

# CITY OF ROCKVILLE

## ADEQUATE PUBLIC FACILITIES STUDY COMMITTEE

### AGENDA

April 7, 2011

7:00 P.M.; Black-Eyed Susan Conference Room  
City Hall

<u>Time</u>	<u>Topic</u>
7:00 pm	Meeting Convenes
7:02 pm	Agenda Review and Modification
7:05 pm	Discussion/Approval of the March 31 Meeting Minutes
7:10 pm	Presentation on Fire and Emergency Services  -Invited guest to speak and discuss – Scott Gutshick, Montgomery County Department of Fire and Rescue Services; Scott Emmons, Chief, Rockville Volunteer Fire Department – Station 3; Matt Shanks, Fire Marshal, City of Rockville
9:05 pm	Discussion of Agendas for April 14 and 28
9:30 pm	Adjourn

Note: Times shown are approximate

## MCFRS RESPONSE TIME MODEL

**Response Time** = Call processing/dispatch time + Turnout time + Travel time

### Call Processing/Dispatch Time

Begins: When 9-1-1 call is transferred from the 9-1-1 operator to Fire-Rescue call-takers

Ends: When fire-rescue stations have been alerted and units dispatched

### Turnout Time

Begins: When station(s) and personnel have been alerted/dispatched

Ends: When unit(s) is(are) en route after personnel have donned gear and seatbelts

### Travel Time

Begins: When unit(s) is(are) en route to incident scene [Unit status is "Enroute"]

Ends: When unit(s) arrive(s) at incident scene [Unit status is "OnScene"]

### MCFRS Response Time Goals

- Allow 2 minutes combined time for call processing/dispatch and turnout
- Remainder of time is travel time\*

\* Travel time is based on a Rand Institute model that is based upon field tests conducted in city traffic conditions (in NYC) that indicate:

- Initial 0.5 mile of travel takes approximately 2 minutes, where unit goes from 0 mph to its "cruising speed" of 39 mph
- Unit averages 39 mph during remainder of travel to incident scene

# MCFRS RESOURCE DEPLOYMENT

## MINIMUM STAFFING LEVELS FOR PRIMARY UNITS

- Ambulance: 2 EMS providers at EMT-B or higher level of certification
- Medic Unit: 2 EMS providers, including at least one EMT-I or EMT-P certified
- Engine: 3 firefighter-rescuers
- Aerial Unit: 3 firefighter-rescuers
- Rescue Squad: 3 firefighter-rescuers
- Tanker: 1 firefighter-rescuer

## FOUR-PERSON ALS STAFFING

- 24 frontline engines have 4-person staffing with one person certified as both a firefighter and paramedic. These engines provide both suppression and ALS.
- 1 aerial unit (AT708) has 4-person staffing with one person certified as both a firefighter and paramedic. This aerial unit provides both suppression and ALS.
- Multi-year plan is for all frontline suppression units (i.e., engines, aerial units and rescue squads) to have 4-person staffing to provide both suppression and ALS.
- Units are known as “AFRAs” – ALS first responder apparatus

## STANDARD DEPLOYMENTS

### **Fire Suppression:**

- Full assignment (e.g., box alarm, structure fire): 5 engines, 2 aerial units, 1 rescue squad, 1 EMS unit, command officers
- High-rise box alarm: same as for box alarm, plus one additional aerial unit
- Rural box alarm: same as for box alarm, plus 3 tankers
- Hazmat box alarm: same as for box alarm, plus hazmat units/resources
- Adaptive assignment (e.g., dumpster, alarm bells, smoke alarm, electrical short, brush fire, downed wires): 1 engine; 1 engine and 1 special service; 2 engines and 1 special service; 1 engine and 1 brush unit; or other combination of units - depending on nature of incident and level of risk

### **EMS:**

- BLS incident: 1 ambulance; plus “manpower unit” when needed
- ALS incident: 1 medic unit and 1 AFRA, or 2 AFRAs and 1 ambulance. In addition, a BLS first-responder or “manpower unit” may be dispatched in certain cases.
- Collision: EMS unit (alone); 1 EMS unit and 1 engine; or 1 EMS unit, 1 rescue squad, and 1 engine – depending on nature of incident and level of risk

### **Special Incidents:**

- Mass Casualty Incident: multiple EMS, fire, and rescue units depending on scope
- Water or Ice Rescue: boats/strike teams, plus other units depending on nature/scope
- Hazmat Incident: hazmat units, plus other units depending on nature/scope
- Confined Space/Trench/High-angle Rescue: Collapse Rescue Team, plus other units

