDCOM~~	111	BLDCOM -- BUILDING FIRE-COMM	Fire Risk - High
~~BLDCON~~	111	BLDCON - CONFIRMED BLDG FIRE	Fire Risk - High
~~BLDDAM~~	461	BLDDAM - BUILDING DAMAGE NO PI	Rescue Risk - Low
~~BLDHAZ~~	111	BLDHAZ -- BLDG FIRE W/ HAZMAT	Fire Risk - Special
~~BLDINS~~	111	BLDINS -- INST BLDG FIRE	Fire Risk - High
~~BLDRES~~	111	BLDRES - BLDG FIRE-RESIDENTIAL	Fire Risk - Moderate
~~BRUSH~~	142	BRUSH -- BRUSH FIRE	Fire Risk - Low
~~BRUSHX~~	142	BRUSHX --BRUSH FIRE W/EXPOSURE	Fire Risk - Moderate
~~CAR~~	131	CAR -- VEHICLE FIRE	Fire Risk - Low
~~CONEXT~~	355	CONEXT --CONFINED SPACE RESCUE	Rescue Risk - High

NFIRS or CAD Type	CAD Xref to NFIRS	Description	Risk Output Category
~~DEVICE~~	471	DEVICE -- EXPLOSIVE DEVICE	Special Hazard Risk - Special
~~DUMP~~	154	DUMP -- DUMPSTER FIRE	Fire Risk - Low
~~DUMPX~~	154	DUMPX -- DUMPSTER FIRE W/EXPOS	Fire Risk - Moderate
E01	321	E01 -- ABDOMINAL PAIN	Medical Risk - Moderate
E01A	321	E01A -- ABDOMINAL PAIN ALPHA	Medical Risk - Low
E01C	321	E01C -- ABDOMINAL PAIN CHARLI	Medical Risk - Moderate
E01D	321	E01D -- ABDOMINAL PAIN DELTA	Medical Risk – High EMS D
E02	321	E02 -- ALLERGIC REACTION	Medical Risk - Moderate
E02A	321	E02A -- ALLERGIC REACTION	Medical Risk - Low
E02B	321	E02B -- ALLERGIC REACTION	Medical Risk - Low
E02C	321	E02C -- ALLERGIC REACTION	Medical Risk - Moderate
E02C2	321	E02C2 -- ALLERGIC REACTION CHA	Medical Risk - Moderate
E02D	321	E02D -- ALLERGIC REACTION	Medical Risk – High EMS D
E02E	321	E02E -- ALLERGIC REACTION	Medical Risk – High EMS D
E03	321	E03 -- ANIMAL BITE	Medical Risk – Moderate
E03A	321	E03A -- ANIMAL BITE	Medical Risk – Low
E03B	321	E03B -- ANIMAL BITE	Medical Risk – Low
E03D	321	E03D - ANIMAL BITE	Medical Risk – High EMS D
E04	321	E04 -- ASSAULT/RAPE	Medical Risk – Moderate
E04A	321	E04A -- ASSAULT/RAPE	Medical Risk – Low
E04B	321	E04B -- ASSAULT/RAPE	Medical Risk – Low
E04B3	321	E04B3 -- ASSAULT/RAPE	Medical Risk – Low
E04D	321	E04D -- ASSAULT/RAPE	Medical Risk – High EMS D
E05	321	E05 -- BACK PAIN	Medical Risk – Moderate
E05A	321	E05A -- BACK PAIN	Medical Risk – Low
E05C	321	E05C -- BACK PAIN	Medical Risk – Moderate
E05D	321	E05D - BACK PAIN (NON TRAUMA)	Medical Risk – High EMS D
E06	321	E06 -- BREATHING PROBLEM	Medical Risk – Moderate
E06C	321	E06C - BREATHING PROBLEMS CH	Medical Risk – Moderate
E06D	321	E06D -- BREATHING PROBLEMS	Medical Risk – High EMS D
E06E	321	E06E -- BREATHING PROBLEMS	Medical Risk – High EMS D
E07	321	E07 -- BURNS/EXPLOSION	Medical Risk – Moderate
E07A	321	E07A -- BURNS/EXPLOSION	Medical Risk – Low
E07A1	321	E07A1 - BURNS/EXPLOSIONS ALPHA	Medical Risk – Low
E07A2	321	E07A2 - BURNS/EXPLOSIONS ALPH	Medical Risk – Low
E07A3	321	E07A3 - BURNS/EXPLOSIONS ALPH	Medical Risk – Low
E07B	321	E07B -- BURNS/EXPLOSION	Medical Risk – Moderate
E07C	321	E07C -- BURNS/EXPLOSION	Medical Risk – Moderate
E07D	321	E07D -- BURNS/EXPLOSION	Medical Risk – High EMS D
E08	321	E08 -- HAZMAT/INHALATION	Medical Risk – Moderate
E08B	321	E08B -- HAZMAT/INHALATION	Medical Risk – Low
E08C	321	E08C -- HAZMAT/INHALATION	Medical Risk – Moderate
E08D	321	E08D -- HAZMAT/INHALATION	Medical Risk – High EMS D
E08D2	321	E08D2 -- HAZMAT/INHALATION	Medical Risk – High EMS D
E08D4	321	E08D4 -- HAZMAT/INHALATION	Medical Risk – High EMS D
E08O	321	E08O -- HAZMAT/INHALATION	Medical Risk – Low
E09	321	E09 -- CARDIAC ARREST	Medical Risk – High
E09A	321	E09A -- CARDIAC ARREST/DEATH	Medical Risk – High
E09B	321	E09B -- CARDIAC ARREST/DEATH	Medical Risk – High
E09D	321	E09D -- CARDIAC ARREST/DEATH	Medical Risk – High EMS D
E09E	321	E09E -- CARDIAC ARREST/DEATH	Medical Risk – High EMS D
E09E1	321	E09E1 -- CARDIAC ARREST/DEATH	Medical Risk – High EMS D
E09E3	321	E09E3 -- CARDIAC ARREST/DEATH	Medical Risk – High EMS D
E09E6	321	E09E6 -- CARDIAC ARREST/DEATH	Medical Risk – High EMS D
E09E7	321	E09E7 -- CARDIAC ARREST/DEATH	Medical Risk – High EMS D
E09O	321	E09O -- CARDIAC ARREST/DEATH	Medical Risk – High

NFIRS or CAD Type	CAD Xref to NFIRS	Description	Risk Output Category
E10	321	E10 -- CHEST PAIN	Medical Risk – Moderate
E10A	321	E10A - CHEST PAINS ALPHA	Medical Risk – Low
E10C	321	E10C --CHEST PAIN	Medical Risk – High
E10D	321	E10D --CHEST PAIN	Medical Risk – High EMS D
E11	321	E11 - CHOKING	Medical Risk – Moderate
E11A	321	E11A - CHOKING ALPHA	Medical Risk – Low
E11D	321	E11D - CHOKING DELTA	Medical Risk – High EMS D
E11E	321	E11E - CHOKING ECHO	Medical Risk – High EMS D
E12	321	E12 - CONVULSIONS/SEIZURES	Medical Risk – Moderate
E12A	321	E12A - CONVULSIONS/SEIZURES	Medical Risk – Low
E12B	321	E12B - CONVULSIONS/SEIZURES	Medical Risk – Low
E12C	321	E12C - CONVULSIONS/SEIZURES	Medical Risk – Moderate
E12D	321	E12D - CONVULSIONS/SEIZURES	Medical Risk – High EMS D
E13	321	E13 -- DIABETIC PROBLEMS	Medical Risk – Moderate
E13A	321	E13A - DIABETIC PROBLEMS ALPH	Medical Risk – Low
E13C	321	E13C - DIABETIC PROBLEMS CHAR	Medical Risk – Moderate
E13D	321	E13D - DIABETIC PROBLEMS	Medical Risk – High EMS D
E14	361	E14 - DROWNING (NEAR)/DIVING	Medical Risk – Moderate
E14A	361	E14A - DROWNING (NEAR)/DIVING	Medical Risk – Low
E14B	361	E14B -- DROWING/DIVING ACCI	Medical Risk – Low
E14C	361	E14C - DROWNING (NEAR)/DIVING	Medical Risk – Moderate
E14D	361	E14D - DROWNING (NEAR)/DIVING	Medical Risk – High EMS D
E15	371	E15 - ELECTROCUTION	Medical Risk – Moderate
E15C	371	E15C - ELECTROCUTION CHARLIE	Medical Risk – Moderate
E15D	371	E15D -- ELECTROCUTION	Medical Risk – High EMS D
E15E	371	E15E - ELECTROCUTION ECHO	Medical Risk – High EMS D
E16	321	E16 - EYE PROBLEMS/INJURIES	Medical Risk – Low
E16A	321	E16A - EYE PROBLEMS/INJURIES	Medical Risk – Low
E16B	321	E16B - EYE PROBLEMS/INJURIES	Medical Risk – Moderate
E16D	321	E16D -- EYE PROBLEMS/INJURIES	Medical Risk – High EMS D
E17	321	E17 -- FALLS/BACK INJ (TRAUMA)	Medical Risk – Low
E17A	321	E17A - FALLS/BACK INJURIE (T	Medical Risk – Low
E17B	321	E17B - FALLS/BACK INJURIES (T	Medical Risk – Low
E17D	321	E17D -FALLS/BACK INJURIES (TR	Medical Risk – High EMS D
E17O	321	E17O -FALLS/BACK INJURIES (TR	Medical Risk – Low
E18	321	E18 - HEADACHE CHARLIE	Medical Risk – Low
E18A	321	E18A - HEACHACHE ALPHA	Medical Risk – Low
E18B	321	E18B - HEADACHE BRAVO	Medical Risk – Low
E18C	321	E18C -- HEADACHE CHARLIE	Medical Risk – Moderate
E19	321	E19 -- HEART PROBLEMS	Medical Risk – Moderate
E19A	321	E19A - HEART PROBLEMS ALPHA	Medical Risk – Low
E19B	321	E19B - HEART PROBLEMS BRAVO	Medical Risk – Moderate
E19C	321	E19C - HEART PROBLEMS CHARLIE	Medical Risk – Moderate
E19D	321	E19D - HEART PROBLEMS DELTA	Medical Risk – High EMS D
E20	321	E20 - HEAT/COLD EXPOSURE	Medical Risk – Low
E20A	321	E20A - HEAT/COLD EXPOSURE ALP	Medical Risk – Low
E20B	321	E20B - HEAT/COLD EXPOSURE BRA	Medical Risk – Low
E20C	321	E20C - HEAT/COLD EXPOSURE CHA	Medical Risk – Moderate
E20D	321	E20D -- HEAT/COLD EXPOSURE	Medical Risk – High EMS D
E21	321	E21 -- HEMORRHAGE/LACERATIONS	Medical Risk – Low
E21A	321	E21A - HEMORRHAGE/LACERATION	Medical Risk – Low
E21B	321	E21B - HEMORRHAGE/LACERATION	Medical Risk – Low
E21B4	321	E21B4 - HEMORRHAGE/LACERATION	Medical Risk – Low
E21C	321	E21C - HEMORRHAGE/LACERATION	Medical Risk – Moderate
E21D	321	E21D - HEMORRHAGE/LACERATION	Medical Risk – High EMS D
~~E22~~	321	E22 -- INACCESSIBLE INCIDENT	Medical Risk – Low

NFIRS or CAD Type	CAD Xref to NFIRS	Description	Risk Output Category
~~E22A~~	321	E22A - INACCESSIBLE INCIDENT	Medical Risk – Low
~~E22B~~	321	E22B - INACCESSIBLE INCIDENT	Medical Risk – Low
~~E22D~~	321	E22D -- INACCESSIBLE INCIDENT	Medical Risk – High EMS D
E23	321	E23 -- OVERDOSE/POISONING	Medical Risk – Moderate
E23B	321	E23B - OVERDOSE/POISONING CHA	Medical Risk – Low
E23C	321	E23C - OVERDOSE/POISONING CHA	Medical Risk – Moderate
E23D	321	E23D - OVERDOSE/POISONING DEL	Medical Risk – High EMS D
E23O	321	E23O - OVERDOSE/POISONING OME	Medical Risk – Low
E24	321	E24 - PREGNANCY/GYN	Medical Risk – Low
E24A	321	E24A- PREGNANCY/GYN ALPHA	Medical Risk – Low
E24B	321	E24B - PREGNANCY/GYN BRAVO	Medical Risk – Low
E24C	321	E24C - PREGNANCY/GYN CHARLIE	Medical Risk – Moderate
E24D	321	E24D -- PREGNANCY/GYN	Medical Risk – High EMS D
E24O	321	E24O - PREGNANCY/GYN OMEGA	Medical Risk – Low
E25	321	E25 -- PSYCHIATRIC/SUICIDE	Medical Risk – Moderate
E25A	321	E25A - PSYCHIATRIC/SUICIDE AT	Medical Risk – Low
E25B	321	E25B - PSYCHIATRIC/SUICIDE AT	Medical Risk – Low
E25D	321	E25D - PSYCHIATRIC/SUICIDE AT	Medical Risk – High EMS D
E26	321	E26 - SICK PERSON (SPECIFIC	Medical Risk – Low
E26A	321	E26A - SICK PERSON (SPECIFIC	Medical Risk – Low
E26B	321	E26B - SICK PERSON (SPECIFIC	Medical Risk – Low
E26C	321	E26C - SICK PERSON (SPECIFIC	Medical Risk – Moderate
E26D	321	E26D -- SICK PERSON	Medical Risk – High EMS D
E26O	321	E26O - SICK PERSON (SPECIFIC	Medical Risk – Low
E27	321	E27 -- STAB/GUNSHOT WOUND	Medical Risk – Moderate
E27A	321	E27A - STAB/GUNSHOT WOUND	Medical Risk – Low
E27B	321	E27B- STAB/GUNSHOT WOUND	Medical Risk – Low
E27D	321	E27D - STAB/GUNSHOT WOUND	Medical Risk – High EMS D
E28	321	E28 - STROKE	Medical Risk – Moderate
E28A	321	E28A - STROKE/CVA	Medical Risk – Low
E28B	321	E28B - STROKE/CVA	Medical Risk – Low
E28C	321	E28C -- STROKE/CVA	Medical Risk – Moderate
~~E29~~	322	E29 -- VEHICLE ACCIDENT	Medical Risk – Moderate
~~E29A~~	322	E29A - VEHICLE ACCIDENT	Medical Risk – Low
~~E29B~~	322	E29B - VEHICLE ACCIDENT	Medical Risk – Low
~~E29D~~	322	E29D - VEHICLE ACCIDENT	Medical Risk – High EMS D
~~E29EXT~~	352	E29EXT -- ACCIDENT-EXTRICATION	Rescue Risk – Moderate
E29HAZ	410	E29HAZ -- MVA W/HAZMAT	Special Hazard Risk – Moderate
~~E29M~~	322	E29M -- MVA >2 PATIENTS	Medical Risk – Moderate
~~E29O~~	324	E29O - VEHICLE ACCIDENT	Medical Risk – Low
E30	321	E30 -- TRAUMATIC INJURIES	Medical Risk – Moderate
E30A	321	E30A - TRAUMATIC INJURIES	Medical Risk – Low
E30B	321	E30B - TRAUMATIC INJURIES	Medical Risk – Low
E30D	321	E30D - TRAUMATIC INJURIES	Medical Risk – High EMS D
~~E30EXT~~	350	E30EXT -- TRAUMA W/EXTRICATION	Rescue Risk – Moderate
E31	321	E31 - UNCONSCIOUS/FAINTING	Medical Risk – Moderate
E31A	321	E31A - UNCONSCIOUS/FAINTING	Medical Risk – Low
E31C	321	E31C - UNCONSCIOUS/FAINTING	Medical Risk – Moderate
E31D	321	E31D - UNCONSCIOUS/FAINTING	Medical Risk – High EMS D
E31E	321	E31E -- UNCONSCIOUS/FAINTING	Medical Risk – High EMS D
E32	321	E32 -- UNKNOWN PROBLEMS	Medical Risk – Low
E32B	321	E32B - UNKNOWN PROBLEMS	Medical Risk – Low
E32B2	321	E32B2 - LIFELINE ALARM	Medical Risk – Low
E32D	321	E32D - UNKNOWN PROBLEM	Medical Risk – Mod EMS D
E32L	381	E32L - LEA Request for EMS Standby	Medical Risk – Low

NFIRS or CAD Type	CAD Xref to NFIRS	Description	Risk Output Category
E33	321	E33 - TRANSFER/INTER-FACILI	Medical Risk - Low
E33A	321	E33A - TRANSFER/INTER-FACILI	Medical Risk - Low
E33A1	321	E33A1 - TRANSFER/INTER-FACILI	Medical Risk - Low
E33A2	321	E33A2 - TRANSFER/INTER-FACILI	Medical Risk - Low
E33A3	321	E33A3 - TRANSFER/INTER-FACILI	Medical Risk - Low
E33C	321	E33C - TRANSFER/INTER-FACILI	Medical Risk - Moderate
E33C1	321	E33C1 - TRANSFER/INTER-FACILIT	Medical Risk - Moderate
E33C2	321	E33C2 - TRANSFER/INTER-FACILIT	Medical Risk - Moderate
E33C3	321	E33C3 - TRANSFER/INTER-FACILIT	Medical Risk - Moderate
E33C4	321	E33C4 - TRANSFER/INTER-FACILIT	Medical Risk - Moderate
E33C5	321	E33C5 - TRANSFER/INTER-FACILIT	Medical Risk - Moderate
E33C6	321	E33C6 - TRANSFER/INTER-FACILIT	Medical Risk - Moderate
E33D	321	E33D - TRANSFER/INTER-FACILIT	Medical Risk – Mod EMS D
E33D1	321	E33D1 - TRANSFER/INTER-FACILIT	Medical Risk – Mod EMS D
E33D2	321	E33D2 - TRANSFER/INTER-FACILIT	Medical Risk – Mod EMS D
HCF	321	Transfer – Healthcare Facility	Medical Risk – Low
MCF	321	Transfer – Medical Care Facility	Medical Risk - Low
~~ELE~~	353	ELE - ELEVATOR STUCK NO PI	Rescue Risk - Low
~~EMSELE~~	356	EMSELE - ELEVATED RESCUE	Rescue Risk - High
~~EMSWTR~~	361	EMSWTR - WATER RESCUE	Rescue Risk - High
~~FIREOUT~~	100	FIRE OUT (New 11/13/14)	Fire Risk - Low
~~FIREUNK~~	100	FIRE - UNKNOWN (New 11/13/14)	Fire Risk - Low
~~HAZ0~~	400	HAZ0 -- LEVEL 0 HAZMAT	Special Hazard Risk - Low
~~HAZ1~~	400	HAZ1 -- LEVEL 1 HAZMAT	Special Hazard Risk - Low
~~HAZ2~~	400	HAZ2 -- LEVEL 2 HAZMAT	Special Hazard Risk - Moderate
~~HAZ3~~	400	HAZ3 -- LEVEL 3 HAZMAT	Special Hazard Risk - High
~~LIFELINE~~	321	LIFELINE ALARM	Medical Risk - Low
~~LOCK~~	331	LOCK - EMER LOCKOUT W/PT	Rescue Risk - Low
~~LVEHF~~	130	LVEHF -- LARGE VEHICLE FIRE	Fire Risk - Moderate
~~ODOR~~	651	SMOKE ODER INSIDE A BLDG	Fire Risk - Low
~~SALV~~	500	SALV - WATER/SMOKE SALVAGE NON	Not Applicable
~~SERVE~~	500	SERVICE CALL NON EMERGENCY	Not Applicable
~~SHED~~	161	SHED - SHED FIRE NO EXPOSURE	Fire Risk - Low
~~SHOCK~~	321	SHOCK - ELECTROCUTION	Medical Risk - Moderate
~~SIGN~~	160	SIGN - SIGN FIRE NO EXPOSURE	Fire Risk - Low
~~SMOKE~~	651	SMOKE - SMOKE INVESTIGATION	Fire Risk - Low
~~STORMD~~	351	STORMD - STORM DAMAGE	Rescue Risk - Special
~~TRAINF~~	133	TRAINF - TRAIN FIRE	Fire Risk - Special
~~TRANSF~~	162	TRANSFORMER FIRE	Fire Risk - Low
TRANSFER	311	TRANSFER - TRANSFER	Medical Risk - Low
~~TRASH~~	151	TRASH - TRASH FIRE	Fire Risk - Low
~~TRASHX~~	151	TRASHX - TRASH FIRE W/EXPOSURE	Fire Risk - Moderate
~~TREE~~	140	BRUSH FIRE	Fire Risk - Low
~~TREEX~~	140	BRUSH FIRE W/EXPOSURE	Fire Risk - Moderate
~~TRENCH~~	354	CONFINED SPACE RESCUE	Rescue Risk - High
~~UUU~~	UUU	Undetermined incident type (conversion only)	Not Applicable
~~VEHF~~	131	VEHF -- VEHICLE FIRE	Fire Risk - Low
~~WIRES~~	160	WIRES - WIRES DOWN WITH FIRE	Fire Risk - Low
~~WMAIN~~	520	WMAIN - BROKEN WATER MAIN NON	Not Applicable

DECEMBER 6, 2016 Changed to The International Academy Fire Protocol™ Fire Priority Dispatch System, aka EFD. There are nearly 1,900 possible "Determinant" Type Codes (approximately 30 pages). Not all calls in the CAD system will have determinant codes entered, but all will have a description code.

The table below is a reduced list of 226 Incident/Problem Types based on the EFD "Description" Codes. This table is updated as needed.

DESCRIPTION (aka Incident or Problem Type) *Note that for GFR as of 1/1/17 all F-Protocols will be benchmarked with the 80 sec turnout as fire-based responses requiring turnout gear.	OLD CAD TYPE	NFIRS XREF	GFR Group ALARM / FIRE / HAZMAT / EMS / SERVICE	CFAI Risk Category
F51 - Aircraft Emergency	ALERT…	135	Fire	
F51 Aircraft Emerg -Lg-Ca-M	ALERT1	462	Fire	Fire Risk Low/Special
F51 Aircraft Emerg Sm-Unk	ALERT1	462	Fire	Fire Risk Low/Special
F51 Aircraft in Water Lg-Ca-Mi	ALERT3O	360	Fire	Fire Risk High/Special
F51 Aircraft in Water Sm-Unk	ALERT3O	360	Fire	Fire Risk High/Special
F51 Alert I	ALERT1	462	Fire	Fire Risk Low/Special
F51 Alert II	ALERT2	462	Fire	Fire Risk Moderate/Special
F51 Alert III Bld SM-Mil-Ca	ALERT3	135	Fire	Fire Risk High/Special
F51 Alert III Bld-Lg	ALERT3	135	Fire	Fire Risk High/Special
F51 Alert III Ca-Mil	ALERT3	135	Fire	Fire Risk High/Special
F51 Alert III Lg	ALERT3	135	Fire	Fire Risk High/Special
F51 Alert III Sm-Unk	ALERT3	135	Fire	Fire Risk High/Special
F51 Parked Aircraft Fire	AIRF	135	Fire	Fire Risk High/Special
F52 - Alarms	ALMCOM	700	Alarm	
F52 Carbon Monoxide	HAZ1	736	Alarm	Fire Risk Low/Special
F52 Com Alarm/	ALMCOM	700	Alarm	Fire Risk Low
F52 Com Ind Gas/	ALMCOM	700	Alarm	Fire Risk Low/Special
F52 Com Ind Gas/PI/	ALMCOM	700	Alarm	Fire Risk High/Special
F52 High Life Hazard/	ALMINS	700	Alarm	Fire Risk High/Special
F52 High Life Ind Gas/	ALMINS	700	Alarm	Fire Risk Low/Special
F52 High Life Ind Gas/PI/	ALMINS	700	Alarm	Fire Risk High/Special
F52 Ind Gas-Sm Struc/	ALMCOM	700	Alarm	Fire Risk High/Special
F52 Ind Gas-Sm Struc/PI/	ALMCOM	700	Alarm	Fire Risk High/Special
F52 Sm Structure/	SHED	700	Alarm	Fire Risk Low
F52 Trouble	ALMTRB	700	Alarm	Fire Risk Low
F53 - Citizen Assist	SERVE	500	Service	
F53 Citizen Assist/	SERVE	500	Service	Fire Risk Low

DESCRIPTION (aka Incident or Problem Type) *Note that for GFR as of 1/1/17 all F-Protocols will be benchmarked with the 80 sec turnout as fire-based responses requiring turnout gear.	OLD CAD TYPE	NFIRS XREF	GFR Group ALARM / FIRE / HAZMAT / EMS / SERVICE	CFAI Risk Category
F53 Citizen Assist/PI/	EMD Type	300	Service	Rescue Risk Moderate
F53 Locked in Vehicle	LOCK	331	Service	Rescue Risk Low
F53 Minor Extrication	SERVE	352	Service	Rescue Risk Moderate
F53 Salvage	SALV / WMAIN	500	Service	Fire Risk Low
F54 - Confined Space-Struc Col	BLDCOL or TRENCH	355	Fire	
F54 Collapse	BLDCOL	351	Fire	Rescue Risk High/Special
F54 Collapse/HZ	BLDCOL	351	Fire	Rescue Risk High/Special
F54 Confined Space	CONEXT / TRENCH	355	Fire	Rescue Risk High/Special
F54 Confined Space/HZ	CONEXT / TRENCH	355	Fire	Rescue Risk High/Special
F54 No Longer Trapped		300	Fire	Rescue Risk High
F55 - Electrical Hazard	TRANSF	440	Fire	
F55 Electrical Hazard Unk/		440	Fire	Fire Risk Low
F55 Electrical Hazard Unk/PI/		370	Fire	Rescue Risk Moderate
F55 Electrical Hazard/		440	Fire	Fire Risk Low
F55 Electrical Hazard/PI/		370	Fire	Rescue Risk Moderate
F56 - Elevator-Escalator Rescue	ELE	353	Fire	
F56 Elevator Malfunction/	ELE	353	Fire	Rescue Risk Low
F56 Elevator Malfunction/PI/	EMSELE	353	Fire	Rescue Risk Low
F56 Escalator Incident/PI/	EMD Type	357	Fire	Rescue Risk High
F56 Escalator-Elevator Accident		357	Fire	Rescue Risk High
F57 - Explosion	HAZ3	400	Fire	
F57 Lg Struc/	HAZ3	111	Fire	Special Hazard Risk Moderate
F57 Lg Struc/Fire/	HAZ3	111	Fire	Special Hazard Risk Moderate
F57 Lg Struc/Fire/PI/	HAZ3	111	Fire	Special Hazard Risk Moderate
F57 Lg Struc/PI/	HAZ3	111	Fire	Special Hazard Risk Moderate
F57 Lg Veh/	LVEH	132	Fire	Fire Risk Moderate
F57 Lg Veh/Fire/PI/	LVEH	132	Fire	Fire Risk Moderate
F57 Minor/	HAZ2	400	Fire	Special Hazard Risk Low
F57 Minor/PI/	HAZ2	400	Fire	Special Hazard Risk Low
F57 Portable Struc/	HAZ2	123	Fire	Special Hazard Risk Low
F57 Res/	HAZ2	111	Fire	Special Hazard Risk Moderate