**FIGURE 5.6 – MCFRS RESPONSE TIME GOALS [Revised]**

Service	Response Time Goal	Travel Time	Urban Goal	Suburban Goal	Rural Goal	NFPA 1710 Goal
Unit w/AED <sup>1</sup> to Delta- or Echo-EMS Incident	<b>6 min</b>	<b>4 min</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>50%</b>	6 mins 90%
ALS response <sup>2</sup> to Charlie, Delta or Echo EMS Incidents	<b>8 min</b>	<b>6 min</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>50%</b>	10 mins 90%
BLS response <sup>3</sup> to Alpha, Bravo, or certain Charlie EMS Incidents	<b>12 min<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>10 min<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>90%</b>	N/A
Transport Unit - ALS Patient <sup>5</sup>	<b>12 min</b>	<b>10 min</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>50%</b>	N/A
1 <sup>st</sup> arriving Engine to fire	<b>6 min</b>	<b>4 min</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>50%</b>	6.3 mins 90%
2 <sup>nd</sup> arriving Engine to fire	<b>8 min</b>	<b>6 min</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>50%</b>	N/A
3 <sup>rd</sup> arriving Engine to fire	<b>10 min</b>	<b>8 min</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>50%</b>	N/A
4 <sup>th</sup> arriving Engine to fire	<b>12 min</b>	<b>10 min</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>50%</b>	N/A
5 <sup>th</sup> arriving Engine to fire	<b>14 min</b>	<b>12 min</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>50%</b>	N/A
1 <sup>st</sup> arriving Tanker <sup>6</sup>	<b>8 min</b>	<b>6 min</b>	NA	NA	<b>50%</b>	N/A
2 <sup>nd</sup> arriving Tanker <sup>7</sup>	<b>12 min</b>	<b>10 min</b>	NA	NA	<b>50%</b>	N/A
3 <sup>rd</sup> arriving Tanker <sup>8</sup>	<b>18 min</b>	<b>16 min</b>	NA	NA	<b>50%</b>	N/A
Extrication <sup>9</sup>	<b>9 min</b>	<b>7 min</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>50%</b>	N/A
Heavy Rescue <sup>10</sup>	<b>12 min</b>	<b>10 min</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>50%</b>	N/A
1 <sup>st</sup> arriving Aerial Unit <sup>11</sup> to fire	<b>8 min</b>	<b>6 min</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>50%</b>	N/A
2 <sup>nd</sup> arriving Aerial Unit <sup>12</sup> to fire	<b>12 min</b>	<b>10 min</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>50%</b>	N/A
3 <sup>rd</sup> arriving Aerial Unit <sup>13</sup> to fire	<b>14 min</b>	<b>12 min</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>50%</b>	N/A
Full Assignment - Structure Fire <sup>14</sup>	<b>14 min</b>	<b>12 min</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>50%</b>	10.3 mins. - 90%
1 <sup>st</sup> -due Command Officer	<b>10 min</b>	<b>8 min</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>50%</b>	10.3 mins 90%
2 <sup>nd</sup> -due Command Officer	<b>14 min</b>	<b>12 min</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>50%</b>	N/A

**Note A:** All stated response times are at X minute, zero seconds. Example: A first-due engine response of 6 minutes (or under) would meet the 6-minute goal, whereas 6 minutes 1 second (and above) would not.

**Note B:** New or modified goals are shown in boldface type.

<sup>1</sup> Any MCFRS unit having an AED and a minimum of 2 EMT-B or higher level providers to operate it.

<sup>2</sup> Units with ALS equipment whose combined staffing includes a minimum of 2 EMT-I (or higher level) providers and 2 EMT-B (or higher level) providers. Example: Two-person EMS unit and four-person engine having a combined staffing of an EMT-P, an EMT-I, and 4 EMT-B personnel.

<sup>3</sup> Unit (e.g., ambulance) having basic life support (BLS) equipment and a minimum of 2 EMT-B or higher level providers. Examples of BLS incidents: strains, fractures, contusions, unspecified sicknesses.

<sup>4</sup> New (i.e., higher) goal for BLS response to Alpha-, Bravo-, and certain Charlie-level incidents (as determined via Emergency Medical Dispatch protocol) reflects non-life threatening nature of these calls.

<sup>5</sup> Ambulance or medic unit. EMT-P or EMT-I from AFRA will accompany patient to hospital, if required.

<sup>6</sup> 1<sup>st</sup>-due tanker on fires in areas lacking hydrants arrives within 2 minutes of 1<sup>st</sup>-due engine

<sup>7</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup>-due tanker's arrival coincides with arrival of 4<sup>th</sup>-due engine

<sup>8</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup>-due tanker arrives approximately 2-3 minutes before 2<sup>nd</sup> tanker's water is expended

<sup>9</sup> Extrication capable unit – extrication-equipped engine or aerial unit, or heavy rescue squad

<sup>10</sup> Rescue Squad response required

<sup>11</sup> Arrival time of 1<sup>st</sup>-due aerial unit is in relation to arrival of 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup>-due engines on box alarms or adaptive responses.

<sup>12</sup> Arrival time of 2<sup>nd</sup>-due aerial unit is in relation to arrival of 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup>-due engines on box alarms.

<sup>13</sup> Arrival time of 3<sup>rd</sup>-due aerial unit (on high-rise box alarms) is in relation to arrival of 5<sup>th</sup>-due engine.

<sup>14</sup> All initial alarm units due on a standard box alarm, high-rise box alarm or non-hydranted area box alarm.