DESCRIPTION (aka Incident or Problem Type) *Note that for GFR as of 1/1/17 all F-Protocols will be benchmarked with the 80 sec turnout as fire-based responses requiring turnout gear.	OLD CAD TYPE	NFIRS XREF	GFR Group ALARM / FIRE / HAZMAT / EMS / SERVICE	CFAI Risk Category
F57 Res/Fire/	HAZ2	111	Fire	Special Hazard Risk Moderate
F57 Res/Fire/PI/	HAZ2	111	Fire	Special Hazard Risk Moderate
F57 Res/PI/	HAZ2	111	Fire	Special Hazard Risk Moderate
F57 Sm Struc/Fire/	HAZ2	111	Fire	Special Hazard Risk Moderate
F57 Sm Struc/Fire/PI/	HAZ2	111	Fire	Special Hazard Risk Moderate
F57 Sm Struc/PI/	HAZ2	111	Fire	Special Hazard Risk Moderate
F58 - Entrapment (Non-MVA)	E30EXT or E22	350	Fire	
F58 Entrapment	E30EXT or E22	350 (357 if machinery)	Fire	Rescue Risk Moderate (if 357, Rescue Risk High)
F58 Entrapment/HZ	E30EXT or E22	350 (357 if machinery)	Fire	Rescue Risk Moderate/Special (if 357, Rescue Risk High/Special)
F58 No Longer Trapped		300	Fire	Rescue Risk High
F58 No Longer Trapped/HZ		300	Fire	Rescue Risk High/Special
F59 - Fuel Spill-Odor	HAZ0	411	Hazmat	
F59 Fuel Spill Unk Sit/	HAZ0	411	Hazmat	Special Hazard Risk Moderate
F59 Fuel Spill Unk Sit/PI/	HAZ2	411	Hazmat	Special Hazard Risk Moderate
F59 Lg Fuel Spill/	HAZ3	411	Hazmat	Special Hazard Risk Moderate
F59 Lg Fuel Spill/PI/	HAZ3	411	Hazmat	Special Hazard Risk Moderate
F59 Sm Fuel Spill/	HAZ1	411	Hazmat	Special Hazard Risk Moderate
F59 Sm Fuel Spill/PI/	HAZ2	411	Hazmat	Special Hazard Risk Moderate
F60 - Gas Leak-Odor	HAZ0	412	Hazmat	
F60 Indoor Leak-Odor	HAZ1	412	Hazmat	Special Hazard Risk Moderate
F60 Indoor Leak-Odor/PI	HAZ2	412	Hazmat	Special Hazard Risk Moderate
F60 Outside Gas Leak-Odor/	HAZ0	412	Hazmat	Special Hazard Risk Moderate
F60 Outside Gas Leak-Odor/PI/	HAZ2	412	Hazmat	Special Hazard Risk Moderate
F60 Outside Res Gas Line/	HAZ1	412	Hazmat	Special Hazard Risk Moderate
F60 Outside Res Gas Line/PI/	HAZ2	412	Hazmat	Special Hazard Risk Moderate

DESCRIPTION (aka Incident or Problem Type) *Note that for GFR as of 1/1/17 all F-Protocols will be benchmarked with the 80 sec turnout as fire-based responses requiring turnout gear.	OLD CAD TYPE	NFIRS XREF	GFR Group ALARM / FIRE / HAZMAT / EMS / SERVICE	CFAI Risk Category
F60 Outside Tank Leak-Odor/	HAZ0	412	Hazmat	Special Hazard Risk Moderate
F60 Outside Tank Leak-Odor/PI/	HAZ2	412	Hazmat	Special Hazard Risk Moderate
F61 - Hazmat	HAZ2	400	Hazmat	
F61 Contained Chem Suicide	HAZ2	421	Hazmat	Special Hazard Risk Moderate
F61 Contained Drug Lab	HAZ2	421	Hazmat	Special Hazard Risk Moderate
F61 Contained Hazmat	HAZ2	421	Hazmat	Special Hazard Risk Moderate
F61 Hazmat in Waterway	HAZ2	422	Hazmat	Special Hazard Risk High
F61 Uncontained Chem Suicide	HAZ2	422	Hazmat	Special Hazard Risk High
F61 Uncontained Drug Lab	HAZ2	422	Hazmat	Special Hazard Risk High
F61 Uncontained Hazmat	HAZ2	422	Hazmat	Special Hazard Risk High
F62 - High Angle Rescue	EMSELE	356	Fire	
F62 High Angle Rescue	EMSELE	356	Fire	Rescue Risk High
F63 - Lightning Strike	BLD Type?	814	Fire	
F63 Lightning Strike/	BLD Type?	814	Fire	Rescue Risk Low
F63 Lightning Strike/PI/	BLD Type?	814	Fire	Rescue Risk Low
F64 - Marine-Boat Fire		134	Fire	
F64 Extinguished/		134	Fire	Fire Risk Low
F64 Extinguished/PI/		134	Fire	Fire Risk Low
F64 Lg Beached-Docked/		134	Fire	Fire Risk Low
F64 Lg Beached-Docked/PI/		134	Fire	Fire Risk Low
F64 Marine/Exp/		134	Fire	Fire Risk Low
F64 Marine/Exp/PI/		134	Fire	Fire Risk Low
F64 Out on Water		134	Fire	Fire Risk Low
F64 Out on Water/PI		134	Fire	Fire Risk Low
F64 Sm Beached-Docked		134	Fire	Fire Risk Low
F64 Sm Beached-Docked/PI		134	Fire	Fire Risk Low
F65 - Mutual Aid	MUTAID	551	Fire	
F65 Mutual Aid, Assist other government agency	MUTAID	551	Fire	Fire Risk Low
F66 - Odor	ODOR	651	Fire	
F66 Odor Indoors/	ODOR	651	Fire	Fire Risk Low
F66 Odor Indoors/PI/	EMD Type	651	Fire	Fire Risk Low
F66 Odor Outside/	SMOKE	651	Fire	Fire Risk Low

DESCRIPTION (aka Incident or Problem Type) *Note that for GFR as of 1/1/17 all F-Protocols will be benchmarked with the 80 sec turnout as fire-based responses requiring turnout gear.	OLD CAD TYPE	NFIRS XREF	GFR Group ALARM / FIRE / HAZMAT / EMS / SERVICE	CFAI Risk Category
F66 Odor Outside/PI/	EMD Type	651	Fire	Fire Risk Low
F67 - Outside Fire	FIRUNK	160	Fire	
F67 Lg Outside/	BRUSH	160	Fire	Fire Risk Low
F67 Lg Outside/Exp/	BRUSHX	160	Fire	Fire Risk Moderate
F67 Lg Outside/Exp/HZ/	HAZ2	160	Fire	Fire Risk Moderate/Special
F67 Lg Outside/HZ/	HAZ2	160	Fire	Fire Risk Moderate/Special
F67 Lg Outside/HZ/PI	HAZ2	160	Fire	Fire Risk Moderate/Special
F67 Lg Outside/PI/	BRUSHX	142	Fire	Fire Risk Low
F67 Person on Fire (Outside)	E08E	160 or 321	Fire	Fire Risk Low (if 321, Rescue Risk High
F67 Refinery-Tnk-Storage/	HAZ3	160	Fire	Special Risk Hazard High
F67 Refinery-Tnk-Storage/PI/	HAZ3	160	Fire	Special Risk Hazard High
F67 Sm Brush/	BRUSH	142	Fire	Fire Risk Low
F67 Sm Brush/PI/	BRUSH	142	Fire	Fire Risk Low
F67 Sm Outside/	TRASH	151	Fire	Fire Risk Low
F67 Sm Outside/HZ	HAZ1	160	Fire	Fire Risk Low
F67 Sm Outside/HZ/PI	HAZ2	160	Fire	Fire Risk Moderate/Special
F67 Sm Outside/PI/	BRUSHX	160	Fire	Fire Risk Moderate
F67 Wildland-Lg Brush/	BRUSH	141	Fire	Fire Risk Low
F67 Wildland-Lg Brush/Exp/	BRUSHX	141	Fire	Fire Risk Moderate
F67 Wildland-Lg Brush/PI/	BRUSHX	141	Fire	Fire Risk Moderate
F68 - Smoke Investigation	SMOKE	651	Fire	
F68 Smoke Investigation	SMOKE	651	Fire	Fire Risk Low
F69 - Structure Fire	BLDCOM, INS, RES	111	Fire	Fire Risk -Moderate
F69 Appliance Fire/	APFIRE	111	Fire	Fire Risk Low
F69 Appliance Fire/PI/	BLDCOM, INS, RES	111	Fire	Fire Risk Low
F69 Com-Lg Struc/	BLDCOM	111	Fire	Fire Risk High
F69 Com-Lg Struc/HZ/	BLDHAZ	111	Fire	Fire Risk High/Special
F69 Com-Lg Struc/HZ/PI/	BLDHAZ	111	Fire	Fire Risk High/Special
F69 Com-Lg Struc/PI/	BLDCOM	111	Fire	Fire Risk High
F69 Fire Out/	FIREOUT	111	Fire	Fire Risk Low
F69 Fire Out/PI/	EMD Type	111	Fire	Fire Risk Low
F69 High Life Haz	BLDINS	111	Fire	Fire Risk High
F69 High Life Haz/HZ	BLDHAZ	111	Fire	Fire Risk High/Special
F69 High Life Haz/HZ/PI	BLDHAZ	111	Fire	Fire Risk High/Special

DESCRIPTION (aka Incident or Problem Type) *Note that for GFR as of 1/1/17 all F-Protocols will be benchmarked with the 80 sec turnout as fire-based responses requiring turnout gear.	OLD CAD TYPE	NFIRS XREF	GFR Group ALARM / FIRE / HAZMAT / EMS / SERVICE	CFAI Risk Category
F69 High Life Haz/PI	BLDINS	111	Fire	Fire Risk High/Special
F69 Lg Non-Dwelling/	BLDCOM	111	Fire	Fire Risk Moderate
F69 Lg Non-Dwelling/PI/	BLDCOM	111	Fire	Fire Risk Moderate
F69 Odor of Smoke Indoors	ODOR	651	Fire	Fire Risk Low
F69 Resd Struc Fire/	BLDRES	111	Fire	Fire Risk Moderate
F69 Resd Struc Fire/PI/	BLDRES	111	Fire	Fire Risk Moderate
F69 Sm Non-Dwelling/	SHED	161	Fire	Fire Risk Low
F69 Sm Non-Dwelling/PI/	SHED	161	Fire	Fire Risk Low
F69 Struc Over Water/	BLDCOM	112	Fire	Fire Risk Low
F69 Struc Over Water/PI/	BLDCOM	112	Fire	Fire Risk Low
F69 Structure - Burned Food	APFIRE	113	Fire	Fire Risk Low
F70 - Train Collision-Derailment	TRAINF	400	Fire	
F70 Train Collision-Derailment	TRAINF	400	Fire	Fire Risk High/Special
F70 Train Incident/Ent	TRAINF	400	Fire	Fire Risk High/Special
F70 Train Vs Structure	TRAINF	400	Fire	Fire Risk High/Special
F70 Unknown Train Incident	TRAINF	400	Fire	Fire Risk High/Special
F71 - Veh Fire	CAR / VEHF	130	Fire	
F71 Com Veh Alternative Fuel/	LVEHF	132	Fire	Fire Risk Moderate
F71 Com Veh/	LVEHF	132	Fire	Fire Risk Moderate
F71 Com Veh/HZ/	HAZ2	132	Fire	Fire Risk Moderate/Special
F71 Com Veh/HZ/PI/	HAZ2	132	Fire	Fire Risk Moderate/Special
F71 Com Veh/PI/	LVEHF	132	Fire	Fire Risk low
F71 Delivery Veh	LVEHF	132	Fire	Fire Risk Low
F71 Delivery Veh/PI/	LVEHF	132	Fire	Fire Risk Low
F71 Veh-Pk Grg-Tunnel/	BLDCOM	112	Fire	Fire Risk Moderate
F71 Veh-Pk Grg-Tunnel/HZ	BLDHAZ	112	Fire	Fire Risk Moderate/Special
F71 Veh-Pk Grg-Tunnel/HZ/PI	BLDHAZ	112	Fire	Fire Risk Moderate/Special
F71 Veh-Pk Grg-Tunnel/PI/	BLDCOM	112	Fire	Fire Risk Moderate/Special
F71 Veh/	CAR / VEHF	131	Fire	Fire Risk Low
F71 Veh/Ent/	CAR / VEHF	131	Fire	Fire Risk Moderate
F71 Veh/Ent/HZ	HAZ2	130	Fire	Fire Risk Moderate/Special
F71 Veh/Exp/	HAZ2	130	Fire	Fire Risk Low/Special
F71 Veh/Exp/HZ	HAZ2	130	Fire	Fire Risk Moderate/Special
F71 Veh/Exp/HZ/PI	HAZ2	130	Fire	Fire Risk Moderate/Special
F71 Veh/Exp/PI/	HAZ2	130	Fire	Fire Risk Moderate/Special

DESCRIPTION (aka Incident or Problem Type) *Note that for GFR as of 1/1/17 all F-Protocols will be benchmarked with the 80 sec turnout as fire-based responses requiring turnout gear.	OLD CAD TYPE	NFIRS XREF	GFR Group ALARM / FIRE / HAZMAT / EMS / SERVICE	CFAI Risk Category
F71 Veh/HZ	HAZ2	130	Fire	Fire Risk Moderate/Special
F71 Veh/HZ/PI	HAZ2	130	Fire	Fire Risk Moderate/Special
F71 Veh/PI/	CAR / VEHF	130	Fire	Fire Risk Low
F72 - Water Rescue	EMSWTR	360	Fire	
F72 Sinking-Floodwater Veh	EMSWTR	363	Fire	Rescue Risk High
F72 Water Rescue/	EMSWTR	360	Fire	Rescue Risk High
F72 Water Rescue/PI/	EMSWTR	360	Fire	Rescue Risk High
F73 - Watercraft In Distress	EMSWTR	365	Fire	
F73 Watercraft Emerg/PI/	EMSWTR	365	Fire	Rescue Risk High
F74 - Suspicious Pkg	DEVICE	471	Fire	
F74 Device-Explosive-Pkg/	DEVICE	471	Fire	Special Hazard Risk High
F74 Ordinance-Explo/PI	HAZ2	471	Fire	Special Hazard Risk High
F74 Susp Pkg-Leak/	HAZ2	471	Fire	Special Hazard Risk High
F74 Susp Pkg/	DEVICE	471	Fire	Special Hazard risk High
F74 Susp Pkg/PI/	DEVICE	471	Fire	Special Hazard Risk High
F75 - Train Fire	TRAINF	133	Fire	
F75 Train Fire	TRAINF	133	Fire	Fire Risk High/Special
F75 Train Fire - Bld	BLDCOM	133	Fire	Fire Risk High/Special
F76 - Bomb Threat	DEVICE	721	Fire	
F76 Bomb Threat	DEVICE	721	Fire	Fire Risk Low
F77 - MVA	E29	322	Fire	
F77-01 MVA-Fire Unit Needed	HAZ0	324	Fire	Fire Risk Low, Rescue Risk Low
F77-02 MVA/PI/	E29	322	Fire	Fire Risk Low
F77-03 MVA/Fire/PI/	CAR / VEHF	322	Fire	Fire Risk Moderate
F77-04 MVA/HZ/	E29HAZ	322	Fire	Fire Risk Low/Special
F77-05 MVA/HZ/PI/	E29HAZ	322	Fire	Fire Risk Moderate/Special
F77-06 MVA Com Veh/HZ/	E29HAZ	322	Fire	Fire Risk Low/Special
F77-07 MVA Com Veh/Fire/HZ/	HAZ3	322	Fire	Fire Risk High/Special
F77-08 MVA/Ent/	E29EXT	352	Fire	Rescue Risk Moderate
F77-09 MVA/Ent/HZ/	E29EXT	352	Fire	Rescue Risk Moderate/Special
F77-10 Multi Veh/	E29M	322	Fire	Rescue Risk High
F77-11 Multi Veh/Fire/	E29HAZ	322	Fire	Rescue Risk High, Fire Risk High
F77-12 Multi Veh/HZ/	E29HAZ	322	Fire	Special Hazard Risk Moderate

DESCRIPTION (aka Incident or Problem Type) *Note that for GFR as of 1/1/17 all F-Protocols will be benchmarked with the 80 sec turnout as fire-based responses requiring turnout gear.	OLD CAD TYPE	NFIRS XREF	GFR Group ALARM / FIRE / HAZMAT / EMS / SERVICE	CFAI Risk Category
F77-13 Multi Veh/Fire/HZ/	E29HAZ	322	Fire	Recue Risk High, Fire Risk High/Special
F77-14 High Mech/	E29	322	Fire	Rescue Risk Moderate
F77-15 High Mech/Fire/	E29	322	Fire	Rescue Risk Moderate, Fire Risk High
F77-16 High Mech/HZ/	E29HAZ	322	Fire	Rescue Risk High/Special
F77-17 High Mech/Fire/HZ/	E29HAZ	322	Fire	Rescue Risk High/Special
F77-18 High Occ-Mech/	E29M	322	Fire	Rescue Risk High
F77-19 High Occ-Mech/Fire	E29M	322	Fire	Rescue Risk High
F77-20 High Occ-Mech/HZ/	E29M	322	Fire	Rescue Risk High/Special
F77-21 High Occ-Mech/Fire/HZ/	E29M	322	Fire	Recue Risk High/Special

Appendix F: Historical Service for Fire Management Zones

CALLS AS DISPATCHED	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
FMZ A	699	644	713	706	868
E01 - ABDOMINAL PAIN	13	14	14	20	21
E02 - ALLERGIC REACTION	5	1	4	4	4
E03 - ANIMAL BITE	4	2		1	2
E04 - ASSAULT/RAPE	14	11	11	18	10
E05 - BACK PAIN	3	4		3	2
E06 - BREATHING PROBLEM	80	75	77	85	82
E07 - BURNS/EXPLOSION	1	2	2		2
E08 - HAZMAT/INHALATION		1			
E09 - CARDIAC ARREST	16	11	10	16	12
E10 - CHEST PAIN	52	57	63	57	66
E11 - CHOKING	1	2	7	2	4
E12 - CONVULSIONS/SEIZURES	28	25	34	16	26
E13 - DIABETIC PROBLEMS	6	10	5	4	9
E14 - DROWNING (NEAR)/DIVING				1	
E16 - EYE PROBLEMS/INJURIES	1	1	1	2	2
E17 - FALLS/BACK INJ (TRAUMA)	55	45	64	49	68
E17A4 - FALLS - LIFT ASSIST	34	26	46	95	110
E18 - HEADACHE	1	8	4		2
E19 - HEART PROBLEMS	12	6	20	5	11
E20 - HEAT/COLD EXPOSURE	1		2		1
E21 - HEMORRHAGE/LACERATIONS	21	22	19	22	23
E23 - OVERDOSE/POISONING	7	6	28	17	24
E24 - PREGNANCY/GYN	18	5	2	3	9
E25 - PSYCHIATRIC/SUICIDE	5	7	4	2	2
E26 - SICK PERSON	49	51	60	54	57
E27 - GUNSHOT WOUND	1		1	1	
E27 - STAB/GUNSHOT WOUND	2	1	1	2	
E27 - STAB/PENETRATING WOUND	2	2		1	
E28 - STROKE	19	14	21	19	20
E30 - TRAUMATIC INJURIES	3	8	4	5	9
E31 - UNCONSCIOUS/FAINTING	61	50	48	38	53
E32 - UNKNOWN PROBLEMS	2	5	4	6	5
E32B2 - LIFELINE ALARM	32	19	26	20	36
F52 - Fire Alarm	40	49	47	42	38
F52 Carbon Monoxide Alarm	5	9	3	4	5
F53 - Citizen Assist	3	4	2	4	57

CALLS AS DISPATCHED	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
F53 Locked in Vehicle				1	
F53 Salvage		4	3	2	
F53 Welfare Check				6	
F55 - Electrical Hazard	3		3		1
F56 - Elevator-Escalator Incident		1	1	1	
F57 - Explosion Incident		1			1
F58 Entrapment	1				
F58 No Longer Trapped	1				
F59 Fuel Spill	4	1	1		
F60 - Gas Leak-Odor	8	7	7	6	8
F61 - Hazmat				1	
F62 - High Angle Rescue		1	3		
F66 - Odor of Smoke	1	1	1		
F67 - Outside Fire	14	8	5	7	13
F68 - Smoke Investigation	4	3	5	5	6
F69 - Structure Fire	11	9	14	8	16
F69 Appliance Fire/		2			
F71 - Veh Fire	3	3	1	6	6
F72 - Water Rescue	1				
F77 - MVA	43	42	22	33	29
F77-08 MVA/Ent/	8	7	4	6	4
F77-26 Ped-Bike			2	3	1
F82 Brush Fire			1	3	11
Fire - Alternate Response		1	6		
CALLS AS DISPATCHED	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
FMZ B.1	1588	1623	1544	1731	1697
E01 - ABDOMINAL PAIN	25	25	24	27	20
E02 - ALLERGIC REACTION	6	5	8	12	8
E03 - ANIMAL BITE	4	1	1	2	2
E04 - ASSAULT/RAPE	6	10	3	9	17
E05 - BACK PAIN	3		12	5	5
E06 - BREATHING PROBLEM	122	137	98	108	121
E07 - BURNS/EXPLOSION		1	1	1	3
E09 - CARDIAC ARREST	18	16	31	27	23
E10 - CHEST PAIN	81	89	70	68	73
E11 - CHOKING		5	4	9	5
E12 - CONVULSIONS/SEIZURES	42	30	33	38	40
E13 - DIABETIC PROBLEMS	13	13	12	10	15
E14 - DROWNING (NEAR)/DIVING		1	1		
E16 - EYE PROBLEMS/INJURIES	1		2	3	2

CALLS AS DISPATCHED	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
E17 - FALLS/BACK INJ (TRAUMA)	219	214	172	220	192
E17A4 - FALLS - LIFT ASSIST	80	79	111	135	125
E18 - HEADACHE	5	9	3	3	2
E19 - HEART PROBLEMS	28	20	28	34	30
E20 - HEAT/COLD EXPOSURE			1		1
E21 - HEMORRHAGE/LACERATIONS	41	35	31	43	41
E23 - OVERDOSE/POISONING	17	11	15	36	31
E24 - PREGNANCY/GYN		2	3	4	3
E25 - PSYCHIATRIC/SUICIDE	6	16	8	9	16
E26 - SICK PERSON	76	86	99	110	112
E27 - GUNSHOT WOUND		1	1	1	2
E27 - STAB/GUNSHOT WOUND		1	1	1	
E27 - STAB/PENETRATING WOUND	2			1	1
E28 - STROKE	47	41	46	35	48
E30 - TRAUMATIC INJURIES	11	12	7	11	8
E31 - UNCONSCIOUS/FAINTING	140	152	116	114	130
E32 - UNKNOWN PROBLEMS	6	4	9	5	19
E32B2 - LIFELINE ALARM	184	191	237	246	188
E32L - LEA MEDICAL REQUEST				1	
F52 - Fire Alarm	85	93	88	91	108
F52 Carbon Monoxide Alarm	6	9	10	6	4
F53 - Citizen Assist	18	11	17	14	49
F53 Locked in Vehicle	9	7	8	5	
F53 Minor Extrication			2		
F53 Salvage	4	1	2	6	
F53 Welfare Check				6	
F54 - Collapse or Confined Space Inc			1	1	3
F54 No Longer Entrapped		2	4	3	
F55 - Electrical Hazard	2	6	8	5	9
F56 - Elevator-Escalator Incident	4	13	2	8	4
F57 - Explosion Incident		1		1	
F58 No Longer Trapped		1			
F59 Fuel Spill	4	1	1	1	2
F60 - Gas Leak-Odor	20	25	25	18	9
F61 - Hazmat	1		1		
F62 - High Angle Rescue				1	
F63 - Lightning Strike	2		2	1	1
F66 - Odor of Smoke	4	1	3	2	
F67 - Outside Fire	19	20	19	18	11
F67 Extinguished Fire			1		

CALLS AS DISPATCHED	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
F67 Refinery-Tnk-Storage/	1				
F68 - Smoke Investigation	9	11	5	3	4
F69 - Structure Fire	16	21	8	21	18
F69 Appliance Fire/	1			1	
F71 - Veh Fire	6	7	1	4	4
F74 Susp Pkg or Bomb Threat				1	
F77 - MVA	129	123	86	112	102
F77-08 MVA/Ent/	4	8	8	7	14
F77-26 Ped-Bike			3	6	10
F81 Veh Sinking or in Floodwater	1				
F82 Brush Fire			1	1	2
Fire - Alternate Response	4	4	3	2	
HCF TRANSFER - HEALTHCARE FACI	51	50	45	56	60
MCF TRANSFER - MED CARE FACIL	5	1	2	2	
CALLS AS DISPATCHED	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
FMZ B.2	73	74	88	107	97
E01 - ABDOMINAL PAIN	3	4	4	3	2
E02 - ALLERGIC REACTION		2	1	1	
E04 - ASSAULT/RAPE	1				2
E05 - BACK PAIN	1			1	
E06 - BREATHING PROBLEM	6	14	7	7	7
E08 – HAZMAT/INHALATION					1
E09 - CARDIAC ARREST	2	2	1	4	3
E10 - CHEST PAIN	2	4	5	2	9
E11 - CHOKING	2			2	1
E12 - CONVULSIONS/SEIZURES	6	3	2	3	2
E13 - DIABETIC PROBLEMS	1	1	1		
E17 - FALLS/BACK INJ (TRAUMA)	7	5	11	18	12
E17A4 - FALLS - LIFT ASSIST	3	2	4	7	7
E18 - HEADACHE		1			
E19 - HEART PROBLEMS	1	2	4	4	4
E21 - HEMORRHAGE/LACERATIONS	1	4	5	3	4
E23 - OVERDOSE/POISONING	1	1		2	1
E25 - PSYCHIATRIC/SUICIDE			1	1	
E26 - SICK PERSON	2	2	4	8	8
E28 - STROKE	4	4	4	4	4
E30 - TRAUMATIC INJURIES	1	1	1		
E31 - UNCONSCIOUS/FAINTING	8	7	9	12	3
E32 - UNKNOWN PROBLEMS	1			1	
E32B2 - LIFELINE ALARM	5	4	3	2	4

CALLS AS DISPATCHED	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
F52 - Fire Alarm	6	7	13	13	3
F52 Carbon Monoxide Alarm	1	1		2	
F53 Citizen Assist					3
F53 Locked in Vehicle			1		
F55 - Electrical Hazard	1			1	
F60 - Gas Leak-Odor	3	2		1	3
F61 - Hazmat	1				
F66 - Odor of Smoke			1		1
F67 - Outside Fire			1	1	1
F69 - Structure Fire	1		2	3	2
F71 - Veh Fire				1	
F74 – SUSP PACKAGE					2
F77 - MVA	2		2		1
F77-08 MVA/Ent/		1			
Fire - Alternate Response			1		
CALLS AS DISPATCHED	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
FMZ B.3	321	362	369	371	459
E01 - ABDOMINAL PAIN	13	24	13	14	14
E02 - ALLERGIC REACTION	5	3	2	3	5
E03 - ANIMAL BITE	2	3			2
E04 - ASSAULT/RAPE	8	12	13	11	14
E05 - BACK PAIN	1	1	1		2
E06 - BREATHING PROBLEM	37	35	35	33	69
E07 - BURNS/EXPLOSION	1		1		
E09 - CARDIAC ARREST	4	6	7	6	4
E10 - CHEST PAIN	33	24	25	30	43
E11 - CHOKING	2	2		2	1
E12 - CONVULSIONS/SEIZURES	17	13	27	24	24
E13 - DIABETIC PROBLEMS	8	8	4	5	8
E16 - EYE PROBLEMS/INJURIES	1		2		2
E17 - FALLS/BACK INJ (TRAUMA)	12	18	30	25	21
E17A4 - FALLS - LIFT ASSIST	5	7	28	14	7
E18 - HEADACHE	2	5	1	1	
E19 - HEART PROBLEMS	6	2	4	7	10
E20 - HEAT/COLD EXPOSURE		1			
E21 - HEMORRHAGE/LACERATIONS	7	13	9	8	10
E23 - OVERDOSE/POISONING	12	10	27	20	26
E24 - PREGNANCY/GYN	4	7	3	4	3
E25 - PSYCHIATRIC/SUICIDE	1	2	4	3	7
E26 - SICK PERSON	22	27	23	30	41

CALLS AS DISPATCHED	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
E27 - GUNSHOT WOUND	1	2	2		3
E27 - STAB/GUNSHOT WOUND		1	1		3
E27 - STAB/PENETRATING WOUND	2	3	4		1
E28 - STROKE	13	8	14	13	13
E30 - TRAUMATIC INJURIES	1	3	1	5	5
E31 - UNCONSCIOUS/FAINTING	29	47	33	29	38
E32 - UNKNOWN PROBLEMS	3	4	2	5	4
E32B2 - LIFELINE ALARM	5	15	3	3	6
F52 - Fire Alarm	16	10	3	15	13
F52 Carbon Monoxide Alarm	2	2	2	2	1
F53 - Citizen Assist	2	1	5	6	26
F53 Locked in Vehicle	3	1	1	2	
F53 Salvage		1		3	
F53 Welfare Check				2	
F56 – Elevator Rescue					2
F58 Entrapment	1				
F59 Fuel Spill	2		1	1	1
F60 - Gas Leak-Odor	5	4	5	3	2
F61 – Hazmat					1
F66 - Odor of Smoke			1	1	2
F67 - Outside Fire	8	7	7	7	4
F68 - Smoke Investigation	1	1	2	1	3
F69 - Structure Fire	8	8	10	13	12
F71 - Veh Fire		3			
F77 - MVA	14	17	11	15	3
F77-08 MVA/Ent/		1		3	
F77-26 Ped-Bike			1		1
F82 Brush Fire			1	1	2
Fire - Alternate Response	2			1	
CALLS AS DISPATCHED	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
FMZ C	3877	3687	3640	3948	4135
E01 - ABDOMINAL PAIN	136	91	85	85	86
E02 - ALLERGIC REACTION	33	32	31	33	26
E03 - ANIMAL BITE	14	6	8	15	6
E04 - ASSAULT/RAPE	74	79	95	75	92
E05 - BACK PAIN	8	14	8	7	5
E06 - BREATHING PROBLEM	391	355	323	421	399
E07 - BURNS/EXPLOSION	5	4	4	1	5
E08 - HAZMAT/INHALATION	2			1	1
E09 - CARDIAC ARREST	51	65	76	54	67

CALLS AS DISPATCHED	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
E10 - CHEST PAIN	323	336	272	260	254
E11 - CHOKING	21	11	15	15	14
E12 - CONVULSIONS/SEIZURES	142	138	159	142	143
E13 - DIABETIC PROBLEMS	35	38	42	35	54
E14 - DROWNING (NEAR)/DIVING	1				
E15 - ELECTROCUTION		3	1		1
E16 - EYE PROBLEMS/INJURIES	5	7	4	5	9
E17 - FALLS/BACK INJ (TRAUMA)	265	257	229	294	269
E17A4 - FALLS - LIFT ASSIST	99	104	131	146	164
E18 - HEADACHE	20	20	15	14	18
E19 - HEART PROBLEMS	45	43	51	66	56
E20 - HEAT/COLD EXPOSURE	4	3	5	5	1
E21 - HEMORRHAGE/LACERATIONS	80	102	83	84	96
E22 - INACCESSIBLE INCIDENT				1	
E23 - OVERDOSE/POISONING	69	59	114	130	122
E24 - PREGNANCY/GYN	28	39	21	27	27
E25 - PSYCHIATRIC/SUICIDE	28	19	25	28	36
E26 - SICK PERSON	224	187	209	232	268
E27 - GUNSHOT WOUND	4	1	4	8	3
E27 - STAB/GUNSHOT WOUND		1	4	3	2
E27 - STAB/PENETRATING WOUND	3	4	8	7	6
E28 - STROKE	97	81	72	78	80
E30 - TRAUMATIC INJURIES	33	19	30	29	43
E31 - UNCONSCIOUS/FAINTING	346	326	298	288	333
E32 - UNKNOWN PROBLEMS	22	25	28	24	40
E32B2 - LIFELINE ALARM	234	250	216	249	208
E32L - LEA MEDICAL REQUEST			1		
F52 - Fire Alarm	276	225	293	266	239
F52 Carbon Monoxide Alarm	17	27	14	20	28
F53 - Citizen Assist	28	34	37	36	261
F53 Locked in Vehicle	15	13	7	15	
F53 Minor Extrication	1		2		
F53 Salvage	4	6	7	8	
F53 Welfare Check			1	39	
F54 - Collapse or Confined Space Inc	1	1	3	1	5
F54 No Longer Entrapped	2	3	1	2	
F55 - Electrical Hazard	13	6	17	13	27
F56 - Elevator-Escalator Incident	2	4	3	3	2
F57 - Explosion Incident		2	2	1	
F58 Entrapment	1	2	1		4

CALLS AS DISPATCHED	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
F59 Fuel Spill	6	4	5	5	5
F60 - Gas Leak-Odor	47	47	47	46	37
F61 - Hazmat	3	1	2		2
F62 - High Angle Rescue	1	2			2
F63 - Lightning Strike	2		1	2	
F65 - Mutual Aid				2	
F66 - Odor of Smoke	5	4	2	6	7
F67 - Outside Fire	63	80	68	58	77
F67 Extinguished Fire			2	1	
F68 - Smoke Investigation	19	16	12	16	19
F69 - Structure Fire	63	49	68	61	62
F69 Appliance Fire/	1	1	4	2	
F71 - Veh Fire	16	8	14	15	13
F72 - Water Rescue	1				
F74 Susp Pkg or Bomb Threat	1	1			1
F77 - MVA	336	343	225	312	265
F77-08 MVA/Ent/	13	21	24	29	14
F77-26 Ped-Bike			27	27	37
F81 – Sinking Veh in Floodwater					1
F82 Brush Fire			3	13	14
Fire - Alternate Response	7	7	9	10	
HCF TRANSFER - HEALTHCARE FACI	90	61	72	77	79
MCF TRANSFER - MED CARE FACIL	1				
CALLS AS DISPATCHED	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
FMZ D.1	709	740	730	758	787
E01 - ABDOMINAL PAIN	17	30	17	22	25
E02 - ALLERGIC REACTION	8	5	5	4	7
E03 - ANIMAL BITE	7	1	2		4
E04 - ASSAULT/RAPE	28	23	21	29	28
E05 - BACK PAIN	1	2	4	3	1
E06 - BREATHING PROBLEM	71	95	86	102	79
E07 - BURNS/EXPLOSION	2	1	3		
E08 - HAZMAT/INHALATION		1			
E09 - CARDIAC ARREST	8	8	10	12	16
E10 - CHEST PAIN	68	83	74	69	79
E11 - CHOKING	9	2	3	3	6
E12 - CONVULSIONS/SEIZURES	45	51	44	45	45
E13 - DIABETIC PROBLEMS	10	11	8	3	12
E15 - ELECTROCUTION		1			
E16 - EYE PROBLEMS/INJURIES		3	1	2	4

CALLS AS DISPATCHED	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
E17 - FALLS/BACK INJ (TRAUMA)	31	30	24	36	27
E17A4 - FALLS - LIFT ASSIST	7	4	13	4	10
E18 - HEADACHE	4	3	5	3	3
E19 - HEART PROBLEMS	11	10	17	7	13
E20 - HEAT/COLD EXPOSURE	1		1	1	1
E21 - HEMORRHAGE/LACERATIONS	13	23	16	26	25
E23 - OVERDOSE/POISONING	19	11	30	26	25
E24 - PREGNANCY/GYN	18	7	16	21	27
E25 - PSYCHIATRIC/SUICIDE	10	4	5	14	11
E26 - SICK PERSON	49	51	63	57	59
E27 - GUNSHOT WOUND			2	3	5
E27 - STAB/GUNSHOT WOUND				1	3
E27 - STAB/PENETRATING WOUND	1			2	3
E28 - STROKE	22	14	17	23	16
E30 - TRAUMATIC INJURIES	3	8	5	12	4
E31 - UNCONSCIOUS/FAINTING	66	65	70	45	65
E32 - UNKNOWN PROBLEMS	8	17	14	14	10
E32B2 - LIFELINE ALARM	13	19	9	11	4
F51 - Aircraft Emergency	14	16	12	9	8
F52 - Fire Alarm	25	18	28	32	34
F52 Carbon Monoxide Alarm	1	2	6	3	1
F53 - Citizen Assist	7	10	3	6	23
F53 Salvage		3	3	3	
F53 Welfare Check				3	
F54 - Collapse or Confined Space Inc				1	3
F54 No Longer Entrapped			1		
F55 - Electrical Hazard		2	1	2	5
F56 - Elevator-Escalator Incident		1			
F57 - Explosion Incident			1		
F58 Entrapment		1		1	2
F59 Fuel Spill	3	2			1
F60 - Gas Leak-Odor	8	4	3	4	1
F61 - Hazmat			1	1	
F62 - High Angle Rescue			1		
F66 - Odor of Smoke	3				2
F67 - Outside Fire	15	16	13	13	14
F68 - Smoke Investigation	3	1	5	6	9
F69 - Structure Fire	14	10	10	11	11
F71 - Veh Fire	4	7	4	4	2
F74 – Suspicious Package					1

CALLS AS DISPATCHED	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
F77 - MVA	50	52	44	36	38
F77-08 MVA/Ent/	8	7	2	10	4
F77-26 Ped-Bike			3	7	5
F82 Brush Fire			2	3	5
Fire - Alternate Response	3	4	2	1	
MCF TRANSFER - MED CARE FACIL	1	1		2	1
FMZ D.2	296	339	273	279	349
E01 - ABDOMINAL PAIN		2			5
E02 - ALLERGIC REACTION				1	1
E04 - ASSAULT/RAPE		1		1	1
E06 - BREATHING PROBLEM	17	10	29	39	51
E07 - BURNS/EXPLOSION	1				1
E09 - CARDIAC ARREST	3	5	3	4	3
E10 - CHEST PAIN	6	13	6	2	5
E11 - CHOKING		3	1	1	1
E12 - CONVULSIONS/SEIZURES	23	22	10	14	20
E16 - EYE PROBLEMS/INJURIES	1			1	2
E17 - FALLS/BACK INJ (TRAUMA)	20	16	12	16	18
E17A4 - FALLS - LIFT ASSIST	1		1		1
E19 - HEART PROBLEMS	3	5	6	13	7
E21 - HEMORRHAGE/LACERATIONS	11	10	9	18	10
E23 - OVERDOSE/POISONING	1		3	1	4
E24 - PREGNANCY/GYN		1	2	1	
E25 - PSYCHIATRIC/SUICIDE		1		1	1
E26 - SICK PERSON	15	14	20	21	33
E28 - STROKE	3		4		2
E30 - TRAUMATIC INJURIES	4	5	1		4
E31 - UNCONSCIOUS/FAINTING	16	19	10	11	12
E32 - UNKNOWN PROBLEMS	1	2	1	2	1
E32B2 - LIFELINE ALARM			1		
F52 - Fire Alarm	43	47	43	30	38
F53 - Citizen Assist			1		
F55 - Electrical Hazard		1			
F67 - Outside Fire		1	5	1	
F68 - Smoke Investigation			1		
F69 - Structure Fire	3	1	2		
F71 – Vehicle Fire					1
F77 - MVA	5	2	2	3	11
F77 – MVA Pedestrian					1
F82 Brush Fire				2	1

CALLS AS DISPATCHED	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
HCF TRANSFER - HEALTHCARE FACI	119	158	100	96	114
CALLS AS DISPATCHED	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
FMZ D.3	788	615	443	450	804
E01 - ABDOMINAL PAIN	33	25	20	46	33
E02 - ALLERGIC REACTION	14	9	5	14	16
E03 - ANIMAL BITE	2	4	1		3
E04 - ASSAULT/RAPE	40	49	41	43	38
E05 - BACK PAIN	6	5	2	5	8
E06 - BREATHING PROBLEM	138	91	43	71	123
E07 - BURNS/EXPLOSION	3	1			1
E08 - HAZMAT/INHALATION		1	1		1
E09 - CARDIAC ARREST	3	9	7	2	11
E10 - CHEST PAIN	122	80	48	46	98
E11 - CHOKING			1		
E12 - CONVULSIONS/SEIZURES	101	71	44	16	75
E13 - DIABETIC PROBLEMS	20	8	5	8	9
E16 - EYE PROBLEMS/INJURIES	2	2	3	1	5
E17 - FALLS/BACK INJ (TRAUMA)	40	16	10	12	14
E17A4 - FALLS - LIFT ASSIST	9		1	1	3
E18 - HEADACHE	6	3	2	2	8
E19 - HEART PROBLEMS	7	9	3	4	7
E20 - HEAT/COLD EXPOSURE	5	2		1	2
E21 - HEMORRHAGE/LACERATIONS	27	25	16	11	16
E23 - OVERDOSE/POISONING	20	26	63	38	58
E24 - PREGNANCY/GYN	11	4	9	5	28
E25 - PSYCHIATRIC/SUICIDE	6	6	1	9	64
E26 - SICK PERSON	55	47	34	39	64
E27 - STAB/GUNSHOT WOUND	1	1	2	1	1
E27 - STAB/PENETRATING WOUND	2	3	3	3	4
E28 - STROKE	17	11	9	5	12
E30 - TRAUMATIC INJURIES	6	9	2	6	14
E31 - UNCONSCIOUS/FAINTING	71	68	40	37	59
E32 - UNKNOWN PROBLEMS	2	4		1	5
E32B2 - LIFELINE ALARM	3		2		2
F52 - Fire Alarm	1		4	4	3
F53 - Citizen Assist	1			1	35
F57 - Explosion Incident	1				
F60 - Gas Leak-Odor	1				2
F67 - Outside Fire	9	21	15	7	21
F68 - Smoke Investigation			2	4	3

CALLS AS DISPATCHED	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
F69 - Structure Fire		1	1	2	
F71 - Veh Fire		1	1		
F77 - MVA	3	3	1		
F77-26 Ped-Bike			1	3	1
F82 Brush Fire				2	8
CALLS AS DISPATCHED	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
FMZ E	1481	1366	1243	1487	1482
E01 - ABDOMINAL PAIN	21	25	17	24	26
E02 - ALLERGIC REACTION	10	10	5	9	12
E03 - ANIMAL BITE	2		5	4	1
E04 - ASSAULT/RAPE	19	9	18	22	31
E05 - BACK PAIN	2	2	3	1	1
E06 - BREATHING PROBLEM	82	78	84	116	90
E07 - BURNS/EXPLOSION		1	1	1	1
E08 - HAZMAT/INHALATION		1			
E09 - CARDIAC ARREST	6	16	14	31	22
E10 - CHEST PAIN	77	72	65	70	72
E11 - CHOKING	3	6	4	7	6
E12 - CONVULSIONS/SEIZURES	50	52	50	56	45
E13 - DIABETIC PROBLEMS	6	8	6	4	6
E14 - DROWNING (NEAR)/DIVING			1		
E15 - ELECTROCUTION	1			1	1
E16 - EYE PROBLEMS/INJURIES		1	1	4	3
E17 - FALLS/BACK INJ (TRAUMA)	133	126	95	111	119
E17A4 - FALLS - LIFT ASSIST	26	15	16	28	69
E18 - HEADACHE	2	1	2	5	4
E19 - HEART PROBLEMS	28	20	17	16	23
E20 - HEAT/COLD EXPOSURE	1	1			1
E21 - HEMORRHAGE/LACERATIONS	23	22	24	26	42
E23 - OVERDOSE/POISONING	9	8	26	38	32
E24 - PREGNANCY/GYN	6	2	3	8	10
E25 - PSYCHIATRIC/SUICIDE	8	4	7	12	7
E26 - SICK PERSON	50	49	51	68	86
E27 - GUNSHOT WOUND		1		8	
E27 - STAB/GUNSHOT WOUND				2	
E27 - STAB/PENETRATING WOUND	1		1	2	
E28 - STROKE	26	20	25	31	22
E30 - TRAUMATIC INJURIES	9	3	4	7	8
E31 - UNCONSCIOUS/FAINTING	126	122	115	142	116
E32 - UNKNOWN PROBLEMS	9	7	2	7	9

CALLS AS DISPATCHED	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
E32B2 - LIFELINE ALARM	23	21	34	18	31
E32L - LEA MEDICAL REQUEST	1	1			
F52 - Fire Alarm	108	120	94	113	123
F52 Carbon Monoxide Alarm	4	1	2	9	6
F53 - Citizen Assist	5	11	7	11	37
F53 Locked in Vehicle	6	6	3	3	
F53 Salvage	6	2	6	7	
F53 Welfare Check			1	3	
F54 - Collapse or Confined Space Inc		1			2
F54 No Longer Entrapped	2				
F55 - Electrical Hazard	2	2	6	5	4
F56 - Elevator-Escalator Incident	10	22	23	7	8
F58 Entrapment				1	
F59 Fuel Spill	2	3	1	2	1
F60 - Gas Leak-Odor	15	11	7	4	7
F61 - Hazmat				2	
F63 - Lightning Strike		1		1	
F65 - Mutual Aid	1				
F66 - Odor of Smoke	1	2		2	5
F67 - Outside Fire	10	10	10	13	22
F67 Extinguished Fire				1	
F68 - Smoke Investigation		1	3	3	2
F69 - Structure Fire	23	20	14	21	27
F69 Appliance Fire/	1	1	1	1	
F71 - Veh Fire	4	7	5	9	5
F72 - Water Rescue			1		
F77 - MVA	166	175	99	138	121
F77-08 MVA/Ent/	9	3	7	12	9
F77-26 Ped-Bike			4	10	29
F81 Veh Sinking or in Floodwater				2	
F82 Brush Fire			1	6	3
Fire - Alternate Response	5	4	12	5	
HCF TRANSFER - HEALTHCARE FACI	335	258	236	214	201
MCF TRANSFER - MED CARE FACIL	6	1	4	3	1
CALLS AS DISPATCHED	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
FMZ F	1219	1356	1175	1370	1340
E01 - ABDOMINAL PAIN	19	19	19	14	20
E02 - ALLERGIC REACTION	7	3	7	5	3
E03 - ANIMAL BITE	3		4	6	2
E04 - ASSAULT/RAPE	40	35	43	50	46

CALLS AS DISPATCHED	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
E05 - BACK PAIN	3	6	1	2	3
E06 - BREATHING PROBLEM	75	81	89	76	54
E07 - BURNS/EXPLOSION		1			
E08 - HAZMAT/INHALATION	1	1		1	
E09 - CARDIAC ARREST	7	16	14	11	18
E10 - CHEST PAIN	45	95	41	46	86
E11 - CHOKING			3	1	3
E12 - CONVULSIONS/SEIZURES	42	60	33	63	38
E13 - DIABETIC PROBLEMS	9	3	9	7	6
E15 - ELECTROCUTION			1		
E16 - EYE PROBLEMS/INJURIES	2	3	1	2	1
E17 - FALLS/BACK INJ (TRAUMA)	49	69	46	55	35
E17A4 - FALLS - LIFT ASSIST	2	7	2	5	9
E18 - HEADACHE	1		3	2	
E19 - HEART PROBLEMS	11	17	18	12	18
E20 - HEAT/COLD EXPOSURE	2		4	2	2
E21 - HEMORRHAGE/LACERATIONS	26	26	21	25	25
E23 - OVERDOSE/POISONING	73	65	105	144	120
E24 - PREGNANCY/GYN	5	3	2	5	2
E25 - PSYCHIATRIC/SUICIDE	6	8	8	7	15
E26 - SICK PERSON	25	35	46	49	57
E27 - GUNSHOT WOUND	2		1	1	1
E27 - STAB/GUNSHOT WOUND		1	1	1	
E27 - STAB/PENETRATING WOUND		3	3	3	2
E28 - STROKE	7	16	10	10	11
E30 - TRAUMATIC INJURIES	18	24	13	9	17
E31 - UNCONSCIOUS/FAINTING	181	176	129	168	130
E32 - UNKNOWN PROBLEMS	9	16	11	12	10
E32B2 - LIFELINE ALARM	4	15	15	16	6
E32L - LEA MEDICAL REQUEST	2				
F52 - Fire Alarm	207	152	160	175	202
F52 Carbon Monoxide Alarm	1	10	8	9	9
F53 - Citizen Assist	4	7	13	15	32
F53 Locked in Vehicle	2	1		1	
F53 Minor Extrication			2		
F53 Salvage	1	3	5	4	
F53 Welfare Check				3	
F54 – Confined Space – Structural Collapse					1
F54 No Longer Entrapped	4				
F55 - Electrical Hazard	1	4	2	5	5

CALLS AS DISPATCHED	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
F56 - Elevator-Escalator Incident	22	33	44	52	85
F57 - Explosion Incident			1	1	
F58 Entrapment		1		1	1
F59 Fuel Spill	3	5	1		7
F60 - Gas Leak-Odor	13	18	26	20	23
F61 - Hazmat	1	1	2	1	1
F62 - High Angle Rescue	1	2	1		1
F66 - Odor of Smoke	5	2	1	2	5
F67 - Outside Fire	17	10	18	24	22
F67 Extinguished Fire			1		
F68 - Smoke Investigation	2	7	6	3	2
F69 - Structure Fire	31	21	15	31	27
F69 Appliance Fire/	1			2	
F71 - Veh Fire	4	5	5	3	5
F74 Susp Pkg or Bomb Threat			1	1	
F77 - MVA	198	232	106	156	139
F77-08 MVA/Ent/	5	7	5	8	4
F77-26 Ped-Bike			10	20	26
F82 Brush Fire				2	2
Fire - Alternate Response	3	5	5	4	
HCF TRANSFER - HEALTHCARE FACI	16	26	34	17	4
MCF TRANSFER - MED CARE FACIL	1				
CALLS AS DISPATCHED	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
FMZ G	1388	1435	1378	1307	1536
E01 - ABDOMINAL PAIN	37	31	30	32	25
E02 - ALLERGIC REACTION	12	9	6	13	4
E03 - ANIMAL BITE	5	2	1	1	3
E04 - ASSAULT/RAPE	62	54	56	66	65
E05 - BACK PAIN		4	10	2	2
E06 - BREATHING PROBLEM	131	119	113	117	140
E07 - BURNS/EXPLOSION	1	3	1	1	1
E08 – HAZMAT/INHALATION					1
E09 - CARDIAC ARREST	10	11	20	15	20
E10 - CHEST PAIN	132	103	75	96	125
E11 - CHOKING	2	5	4	3	2
E12 - CONVULSIONS/SEIZURES	66	103	89	50	60
E13 - DIABETIC PROBLEMS	9	17	18	8	6
E16 - EYE PROBLEMS/INJURIES	3		3	2	4
E17 - FALLS/BACK INJ (TRAUMA)	91	63	76	51	74
E17A4 - FALLS - LIFT ASSIST	18	19	21	13	23

CALLS AS DISPATCHED	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
E18 - HEADACHE	4	4	4	1	3
E19 - HEART PROBLEMS	12	19	14	22	14
E20 - HEAT/COLD EXPOSURE		2		2	
E21 - HEMORRHAGE/LACERATIONS	28	37	38	37	30
E23 - OVERDOSE/POISONING	39	48	87	111	126
E24 - PREGNANCY/GYN	8	18	10	6	8
E25 - PSYCHIATRIC/SUICIDE	13	7	8	18	12
E26 - SICK PERSON	76	72	86	56	87
E27 - GUNSHOT WOUND	3	2	6	7	6
E27 - STAB/GUNSHOT WOUND			1	1	
E27 - STAB/PENETRATING WOUND	5	5	4	6	6
E28 - STROKE	24	19	11	15	27
E30 - TRAUMATIC INJURIES	12	12	13	9	11
E31 - UNCONSCIOUS/FAINTING	186	189	155	142	159
E32 - UNKNOWN PROBLEMS	17	19	18	12	16
E32B2 - LIFELINE ALARM	48	81	76	51	82
E32L - LEA MEDICAL REQUEST		1	1		
F52 - Fire Alarm	107	143	119	120	114
F52 Carbon Monoxide Alarm	5	1	6	6	9
F53 - Citizen Assist	12	18	12	12	56
F53 Locked in Vehicle	2	2	4	3	
F53 Salvage	3	2	2	4	
F53 Welfare Check			1	8	
F54 – Confined Space-Structural Collapse					2
F54 No Longer Entrapped			1		
F55 - Electrical Hazard	7	2	6	1	4
F56 - Elevator-Escalator Incident	19	31	12	23	25
F57 - Explosion Incident	1		1		
F58 Entrapment			1		
F59 Fuel Spill	2				
F60 - Gas Leak-Odor	17	14	18	10	10
F61 - Hazmat	1		2		1
F66 - Odor of Smoke		2			3
F67 - Outside Fire	27	18	16	12	13
F68 - Smoke Investigation	5	7	3	5	5
F69 - Structure Fire	21	9	11	16	28
F69 Appliance Fire/		1		2	
F71 - Veh Fire	5	6	6	8	7
F77 - MVA	92	87	84	75	84
F77-08 MVA/Ent/	4	8	6	9	10

CALLS AS DISPATCHED	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
F77-26 Ped-Bike			10	16	20
F82 Brush Fire			1	2	2
Fire - Alternate Response	4	6	1	9	
CALLS AS DISPATCHED	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
FMZ H	1857	1742	1839	1966	2226
E01 - ABDOMINAL PAIN	81	73	44	58	66
E02 - ALLERGIC REACTION	14	20	17	23	7
E03 - ANIMAL BITE	7	4	8	9	8
E04 - ASSAULT/RAPE	67	58	69	71	72
E05 - BACK PAIN	9	8	7	6	8
E06 - BREATHING PROBLEM	267	254	250	284	304
E07 - BURNS/EXPLOSION	3	4		3	4
E08 - HAZMAT/INHALATION	2	3	1		
E09 - CARDIAC ARREST	28	24	30	30	37
E10 - CHEST PAIN	202	138	143	139	179
E11 - CHOKING	11	15	10	12	18
E12 - CONVULSIONS/SEIZURES	122	130	121	137	112
E13 - DIABETIC PROBLEMS	38	25	37	15	32
E14 - DROWNING (NEAR)/DIVING			1		
E16 - EYE PROBLEMS/INJURIES	7	4	4	4	5
E17 - FALLS/BACK INJ (TRAUMA)	77	93	83	97	103
E17A4 - FALLS - LIFT ASSIST	22	17	36	43	52
E18 - HEADACHE	13	13	13	12	11
E19 - HEART PROBLEMS	22	17	21	26	40
E20 - HEAT/COLD EXPOSURE	1	3	3	1	1
E21 - HEMORRHAGE/LACERATIONS	55	46	48	65	63
E23 - OVERDOSE/POISONING	16	18	65	58	51
E24 - PREGNANCY/GYN	33	25	31	21	31
E25 - PSYCHIATRIC/SUICIDE	15	8	14	11	14
E26 - SICK PERSON	123	118	124	146	156
E27 - GUNSHOT WOUND	2	8	10	12	13
E27 - STAB/GUNSHOT WOUND	1	2	3		2
E27 - STAB/PENETRATING WOUND	11	2	5	7	12
E28 - STROKE	40	32	42	40	44
E30 - TRAUMATIC INJURIES	14	16	10	19	11
E31 - UNCONSCIOUS/FAINTING	188	177	165	168	193
E32 - UNKNOWN PROBLEMS	17	7	12	14	23
E32B2 - LIFELINE ALARM	34	43	39	43	38
E32L - LEA MEDICAL REQUEST				1	
F52 - Fire Alarm	86	73	107	113	142

CALLS AS DISPATCHED	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
F52 Carbon Monoxide Alarm	3	11	10	6	4
F53 - Citizen Assist	5	17	15	41	91
F53 Locked in Vehicle	6	6	3	7	5
F53 Salvage	3	1	2	2	
F53 Welfare Check				20	
F54 - Collapse or Confined Space Inc				1	
F54 No Longer Entrapped			2		
F55 - Electrical Hazard	3	5	4	2	5
F56 – Elevator Rescue					2
F57 - Explosion Incident			1	1	
F58 Entrapment	1	1	1	2	
F59 Fuel Spill	2	1	2	1	3
F60 - Gas Leak-Odor	15	11	19	13	29
F61 - Hazmat			1	1	
F62 - High Angle Rescue	1	1			1
F63 - Lightning Strike	1				
F66 - Odor of Smoke		3	2	2	
F67 - Outside Fire	38	29	39	19	51
F67 Extinguished Fire				1	
F68 - Smoke Investigation	9	9	7	9	10
F69 - Structure Fire	36	34	24	30	31
F69 Appliance Fire/	1		1		
F71 - Veh Fire	1	2	7	6	8
F74 Susp Pkg or Bomb Threat				1	
F77 - MVA	93	116	100	84	101
F77-08 MVA/Ent/	6	11	10	10	10
F77-26 Ped-Bike			6	9	16
F81 Veh Sinking or in Floodwater		1			
F82 Brush Fire			5	4	12
Fire - Alternate Response	5	5	5	6	
CALLS AS DISPATCHED	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
FMZ I.1	1803	1756	1833	2006	2148
E01 - ABDOMINAL PAIN	32	28	30	30	59
E02 - ALLERGIC REACTION	16	9	13	22	18
E03 - ANIMAL BITE		5	5	1	8
E04 - ASSAULT/RAPE	30	41	51	54	46
E05 - BACK PAIN	2	3	4	6	6
E06 - BREATHING PROBLEM	120	119	146	191	157
E07 - BURNS/EXPLOSION			3		1
E08 - HAZMAT/INHALATION	1	3	1		1

CALLS AS DISPATCHED	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
E09 - CARDIAC ARREST	15	20	32	34	30
E10 - CHEST PAIN	123	114	114	138	147
E11 - CHOKING	4	11	4	9	9
E12 - CONVULSIONS/SEIZURES	85	92	91	102	99
E13 - DIABETIC PROBLEMS	10	15	11	26	29
E14 - DROWNING (NEAR)/DIVING	2				
E15 - ELECTROCUTION	1			1	1
E16 - EYE PROBLEMS/INJURIES	4	2	4	4	3
E17 - FALLS/BACK INJ (TRAUMA)	79	85	60	84	77
E17A4 - FALLS - LIFT ASSIST	27	8	12	21	35
E18 - HEADACHE	2	5	6	7	7
E19 - HEART PROBLEMS	27	21	25	29	31
E20 - HEAT/COLD EXPOSURE	2			3	4
E21 - HEMORRHAGE/LACERATIONS	36	42	41	33	36
E23 - OVERDOSE/POISONING	32	39	86	85	99
E24 - PREGNANCY/GYN	9	14	14	22	15
E25 - PSYCHIATRIC/SUICIDE	19	11	26	26	25
E26 - SICK PERSON	62	58	89	83	97
E27 - GUNSHOT WOUND	1	2	2	2	1
E27 - STAB/GUNSHOT WOUND		5	3	3	2
E27 - STAB/PENETRATING WOUND	6	1	6	8	3
E28 - STROKE	22	16	23	17	16
E30 - TRAUMATIC INJURIES	21	23	13	13	13
E31 - UNCONSCIOUS/FAINTING	178	157	185	163	215
E32 - UNKNOWN PROBLEMS	13	8	14	20	13
E32B2 - LIFELINE ALARM	12	4	15	7	12
F52 - Fire Alarm	199	200	165	172	180
F52 Carbon Monoxide Alarm	1	2	9	7	9
F53 - Citizen Assist	23	16	24	14	90
F53 Locked in Vehicle	13	18	16	24	
F53 Salvage	2	5	7	7	
F53 Welfare Check				3	
F54 – Confined Space – Structural Collapse					3
F54 No Longer Entrapped	1		1	1	
F55 - Electrical Hazard	10	1	4	6	4
F56 - Elevator-Escalator Incident	4	6	7	7	14
F57 - Explosion Incident	1		1	2	
F58 – Entrapment (Non-MVA)					2
F58 No Longer Trapped	1				
F59 Fuel Spill	10	10	3	3	3

CALLS AS DISPATCHED	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
F60 - Gas Leak-Odor	4	7	11	5	8
F61 - Hazmat	2	1	1	1	
F62 - High Angle Rescue			1		
F66 - Odor of Smoke	1	2		3	
F67 - Outside Fire	24	31	25	21	27
F67 Extinguished Fire				1	
F67 Person on Fire (Outside)		1			
F68 - Smoke Investigation	5	6	8	6	10
F69 - Structure Fire	28	27	30	31	40
F69 Appliance Fire/		1		1	
F71 - Veh Fire	18	20	14	17	12
F72 - Water Rescue	1				
F74 Susp Pkg or Bomb Threat	1				
F77 - MVA	342	307	247	257	263
F77-08 MVA/Ent/	17	20	24	27	19
F77-26 Ped-Bike			10	22	22
F81 Veh Sinking or in Floodwater				2	
F82 Brush Fire			1	6	8
Fire - Alternate Response	8	12	10	16	
HCF TRANSFER - HEALTHCARE FACI	93	101	85	100	118
MCF TRANSFER - MED CARE FACIL	1	1			
CALLS AS DISPATCHED	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
FMZ I.2	3		4		5
E06 - BREATHING PROBLEM			1		
E10 – CHEST PAIN					1
E12 – CONVUSIONS/SEIZURES					1
E21 – HEMORRHAGE/LACERATIONS					1
E25 – PSYCHIATRIC/SUICIDE					1
F53 - Citizen Assist			1		
F53 Locked in Vehicle	1				
F67 - Outside Fire			1		
F69 - Structure Fire			1		
F77 - MVA	2				1
CALLS AS DISPATCHED	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
FMZ I.3				1	
HCF TRANSFER - HEALTHCARE FACI				1	
CALLS AS DISPATCHED	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
FMZ I.4	192	124	106	123	188
E01 - ABDOMINAL PAIN		1			
E02 - ALLERGIC REACTION		1			

CALLS AS DISPATCHED	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
E06 - BREATHING PROBLEM	1	3	2	1	1
E09 - CARDIAC ARREST	4	5	9	10	19
E10 - CHEST PAIN	2	1		1	1
E12 - CONVULSIONS/SEIZURES			1	1	
E13 – DIABETIC PROBLEMS					1
E16 – EYE PROBLEMS/INJURIES					1
E17 - FALLS/BACK INJ (TRAUMA)	1	1	1	1	
E19 - HEART PROBLEMS	1				
E21 – HEMORRHAGE/LACERATIONS					1
E23 – OVERDOSE/POISONING					1
E25 - PSYCHIATRIC/SUICIDE				1	1
E26 - SICK PERSON	1		1	2	3
E28 - STROKE		1			
E31 - UNCONSCIOUS/FAINTING		3	2	1	2
E32 - UNKNOWN PROBLEMS	1				
F52 - Fire Alarm	4	2		3	2
F60 - Gas Leak-Odor	1				
F68 - Smoke Investigation	1				
F77 - MVA	2	1	3		1
F77-08 MVA/Ent/	1		1		
HCF TRANSFER - HEALTHCARE FACI	172	105	86	102	154
CALLS AS DISPATCHED	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
FMZ J.1	993	1022	1170	1273	1436
E01 - ABDOMINAL PAIN	30	25	29	36	56
E02 - ALLERGIC REACTION	4	9	6	8	12
E03 - ANIMAL BITE	3	5	7	3	6
E04 - ASSAULT/RAPE	23	20	29	48	31
E05 - BACK PAIN	1	5	5	9	4
E06 - BREATHING PROBLEM	114	99	143	129	139
E07 - BURNS/EXPLOSION	1		1		2
E08 - HAZMAT/INHALATION		1			
E09 - CARDIAC ARREST	12	19	22	35	34
E10 - CHEST PAIN	71	67	95	69	108
E11 - CHOKING	2	7	6	6	5
E12 - CONVULSIONS/SEIZURES	29	50	40	65	45
E13 - DIABETIC PROBLEMS	4	9	9	28	22
E14 - DROWNING (NEAR)/DIVING		1			
E15 - ELECTROCUTION			1	1	
E16 - EYE PROBLEMS/INJURIES	1	1		2	2
E17 - FALLS/BACK INJ (TRAUMA)	64	49	44	39	56

CALLS AS DISPATCHED	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
E17A4 - FALLS - LIFT ASSIST	14	10	13	15	32
E18 - HEADACHE	2	5	7	7	8
E19 - HEART PROBLEMS	18	21	17	15	27
E20 - HEAT/COLD EXPOSURE		1	1	1	
E21 - HEMORRHAGE/LACERATIONS	21	36	25	36	26
E23 - OVERDOSE/POISONING	26	30	64	55	71
E24 - PREGNANCY/GYN	9	9	9	7	8
E25 - PSYCHIATRIC/SUICIDE	11	9	12	16	14
E26 - SICK PERSON	31	55	52	61	79
E27 - GUNSHOT WOUND	1	2	2	1	4
E27 - STAB/GUNSHOT WOUND		2	1	1	3
E27 - STAB/PENETRATING WOUND	1	3	3	4	8
E28 - STROKE	19	20	15	23	21
E30 - TRAUMATIC INJURIES	5	3	7	9	9
E31 - UNCONSCIOUS/FAINTING	65	87	69	77	73
E32 - UNKNOWN PROBLEMS	3	7	4	8	7
E32B2 - LIFELINE ALARM	7	9	26	24	19
F52 - Fire Alarm	94	45	70	81	69
F52 Carbon Monoxide Alarm	1		3		6
F53 - Citizen Assist	12	13	4	9	88
F53 Locked in Vehicle	1		5	2	
F53 Minor Extrication				1	
F53 Salvage	8	2	8	12	
F53 Welfare Check				3	
F54 - Collapse or Confined Space Inc				1	1
F54 No Longer Entrapped	2	2	1		
F55 - Electrical Hazard		2	3	3	3
F56 - Elevator-Escalator Incident			1		
F57 - Explosion Incident				1	
F58 Entrapment		1			
F59 Fuel Spill	4	3		1	
F60 - Gas Leak-Odor	5	4	2	2	5
F61 - Hazmat	1				
F62 - High Angle Rescue				1	
F63 - Lightning Strike	1				
F66 - Odor of Smoke	1	1	3	4	1
F67 - Outside Fire	8	13	7	11	11
F68 - Smoke Investigation	3	3	5	1	
F69 - Structure Fire	26	18	28	34	34
F69 Appliance Fire/		1	1		

CALLS AS DISPATCHED	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
F71 - Veh Fire	1	4	3	2	5
F77 - MVA	65	67	55	61	74
F77-08 MVA/Ent/	5	4	3	7	19
F77-26 Ped-Bike				4	13
F82 Brush Fire			1	4	1
Fire - Alternate Response	3	1	4	2	
HCF TRANSFER - HEALTHCARE FACI	157	161	199	188	176
MCF TRANSFER - MED CARE FACIL	3	1			
CALLS AS DISPATCHED	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
FMZ J.2	169	160	146	98	128
E01 - ABDOMINAL PAIN	3	3	2		1
E02 - ALLERGIC REACTION	1				
E06 - BREATHING PROBLEM	17	9	8	5	16
E09 - CARDIAC ARREST	6	4	1	4	3
E10 - CHEST PAIN	10	11	13	9	2
E11 - CHOKING				1	
E12 - CONVULSIONS/SEIZURES			1	1	1
E13 - DIABETIC PROBLEMS		1			1
E17 - FALLS/BACK INJ (TRAUMA)	23	13	18	22	16
E17A4 - FALLS - LIFT ASSIST	2	2	3	1	
E18 - HEADACHE	1		1		1
E19 - HEART PROBLEMS	4	4	4	2	3
E21 - HEMORRHAGE/LACERATIONS	3	2	4	1	
E23 - OVERDOSE/POISONING			3		
E25 - PSYCHIATRIC/SUICIDE	1	2		1	
E26 - SICK PERSON	10	7	3	5	4
E28 - STROKE	6	3	4	3	4
E30 - TRAUMATIC INJURIES		1			1
E31 - UNCONSCIOUS/FAINTING	15	10	10	8	11
E32 - UNKNOWN PROBLEMS	2	1	2		
E32B2 - LIFELINE ALARM	3		1		
F52 - Fire Alarm	6	15	15	2	10
F53 - Citizen Assist				1	1
F56 - Elevator-Escalator Incident		1			
F67 - Outside Fire	1				1
F69 - Structure Fire	2	1			
F77 - MVA				1	
F77 – MVA / ENT					1
F77-26 Ped-Bike			1		
F82 Brush Fire				1	

CALLS AS DISPATCHED	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
HCF TRANSFER - HEALTHCARE FACI	53	70	52	30	50
MCF – TRANSFER MED CARE FACILITY					1
CALLS AS DISPATCHED	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
FMZ K	991	950	1097	1194	1349
E01 - ABDOMINAL PAIN	18	24	25	31	29
E02 - ALLERGIC REACTION	4	3	2	16	7
E03 - ANIMAL BITE	1	2	4	3	1
E04 - ASSAULT/RAPE	15	15	27	31	34
E05 - BACK PAIN		2	3	2	9
E06 - BREATHING PROBLEM	77	74	95	91	120
E07 - BURNS/EXPLOSION		1	1	1	
E09 - CARDIAC ARREST	21	17	15	20	36
E10 - CHEST PAIN	71	56	73	57	90
E11 - CHOKING	3	2	4	5	6
E12 - CONVULSIONS/SEIZURES	40	34	52	60	40
E13 - DIABETIC PROBLEMS	2	5	7	6	10
E14 - DROWNING (NEAR)/DIVING				1	
E16 - EYE PROBLEMS/INJURIES	1	2	2	1	2
E17 - FALLS/BACK INJ (TRAUMA)	46	37	52	55	52
E17A4 - FALLS - LIFT ASSIST	7	17	19	11	25
E18 - HEADACHE	5	2	3	2	6
E19 - HEART PROBLEMS	7	19	11	17	19
E20 - HEAT/COLD EXPOSURE		1	2		1
E21 - HEMORRHAGE/LACERATIONS	18	10	24	30	46
E23 - OVERDOSE/POISONING	23	22	60	64	62
E24 - PREGNANCY/GYN	7	3	15	9	5
E25 - PSYCHIATRIC/SUICIDE	6	14	5	12	13
E26 - SICK PERSON	27	36	56	60	73
E27 - GUNSHOT WOUND	1		1		1
E27 - STAB/GUNSHOT WOUND			1		
E27 - STAB/PENETRATING WOUND		1	3	5	1
E28 - STROKE	16	10	22	31	17
E30 - TRAUMATIC INJURIES	6	4	7	1	11
E31 - UNCONSCIOUS/FAINTING	81	82	76	75	112
E32 - UNKNOWN PROBLEMS	10	8	8	13	8
E32B2 - LIFELINE ALARM	18	8	9	4	19
F52 - Fire Alarm	106	110	77	86	95
F52 Carbon Monoxide Alarm	5		5	6	1
F53 - Citizen Assist	8	5	10	11	45
F53 Locked in Vehicle	1	3	3	3	

CALLS AS DISPATCHED	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
F53 Salvage	9	4	4	7	
F53 Welfare Check				1	
F54 - Collapse or Confined Space Inc		1			
F54 No Longer Entrapped	1		1	1	
F55 - Electrical Hazard	1	1	1	3	4
F56 - Elevator-Escalator Incident	12	10	13	6	17
F57 - Explosion Incident	1				
F58 Entrapment				1	2
F59 Fuel Spill	2	3	2		3
F60 - Gas Leak-Odor	5	4	2	8	7
F61 - Hazmat		2		2	
F62 - High Angle Rescue				1	1
F63 - Lightning Strike			1		
F65 - Mutual Aid				1	
F66 - Odor of Smoke	1		1		2
F67 - Outside Fire	10	8	13	9	14
F67 Extinguished Fire				1	
F68 - Smoke Investigation	2	3	3	3	3
F69 - Structure Fire	11	20	22	24	28
F69 Appliance Fire/		1	1		
F71 - Veh Fire	4	5	5	2	6
F72 – Water Rescue					1
F77 - MVA	100	106	90	106	91
F77-08 MVA/Ent/	5	3	11	7	7
F77-26 Ped-Bike			3	12	17
F81 Veh Sinking or in Floodwater				1	
F82 Brush Fire				2	4
Fire - Alternate Response	3	5	2	4	
HCF TRANSFER - HEALTHCARE FACI	167	140	140	165	142
MCF TRANSFER - MED CARE FACIL	6	5	3	7	5
CALLS AS DISPATCHED	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
FMZ UF	1006	939	576	815	943
E01 - ABDOMINAL PAIN	13	9	4	17	5
E02 - ALLERGIC REACTION	6	14	6	13	15
E03 - ANIMAL BITE	2	2	1		2
E04 - ASSAULT/RAPE	5	2	4	4	6
E05 - BACK PAIN	1	1			
E06 - BREATHING PROBLEM	49	37	17	24	37
E07 - BURNS/EXPLOSION		1		1	2
E09 - CARDIAC ARREST	3	4	6	4	5

CALLS AS DISPATCHED	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
E10 - CHEST PAIN	38	43	21	22	17
E11 - CHOKING	2	3	1	2	2
E12 - CONVULSIONS/SEIZURES	42	43	17	32	28
E13 - DIABETIC PROBLEMS	2	2	1	3	5
E14 - DROWNING (NEAR)/DIVING	1				
E15 - ELECTROCUTION		1			
E16 - EYE PROBLEMS/INJURIES				1	1
E17 - FALLS/BACK INJ (TRAUMA)	46	55	26	26	42
E17A4 - FALLS - LIFT ASSIST	3	3		3	2
E18 - HEADACHE	3			2	2
E19 - HEART PROBLEMS	13	10	7	9	7
E20 - HEAT/COLD EXPOSURE	1		1	2	1
E21 - HEMORRHAGE/LACERATIONS	6	8	8	7	10
E23 - OVERDOSE/POISONING	40	20	57	84	75
E24 - PREGNANCY/GYN	2	1	5	3	3
E25 - PSYCHIATRIC/SUICIDE		7	2	1	5
E26 - SICK PERSON	21	24	14	16	16
E27 - STAB/GUNSHOT WOUND			1		
E28 - STROKE	11	13	5	6	8
E30 - TRAUMATIC INJURIES	16	29	7	20	20
E31 - UNCONSCIOUS/FAINTING	153	154	69	106	130
E32 - UNKNOWN PROBLEMS	5	2	5	3	6
E32B2 - LIFELINE ALARM	3	1	1		1
F52 - Fire Alarm	131	135	104	125	173
F52 Carbon Monoxide Alarm				1	
F53 - Citizen Assist	4	7	7	1	11
F53 Locked in Vehicle	3				
F53 Minor Extrication			1		
F53 Salvage	1				
F55 - Electrical Hazard	2		2	2	2
F56 - Elevator-Escalator Incident	52	47	21	40	60
F57 - Explosion Incident				1	
F58 Entrapment		2	1		1
F59 Fuel Spill	5	1	1	1	1
F60 - Gas Leak-Odor	9	8	7	21	10
F61 - Hazmat	1	2		1	
F62 - High Angle Rescue	1				
F66 - Odor of Smoke	1	2		1	1
F67 - Outside Fire	5	5	3	6	2
F68 - Smoke Investigation	3	1	1	2	1

CALLS AS DISPATCHED	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
F69 - Structure Fire	18	17	13	14	16
F69 Appliance Fire/			1		
F71 - Veh Fire	1	1	1	3	7
F77 - MVA	67	56	21	44	36
F77-08 MVA/Ent/		2	1	1	3
F77-26 Ped-Bike			2	10	20
F81 Veh Sinking or in Floodwater				1	
F82 – Brush Fire					3
Fire - Alternate Response	3	1	1	1	
HCF TRANSFER - HEALTHCARE FACI	204	157	100	127	138
MCF TRANSFER - MED CARE FACIL	8	6	2	1	5

Appendix G: Buildings Categorized as Special Risk

Building Name	Address	Special Risk Category	FMZ
Gainesville Renewable Energy Center	11201 NW 13th St	Utility Complex	FMZ A
Murphree Water Treatment Buildings 1-7	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
Clare Bridge of Gainesville	4607 NW 53rd Ave	Nurs/Conv Home	FMZ B
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
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

Building Name	Address	Special Risk Category	FMZ
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
Lowe's	2564 NW 13th St	Hazardous Bldg Construction	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
Tacachale Center Bldg 95	1621 NE Waldo Rd	Assisted Living	FMZ D

Building Name	Address	Special Risk Category	FMZ
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
Grace Empowerment Center / Dignity Village	3035/3055 NE 28th Dr	Homeless Center	FMZ D.3
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 Buildings 1-6	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 Buildings 1 - 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

Building Name	Address	Special Risk Category	FMZ
Holiday Inn	1250 W University Ave	Offices/Hotel/Banquet Center	FMZ F
Infusion Technology Center	749 SW 2nd Ave	High Rise Office Bldg	FMZ F
The Standard	1404 W University Ave	High Rise Mixed Use	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
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 Highrise	400 NW 1St Ave	High Rise Apt Bldg	FMZ G
BellSouth/AT&T Building	400 SW 2nd Ave	Office Hi Rise	FMZ G
Depot Park and Depot Buildings	200 SE Depot Ave	Recreational Park	FMZ G
Cade Museum	901 S Main St	Children's Museum	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 - 11	515 SE 5th Ave	Utility Complex	FMZ G
GRU: Kelly Generating Station Bldg 15 - 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

Building Name	Address	Special Risk Category	FMZ
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
Hotel (under construction)	4000 SW 40th Blvd	High Rise	FMZ I.1
Lowe's	31010 Clark Butler Blvd	Hazardous Bldg Construction	FMZ I.1
Sam's Club	4001 SW 30th Pl	Haz Mat 302 site	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 Buildings 1 - 22	3901 SW 63rd Blvd	Utility Complex	FMZ I.2
Gainesville Health Care	4842 SW Archer RD	Nursing Home	FMZ I.4
Select Specialty Hospital	2708 SW Archer Rd	Hospital	FMZ J
Oak Hammock Pavillion	5100 SW 25th Blvd	Nurs/Conv Home	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 moved to 4842 SW Archer Road in 2016	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 Buildings 1-13	1601 SW Archer Rd	Hospital	FMZ K
Shands Endoscopy Center	1911 SW 13th St	Hospital	FMZ K
COG Waste Water Plant Buildings 1-21	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

Building Name	Address	Special Risk Category	FMZ
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
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

Building Name	Address	Special Risk Category	FMZ
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
Shand's Generator Plant	1287 Newell Dr	Fuel Storage Tanks	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 140 Years